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CAMP DELHI, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1877.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1 D. C. P.

Camp Delhi, the 1st January 1877.

On Monday, the 1st of January 1877, the Viceroy and Governor General of India held an Imperial Assemblage at Delhi for the purpose of proclaiming to the Chiefs and People of India the assumption of the title "EMPRESS OF INDIA" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The Assemblage was held in pavilions erected for the purpose on the plain to the north of the Viceregal Camp.

The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi with their Attendants, and High Officers of Government, were seated in a semi-circle facing the Viceregal Throne.

A vast concourse of spectators, including His Excellency the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements in India, His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the Deputation representing the Sultan of Muscat, Their Excellencies the Ambassadors from the King of Siam and the Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal, the Envoy from the Amir of Kashgar, the Consular Officers of Foreign Governments, and Nobles and Gentlemen from all parts of India witnessed the proceedings.

The Troops assembled at Delhi and the troops, retinues, and followers of the Chiefs and Nobles were drawn up at various points in the vicinity of the place of Assemblage.

The following Ruling Chiefs were present at the Imperial Assemblage :—

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of
Alipura. The Jagirdar of
Alwar. The Maharao Raja of
Belaspur. The Raja of
Bamra. The Raja of
Baroda. The Gaekwar of
Beronda. The Raja of
Bijawur. The Maharaja of
Bhopal. The Begum of
Bhurtpore. The Maharaja of
Bhaunagar. The Thakur Sahib of
Bhawalpur. The Nawab of
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of
Chamba. The Raja of
Charkari. The Maharaja of
Chatarpur. The Raja of
Datia. The Maharaja of
Dewas. The Raja of (junior branch)
Dhar. The Raja of
Dholpur. The Rana of
Dojana. The Nawab of
Faridkot. The Raja of
Gwalior. The Maharaja of
Haidarabad. The Nizam of
Indore. The Maharaja of
Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Jamu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of
Jaurah. The Nawab of
Jhallawar. The Maharaj Rana of
Jhind. The Raja of
Jigni. The Rao of
Jodhpur. The Maharaja of
Junagarh. The Nawab of
Kalsia. The Sirdar of
Karauli. The Maharaja of
Khairpur. The Meer of
Kharond. The Raja of
Kishangarh. The Maharaja of
Kondka. The Mahant of
Kuch Bahar. The Raja of
Loharu. The Nawab of
Mysore. The Maharaja of
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of
Mandi. The Raja of
Morvi. The Thakur Saheb of
Nabha. The Raja of
Nahan. The Raja of
Nandgaon. The Mahant of
Nauanagar. The Jam of

Paldeo. The Jagirdar of
Panna. The Raja of
Pataudi. The Nawab of
Piploda. The Thakur of
Rajpipla. The Raja of
Ratlam. The Raja of
Rewah. The Maharaja of
Sampthar. The Raja of
Suket. The Raja of
Tehri. The Raja of
Tonk. The Nawab of
Tori-Fatepur. The Rao of
Udaipur. The Maharana of
Urcha. The Maharaja of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL, on arriving at the place of Assemblage, was received with a Royal Salute without guns from the troops assembled.

At the Grand Entrance, the Viceroy and Governor General alighted from his carriage, and, preceded by his Staff, advanced to the Throne. As the Viceroy alighted, Heralds sounded a flourish of trumpets, and Military Bands played a Grand March until His Excellency arrived at the Throne. As His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General ascended the Throne, the Bands played the National Anthem until His Excellency had taken his seat, while Guards of Honor drawn up on either side of the Throne presented arms.

The following Proclamation was then read aloud in the English language by the Chief Herald:—

VICTORIA, REGINA.

WHEREAS an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament intituled "An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies," which Act recites that, by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such Union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint: and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act, and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the 1st day of January 1801, Our present Style and Titles are "VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith:" and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better government of India, it was enacted that the Government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Us, should become vested in Us, and that India should thenceforth be governed by Us and in Our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of government so made by means of an addition to be made to Our Style and Titles: And which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid, of the transfer of the Government of India, by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem meet; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and We do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words: "INDIÆ IMPERATRIX." And in the English tongue in these words: "EMPRESS OF INDIA."

And Our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, hereinbefore specially excepted.

And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by Our authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and further that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing Our Style, or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor* the twenty-eighth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six in the thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A translation in Urdu of the Proclamation was then read by the Foreign Secretary.

The Proclamation having been read, a salute of 101 salvos of Artillery and *feus-de-joie* were fired. The ROYAL STANDARD was hoisted in honor of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS, and massed Bands played the National Anthem.

The Viceroy and Governor General then addressed the Assemblage as follows:—

On the first day of November, in the year 1858, a Proclamation was issued by the Queen of England, conveying to the Princes and People of India those assurances of Her Majesty's good will which, from that day to this, they have cherished as their most precious political possession.

The promises then made by a Sovereign, whose word has never been broken, need no confirmation from my lips. Eighteen years of progressive prosperity confirm them; and this great assemblage is the conspicuous evidence of their fulfilment. Undisturbed in the enjoyment of their hereditary honours, protected in the prosecution of their lawful interests, both the Princes and the People of this Empire have found a full security for the future in the generosity and justice of the past.

We are now assembled to proclaim the assumption by The Queen of the Title of Empress of India; and it is my duty, as Her Representative in this Country, to explain the gracious intentions of Her Majesty, in adding that title to the style and dignity of Her ancestral Crown.

Of all Her Majesty's Possessions throughout the world,—possessions comprising a seventh part of the earth's surface, and three hundred millions of its inhabitants,—there is not one that She regards with deeper interest than this great and ancient Empire.

At all times, and in all places, the British Crown has had able and zealous servants, but none more illustrious than those whose wisdom and heroism have won and kept for it the dominion of India. This achievement, in which all Her Majesty's subjects, European and Native, have worthily co-operated, has also been aided by the loyalty of Her Majesty's great allies and feudatories; whose soldiers have shared with Her Armies the toils and victories of war; whose sagacious fidelity has assisted Her Government in preserving and diffusing the blessings of peace; and whose presence here to-day at the solemn inauguration of Her Imperial Title, attests their confidence in the beneficence of Her power, and their interest in the unity of Her Empire.

This Empire, acquired by Her Ancestors, and consolidated by Herself, The Queen regards as a glorious inheritance to be maintained and transmitted intact to Her descendants; and She recognises in the possession of it the most

solemn obligations to use Her great power for the welfare of all its people, with scrupulous regard for the rights of Her feudatory Princes. For this reason, it is Her Majesty's Royal pleasure to add to the titles of Her Crown one which shall be henceforth to all the Princes and Peoples of India the permanent symbol of its union with their interests, and its claim upon their loyal allegiance:

The successive dynasties whose rule in India the power of the British Crown has been called by Providence to replace and improve, were not unproductive of good and great Sovereigns; but the polity of their successors failed to secure the internal peace of their dominions. Strife became chronic and anarchy constantly recurrent. The weak were the prey of the strong, and the strong the victims of their own passions. Thus, sapped by incessant bloodshed and shaken by intestine broils, the great House of Tamerlane crumbled to decay; and it fell at last because it had ceased to be conducive to the progress of the East.

Now, under laws which impartially protect all races and all creeds, every subject of Her Majesty may peacefully enjoy his own. The toleration of the Government permits each member of the community to follow without molestation the rules and rites of his religion. The strong hand of Imperial Power is put forth, not to crush but to protect and guide; and the results of British Rule are everywhere around us in the rapid advance of the whole country and the increasing prosperity of all its Provinces.

British Administrators and faithful Officers of the Crown,—It is to your continued labours that these beneficent results are chiefly due: and it is to you, in the first instance, that I have now, in the name of Her Majesty, to express the gratitude and confidence of your Sovereign. Not less steadfastly than all your honoured predecessors, you have toiled for the good of this Great Empire with a persevering energy, public virtue, and self-devotion, unsurpassed in history.

The doors of fame are not open to all; but the opportunity of doing good is denied to none who seek it. Rapid promotion it is not often in the power of any Government to provide for its servants. But I feel assured that, in the service of the British Crown, public duty and personal devotion will ever have higher incentives than the expectation of public honours or personal emoluments. Much of the most important and valuable work of Indian administration has always been, and always must be, done, not by persons in prominent positions, but by those district officers on whose patient intelligence and courage the efficient operation of its whole system is essentially dependent.

I cannot give expression too emphatic to Her Majesty's grateful recognition of the admirable manner in which Her servants, both Civil and Military, have performed, and are performing, throughout India tasks as delicate and difficult as any which the Crown can confide to its most trusted subjects. Members of the Civil and Military Services,—placed at an early age in positions of immense responsibility, submitting with cheerful devotion to a severely exacting discipline, personally exercising the most important administrative functions among populations whose language, creed, and customs, differ from your own,—may you ever be sustained in the firm yet gentle discharge of your arduous duties by the consciousness that, whilst you thus uphold the high character of your race, and carry out the benign precepts of your religion, you are also conferring on all other creeds and races in this country the inestimable benefits of good government.

But it is not only to the official servants of the Crown that India is indebted for the wise application of the principles of Western civilization to the steady development of her vast resources: and I should ill represent the feelings of my August Mistress if, on this occasion, I failed to assure Her non-official European subjects in India of the cordial satisfaction with which Her Majesty recognizes and appreciates, not only their loyalty to Her Throne and Person, but also the benefits which Her Indian Empire derives from their industry, their enterprise, their social energy, and civic virtue.

Wishing to increase Her opportunities of distinguishing the public services, or private worth, of Her subjects throughout this important portion of Her Dominions, Her Majesty has been pleased not only to sanction a certain enlargement of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and of the Order of British India, but also to institute for this purpose an entirely new Order which will be called the Order of the Indian Empire.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF INDIA, BRITISH AND NATIVE,—The Queen recalls with pride your heroic achievements on every occasion, when, fighting side by side, you have upheld the honour of Her arms. Confident that all future occasions will find you no less efficiently united in the faithful performance of that high duty, it is to you that Her Majesty entrusts the great charge of maintaining the peace, and protecting the prosperity, of Her Indian Dominions.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,—Your loyal and successful endeavours to render yourselves capable of acting, if necessary, with the Regular Forces, claim cordial recognition on this occasion.

PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF THIS EMPIRE,—which finds in your loyalty a pledge of strength, in your prosperity a source of splendour, Her Majesty thanks you for your readiness, on which She reckons, if its interests be attacked or menaced, to assist Her Government in the defence of them. In The Queen's name I cordially welcome you to Delhi; recognizing in your presence, on this great occasion, conspicuous evidence of those sentiments of attachment to the Crown of England which received from you such emphatic expression during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to this country. Her Majesty regards Her interests as identified with yours; and it is with the wish to confirm the confidence and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now so happily uniting the British Crown and its feudatories and allies, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to assume the Imperial Title we proclaim to-day.

NATIVE SUBJECTS OF THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,—The present conditions and permanent interests of this Empire demand the supreme supervision and direction of their administration by English Officers trained in the principles of that polity whose assertion is necessary to preserve the continuity of Imperial rule. It is to the wise initiative of these Statesmen that India chiefly owes that steady progress in civilization which is a condition of her political importance, and the secret of her growing strength; and it is they who must long continue to form the most important practical channel through which the arts, the sciences, and the culture, of the West (which have given to Europe its present pre-eminence in peace and war), may freely flow towards the East for the common benefit of all its children.

But you the natives of India, whatever your race, and whatever your creed, have a recognized claim to share largely with your English fellow-subjects, according to your capacity for the task, in the administration of the country you inhabit. This claim is founded in the highest justice. It has been repeatedly affirmed by the greatest British and Indian Statesmen, and by the Legislation of the Imperial Parliament. It is recognized by the Government of India, as binding on its honour, and consonant with all the aims of its policy. The Government of India, therefore, notices with satisfaction the marked improvement during recent years in the character of the Native Public Service, especially in its higher grades.

The administration of this great Empire demands, from many of those to whom a share in it is entrusted, attributes not exclusively intellectual, qualifications to which moral and social superiority are essential. More especially, therefore, does it rest with those who, by birth, rank, and hereditary influence, are your natural leaders, to fit themselves and their children for the honourable duty which is open to them, by accepting the only education that can enable them to comprehend and practise the principles steadily maintained by the Government of The Queen, their Empress.

You must all adopt as your own that highest standard of public virtue which comprises loyalty, incorruptibility, impartiality, truth, and

courage. The Government of Her Majesty will then cordially welcome your co-operation in the work of administration. For in every quarter of the globe over which its dominion is established, that Government trusts less to the strength of armies than to the willing allegiance of a contented and united people, who rally round the throne, because they recognise therein the stable condition of their permanent welfare.

It is on the gradual and enlightened participation of Her Indian subjects in the undisturbed exercise of this mild and just authority, and not upon the conquest of weaker States, or the annexation of neighbouring Territories, that Her Majesty relies for the development of Her Indian Empire. Her interests and duties, however, are not confined to Her own dominions. She sincerely desires to maintain the most frank and friendly relations with the Rulers of those Territories which, adjoining the Frontiers of this Empire, have so long owed their independence to the sheltering shadow of its Power. But, should the repose of that Power be at any time threatened from without, the Empress of India will know how to defend Her great inheritance. No foreign enemy can now attack the British Empire in India without thereby assailing the whole civilization of the East; and the unlimited resources of Her dominions, the courageous fidelity of Her allies and feudatories, and the loyal affection of Her subjects, have provided Her Majesty with ample power to repel and punish every assailant.

The presence, on this occasion, of the Representatives of Sovereigns who, from the remotest parts of the East, have addressed to The Queen their congratulations on the event we celebrate to-day, significantly attests the pacific policy of the Government of India, and the cordiality of its relations with all neighbouring States. To His Highness the Khan of Khelat, and to those Ambassadors who have travelled so far to represent on British Territory the Asiatic Allies of the Empress of India, as also to our honoured guest His Excellency the Governor General of Goa, and to the Foreign Consular Body, I desire to offer, on behalf of Her Majesty's Indian Government, welcome to this Imperial Assemblage.

PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA,—It is now my pleasing duty to communicate to you the gracious message which The Queen, your Empress, has to-day addressed to you in Her own Royal and Imperial name. These are the words of the telegraphic message which I have this morning received from Her Majesty.

"We, Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Queen, "Empress of India, send through our Viceroy to all our Officers, Civil and "Military, and to all Princes, Chiefs, and Peoples now at Delhi assembled, "our Royal and Imperial Greeting, and assure them of the deep interest "and earnest affection with which we regard the people of our Indian Empire. "We have witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the reception which they have "accorded to our beloved Son, and have been touched by the evidence of their "loyalty and attachment to Our House and Throne. We trust that the "present occasion may tend to unite in bonds of yet closer affection ourselves "and our subjects; that from the highest to the humblest all may feel "that under our rule the great principles of liberty, equity, and justice, "are secured to them; and that to promote their happiness, to add to their "prosperity, and advance their welfare, are the ever present aims and "objects of Our Empire."

You will, I am confident, appreciate these gracious words.

GOD SAVE VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

When the Viceroy and Governor General had concluded his Address, the Assembly spontaneously rose and joined the troops in giving repeated cheers; His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur on behalf of the Chiefs of Rajputana, Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere, and other Chiefs also rose and gave expression to sentiments of loyalty and congratulation; massed Bands played the National Anthem; and at His Excellency's command the Assemblage was dissolved.

No. 2 D. C. P.

With the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, it is hereby notified that on and after the first day of January 1877, within British India, the salute for Her said Majesty the Queen and Empress will be ONE HUNDRED AND ONE Guns, and the salutes for the Royal Flag and for the Viceroy and Governor General of India will each be THIRTY-ONE Guns.

No. 3 D. C. P.

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the following revised Tables of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs is published for general information :—

I.—SALUTES ATTACHED TO CHIEFSHIPS.

Salutes of 21 *guns.*

Baroda. The Gaekwar of
Hyderabad. The Nizam of
Mysore. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 *guns.*

Bhopal. The Begum (or Nawab) of
Gwalior. The Maharaja Sindia of
Indore. The Maharaja Holkar of
Jammu and Cashmere. The Maharaja of
Khelat. The Khan of
Kolhapur. The Raja of
Meywar (Udaipur). The Maharana of
Travancor. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 17 *guns.*

Bhawulpur. The Nawab of
Bhurtpore. The Maharaja of
Bikanir. The Maharaja of
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of
Cochin. The Raja of
Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Karauli. The Maharaja of
Kotah. The Maharao of
Kutch. The Rao of
Marwar (Jodhpur). The Maharaja of
Pattiala. The Maharaja of
Rewah. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Alwar. The Maharao Raja of
Dewas. Senior Raja of
„ Junior Raja of
Dhar. The Maharaja of
Dholpur. The Rana of
Dungarpur. The Maharawul of
Dattia. The Maharaja of
Edur. The Maharaja of
Jessalmir. The Maharawul of
Jhallawar. The Maharaj Rana of
Khairpur. Mir Ali Murad Khan of
Kishengarh. The Maharaja of
Partabgarh. The Raja of
Serohi. The Rao of
Sikkim. The Maharaja of
Urcha (Tehri). The Maharaja of

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of
Jaurah. The Nawab of
Kuch Behar. The Raja of
Rampur. The Nawab of
Rutlam. The Raja of
Tipperah. The Raja of

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajeygarh. The Maharaja of
Banswara. The Maharawul of
Baoni. The Nawab of
Bhaunagar. The Thakur of
Bijawar. The Maharaja of
Cambay. The Nawab of
Chirkari. The Maharaja of
Chamba. The Raja of
Chatterpur. The Raja of
Drangdra. The Raj Sahib of
Faridkot. The Raja of
Jhabua. The Raja of
Jhind. The Raja of
Junagarh. The Nawab of
Kahlur (Bilaspur). The Raja of
Kapurthalla. The Raja of
Mandi. The Raja of
Nabha. The Raja of
Nauanagar. The Jam of
Narsingarh. The Raja of
Pahlanpur. The Dewan of
Porbandar. The Rana of
Panna. The Maharaja of
Radhanpur. The Nawab of
Rajgarh. The Nawab of
Rajpipla. The Raja of
Sitamau. The Raja of
Sillana. The Raja of
Sirmur (Nahan). The Raja of
Suket. The Raja of
Sampthar. The Maharaja of
Tonk. The Nawab of

Salutes of 9 guns.

Alirajpur. The Rana of
Balasinor. The Babee of
Baria. The Raja of
Barwani. The Rana of
Chota Udaipur. The Raja of
Fudhli. The Sultan of
Lahej. The Sultan of
Lunawara. The Rana of
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of
Nagode. The Raja of
Sawant Wari. The Sir Desai of
Sonth. The Raja of

II.—Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Dhuleep Singh. His Highness Maharaja, G. C. S. I.
Gwalior. His Highness Jayaji Rao Sindia Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of

Indore. His Highness Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of
Jaipur. His Highness Sewae Ram Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of
Jammu and Cashmere. His Highness Ranbir Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of
Travancor. His Highness Sri Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of
Udaipur (Meywar). His Highness Sajjan Singh, Maharana of

Salutes of 19 *guns.*

Bengal. His Highness Nawab Mansur Ali Khan, Nawab Nazim of
Jodhpur. His Highness Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of
Nepal. Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur, G. C. B. & G. C. S. I., Prime Minister of
Rewah. His Highness Raghuraj Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of

Salutes of 17 *guns.*

Bhopal. His Highness Nawab Alijah Amir-ul-Mulk, Consort of Her Highness the Begum of
Hyderabad. Nawab Sir Salar Jang Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Minister of
Hyderabad. Nawab Amir-i-Kabir, Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur, Minister of
Kishengarh. His Highness Pirthi Sing Bahadur, Maharaja of
Tonk. His Highness Mahammad Ibrahim Khan Bahadur, Nawab of
Urcha (Tehri). His Highness Mohindar Partab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Arcot. His Highness Prince Azim Jah Zahir-ud-daulah Bahadur of
Bhaunagar. His Highness Takht Singji, Thakur of
Bhopal. Her Highness the Qudsia Begum of
Drangdra. His Highness Man Singji Raj Sahib of
Junagarh. His Highness Mohabbat Khan, K. C. S. I., Nawab of
Nauanagar. His Highness Shri Wibhaji, Jam of
Rampur. His Highness Mahammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Nawab of

Salutes of 13 *guns.*

Burdwan. His Highness Maharaj Adhiraj Mehtab Chand Bahadur of
Jhind. His Highness Raghbir Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Raja of
Nabha. His Highness Hira Singh Bahadur, Raja of
Panna. His Highness Sir Rudr Partap Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of
Tanjor. Her Highness Princess Vijaya Mehemi Mukta Boyi Amonani Raja Sahib of
Vizianagram. His Highness Maharaja Mirza Viziaram Gajapatty Raj Mania Sultan Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of

Salutes of 12 *guns.*

Maculla. Omar bin Sallah bin Muhammad, Nukeeb of
Shahar. Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jemadar of

Salutes of 11 *guns.*

Maler Kotla. Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of
Morvi. Waghji, Thakur Sahib of
Tehri. His Highness Partab Sha, Raja of

Salutes of 9 *guns.*

Bansda. Shri Naraindeoji Ramdeoji, Maharawal of
Bironda. Ragbir Dyal, Raja of
Bulrampur. Maharaja Sir Dig Bijai Singh of

Dharmpur. Shri Gulab Singji Amar Singji, Maharawal of
Dhrol. Jai Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Gondal. Bhagwat Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Janjira. Sidi Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of
Kharond. Udit Pertap Deo, Raja of
Kilchipur. Amar Sing Bahadur, Rao of
Limri. Jaswant Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Myhere. Raghbir Singh, Raja of
Palitana. Sur Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Rajkot. Bauoji, Thakur Sahib of
Socotra. The Sultan of
Suchin. Sidi Abdul Kadir Mahammad Yacub Khan, Nawab of
Wadwan. Dajiraj, Thakur Sahib of
Wankanir. Bane Singji, Raj Sahib of

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 4 D. C. P.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN of the United Kingdom and Empress of India, being desirous of seeking from time to time, in matters of importance, the counsel and advice of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and of thus associating them with the Paramount Power in a manner honourable to themselves and advantageous to the general interests of the Empire, has authorized me, through Her Principal Secretary of State for India, to confer, and I do hereby confer, in Her name, and on Her behalf, upon the undermentioned Chiefs and High Officers of Government the most honourable title of "Counsellor of the Empress":—

Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Sir A. J., K. C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Bayley, the Hon'ble E. C., C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Bundi, His Highness Ram Singh, Maharao Raja of
Buckingham and Chandos, His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, G. C. S. I., Duke of— Governor of Madras (*ex-officio*).
Cashmere, His Highness Ranbir Singh, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Jammu and
Clarke, the Hon'ble Colonel Sir A., K. C. M. G., C. B., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Couper, the Hon'ble Sir George, BART., C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (*ex-officio*).
Davies, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Henry, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (*ex-officio*).
Gwalior, His Highness Jayaji Rao Sindia, Maharaja of
Haines, His Excellency General Sir F. P., K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India (*ex-officio*).
Hobhouse, the Hon'ble A., Q. C., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Indore, His Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of
Jaipur, His Highness Ram Singh, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of
Jhind, His Highness Raghbir Singh, G. C. S. I., Raja of
Norman, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir H. W., K. C. B., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Rampur, His Highness Kalab Ali Khan, G. C. S. I., Nawab of
Strachey, the Hon'ble Sir J., K. C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).

Temple, the Hon'ble Sir R., BART., K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal *(ex-officio)*.
Travancore, His Highness Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of
Wodehouse, His Excellency Sir P. E., G. C. S. I., K. C. B., Governor of Bombay *(ex-officio)*.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General.

STAR OF INDIA.

No. 1 *S. I., the* 1*st January* 1877.

The following announcement appears in the *London Gazette* of this day's date, and is republished for general information :—

"The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of 'Empress of India' to Her Majesty's Royal Style and Titles, to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

To be Extra Knight Grand Commander.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex.

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Ram Singh, Maharao Raja of Bundi.
His Highness Jaswant Singh, Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
His Highness Ishri Prasad Narain Singh, Maharaja of Benares.
His Highness Azim Jah Zahir-ood-dowlah Bahadur, Prince of Arcot.

To be Knights Commanders.

His Highness Shivaji Chatrapati, Raja of Kolapore.
James Fitzjames Stephen, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsellors, late Member of Council of the Governor General of India.
His Highness Raja Anand Rao Puar of Dhar.
Arthur Hobhouse, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsellors, Second Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor General of India.
His Highness Mari Singjee, Raj Saheb of Drangdra.
Edward Clive Bayley, Esquire, C. S. I., Bengal Civil Service, Third Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor General of India.
His Highness the Jam Shrivibhajee of Nauanagar.
Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Baronet, C. B., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
Rear Admiral Reginald John Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

To be Companions.

Saiad Futeh Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Bunganapilly.
John Henry Morris, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Jowala Sahai, Dewan of Cashmere.
Whitley Stokes, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.
Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik, Member of Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
George Thornhill, Esquire, Madras Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.
B. Krishnaiengar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Augustus Rivers Thompson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Chief Commissioner, British Burma.
Azam Gouri Sanker Udesanker, Joint Administrator of Bhauanagar.
Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department.
Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore.
Alexander Maclaurin Monteath, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of Post Offices.
Bukshee Khonan Singh, Commandant of the Forces of His Highness Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
Theodore Cracroft-Hope, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, Acting Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.
Huzrut Nur Khan, Minister of Jaurah.
Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Govind Das Seth of Mattra.
Major Thomas Candy, Bombay Invalid Establishment.
Dosabhai Framjee, Second Police Magistrate, Bombay.
Major Robert Grove Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Leopold John Herbert Grey, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Esquire, M. D., Edinburgh, late Bombay Medical Service.
George Welsh Kellner, Esquire, Accountant-General, Military Department, Calcutta.
Edwin Arnold, Esquire, late Principal, Poona College, Bombay.

By Order of His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

No. 5 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Chiefs the titles specified opposite the name of each :—

Name of Chief.	*Title.*
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda...	"Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia."
His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior	"Hisam-us-Saltanat."
His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere	"Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat."

No. 6 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to recognise as titles of the undermentioned Chiefs the title specified opposite the names of each :—

Name.	*Title.*
The Maharaja of Ajeygarh, Central India ...	"Sawai."
The Maharaja of Bijawar, Central India. ...	"Sawai."
The Maharaja of Chirkari, Central India ...	"Sipahdar-ul-Mulk."
The Maharaja of Dattia, Central India ...	"Lokendar."

No. 7 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction :—

Anand Rao Puar, Raja of Dhar.
Chattar Singh, Raja Bahadur of Sampthar.
Dhanutjoy Narain Bhanj Deo, Raja of Killah Keonjhar, Orissa.
Debya Singh Deb, Raja of Puri, Orissa.
Jagadendro Nath Roy (senior branch of the Nattore family).
Raja Jotendro Mohan Tagore.
Kishen Chandar of Meharbanj, Orissa.
Mohipat Singh of Patna.
The Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna of Sobha Bazar, Calcutta.
Raj Krishna Singh, Raja of Susang, Mymensingh.
Raja Romanath Tagore of Calcutta.

No. 8 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Ladies the title of "Maharani" as a personal distinction :—

Rani Hara Sundari Debya of Searsol, Burdwan.
Rani Hingan Kumari of Paindra, Maunbhum.
Rani Surat Sundari Debya of Rajshahye.

No. 9 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, K. C. S. I., the title of "Raja Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

No. 10 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Raghbir Dyal Singh, Raja of Bironda.
Khallak Singh, Raja of Surila.
Raja Bisesshar Malia of Searsol, Burdwan.
Raja Harballab Singh of Behar.
Raja Harnath Chaudhri of Dubalhatti, Rajshahye.
Raja Mangal Singh of Bhinai, Ajmere.
Raja Ram Ranjan Chakarbatty of Beerbhum.
Udit Pratap Deo, Raja of Kharond.

No. 11 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction :—

Babu Ajita Singh of Teraul, Partabgarh.
Baba Balwant Rao of Jabalpur.
Raja Balwant Sing of Gangwanna.
Damara Kumara Venkattappa Nayudu, Zamindar of Kalahasti, North Arcot District.
Raja Deba Sing of Rajghar.

Digambar Mitter, C.S.I., Calcutta.
Rao Gangadhara Rama Rao, Zamindar of Pittapur, Godavery District.
Rao Chattar Singh, Jagirdar of Kannyadhana.
Harish Chandar Chaudhri, of Mymensingh.
Kamal Krishna of Sobha Bazar, Calcutta.
Khettar Mohan Singh of Dinagepur.
Kunwar Har Narayan Singh, of Hattras, Aligarh District.
Lachman Singh, Deputy Collector, Bulandshahar.
Sir T. Madhava Rao, K. C. S. I., Minister of Baroda.
Thakur Madho Singh of Sawar, Ajmere.
Raja Partap Singh of Pisangan, Ajmere.
Ram Narayan Singh of Khaira, Monghyr.
Shama Nand Dey of Balasore.
Sham Shankar Rae of Teota.
Sirdar Surat Singh Majithia, C. S. I.
Rao Saheb Trimbakji Nana Ahir Rao of Nagpur.
Kando Kisor Bhupattee, Zamindar of Sukinda, Orissa.
Paddolab Rao, Zamindar of Aul, Orissa.

No. 12 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Rao Bakht Singh of Baidla, Meywar.
Babut Singh, Thakur of Pokaran, Rajputana.
Bhagwant Rao Deshpanday of Ellichpur.
Daji Nilkant Nigarkar, Professor, Engineering College, Bombay.
Gopal Rao Hari, Judge of Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad.
Gokalji Jhala of Junagarh, Kattywar.
Jugjivandass Khushaldass, Deputy Collector, Surat.
Rao Saheb Hari Narayan, Police Inspector, Ahmadnagar.
Rao Chattarpati, Jagirdar of Alipura.
Kesri Singh, Thakur of Kuchawan, Rajputana.
Keru Lakshman Chhatri, Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College.
Khanderao Vishvanath, *alias* Rao Saheb Raste, 2nd class Sirdar of the Deccan.
Keshorao Bhasker, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.
Khushabai Sarabhai, Dafterdar, Rewa Kanta.
Dewan Lal Singh, Mukhtiarkar of Taluka Guni, in Hyderabad Collectorate, Sind.
Luxemon Singh, Rao of Jigni.
Madhorao Wassudeo Barve, Karbhari, Kolhapur.
Makaji Dhanji, late Karbhari, Drangdra.
Nand Shankar Taljashankar, Assistant Political Agent, Junawara and Sonth in Rewa Kanta.
Narayenrao Anant Mutalik of Karad, Sattara.
Narayen Bhai Dandekar, Director, Public Instruction, Berar.
Premabhai Hemabhai, Ahmadabad.
Rao Prithi Singh, Jagirdar of Tori-Fatehpur.
Sheonath Singh, Thakur of Kherwa, Rajputana.
Shivram Pandoorang of Bombay.
Sudasheo Rugunath Joshi, Karbhari, Mudhol.
Shrivalingaya Gada of Morthalli, Canara.
Trimalrao Venkatesh, late Judge, Small Cause Court, Dharwar.
Venaik Rao Janardan Kirtane, Naib Dewan of Baroda.
Veheridass Ajubhai, Desai of Neriad, Kaira, Bombay.
Waman Rao Pitamber Chitnis, Sherishtadar at Sawantwari.
Wassodeo Bappuji, Assistant Engineer, Department Public Works, Bombay.

No. 13 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction:—

Arcot Narayan Swami Mudeliar of Bangalore.
Babu Annoda Prasad Rai of Murshedabad.
Babu Boidyonath Pandit, Zemindar of Kila Darpan, Cuttack.
Lala Badri Das, Mukim to His Excellency the Viceroy.
Chahadi Subia, Assistant Commissioner, Coorg.
Das Mal, late Tahsildar, Hushiarpur.
Babu Durga Pershad Singh, Zamindar of Mudhobans, in Champaran.
Babu Golak Chandra Chaudhri of Chittagong.
Babu Gopal Mohan Sircar, Treasurer, Government House.
Harichand Yaduji, Head Clerk, Presidency Pay Office, Bombay.
Yella Mullappah Chetty, Bangalore.
Rai Kalian Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
The Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
Kanhya Lal, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.
Lachman Rao, Aide-de-Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Thakur Mangal Singh, Member of Regency Council, Alwar.
Bakhshi Narsappa, Aide-de-Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Babu Narayan Chandar Chaudhri, Zamindar of Choraman in Dinagepur, Rajshahye.
Babu Nimai Charan Bose, Zamindar of Kothar in Balasor.
Ram Ratan Seth, Banker, Mian Mir.
Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble Babu Ram Sankar Sen, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
Babu Chaudhri Rudar Parsad, Zamindar of Nanpur, in Sitamurhi.
Pandit Rup Narain, Member of Regency Council, Alwar.
Babu Radha Ballab Singh Deo, Zamindar of Bancura.
Rai Saheb Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
Babu Surjya Kant Acharjia, Zamindar of Murtagachi, Mymensingh.
Rai Umrao Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
Babu Ugra Narain Singh, Zamindar of Supul, Bhagalpur.

No. 14 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rao Sahib" as a personal distinction:—

Thakur Bahadur Singh of Musuda, Ajmere.
Govind Rao Krishna Bhashkat of Nimar.
Thakur Hari Singh of Deolia, Ajmere.
Thakur Kalyan Singh of Junean, Ajmere.
Madho Rao Gangadhar Chitnavis of Nagpur.
Thakur Madho Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere.
Rajaba Mohite of Nagpur.
Thakur Ranjit Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere.

No. 15 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rao" as a personal distinction:—

Bahar Mal, Rawat of Barar, Mhairwara, Rajputana.
Jado Rao Panday of Bhandara.
Uma, Rawat of Kukra, Mhairwara, Rajputana.
Anrudh Singh, Jagirdar of Paldeo, Central India.

No. 16 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rai" as a personal distinction :—

Bishen Sarup, Inspector of Police, Ajmere.
Seth Chand Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.
Kothari Chakkan Lal, Head of the Revenue Department, and in charge of the State Treasury, Meywar.
Mehta Panna Lal, Junior Minister, Meywar State.
Seth Samir Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.

No. 17 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Sirdar Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Rai Munshi Amin Chand, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

No. 18 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Sirdar" as a personal distinction :—

Ratan Singh (of Rhotas in the Jhilam District), District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces.

No. 19 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Thakur Rawut" as a personal distinction :—

Thakur Hira, of Dewer Pargana in Mhairwara, Rajputana.

No. 20 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Thakur" as a personal distinction :—

Lachmi Narain Singh of Kera, Singbhum.

No. 21 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction :—

Ahsan Ullah Khan Bahadur of Dacca.
Syad Abdul Hosen, Monghyr.
Mahammad Ali Khan Bahadur of Chatori, Bulandshahar District.
The Hon'ble Mir Mahammad Ali of Faridpur, Bengal.

No. 22 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Abdul Rahim Khan, son of Sirdar Nawaz Khan of Isa Khel, Bannu District.
Aulad Hosen of Peharsar, in Bhurtpur, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Abdul Kadir, Senior Assistant Commissioner and Town Magistrate, Mysore.

Maulvi Abdul Latif, Deputy Magistrate, Calcutta.
Ali Khan, Zemindar of Monghyr.
Nawab Alladad Khan of Karachi Collectorate.
Bhikan Khan, Zemindar of Parsauni, West Tirhoot.
Bomanji Sorabji, Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works, Bombay.
Chaitan Sah, Assistant Surgeon, Peshawar.
Carsetji Rastamji, Chief Justice, Baroda.
Davur Rustamji Khurshedji Modi of Surat.
Dad Mahammad Jakrani of Jacobabad.
Kazi Ibrahim Mahammad of Bombay.
Ghaus Shah Kadri, Makandar, in the Baba Buden Hills.
Imamuddin Khan of Bangalore.
Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Wadia, Master Builder, Bombay Dockyard.
Kadir Mohi-ud-din Saheb of Mysore.
Syad Kabil Shah of Varnahar in the Nagor Taluka, Sind.
Mahammad Jan, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
Maulvi Masum Mian of Ballapur, Akola.
Mahammad Ali, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore.
Mir Hydar Ali Khan, Mysore.
Mahammad Rashid Khan Chaudhri, Zamindar of Nator, Rajshahye.
Syad Mahammad Abu Said, Zemindar of Patna and Gya.
Muncherji Cowasji, Assistant Engineer, Department Public Works, Bombay.
Kazi Mir Jalaludin (Bombay.)
Mirza Ali Mahammad, Karachi, Sind.
Mir Gul Hasan, Hyderabad, Sind.
Syad Murad Ali Shah, of Rohri, Shikarpur.
Mir Hafiz Ali, Motawali Dargah of Ajmere.
Mir Nizam Ali, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.
Naserwanji Carsetji of Ahmednagar, Bombay.
Pestonji Jehangir, Settlement Commissioner, Baroda.
Parumal, Hyderabad, Sind.
Pir Bakhsh, Kohawar, Zemindar in Shikarpur.
Rahmat Khan, Inspector of Police, Punjab.
Rustamji Sorabji of Broach in Guzerat.
Kazi Shahabuddin, Chief of the Revenue Department, Baroda.
Jamadar Saleh Hindi of Junagarh, Bombay.
Wali Mahammad of Dingan Bhurgri, in the Umarkot Taluka, Sind.

No. 23 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Khan" as a personal distinction:—

Budha Khan of Hatun, Mhairwara, Rajputana.
Fateh Khan of Chang, ditto ditto.

No. 24 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the hereditary titles specified opposite each name:—

Name.	*Title.*
Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Sing Bahadur, K. C. S. I., of Gidhaur, Monghyr ...	Maharaja Bahadur.
Dhurmjit Singh Deo, Chief of Udaipur, in the Chota Nagpur Mahal, ...	Raja (to be attached to the Chiefship.)
Nawab Khaja Abdul Gani of Dacca, C. S. I.	Nawab.

No. 25 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen the title specified opposite the name of each as a personal distinction :—

Name.	*Title.*
Dewan Gyasuddin Ali Khan, Sajjada Nashin, Ajmir ...	... Sheikh-ul-Mushaikh.
Sirdar Atar Sing, Bhadaur, Zaildar, Patiala, and Member of Senate, Punjab University College, Lahore ...	Malaz-ul-Ulama-o-ul-Fazala.

No. 26 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Diwan Gujraj Sing, the Diwan of Jassu, Central India, the designation of "Diwan Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

No. 27 D. C.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Manphul, C. S. I., Honorary Assistant Commissioner, the designation of Diwan as a personal distinction.

No. 28 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the designation of Honorary Assistant Commissioner upon the undermentioned Native Gentlemen :—

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Honorary Magistrate.

Sirdar Ajit Singh Atariwala, Amritsar.

Aga Kalb Abid, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Colonel Dhanraj (of Kunjah, Gujrat), Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Syud Hadi Hosen Khan (of Dehli), Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Syud Kaim Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Rai Mul Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Gujranwalla.

Sodhi Man Singh (of Firozpur), Magistrate and Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Mahammad Sultan Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Mirza Azam Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan Kazilbash of Lahore.

Diwan Shankar Nath, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore.

No. 29 D. C. P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer on Mr. H. R. Cooke, Registrar of the Foreign Department, the honorary rank of Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department in recognition of his long and faithful services.

T. H. THORNTON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

No. 33 C.

Camp Delhi, the 30th December 1876.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the honorary title of Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy upon Mr. D. Panioty, the Registrar of the Private Secretary's Office, in recognition of his long and faithful service.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 37 *C, dated Camp Delhi, the* 1*st January* 1877.

RESOLUTION.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has resolved to release a certain number of prisoners, and to remit a certain number of sentences against criminals in all the jails throughout India, in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair and, in the case of convicts sentenced in India, in the Straits Settlements, on the 1st proximo, as an act of clemency and grace, on the auspicious occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen.

2. In this view, the cases of the following three different classes of prisoners in the jails in India have come under consideration :—

I.—General offenders.
II.—Civil prisoners.
III.—Political prisoners.

I.—General Offenders.

3. As regards general offenders, the Governor General in Council has directed that ten per cent. of all the prisoners under confinement in each Province shall be released; care being taken that the number released be spread as evenly as possible over all localities, and that the following be excluded from the Amnesty, namely :—

1*st*, those whose conduct during imprisonment in jail has been bad and turbulent;

2*nd*, those whose crimes are (like thuggee or dacoitee) excepted from recommendation for release after twenty years' imprisonment at Port Blair, and those whose release is likely to give rise to a renewal of blood-feuds, or other disturbances of the public peace;

3*rd*, professional and habitual criminals and prisoners convicted more than twice.

4. Three classes of general offenders, European or Native, have been, as far as possible, selected for release under the ten per cent. order, namely,—

1*st*, those who have generally borne good character, but have been led under sudden impulse to commit crimes, such as riot, affray, assault, or culpable homicide; women who have committed infanticide to hide their shame, and the like;

2*nd*, those whose crimes were committed at an early age and without the display of any special depravity;

3rd, those whose crimes were of a grave character but have been expiated to some extent by long imprisonment with good behaviour. Under this head may be included a few life-convicts who have undergone imprisonment for twenty years, and who have generally behaved well throughout the period of their confinement.

5. Under these general instructions, Local Governments were authorised to select the criminals to be released under the ten per cent. rule, a special officer in each Province being charged with the duty.

6. As regards partial remissions of sentences, all persons under sentence of one month's imprisonment or less who have worked out half their sentence on or before 1st proximo are to be released on that date without exception.

7. All persons under sentence of above one month's imprisonment and up to six months or less have been granted a remission of fifteen days. All persons under sentence of above six months' imprisonment have been granted a remission of one month. All persons under sentence of above a year's imprisonment have been granted a remission of one month for each year of their sentence; all remissions granted under these orders being restricted to well-conducted convicts. Under no circumstances has the boon been extended to such criminals as have been more than twice convicted; or to those who have been committed to jail as security for keeping the peace; or to any person whose premature release may be deemed by the local authorities to be inexpedient for reasons of local importance.

II.—Civil Prisoners.

8. As regards civil prisoners, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to order the release of all those whose debts do not exceed the sum of one hundred rupees, and the payment by Government of the debt or debts for which they are detained.

III.—Prisoners at Port Blair.

9. As regards the prisoners under this head, the Superintendent of Port Blair has submitted lists prepared in accordance with the instructions issued in the case of prisoners in India and with special recommendations in the case of those who are not disqualified from the amnesty. These lists have been circulated to Local Governments and Administrations, so that the fullest consideration has been given to each individual case. Acting upon the information so obtained, the Governor General in Council has directed that 278 male life-convicts and 90 female shall be absolutely released; term-convicts 65 male and female, and one Christian convict, or 434 in all.

10. Besides absolute releases, the Superintendent of Port Blair has been allowed to grant to well-behaved convicts in Port Blair, to the extent which he deems expedient, freedom within the limit of the Settlement, and, moreover, to give promotion in their respective classes to prisoners in the earlier stages of their probation.

11. As regards Indian convicts in the Straits Settlements, very full enquiries have been made. A Special Officer has been deputed to Singapore to confer with the Straits Government in view to re-consider the cases of all Indian convicts undergoing sentence in that Province. This Officer, Mr. Brodhurst, of the Bengal Civil Service, has prepared lists of all the Indian convicts in the Settlements, and as in the case of the Port Blair prisoners, these lists have been forwarded for the opinions of the Local Governments to which the prisoners belong. The result of this enquiry is that 221 have been absolutely released.

12. In Sarawak four Indian convicts have been absolutely released, and in Madras seven Straits convicts, and in Bombay five. Thus the grand total of absolute releases of prisoners in transportation is 671.

13. The number of Political prisoners in India is very small, and indeed most of these are not really in confinement but reside under surveillance in places fixed for their residence.

It has been, however, found possible to grant entire freedom to Sirdars Kishan Kooer and Narain Singh, of the Punjab, and to give similar boons to others residing in various places.

14. Special instructions have been issued to all Local Governments that the arrangements for the release of prisoners shall be carried out circumspectly and quietly, the prisoners being conducted to their homes in small batches, and when practicable under police supervision.

15. The net result of these orders will approximately be as follows :—

(*a*).	Prisoners, including civil and political prisoners, released by Local Governments and Administrations	15,317
(*b*).	Released at Port Blair	434
(*c*).	Prisoners released in the Straits and elsewhere	237
	Total ...	15,988

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg, Assam, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published for general information, and forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 38 *C, dated Camp Delhi, the* 1*st January* 1877.

RESOLUTION.

The Viceroy in Council having considered the terms of the Amnesty granted in 1859 is pleased to announce that the exception from the Amnesty of persons who were leaders of revolt is withdrawn, and that such persons may now return to their respective homes on the sole condition of announcing their return to the District authorities, and of good behaviour for the future. Such persons will, however, be required, if they wish to leave the limits of the district in which they reside, to give previous notice to the District authorities.

The exception as to murderers and leaders of mutiny will still remain in force, and nothing in the above Notification will extend to Feroz Shah, the son of the late King of Delhi.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 39 C, *dated Camp Delhi, the* 1*st January* 1877.

READ—

A letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 430 C, dated 25th December 1876.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of the Punjab forward, for the favourable consideration of the Governor General in Council, a memorial submitted by the Senate of the Punjab University College, praying that, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty of the title of Empress of India, the Punjab University College may be raised to the status of an University and empowered to confer degrees.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Government of the Punjab be requested to inform the memorialists that the Governor General in Council approves of the proposed measure, and that legislation will be initiated in view to give effect to it.

(True Extracts.)

A. P. HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MINT & CURRENCY.
Coinage, British India.

Camp Delhi, the 1st January 1877.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 and Section 28, Clause (2), of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the inscription "Victoria Empress" shall be substituted for the inscription "Victoria Queen" on all coins coined under the said Act on and after the 1st January 1877, and that the date of the calendar year, according to the Christian era, in which it is coined shall henceforth be put upon every such coin.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Financial Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1 OF 1877.

Camp Delhi, the 1st January 1877.

The Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Native Armies of India that, with a view to the improvement of the condition of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men serving in the Armies of the three Presidencies and the Punjab Frontier Force, the following measures, recommended by the Government of India, have received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government :—

I.—A grant of Rupees 30 will be made to every recruit of Artillery, Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, and to the Madras Cavalry and Governor-General's Body-Guard, on enlistment, to aid in the provision of the established kit.

II.—An annual allowance of Rupees 4 will be given to every Non-Commissioned Officer, Drummer, and Private of Artillery, Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, and to the Madras Cavalry and Governor-General's Body-Guard, in aid of half-mounting. This will not be given to soldiers of less service than eighteen months.

III.—Good-conduct pay at the rate* of one, two, and three rupees monthly will be granted in future as follows, *viz.*, to the Bengal Cavalry and Punjab Frontier Force, after three, nine, and fifteen years, instead of after six, ten, and fifteen years' service; and to the Madras Cavalry, to the Artillery of the Bombay Army and Punjab Frontier Force, and to the Infantry and Sappers and Miners of all three Presidencies, after a service of three, nine, and fifteen years, instead of one and two rupees after six and ten years, as at present.

IV.—Increased pay will be given to Native Commissioned Officers at the following rates, which include cantonment batta, *viz* :—

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD.

		Per mensem. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Subadar	180	0	0
1	Jemadar	70	0	0
1	"	60	0	0

* NOTE.—This advantage is already enjoyed by the Bombay Cavalry, the Privates of which draw on enlistment the highest rate of pay, inclusive of good-conduct pay, attainable by Privates of the Bengal Cavalry and Punjab Frontier Force.

				Per mensem. Rs.	A.	P.
Madras Cavalry.						
Subadars ...	one-half ...	...	...	150	0	0
"	" ...	...	...	110	0	0
Jemadars ...	one-half ...	...	...	60	0	0
"	" ...	...	...	50	0	0
Body-Guard of the Governor of Bombay.						
1 Ressaldar	...	...	...	250	0	0
1 Ressaidar	...	...	...	135	0	0
1 Jemadar	...	...	...	70	0	0
Bombay Cavalry each Regiment, including the Sind Horse.						
1 Ressaldar Major	...	...	...	300	0	0
1 Ressaldar	...	...	...	250	0	0
1 "	...	...	...	200	0	0
1 Ressaidar	...	...	...	150	0	0
1 "	...	...	...	135	0	0
1 "	...	...	...	120	0	0
1 Woordie Major	...	...	...	150	0	0
6 Naib-Ressaldars	...	...	3	80	0	0
			3	75	0	0
6 Jemadars	...	...	3	70	0	0
			3	65	0	0
Artillery.						
Subadars ...	after 6 years' service		...	100	0	0
" ...	under 6 "		...	80	0	0
Jemadars ...	after 6 "		...	50	0	0
" ...	under 6 "		...	40	0	0
Infantry of the three Presidencies and Punjab Frontier Force and Sappers and Miners.						
Subadars ...	one-half ...	...	...	100	0	0
" ...	" ...	...	...	80	0	0
Jemadars ...	one-half ...	...	...	50	0	0
" ...	" ...	...	...	40	0	0

In the Bombay Sappers and Miners two Subadars and three Jemadars will receive the higher rates, and the remaining Officers the lower rates of pay.

The allowance to all Subadar-Majors will be increased from Rupees 25 to Rupees 50 per mensem.

V.—Compensation for dearness of provisions, which is now granted to other branches of the service in the three Presidencies, will be extended to the Bengal Cavalry, including that of the Punjab Frontier Force.

The several indulgences thus granted to the Native Armies of India will have effect from the date on which Her Majesty's gracious assumption of the style and title of Empress of India is proclaimed to Her Majesty's subjects in this Empire, *viz.*, from the 1st January 1877.

No. 2 of 1877.

In continuation of General Order No. 1 of this date, His Excellency the Viceroy has much gratification in announcing to the Native Armies of India that, in order still further to record Her Imperial Majesty's appreciation of the services of the Native Officers, and in commemoration of the assumption of the Imperial title, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Government of India, to sanction an increase to the Order of British India from its present establishment to 175 members of each class, proportioned as follows to the three Armies:—

		1st Class.	*2nd Class.*
Bengal	...	88	88
Madras	...	53	53
Bombay	...	34	34
	Total ...	175	175
	Grand Total ...	350	

2. G. G. O. No. 551 of 1868 is cancelled. All vacancies in the above establishment will hereafter be filled up as they occur, whether caused by an effective or non-effective member.

3. In pursuance of the above, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the following Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes, respectively, of the Order of British India:—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

BENGAL.

Inspector, 4th Class, Khan Sing, Oude Police, late Ferozepore Regiment.

Ressaldar-Major Raheemdad Khan, "Bahadur," 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Thakoorpersad Misser, "Bahadur," 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Gobrayh Sing, "Bahadur," 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Shawa Ram, "Bahadur," 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Ram Rutton, "Bahadur," 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Ramchurun, "Bahadur," 38th (The Agra) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Runbahadoor Sing, "Bahadur," 42nd (Assam) Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Bahadoor, "Bahadur," 43rd (Assam) Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar Runbeer, "Bahadur," 1st Goorkha Regiment Light Infantry.

Subadar Surrupjeet Thappa, Bahadur, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar-Major Taij Bahadur Khawas, "Bahadur," 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.

Ressaldar Ramtuhul Sing, "Bahadur," 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Unoka Sing, "Bahadur," 5th Regiment, Native Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Jewun Sing, "Bahadur," 32nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Subadar Hubbeeboollah Khan, "Bahadur," Governor General's Body-Guard.

Subadar-Major Kurrug Sing Rana, "Bahadur," 44th (Sylhet) Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Bullea Thappa, "Bahadur," 4th Goorkha Regiment.

Subadar Sewsahie Sing, "Bahadur," 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar Ausuf Ally, "Bahadur," 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Bussawun Singh, "Bahadur," Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Subadar-Major Kurramutoollah Khan, "Bahadur," 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Pyabb, "Bahadur," 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaldar Kumrooddeen Khan, "Bahadur," 17th Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Bulwunt Sing, "Bahadur," 6th Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar Sewbuccus Doobey, "Bahadur," 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar-Major Meer Jaffir Ally, "Bahadur," 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaldar-Major Allaooddeen Khan, "Bahadur," 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Subadar Ram Chunder, "Bahadur," 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Hoomail Khan, "Bahadur," 42nd (Assam) Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar Ramoo Kuthait, "Bahadur," 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar Moortuza Khan, "Bahadur," 6th Bengal Cavalry.

MADRAS.

Subadar-Major Sheik Homed, "Bahadur," 6th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Suever, "Bahadur," 29th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Kistnamah, "Bahadur," 41st Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mootoosawmy, "Bahadur," 5th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Hussein, "Bahadur," 26th Regiment Native Infy.
Subadar Rungasawmy, "Bahadur," 28th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Jehangir Khan, "Bahadur," 26th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Nirsumaloo, "Bahadur," 14th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Soobiah, "Bahadur," 35th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mahomed Cassim, 30th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Luchman Sing, 27th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mohdeen Khan, 28th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Homed, 3rd Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mahomed Cassim, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Appavoo, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Dalliah, 17th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Appiah, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bauboo Ram, 38th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Yacoob Khan, 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

Ressaldar-Major Bennee Sing, "Bahadur," 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment Light Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Simailjee Israel, "Bahadur," 27th Regiment Native Light Infantry, or 1st Belooch Regiment.

Subadar Ballojee Moray, "Bahadur," Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Shaik Emam Dharwar, "Bahadur," No. 1 Mountain Battery, Native Artillery.

Subadar Saye Errapa, "Bahadur," Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Ressaldar-Major Meer Kassum Ali, "Bahadur," 3rd Regiment Sind Horse.

Subadar-Major Samueljee Issajee, "Bahadur," 3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Peetamber, "Bahadur," 29th Regiment Native Infantry or 2nd Belooch Regiment.

Subadar-Major Chundum Ditchit, "Bahadur," 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Rubenjee Israel, "Bahadur," 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar-Major Hoosain Bux, "Bahadur," Poona Horse.

Ressaldar-Major Moostuffa Khan, "Bahadur," 1st Regiment, Sind Horse.

Subadar-Major Shaik Muddar, "Bahadur," 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Shaik Oosman, "Bahadur," 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Shaik Esmall, "Bahadur," 21st Regiment Native Infantry or Marine Battalion.

Ressaldar-Major Shaik Hoosain, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Devee Sing, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Appurbul Sing, 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

BENGAL.

Subadar-Major Gunnesha Sing, 27th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Gomundha Singh, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Abdoolah Khan, 26th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Russool Khan, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Peer Bux, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Sohunlall Tewarry, 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Bhundoo Ram, Deolee Irregular Force, Infantry.

Ressaldar-Major Jaffer Ally Khan, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Murdan Ali Shah, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaldar-Major Khanan Khan, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Jhummun Singh, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar-Major Sheikh Bahadoor, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Subadar-Major Sheck Muhbool, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Urjoon Singh, 18th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Gamah Khan, 24th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Hookum Sing, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Nehal Singh, 20th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Khoaj Mahomed, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar Ram Sing, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Subadar Siboo Sing Nagee, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.

Subadar Chuttur Bhoj Awusthe, 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Bhola Persad Sookl, Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Nehal Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar Jehangeer Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Subadar Runbeer Khuttree, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Sewtahal Sing, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar Goburdun Sing, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar Tahour Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar Rambuccus Misr, Nepal Escort.

Ressaidar and Woordie Major Emam Buksh Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

MADRAS.

Subadar-Major Mherwar Sing, 40th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Sheik Emaum, 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Nagiah, 31st Regiment Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Veeragoo, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Venketsawmy, 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Bowani Sing, 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Sheik Booden, 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Abdool Nubby, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Subadar Sirdar Khan, 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Sheik Mirdeen, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Sheik Abdool Cawder, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Syed Ahmed, 36th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Sheik Secunder, 37th Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers).

Subadar Homed Beg, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Manuel Davis Cozen, 34th Regiment Light Infantry.

Subadar Sheik Oosman, 32nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Pethepeermal, 39th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Rungiah, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Mohomed Moideeree, 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Syed Abdool Cawder, 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Ghoolam Nubbee, 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Yacoob Khan, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

Subadar-Major Louis Gabriel, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Shaik Sooltan, 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Solomon Elijah, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Durriow Sing, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Mahomed Khan, 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Bheema Nair, 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Lakshemon Rao Dongrey, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Ittoojee Jadow, 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Essobjee Israel, 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Sayajee Scinday, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers).

Subadar-Major Mahadoo Seerka, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Miosajee Israel, 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Wullee Mahomed, 1st Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers).

Subadar-Major Hajjee Khan, 30th Regiment Native Infantry or Jacob's Rifles.

Subadar-Major Shaik Odmer, 10th Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Ressaldar-Major Shadee Khan, 2nd Regiment, Sind Horse.

Subadar Shaik Mohideen, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Gunness Sing, 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Shaik Abdoola, 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Raghojee Moruskur, 4th Regiment Native Infantry or Rifle Corps.

Subadar Bheeka, 3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.

No. 3 OF 1877.

His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, that in future the British Officers attached to Native Regiments will, save in the case of the Commandant, be placed in two classes as respects designation.

2. Squadron and Wing Officers, including the Second in Command, will be designated Squadron and Wing "Commanders," and the remainder, including the Adjutant in the Cavalry and the Adjutant and Quartermaster in the Infantry, will be styled Squadron and Wing "Officers" respectively. The post of Adjutant in the Cavalry, and of Adjutant and Quartermaster in the Infantry, will be filled by one of the Squadron or Wing Officers.

3. It is also notified that in future Officers of Native Regiments nominated to purely Military or personal Staff appointments, tenable for fixed periods, will be "seconded" in their Regiments.

4. An Officer thus seconded will continue to hold his position in the Regiment, and be eligible to be promoted in room of any vacancy as if he were present, and will revert to his Regimental appointment on the expiration of his tour of Staff service.

No. 4 OF 1877.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that a Band will be allowed in every Regiment of Native Infantry in the three Presidencies, or Punjab Frontier Force, in which the Officers express a desire to establish one, and that in such cases the usual allowance will be granted in aid of its maintenance.

No. 5 OF 1877.

The following announcement in the *London Gazette* of this date is republished for general information:—

WAR OFFICE,

PALL MALL;

1st January 1877.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the Proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of Empress of India to Her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to approve the honorary rank of General in the Army being conferred on His Highness Jioji Rao Sindia, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Gwalior, and His Highness Ranbir Singh, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere."

No. 6 OF 1877.

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer on Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Assistant Surgeon, Lahore, the rank of Honorary Surgeon.

No. 7 OF 1877.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, of the Title of Empress of India, to grant a day's pay to every petty Officer and Seaman and to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of the Royal Marines on board the vessels of the Royal Navy serving in the Indian Seas.

A day's pay, including good-conduct pay, will also be granted to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier, British and Native, of Her Majesty's Army in India, and to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of the Volunteer Force present at the Imperial Assemblage.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PRIVATE SECY.'S OFFICE PRESS,—CAMP DELHI, 1877.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CAMP DELHI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1877. { Register No. 33.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1 T.

Camp Delhi, the 5th January 1877.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having had the advantage of personal conference with the Governors of Madras and Bombay regarding the condition of parts of their respective Presidencies which are at present afflicted by scarcity, deems it expedient that a high Officer fully acquainted with the views of the Government of India should visit those Presidencies for the purpose of inspecting the distressed Districts and communicating personally with the two Governments regarding the measures which are being carried out, and which will have to be carried out, for the relief of distress, and of offering for their consideration any suggestions he may deem suitable. His Excellency in Council has accordingly resolved to depute the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on a special mission for the above purpose. Sir Richard Temple will report his proceedings from time to time to the Government of India in this Department.

T. C. HOPE,

Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 43 C.

Camp Delhi, the 5th January 1877.

Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

No. 56 C.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the deputation of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., on a special mission, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 1.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Delhi, the 25th December 1876.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General made his entry into Delhi at 2 P. M. on Saturday, the 23rd December 1876.

His Excellency was received at the Railway Station by the President of the Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and North-West Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Commissioner of Delhi.

In accordance with an invitation addressed to them, the Ruling Chiefs present in Delhi assembled at the Railway Station to meet His Excellency on arrival.

The Resident of Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioners of Mysore, Assam, Central Provinces, Oude, and British Burmah, and the Governor General's Agents in Rajpootana, Central India, and Baroda were also present at the Station to receive His Excellency.

A European and Native Guard of Honor was drawn up on the platform on each side of the exit from the Station, and presented arms as His Excellency the Viceroy alighted from his carriage.

At the same moment, a Royal salute was fired from a Battery stationed at the junction of the Kauriapul and Queen's Roads.

The Viceroy then delivered the following address:—

"PRINCES, CHIEFS, AND NOBLES! It is with feelings of unusual pleasure that I find you here assembled from all parts of India to take part in a ceremonial which I trust will be the means of drawing still closer the bonds of union between the Government of Her Majesty and the great Allies and Feudatories of the Empire.

"I thank you for the cordiality with which you have responded to my invitation, and trust that the close of our proceedings will confirm the auspicious character of their commencement. Accept my hearty welcome to Delhi."

Having saluted the Ruling Chiefs present, His Excellency mounted his elephant, and, followed by his Personal Staff and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Sir Henry Norman, moved to the head of the Procession between the double line of elephants drawn up in the Queen's Road.

The Procession was formed in the following order:—

The Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General in charge of His Excellency's Camp.

The 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.

A/C Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

The 3rd (Prince of Wales' Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.

The Orderly Officer, Personal Escort. | The Brigade-Major, Personal Escort.

The General Officer Commanding Personal Escort.

(On Elephants.)

Two Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. | Two Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.

(On Horseback.)

The Chief Herald of the Imperial Assemblage.

Twelve Trumpeters (six abreast).

The Body-Guard.

(On Elephants.)

THE VICEROY

&

LADY LYTTON.

The family of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Detachment of the Body-Guard.

Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy on six elephants.

Head Quarters and 2 Squadrons of the 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars.

(On Horseback.)

The Inspector General of Police, Punjab. | The Officer Commanding the Station.

(On Elephants.)

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. | Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. | Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. | Two Members of the Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Two Members of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India. | Two Members of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Staff of His Excellency the Governor of Madras. | Staff of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

(On Horseback.)

Officers of the Head-Quarters Staff of the Army.

Officers of the Staff of the Force at Delhi.

One Squadron of the 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars.

(On Elephants.)

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.	Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.	Chief Justice of the N. W. P.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B.	The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.	The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I.

Members of the Legislative Council, Native Noblemen and Gentlemen, Secretaries to Government, &c.

3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.
4th Regiment Bengal Cavalry.
F/1 Battery Royal Horse Artillery.
15th (King's) Hussars.

The following was the line of route of the Procession:—

Queen's Road.	Futtehpooree Bazar.
Lothian Road.	Circular Road.
Khas Road.	Continuation of Hamilton Road.
Round the Musjid.	Grand Trunk Road.
The Dariba.	Ridge Road.
Chandnee Chowk.	Main Street to Viceroy's Camp.

The troops available at Delhi were disposed along the line of route of the Procession, under orders from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The troops and followers of the Ruling Chiefs were drawn up at various points along the line of route. They were disposed as follows:—

Commencing from the Canal on both sides of the Lothian Road till its junction with the Chandnee Chowk, where British Troops were stationed. Continued on both sides of the Lothian Road as far as the Khas Road, and again on both sides of the Khas Road up to the Jumma Musjid. Rajpootana Chiefs.

Commencing outside the Lahore Gate, and extending thence along both sides of the Circular Road till its junction with the road leading from the Cabulee Gate to the Grand Trunk Road. Thence along a portion of the Grand Trunk Road till it enters the Subzee Mundee, where British Troops were stationed. Punjab Chiefs.

From the position occupied by the British Troops last mentioned along both sides of the Grand Trunk Road, up to the point of junction with the road which leads to the Ridge. Thence along the latter road as far as the Mutiny Monument, where British Troops were stationed. Bombay, North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces Chiefs.

From the Mutiny Monument along the Ridge on both sides of the road as far as Hindoo Rao's house, where British Troops were stationed. Continued thence as far as the Chowboorjee Musjid, where British Troops were stationed. Central India and Madras Chiefs.

From the Chowboorjee Musjid, in the order marginally noted, along the Ridge on both sides of the road as far as the Flagstaff Tower. Bengal Chiefs. Gaekwar of Baroda. Maharaja of Mysore. Nizam of Hyderabad.

Foreign Princes and Governors, Deputations or Envoys from Foreign States, and the Foreign Consuls present at Delhi, were provided with suitable accommodation to witness the Procession at the Jumma Musjid, where also accommodation was provided for titular Chiefs and persons specially invited.

As His Excellency passed the Fort, a Royal salute was fired from it and his standard hoisted.

On arrival at the foot of the Ridge, the troops preceding the Procession turned off, and the Viceroy, attended by his Personal Staff and accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governors and the Commander-in-Chief in India, proceeded down the main street of the Camp.

The remaining Civil and Military Officers of Government and others taking part in the Procession turned to the right, on arrival at the entrance of the Viceregal Camp, and dispersed after clearing the front of the Camp.

As His Excellency entered the Grand Street of the Camp, a Royal salute was fired from a Battery placed on the Ridge, and at the sound of the first gun the Viceroy's standard was displayed at the Flagstaff.

A Guard of Honor, European and Native, was drawn up in front of the Viceroy's Tent, and presented arms as His Excellency arrived opposite the main entrance.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and North-West Provinces, and Commander-in-Chief in India, took leave of His Excellency at the Viceregal Camp.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1877.

No. 1.—The Hon'ble Ashley Eden reported his return from furlough on the 14th ultimo, and has obtained the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1877.

No. 1393.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Burma Forest Department:—

Mr. J. Adamson, officiating as Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. A. E. Wild, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, is promoted to the 3rd Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Mr. M. H. Ferras, B.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, and at present officiating as Inspector of Schools, is promoted to the 3rd Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, is promoted to the 3rd Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Mr. H. C. Hill is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators, and is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade from the 10th November 1876, on which date he reported his arrival in Burma.

Mr. E. P. Popert and Mr. C. F. Nepean are promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators.

These promotions, excepting that of Mr. Hill, will take effect from the 13th October 1876.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Camp Delhi, the 26th December 1876.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

No. 10 *D. C. P.*—On Monday, the 25th December 1876, a Deputation from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General proceeded to enquire after the health of the following Chiefs:—

Ajeygarh. The Maharaja of
Alwar. The Maharao Raja of
Baroda. The Gaekwar of
Bhaunagar. The Thakur Saheb of
Bhawulpur. The Nawab of
Bhopal. The Begum of
Bhurtpore. The Maharaja of
Bijawur. The Maharaja of
Bilaspur. The Raja of
Bundi. The Maharao of
Cashmere. The Maharaja of
Chamba. The Raja of
Chirkari. The Maharaja of
Chutterpur. The Maharaja of
Dattiah. The Maharaja of
Dewas. The Raja of
Dhar. The Raja of
Dholpur. The Rana of
Faridkot. The Raja of
Gwalior. Maharaja Sindia of
Hyderabad. The Nizam of
Indore. Maharaja Holkar of
Jawrah. The Nawab of
Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Jhallawar. The Maharaj Rana of
Jhind. The Raja of
Jodhpur. The Maharaja of
Junagarh. The Nawab of
Karauli. The Maharaja of
Khairpur. Mir Ali Murad of
Kishengarh. The Maharaja of
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of
Mandi. The Raja of
Mysore. The Maharaja of
Nabha. The Raja of
Nahun. The Raja of
Nowanagar. The Jam of
Oorcha (Tehri). The Maharaja of
Pauna. The Maharaja of
Rajpipla. The Raja of
Ratlam. The Raja of
Rewah. The Maharaja of
Suket. The Raja of
Sumpthur. The Raja of
Tehri. The Raja of
Tonk. The Nawab of
Udaipur. The Maharana of

GENERAL.

The 30th December 1876.

No. 4. *D. C. G.*—Mr. F. Henvey, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class, and as Resident in Nipal, from the date on which he may assume charge, *vice* Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ACCOUNT.

Fort William, the 5th January 1877.

No. 6.—The following is published for general information:—

TENDERS FOR THE BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

SEASON 1877.

NOTICE TO BANKERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Bills drawn against the surplus Cash Balances of the Berar Treasuries, for the calendar year 1877, on the conditions specified in the Rules noted below:—

1. Bills will be available for issue on the Treasuries of Akola and Amraoti in the months, and to the probable extent, noted in statement at foot.

2. Nothing, however, in this Notification shall pledge the Resident at Hyderabad to provide the exact sums estimated to be available in the months specified, and such tenders as are approved will be registered for final acceptance, to the extent to which money may be actually available. As a guide, however, to Bankers, Capitalists, and others, to tender for the probable Surplus during the year above quoted, it is hereby intimated that the Surplus Cash Balances available annually for the preceding three years amounted to Rs. 1,40,00,000, or an average per annum of Rs. 46,66,666, and that the probable Surplus for the ensuing season, it is estimated, will be about Rs. 30,00,000, as shown in statement below.

3. All tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, addressed as follows:—

WITHDRAWAL OF BERAR SURPLUS FOR SEASON 1877.

Tender for Bills on (Akola or Amraoti, as the case may be) for the month of (February or March, as the case may be).

TO THE FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT,
HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

4. Tenders must on no account be written in the vernacular, and should specify the month or months for which the tenders are made. Separate tenders must be submitted for each month for Bills on Akola, and separate tenders must also be submitted for each month for Bills on Amraoti. Infringement of this rule will involve rejection of the tender. For the convenience of intending purchasers, printed forms of tenders will be kept in stock by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad, and will be issued to applicants.

5. The name and address of the person tendering should be clearly written at foot of the tender in English (in addition to the vernacular, if signature is in the vernacular).

6. Tenders may be for the whole, or any portion, in even thousands, of the amount advertised.

7. Tenders must specify the rate of exchange at which the tender is made, the par or assay value of 100 Government Rupees being equivalent to 116-14-6 in Halli Sicca Currency.

8. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in Halli Sicca coin, or Government Securities, as a guarantee of good faith; which deposit will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender, but the tender itself will not be returned.

9. Tenders will be opened at the Hyderabad Residency at noon, on Monday the 12th February 1877; and persons tendering are invited to be present, or to be represented by their Agents.

10. The Resident will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for rejection of tenders.

11. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted in whole or in part will be required, at the option of the Resident, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount of their tenders on acceptance, and no portion of the deposit will be refunded till the *full* amount of Bills is received into the Treasury. This deposit will be forfeited in whole or in part, at the option of the Resident, in the event of non-compliance with the terms of the tender.

12. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the amount of their tenders into the Resident's Treasury between the 15th of the month to which the tenders refer and the 14th of the month following. No larger amount will be received on any one day into the Government Treasury than can be conveniently counted and examined by the establishment entertained for that purpose.

13. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the equivalent into the Resident's Treasury at Hyderabad in new Halli Sicca Rupees prior to the issue of Bills.

14. The Bills will be drawn at sight, in even thousands, and paid in Government Rupees at the Treasuries drawn upon. No Bill will be drawn for less than 5,000 Government Rupees, but Bills for sums in excess of this amount, in even thousands, will be issued to suit the convenience of purchasers.

N. B.—If when the last instalment of Land Revenue has been paid up the state of the collections should warrant such a course, a supplementary Notification will be issued stating whether any and what further limited amount will be available for withdrawal.

The following Statement shows the amount of the Actual Surplus withdrawn from Berar annually for the three years 1874—1876, and that which is estimated to be available for withdrawal for the year 1877.

Months.	Preceding three Years.			Amount estimated for 1877, and for which tenders are now invited.
	1874.	1875.	1876.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. ...	9,22,500	...	...	...
Feb. ...	16,37,500	15,00,000	19,65,000	b15,00,000
March ...	14,40,000	15,00,000	19,30,000	c15,00,000
April ...	a11,00,000	...	1,05,000	...
May ...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	15,55,000	...	...
July ...	...	3,45,000	...	...
Aug. ...	...	...	...	...
Sep. ...	...	...	...	...
Oct. ...	...	...	...	...
Nov. ...	...	...	...	...
Dec. ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	d51,00,000	d49,00,000	d40,00,000	30,00,000

(a) This sum was placed by the Resident at the disposal of the Accountant General, Bombay.
(b) At Akola 7½ lakhs. At Amraoti 7½ lakhs.
(c) At do 7½ do. At do 7½ do
(d) The average per annum from 1874 to 1876, Rs. 46,66,666.

(By Order)

C. B. EUAN SMITH,
First Assistant Resident.

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Asstt. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Camp Delhi, the 27th December 1876.

No. 1296.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lees, 1st Assistant Secretary, to be Deputy Secretary, *vice* Colonel A. B. Johnson, nominated to be Military Secretary to the Council of India.

Captain E. H. H. Collen, 2nd Assistant Secretary, to be 1st Assistant Secretary, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Lees.

Captain A. C. W. Crookshank, 3rd Assistant Secretary, to be 2nd Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain Collen.

The above promotions will have effect from the 25th December 1876.

Captain T. Deane, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant of the Governor General's Body-Guard, to be 3rd Assistant Secretary, with effect from the date on which he may join and take up the duties of his appointment.

Major C. E. Bates, Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), will officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary, as a temporary arrangement until further orders.

The 1st January 1877.

No. 1.—The Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Native Armies of India that, with a view to the improvement of the condition of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men serving in the Armies of the three Presidencies and the Punjab Frontier Force, the following measures, recommended by the Government of India, have received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government:—

I.—A grant of Rs. 30 will be made to every recruit of Artillery, Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, and to the Madras Cavalry and Governor General's Body-Guard, on enlistment, to aid in the provision of the established kit.

II.—An annual allowance of Rs. 4 will be given to every Non-Commissioned Officer, Drummer, and Private of Artillery, Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, and to the Madras Cavalry and Governor General's Body-Guard, in aid of half-mounting. This will not be given to soldiers of less service than eighteen months.

III.—Good-conduct pay at the rate* of one, two, and three rupees monthly will be granted in future as follows, *viz.*, to the Bengal Cavalry and Punjab Frontier Force, after three, nine, and fifteen years, instead of after six, ten, and fifteen years' service; and to the Madras Cavalry, to the Artillery of the Bombay Army and Punjab Frontier Force, and to the Infantry and Sappers and Miners of all three Presidencies, after a service of three, nine, and fifteen years, instead of one and two rupees after six and ten years, as at present.

IV.—Increased pay will be given to Native Commissioned Officers at the following rates, which include cantonment batta, *viz.*:—

Governor General's Body-Guard.

		Per mensem. Rs.	A.	P.
1 Subadar	... ...	180	0	0
1 Jemadar	... ...	70	0	0
1 "	... ...	60	0	0

Madras Cavalry.

Subadars ..	one-half	150	0	0
" "	... ...	110	0	0
Jemadars ...	one-half	60	0	0
" "	... ...	50	0	0

Body-Guard of the Governor of Bombay.

1 Ressaldar	... ...	250	0	0
1 Ressaidar	... ...	135	0	0
1 Jemadar	... ...	70	0	0

* Note.—This advantage is already enjoyed by the Bombay Cavalry, the Privates of which draw on enlistment the highest rate of pay, inclusive of good-conduct pay, attainable by Privates of the Bengal Cavalry and Punjab Frontier Force.

BOMBAY CAVALRY EACH REGIMENT, INCLUDING THE SIND HORSE.

1 Ressaldar Major	...	...	300	0 0
1 Ressaldar	...	...	250	0 0
1 "	...	...	200	0 0
1 Ressaidar	...	...	150	0 0
1 "	...	...	135	0 0
1 "	...	...	120	0 0
1 Woordie Major	...	...	150	0 0
6 Naib Ressaldars	...	3	80	0 0
		3	75	0 0
6 Jemadars	...	3	70	0 0
		3	65	0 0

ARTILLERY.

Subadars ... after 6 years' service			100	0 0
" ... under 6 "			80	0 0
Jemadars ... after 6 "			50	0 0
" ... under 6 "			40	0 0

INFANTRY OF THE THREE PRESIDENCIES AND PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE AND SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Subadars ... one-half	...	...	100	0 0
" ... "	...	...	80	0 0
Jemadars ... one-half	...	...	50	0 0
" ... "	...	...	40	0 0

In the Bombay Sappers and Miners two Subadars and three Jemadars will receive the higher rates, and the remaining Officers the lower rates of pay.

The allowance to all Subadar-Majors will be increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per mensem.

V.—Compensation for dearness of provisions, which is now granted to other branches of the service in the three Presidencies, will be extended to the Bengal Cavalry, including that of the Punjab Frontier Force.

The several indulgences thus granted to the Native Armies of India will have effect from the date on which Her Majesty's gracious assumption of the style and title of Empress of India is proclaimed to Her Majesty's subjects in this Empire, *viz.*, from the 1st January 1877.

No. 2.—In continuation of G. O. No. 1 of this date, His Excellency the Viceroy has much gratification in announcing to the Native Armies of India that, in order still further to record Her Imperial Majesty's appreciation of the services of the Native Officers, and in commemoration of the assumption of the Imperial title, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Government of India, to sanction an increase to the Order of British India from its present establishment to 175 members of each class, proportioned as follows, to the three Armies :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Bengal ...	88	88
Madras ...	53	53
Bombay ...	34	34
TOTAL ...	175	175
GRAND TOTAL ...	350	

2. G. G. O. No. 551 of 1868 is cancelled. All vacancies in the above establishment will hereafter be filled up as they occur, whether caused by an effective or non-effective member.

3. In pursuance of the above, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the following Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes, respectively, of the Order of British India :—

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

BENGAL.

Inspector, 4th Class Khan Sing, Oude Police, late Ferozepore Regiment.

Ressaldar-Major Raheemdad Khan, "Bahadur," 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Thakoorpersad Misser, "Bahadur," 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Gobrayh Sing, "Bahadur," 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Shawa Ram, "Bahadur," 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Ram Rutton, "Bahadur," 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Ramchurun, "Bahadur," 55th (The Agra) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Runbahadoor Singh, "Bahadur," 42nd (Assam) Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Bahadoor, "Bahadur," 43rd (Assam) Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar Runbeer, "Bahadur," 1st Goorkha Regiment Light Infantry.

Subadar Surrupjeet Thappa, "Bahadur," 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar-Major Taij Bahadur Khawas, "Bahadur," 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.

Ressaldar Ramtuhul Sing, "Bahadur," 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Subadar-Major Unoka Sing, "Bahadur," 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Jewun Sing, "Bahadur," 32nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Subadar Hubbeeboollah Khan, "Bahadur," Governor General's Body-Guard.

Subadar-Major Kurrug Sing Rana, "Bahadur," 44th (Sylhet) Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar-Major Bullea Thappa, "Bahadur," 4th Goorkha Regiment.

Subadar Sewsahie Sing, "Bahadur," 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar Ausuf Ally, "Bahadur," 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Bussawun Singh, "Bahadur," Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Subadar-Major Kurramutoollah Khan, "Bahadur," 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar-Major Pyabb, "Bahadur," 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaldar Kumrooddeen Khan, "Bahadur," 17th Bengal Cavalry.

Subadar-Major Bulwunt Sing, "Bahadur," 6th Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar Sewbuccus Doobey, "Bahadur," 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ressaldar-Major Meer Jaffir Ally, "Bahadur," 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Ressaldar-Major Allaooddeen Khan, "Bahadur," 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Subadar Ram Chunder, "Bahadur," 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Hoomail Khan, "Bahadur," 42nd (Assam) Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Subadar Ramoo Kuthait, "Bahadur," 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar Moortuza Khan, "Bahadur," 6th Bengal Cavalry.

MADRAS.

Subadar-Major Sheik Homed, "Bahadur," 6th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Surwar, "Bahadur," 29th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Kistnamah, "Bahadur," 41st Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mootoosawmy, "Bahadur," 5th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Hussein, "Bahadur," 26th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Rungasawmy, "Bahadur," 26th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Jehangir Khan, "Bahadur," 26th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Nirsumaloo, "Bahadur," 14th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Soobiah, "Bahadur," 35th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mahomed Cassim, 30th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Luchmun Sing, 27th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mohdeen Khan, 28th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Homed, 3rd Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mahomed Cassim, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Appavoo, 25th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Dalliah, 17th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Appiah, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bauboo Ram, 38th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Yacoob Khan, 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

Ressaldar-Major Bennee Sing, "Bahadur," 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment Light Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Simailjee Israel, "Bahadur," 27th Regiment Native Light Infantry, or 1st Belooch Regiment.
Subadar Ballojee Moray, "Bahadur," Corps of Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Shaik Emam Dharwar, "Bahadur," No. 1 Mountain Battery, Native Artillery.
Subadar Saye Errapa, "Bahadur," Corps of Sappers and Miners.
Ressaldar-Major Meer Kassum Ali, "Bahadur," 3rd Regiment Sind Horse.
Subadar-Major Samueljee Issajee, "Bahadur," 3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Peetamber, "Bahadur," 29th Regiment Native Infantry, or 2nd Belooch Regiment.
Subadar-Major Chundum Ditchit, "Bahadur," 15th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Rubenjee Israel, "Bahadur," 8th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar-Major Hoosain Bux, "Bahadur," Poona Horse.
Ressaldar-Major Moostuffa Khan, "Bahadur," 1st Regiment Sind Horse.
Subadar-Major Shaik Muddar, "Bahadur," 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Shaik Oosman, "Bahadur," 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Shaik Esmall, "Bahadur," 21st Regiment Native Infantry, or Marine Battalion.
Ressaldar-Major Shaik Hoosain, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Devee Sing, 20th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Appurbul Sing, 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

BENGAL.

Subadar-Major Gunnesha Sing, 27th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Gomundha Singh, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Subadar-Major Abdoolah Khan, 26th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Russool Khan, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Subadar-Major Peer Bux, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sohunlall Tewarry, 8th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bhundoo Ram, Deolee Irregular Force, Infantry.
Ressaldar-Major Jaffer Ally Khan, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Subadar-Major Murdan Ali Shah, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.
Ressaldar-Major Khanan Khan, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Jhummun Singh, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar-Major Sheikh Bahadoor, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.
Subadar-Major Sheck Muhboob, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Urjoon Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Gamah Khan, 24th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Hookum Sing, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Nehal Singh, 20th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Khoaj Mahomed, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar Ram Sing, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.
Subadar Siboo Sing Nagee, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.
Subadar Chuttur Bhoj Awusthe, 4th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Bhola Persad Sookl, Corps of Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Nehal Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar Jehangeer Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.
Subadar Runbeer Khuttree, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Subadar Sewtahal Sing, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Subadar Goburdun Sing, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment Native Infantry.
Ressaldar Tahour Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
Subadar Rambuccus Misr, Nepal Escort.
Ressaldar and Woordie-Major Emam Buksh Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

MADRAS.

Subadar-Major Mherwar Sing, 40th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Emaum, 15th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Nagiah, 31st Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Veeragoo, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Venketsawmy, 8th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bowani Sing, 16th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sheik Booden, 4th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Abdool Nubby, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.
Subadar Sirdar Khan, 1st Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Sheik Mirdeen, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Sheik Abdool Cawder, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Syed Ahmed, 36th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Sheik Secunder, 37th Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers).
Subadar Homed Beg, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Manuel Davis Cozen, 34th Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar Sheik Oosman, 32nd Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Pethepeermal, 39th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Rungiah, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Mohomed Moideeree, 11th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Syed Abdool Cawder, 10th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Ghoolam Nubbee, 20th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Yacoob Khan, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

Subadar-Major Louis Gabriel, 23rd Regiment Light Infantry.
Subadar-Major Shaik Sooltan, 6th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Solomon Elijah, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Durriow Sing, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Mahomed Khan, 11th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Bheema Nair, 26th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Lakshemon Rao Dongrey, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Ittoojee Jadow, 24th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Essobjee Israel, 16th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Sayajee Scinday, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers).
Subadar-Major Mahadoo Seerka, 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Miosajee Israel, 17th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar-Major Wullee Mahomed, 1st Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers).
Subadar-Major Hajjee Khan, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, or Jacob's Rifles.
Subadar-Major Shaik Oomer, 10th Regiment Native Light Infantry.
Ressaldar-Major Shadee Khan, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse.
Subadar Shaik Mohideen, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Gunness Sing, 28th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Shail Abdoola, 13th Regiment Native Infantry.
Subadar Raghojee Moruskur, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, or Rifle Corps.
Subadar Bheeka, 3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.

No. 3.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, that in future the British Officers attached to Native Regiments will, save in the case of the Commandant, be placed in two classes as respects designation.

2. Squadron and Wing Officers, including the Second in Command, will be designated Squadron and Wing "Commanders," and the remainder, including the Adjutant in the Cavalry, and the Adjutant and Quartermaster in the Infantry, will be styled Squadron and Wing "Officers" respectively. The post of Adjutant in the Cavalry, and of Adjutant and Quartermaster in the Infantry, will be filled by one of the Squadron or Wing Officers.

3. It is also notified, that in future Officers of Native Regiments nominated to purely Military or personal Staff appointments, tenable for fixed periods, will be "seconded" in their Regiments.

4. An Officer thus seconded will continue to hold his position in the Regiment, and be eligible to be promoted in room of any vacancy as if he were present, and will revert to his Regimental appointment on the expiration of his tour of Staff service.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that a Band will be allowed in every Regiment of Native Infantry in the three Presidencies, or Punjab Frontier Force, in which the Officers express a desire to establish one, and that in such cases the usual allowance will be granted in aid of its maintenance.

No. 5.—The following announcement in the *London Gazette* of this date is re-published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
The 1st January 1877.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the Proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of Empress of India to Her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to approve the Honorary Rank of General in the Army being conferred on His Highness Jioji Rao Sindia, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Gwalior, and His Highness Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere."

No. 6.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer on Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor, Assistant Surgeon, Lahore, the rank of Honorary Surgeon.

No. 7.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, of the Title of Empress of India, to grant a day's pay to every petty Officer and Seaman and to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of the Royal Marines on board the vessels of the Royal Navy serving in the Indian Seas.

A day's pay, including good-conduct pay, will also be granted to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier, British and Native, of Her Majesty's Army in India, and to every Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of the Volunteer Force present at the Imperial Assemblage.

No. 8.—With reference to the G. G. Os noted in the margin, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that:—

No. 656, dated the 25th June 1874.
No. 1, dated the 1st January 1875.
No. 294, dated the 15th March 1875.
No. 1, dated the 1st January 1876.

I. During the year 1877 ninety (90) Officers of the Staff Corps, and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a Colonel (£456-5-0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value as they may prefer.

II. This offer is restricted to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels who shall have completed 28 years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, 1st, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866, and can claim the Colonel's allowance under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, or 2ndly, may be entitled, under G. O. G. G. of the 12th September 1862, to the Colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

III. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—

For Bengal	...	40
„ Madras	...	30
„ Bombay	...	20
TOTAL	...	90

In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India.

IV. Applications to retire will be considered and disposed of successively according to priority of proposed dates of retirement until the number of retirements allotted to the service shall have been accomplished, when retirements under this order will cease for the year. In the event of its becoming necessary to select one from among two or three applicants for retirement on the same day, preference will be given according to seniority from the date of first commission.

V. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India, submit their applications to the Office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies, naming such prospective dates for their retirements, as will admit of the receipt of their applications by the Adjutant-General on or before the date named, such date not to be earlier than the 1st April 1877.

VI. Officers whose applications are accepted, will be gazetted out from the dates named by themselves, but will continue to perform their duties and receive the pay and allowances of their positions until officially informed of their removal from the effective list, either by direct communication, or by publication of the Gazette at the station at which they may be serving.

VII. Officers retiring under this arrangement will forego both the good service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of the despatch of the 8th of August 1866,* No. 160.

* G. G. O. No. 808 of 26th September 1866.

VIII. Applicants to retire must state—

1st.—Their rank and service.

2nd.—Their age (supported by certificate of birth, or in its absence, by a formal declaration).

3rd.—Whether they wish to receive commutation for their prospective allowances in the shape of an annuity, or to capitalize its value. Officers who desire to receive the capitalized value of the annuity must attach to their applications a certificate in the form given in Appendix A. In the case of Officers retiring out of India, the health certificate required will be called for and furnished under instructions from the India Office in London.

4th.—Whether they desire to receive payment, wholly, or in part, in India, or in England.

IX. The Table given in Appendix B shows the rates at which the expectation of the Colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying this order into effect in the case of Officers of various ages and service.

X. For the purpose of arriving at the amount payable in each case, whether as an annuity or in a single payment, Officers' ages will be calculated from their birthday next succeeding the date from which they propose to retire, and the number of years they have to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance will be calculated from the date of the proposed retirement. When the period to serve contains a fraction of a year, the fraction, if it be six months or under six months, will be excluded altogether; if it exceeds six months, it will be reckoned as a complete year.

XI. Payments of the *capitalized value* of the annuity made in India under this order will be at the rate of 1*s.* 10½*d.* for the rupee.

XII. Officers who elect to receive an annuity in preference to the capital sum, will not, after their retirements have appeared in the Gazette, be allowed to capitalize such annuity under the provisions of this order; and it is to be understood that no separate applications of individual Officers to retire after the present retirements have been allotted will be entertained on the basis of this order.

XIII. Officers of the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will be permitted, if disposed to retire from the service, to avail themselves of this scheme of retirement, provided they are eligible thereto by the fulfilment, previously to their transfer to the half-pay list, of all the conditions required. The time passed by an Officer on the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will not count towards the 12 years in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel required to qualify for promotion to the Colonel's allowance.

XIV. No application from Officers to cancel their retirement or to change the date of such retirement will be entertained after it has been announced in the official Gazette of the Presidency to which they belong.

APPENDIX A.

FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF AN OFFICER IN INDIA APPLYING FOR THE CAPITALIZED VALUE OF THE ANNUITY.

I certify that I have examined Lieutenant-Colonel _____ of the _____ and find him to be in a state of health which affords the prospect of an average duration of life.

Station and date. *Surgeon.*

N. B.—The certificate to be in the handwriting of, and signed in India by, the Medical Officer in charge of the Regiment; or if the Officer who applies to capitalize his annuity is not serving with a Regiment, then by some other Civil or Military Medical Officer not under the rank of Surgeon-Major.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF PROSPECTIVE COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Years to serve.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.	1. Values.	2. Ages.	3. Annuities.
	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.
12	2,310	42	176 10	2,231	43	172 13	2,160	44	169 9	2,095	45	166 17	2,037	46	164 16	1,984	47	163 6			
11	2,508	43	194 5	2,425	44	190 5	2,351	45	187 4	2,285	46	184 16	2,226	47	183 5	2,174	48	182 6			
10	2,726	44	213 17	2,640	45	210 4	2,564	46	207 8	2,496	47	205 10	2,439	48	204 11	2,390	49	204 9			
9	2,967	45	236 6	2,879	46	232 18	2,801	47	230 12	2,735	48	229 8	2,682	49	229 8	2,640	50	230 9			
8	3,236	46	261 15	3,145	47	258 19	3,069	48	257 8	3,008	49	257 5	2,962	50	258 11	2,930	51	261 6			
7	3,536	47	291 1	3,446	48	289 1	3,375	49	288 14	3,321	50	289 19	3,288	51	293 4	3,244	52	295 8			
6	3,874	48	324 18	3,790	49	324 4	3,727	50	325 7	3,687	51	328 16	3,640	52	331 9	3,583	53	333 5			
5	4,260	49	364 8	4,185	50	365 7	4,137	51	368 19	4,081	52	371 13	4,012	53	373 18	3,949	54	375 3			
4	4,704	50	410 14	4,646	51	414 6	4,580	52	417 1	4,508	53	419 6	4,431	54	421 19	4,353	55	421 14			
3	5,222	51	465 14	5,143	52	468 6	5,058	53	470 10	4,969	54	472 1	4,876	55	473 4	4,775	56	473 11			
2	5,781	52	526 8	5,680	53	528 7	5,576	54	529 14	5,467	55	530 12	5,358	56	531 7	5,243	57	531 7			
1	6,385	53	593 18	6,261	54	594 17	6,135	55	595 8	6,008	56	595 17	5,883	57	596 5	5,750	58	595 18			
0	7,038	54	668 12	6,890	55	668 12	6,742	56	668 12	6,597	57	668 12	6,452	58	668 12	6,302	59	668 12			
	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.	£		£ s.						
12	1,935	48	162 6	1,888	49	161 11	1,849	50	161 8	1,817	51	162 1	1,779	52	162 19						
11	2,128	49	182 0	2,085	50	182 1	2,052	51	183 0	2,012	52	183 4	1,965	53	182 15						
10	2,349	50	205 2	2,315	51	206 9	2,271	52	206 17	2,222	53	206 13	2,165	54	205 14						
9	2,608	51	232 12	2,562	52	233 7	2,509	53	233 7	2,449	54	232 13	2,383	55	231 5						
8	2,887	52	262 18	2,830	53	263 5	2,766	54	262 15	2,695	55	261 11	2,619	56	259 13						
7	3,189	53	296 12	3,120	54	296 8	3,043	55	295 7	2,962	56	293 14	2,875	57	291 7						
6	3,515	54	333 19	3,433	55	333 3	3,344	56	331 13	3,252	57	329 11	3,153	58	326 15						
5	3,868	55	375 7	3,773	56	374 2	3,672	57	372 3	3,566	58	369 11	3,456	59	366 13						
4	4,251	56	421 10	4,142	57	419 16	4,027	58	417 6	3,909	59	414 13	3,786	60	411 18						
3	4,667	57	472 19	4,542	58	471 15	4,414	59	468 5	4,285	60	465 17	4,157	61	464 2						
2	5,118	58	530 8	4,979	59	528 4	4,839	60	526 1	4,701	61	524 18	4,555	62	523 11						
1	5,610	59	595 3	5,458	60	593 9	5,309	61	592 0	5,152	62	592 2	4,986	63	591 4						
0	6,150	60	668 12	5,989	61	668 12	5,818	62	668 12	5,639	63	668 12	5,460	64	668 12						

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE.

Find in the marginal column to the left of the Table the number of years the Officer has to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance, and then in the same line of the Table the Officer's age—(in column 2).

The figure in the same line to the right of his age (in column No. 3, "Annuities") shews the annuity, and the figure to the left of his age (under column No. 1, "Values") shews the capitalized value of the annuity offered to him under this order.

EXAMPLE.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. applies to retire on the 1st April 1877. He will be 49 years of age on the 4th May 1877. He will become entitled to the Colonel's allowance on the 1st August 1882. For the purpose of making the calculation his age is 49, and the time he has to serve for the Colonel's allowance being five years and four months; the time he has to serve, for the purpose of the calculation under para. X of the order, is five years. The annuity offered to him is £364-8-0, and its capitalized value is £4,260.

The 5th January 1877.

No. 9.—FURLOUGH AND LEAVE—

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Stuart Bivar, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Grade Deputy Commissioner, Khási and Jaintiá Hills, Assam,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Albert Seagrim, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, Peshawar and Rawul Pindi Circle,—private affairs, for five months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Joseph Christian Corbyn, M.B., Medical Department,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 10.—FURLOUGH AND LEAVE—

Honorary Surgeon William Arnold Kidd, Subordinate Medical Department, Superintendent, Hospital Apprentice Class, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted leave of absence for two months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to visit Dinapore, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 11.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant George Hugh Coles Dyce. Lieutenant Augustus Keith Abbott.	30th December 1876.

No. 12.—PROMOTIONS—

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Jemadar Ukbur Ullee, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Sooltan Khan, deceased; Kote Duffadar Soomajoodeen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ukbur Ullee, promoted Dated the 7th December 1876.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 5th January 1877.

No. 1.—The following Officers and Subordinates are temporarily transferred from Bengal, Irrigation Branch, to Madras and Bombay, respectively, for employment on famine relief work:—

TO MADRAS.

Mr. E. deGrousilliers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. F. G. Brooks, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. C. J. S. Cotton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. J. Oldham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. J. P. Scotland, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Fouracres, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. E. Bicknell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Johnstone, Supervisor, 1st Grade.

TO BOMBAY.

Mr. N. E. Jennings, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. A. M. Salmon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 2.—The services of Colonel F. J. Davies, B.P., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, under the provisions of Public Works Department Notification No. 278, dated 23rd May 1872.

No. 3.—Mr. (late Sergeant) J. Low, Overseer, 1st Grade, and Assistant Master, Thomason Civil Engineering College, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from 4th July 1876.

No. 4.—Mr. (late Sergeant) J. Williams, Overseer, 1st Grade, Central India, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is re-appointed to the Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from 10th January 1876.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877. {Register No. C3.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 3rd November 1876.

From the 18th November next till further notice, all the Parts of the *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT.

NOTICE.—The post of a Sworn Examiner of Translations of Urdu and Persian Documents is vacant in the Privy Council Appeal Department of the High Court.

Candidates are requested to apply to the Registrar.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE SIDE, *The 1st December 1876.* } W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

4th January 1877 ... Rs. 2,61,832-6-2.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *5th Jan. 1877.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1876.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 25 ...	Holidays				
" 26 ...					
" 27 ...					
" 28 ...	...	...	...	40,39,520	54,10,712
" 29 ...	...	...	...	40,49,835	53,10,712
" 30 ...	Holiday				

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 3rd Jan. 1877.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Offg. Mint Master.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25.	4 per cent. Loans of 1828-29.	4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43.	4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loans Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1872.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	6 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	6 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th December 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,65,493	31,47,200	1,51,13,000	1,08,57,300	1,61,21,200	34,83,700	2,57,000	2,90,51,300	82,800	4,14,01,100	28,93,000	33,15,000	12,72,79,212
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	500	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	2,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1876 ...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	500	5,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	2,14,000	...	...	2,23,500
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,65,493	31,49,200	1,51,13,000	1,08,58,800	1,61,26,700	34,84,700	2,57,000	2,90,52,800	82,800	4,16,15,100	28,93,000	33,15,000	12,75,04,712
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	10,987	2,300	1,34,100	32,000	37,800	4,800	...	21,000	...	7,98,500	...	...	9,51,487
Balance on 31st December 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,46,900	1,49,78,900	1,08,26,800	1,60,88,900	34,79,900	2,57,000	2,90,31,800	82,800	4,09,03,600	28,93,000	33,15,000	12,65,53,225

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st October 1876, enfaced from India, 2,355 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,411 lakhs.*

" 1st Nov.	1876 to 15th Nov.	"	"	8	"	"	"	6 "
" 16th "	" to 30th "	"	"	6	"	"	"	11 "
" 1st Dec.	" to 15th Dec.	"	"	3	"	"	"	5 "
" 16th "	" to 31st "	"	"	2	"	"	"	9 "
				2,374 lakhs.				2,442 lakhs.
								2,374 "
							Balance against London ...	68 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 4th January 1877.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
345	L 82—73306	100	Chand Misree.
346	L 81—39240	50	Babu Nilkomul Shaw.
	„ —07482	50	
	L 79—58530	20	
347	L 70—99954	1,000	Shew Bux Soorjmull.
348	L 83—30842	100	Babu Bonomally Mukerjee.
	„ —30843	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
280	L 22—08615	5	Babu Radha Romun Dutt.
	„ —08614		
406	L 75—54423	10	Messrs. Ewing & Co.
407	L 83—32601 to „ —32700	100 each	Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co.
	„ —31024		
	„ —31025		
	L 90—17784	20	
	L 26—25210	5	
408	L 85—03269	1,000	Messrs. Macneill & Co.
	L 52—66386	500	
	L 83—20494	100	
	L 82—59669	100	
	L 80—49403	20	
	„ —34323	20	
	„ —31673	20	
	L 26—06706	5	
409	L 79—85360	20	Dr. F. R. Swaine.
	„ —85364	20	
410	L 79—98155	20	Dr. J. M. Macdonnell.
	„ —98156	20	
411	L 85—03241	1,000	Messrs. Mohun Bansee, Denobundoo Roy.
	„ —03795	1,000	
	„ —02954	1,000	
	„ —01774	1,000	
	„ —00242	1,000	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 5th January 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 3—13639	100	Poorano Sashiah, of Ellore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 4—07187 wrongly joined.	50	P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar, Ongole.
„ —07188		

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 22nd December 1876.

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd December 1876.

No. 122.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 475, dated 23rd November 1876, Lieutenant J. C. L. Campbell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 123.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 493, dated 4th December 1876, Lieutenant A. O. Green, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st December 1876.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest.	BALANCE.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	45	1,344	1,20,040 1 6	712	1,14,416 3 5	728 11 4	9,20,999 2 1
Assam	9	163	14,578 11 9	65	10,225 10 11	45 9 0	91,278 1 1
N.-W. Provinces	35	1,202	53,563 2 7	339	62,829 10 8	517 15 2	3,87,843 15 2
Punjab	23	332	32,450 6 1	170	33,504 13 7	309 2 9	2,93,046 4 1
Oudh	12	224	21,498 11 2	104	20,755 5 8	117 3 7	1,95,624 5 1
Central Provinces... ...	18	239	25,627 1 8	91	17,629 2 9	63 1 0	1,98,541 14 9
British Burmah	13	204	20,591 2 4	63	15,078 10 8	128 15 11	1,25,718 9 9
Berar	2	158	5,499 8 0	43	11,207 4 8	3 3 9	53,525 11 6
India	6	383	17,454 12 7	95	20,540 12 11	274 0 1	1,10,394 15 7
TOTAL ...	163	4,249	3,15,303 9 8	1,687	3,06,187 11 3	2,187 14 7	23,76,972 15 1

CALCUTTA,
The 5th January 1877.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1877.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 6th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Puttialla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 9th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Nil*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Khedive*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 12th January 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th January 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 5th January 1877.

Ackrill, Chas.
Addy, Mrs. D. A.
Atkinson, H. M.
Baring and Co., Messrs.
Beatson, Mrs. C. E.
Bedee, Captain S.
Birch, Mrs. A. G. C.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Boot, James.
Brand, Mrs.
Broadbent, Captain.
Calloghan, J. W.
Campbell, Jas.
Castle, Chas.
Clay, John.
Conday, Mr.
Daunts, C.
DeVilleroi, Monsieur B.
Eastwick, E.
Ellis, J. E. S.
Fergus, C. B.
Ferran, Mr.
Ferris, Dr. J. E. C.
Forbes, Miss Ella.
Fowler, F. B.
Gilmore, R.
Hart, P. C.
Harward, Lieut.-Col. T. N.
Hearn, G. H.
Hertley, T.
Hicks, Mrs. W. H.
Jackson, Mrs. H. N.
Keerne, H. G.
Lee, Mrs. A. J.
Lincolhism, Jas.
Lyon, D. M.
McGrath, Mrs. H.
Payne, W. G.
Pennystone, Miss Alice.
Pennystone, R. W.
Pott, Genl. S.
Rebello, P. T.
Reed, Mrs.
Sainter, Surg.-Major.
Smith, Geo.
Smith, James.
Stephen, C.
Sturley, H.
Swaine, Surgeon C. L.
Waagen, Dr. W.
Wallace, Miss A.
Wilson, Mrs. Alice C.
Williams, F.
Winscom, Miss K.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, R. T.
Andrew, Walter G. G.
Austin, R. H.
Barlow, H. E.
Beck, R. A.
Berlowitz, H. W.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Browne, Mrs. J.
Bruse, Mr.
Buckley, C. W.
Burn, Mrs. J.
C. A. P.
Carr, C. L.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Cohen, M. B.
Comber, Col.
Crentzberg, Chas., Monsieur.
Davis, Phillip.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Esse.
Findlay, Alfred.
Forker, H.
Galloway, John.
Gilling, Capt.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Guimet, Emile, Monsieur.
Haymes, Mrs.
Huguenot, M.
Jones, B. F.
Jussawallah, E. C.
Kelly, Edward.
Kelly, W. P.
Kendall, J.
Lewis, Chas.
Lovering, Geo. L.
Maudslay, Lieut. E. R.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
Mitchell, J. W.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
Munro, Major C. A.
Nemo.
Nicholson, John S.
O'Brien, T. H.
Oxenham, T. H.
Paglierano, Monsieur.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Poper, A. R.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Reed, J. V. C.
Regamey, Monsieur F.
Richardson, Geo.
Roe, Lieut. R. J.
Rowell, H. R.
Scolfi, A. L.
Scott, Walter.
Sheldrake, Miss H.
Shutz, J.
Sinclair, A.
Slaweeki, Monsieur T.
Stephens, Dr.
Stroesko, Michel.
Travis, Miss Ida.
Trotter, Capt.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Webb, A.
Wilkinson, M.
Williams, T.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.

Papers.

Cayton, Geo.
Galloway, John.
Holland, Capt.
Kelly, W. P.
Munro, Major C. A.
Roberts, A.

Registered Letters.

Cooper, R.
Jussawallah, E. C.
O'Brien, C.
Oxenham, T. H.
Russell, Thos. R.
Sandys, E. F.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Digamvar	Patna College.
2	Mitra, Amulyacharan	Presidency College.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan	Ditto.
4	Sen, Khagendranath	Ditto.
5	De, Narendralal	Ditto.
	French, G. B.	Doveton College.
7	Sengupta, Kisarimohan	Presidency College.
8	Bhattacharyya, Rammay	Hugli College.
9	Sanyal, Ramanath	Presidency College.
10	Banerjea, A. N.	Doveton College.
11	Narayandas	Lahore College.
12	Sanyal, Dinanath	Patna College.
13	Máiti, Rudranarayan	Midnapur High School.
14	Basu, Bhupendranath	Presidency College.
15	Datta, Brajavallabh	Kishnaghur College.
16	Basu, Rakhalchandra	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
17	Ghosh, Ramottam	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Bagchi, Kalikrishna	Presidency College.
	Sitaram	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Biharilal	High School, Jabulpur.
21	Datta, Parvatinath	Presidency College.
	Basil, M.	St. Xavier's College.
23	Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
24	Gayaprasad	Benares College.
25	Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Bhattacharyya, Jugadas	Cathedral Mission College.
27	Sarkar, Charuchandra	Presidency College.
	Datta, Upendranath	General Assembly's Institution.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abul Khair Muhammad Abdus Soobhan	Presidency College.
	Achchruram	Lahore College.
	Adhikari, Harikrishna	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Sasibhusan	Hugli College.
	Agusti, Ramnarayan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Amarnath	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Bagchi, Kedarnath	Benares College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhusan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jogendranath	Cathedral Mission College.
10	„ Kalipada	Presidency College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
	„ Mahendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Mahendranath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nandalal	Presidency College.
	„ Rakhaldas	Ditto.
	„ Sasibhusan	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Upendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basu, Bipinvihari	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Devendrabijay	Metropolitan Institution.
20	„ Dvarkanath	Dacca College.
	„ Jognesvar	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kritantakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Manmathanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Narayanchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Nityagopal	Muir Central College.
	„ Priyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Ramaprasad	Kishnaghur College.
	Cathicar, Jagannath Gadi	Jabulpur High School.
	Chakravarti, Indranarayan	Patna College.
30	„ Jogendranath	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Sasikumar	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Bipinvihari	Hugli College.
	„ Pankajakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Priyagopal	Hugli College.

	Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda	... Bauleah High School.
	„ Tarakisor	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Tarapada	... Presidency College.
	Chhatulal	... Ajmere College.
40	Damodardas	... Bareilly College.
	Das, Govindachandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Harendrakumar	... Ditto.
	„ Harinarayan	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Saradakanta	... Ditto.
	„ Siddheśvar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Tarinicharan	... Presidency College.
	Datta, Jagatvandhu	... Ditto.
	„ Mahendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Narendrakrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
50	„ Navinchandra	... Ditto.
	De, Anandamohan	... Cathedral Mission College
	„ Birchandra	... Canning College.
	Deshpande, Rajaram Gangadhar	... Jabulpur High School.
	Dikshit, Jaydev	... Ditto.
	Dube, Murlidhar	... Ditto.
	Dufour, A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Farid-ud-din Ahmed	... Hugli College.
	Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	... Hugli College.
60	„ Bhavanicharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Govindalal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jogendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Manmathanath	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Gupta, Gangagovinda	... Presidency College.
	„ Gurulal	... Hugli College.
	„ Matilal	... Presidency College.
	Jagannathprasad	... Jabulpur High School.
	Johns, G. W.	... St. John's College.
	Jordar, Radhanath	... Presidency College.
70	Kar, Gourkisor	... Hugli College.
	Kasiram	... Lahore College.
	Lahiri, Chandrakanta	... Dacca College.
	„ Srihari	... Presidency College.
	LeFranc, P. B.	... Doveton College.
	Madansingh	... Delhi College.
	Madhoram	... Lahore College.
	Mahavirprasad	... Canning College.
	Maitra, Heramvachandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Rajendralal	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
80	Majumdar, Bhavanikisor	... Dacca College.
	„ Devendranath Mitra	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	„ Hridaynath	... Dacca College.
	„ Purnachandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Musaddar Ali	... Hugli College.
	Massa, L. A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Mitra, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
	„ Birajcharan	... Ditto.
	„ Chandicharan	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Nagendrachandra	... Hugli College.
90	„ Samaldhan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Muhammad Hanif	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gangadhar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Girischandra	... Hugli College.
	„ Jogendrachandra, 1st	... Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Jabulpur High School.
	Nág, Abhayacharan	... Presidency College.
	Páin, Priyalal	... Ditto.
	Pal, Saratchandra	... Ditto.
100	„ Srinath	... Ditto.
	Pálit, Jadunath	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Ratnaparkhi, Manahar Damodar	... Jabulpur High School.
	Raushanlal	... Agra College.
	Ráy, Atulkrishna	... Hugli College.
	„ Indranarayan	... Ditto.
	„ Nandagopal	... Presidency College.
	„ Nikunjavihari	... Bauleah High School.
	„ Phatikchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Midnapur High School.

110	Ráy, Ramcharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sasadhar	... Presidency College.
	„ Syamacharan	... Dacca College.
	Sáhá, Lalvihari	... Hugli College.
	Sarkár, Jaganmohan	... Dacca College.
	Sen, Chandrakanta	... Presidency College.
	„ Harimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jadavchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Dacca College.
120	Sinha, Jogeschandra	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Nirmalchandra	... Presidency College.
	Tamiz-ud-din	... Ditto.
	Tivari, Chandrasekhar	... Hugli College.
124	Wendt, H. L.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Halim	... Presidency College.
	Acharyya, Panchanan	... Hugli College.
	Anna Ramchandra Gokhle	... High School, Jabalpur.
	Awadhkisor	... Patna College.
	Bajpai, Benimadhao	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amarnath	... Ditto.
	„ Annadaprasad	... Hugli College.
	„ Avinaschandra, II	... Presidency College.
	„ Ditto	... Ditto.
10	„ Kalipada	... Jeypur Moharaja's College.
	„ Kedarnath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Krishnachandra	... Patna College.
	„ Nandalal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sasibhusan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Sivchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Upendranath	... Hugli College.
	Baptiste, E. M.	... Patna College.
	Basu, Binadvihari	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	„ Bijaygopal	... Kishnaghur College.
20	„ Dinanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jaygopal	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	„ Kherodchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Madhusudan	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Mahendranath	... Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Bipineshvar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Harinath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kailáschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kumadnath	... Hugli College.
30	„ Mahesvar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Mohánanda	... Benares College.
	„ Ramgopal	... Kishnaghur College.
	Bhaumik, Devendrachandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	Binodelal	... Bareilly College.
	Cháki, Benimadhav	... Bauleah High School.
	Chakravarti, Bhupatibhusan	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Harakumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Manmohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chandra, Khirodchandra	... St. Xavier's College.
40	Chart Singh	... Lahore Government College.
	Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Haridás	... Presidency College.
	„ Kalachand	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Sadananda	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Chaudhuri, Jadavchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chunilal	... Lahore Government College.
	Dás, Benimadhav	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Gangacharan	... Hugli College.
	„ Govindachandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
50	„ Harkishan C.	... Delhi College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Taraprassana	... Presidency College.
	„ Umeschandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Datta, Chandrakumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Harimohan	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.

	Datta, Jwala	... Bareilly College.
	„ Kalicharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Krishnalal	... Presidency College.
60	„ Lalvihari	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Napharchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	De, Basantakumar	... Dacca College.
	„ Mahendranath	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Ramanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Ramapati	... Ditto.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Ditto.
	„ Suryyakumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Deviprasad	... Agra Government College.
70	Erasmus, J. D.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Gangaprasad	... Agra Government College.
	Gangopadhyay, Chandicharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Chandrakisor	... Ex-Student, Dacca College.
	„ Devendranath	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	„ Kunjavihari	... Jeypur Moharaja's College.
	Ghatuk, Nivaranchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Ghosh, Amirtachandra	... Teacher.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bipinvihari	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
80	„ Jadunath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jadunath	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Krishnalal	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Parvatinath	... Presidency College.
	„ Piyarimohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Saratchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Satya Kumar	... Dacca College.
	„ Surendranath	... Hugli College.
90	Goordayal	... St. John's College, Agra.
	Gosvami, Syamlal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Govindrao Srikhandi	... High School, Jabalpur.
	Guni, Srinivas	... Midnapore High School.
	Gupta, Jaysankar	... Dacca College.
	„ Mahinimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	... Ditto.
	Haldar, Basantakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gopállál	... Ditto.
	„ Pareshnath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
100	Hamdr Rohim	... Kishnaghur College.
	Kshetriya, Srikrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Kundanlál	... Delhi College.
	Labhamal	... Lahore Govt. College.
	Lakshmanprasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Lala, Bindheswariprasad	... Benares College.
	Mahanti, Anandachandra	... Cuttack College.
	Mahommed Seddik	... Jeypur Moharaja's College.
	Maitra, Brajalál	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rámlál	... Hugli College.
110	Majumdar, Bipinvihari	... Ditto.
	„ Jasadanandan	... Berhampur College.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Mukand Govind Pavnasker	... Jabalpur High School.
	Mallik, Nilmadhav	... Presidency College.
	Misra, Dulichand	... Jabalpur High School.
	Mitra, Adharchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Brajanath	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Devendranath	... Teacher.
	„ Girischandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
120	„ Hemchandra	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kantichandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Kedarnath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Navakumar	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Nrityagopal	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Priyanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Saradacharan	... Berhampur College.
	„ Taraknath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Upendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.

	Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan	... Kishnaghur College.
130	„ Benimadhav	... Muir Central College.
	„ Durgadas	... Berhampur College.
	„ Ganeschandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Jogendranath No. II	... Presidency College.
	„ Jognesvar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kalidás	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Kedarnath	... Hugli College.
	„ Phanibhusan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Surendranath	... Kishnaghur College.
140	Munshi, Jadunath	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	Muthradás	... Lahore Government College.
	Nag, Priyanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Nandi, Gaganchandra	... Hugli College.
	Nilkanth Krishnaji Sarvtay	... Jabalpur High School.
	Pakrasi, Gopalchandra	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Pal, Lakshminarayan	... Teacher.
	„ Manicklál	... Hugli College.
	„ Syamacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	... Presidency College.
150	Pande, Sivdatta	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Qánungo, Piyarilal	... Delhi College.
	Rájárám Chitamvar	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Ray, Asutosh	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Bidhubhusán	... Presidency College.
	„ Bisvambhar	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Durgadas	... Berhampur College.
	„ Gurbakhsh	... Agra Government College.
	„ Harinath	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Harischandra	... Ex-Student, Dacca College.
160	„ Jadunath	... Cuttack College.
	„ Jogendranath	... Patna College.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajatsekhar	... Presidency College.
	„ Ramjadu	... Berhampur College.
	„ Upendranath (Senior)	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sadasiv Sakaram Gokhle	... Jabalpur High School.
	Sahay, Sivasankar	... Patna College.
	Saligram	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sankar Ramchandra Koltay	... Jabalpur High School.
170	Sanyal, Nagendranath	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sarkar, Annadaprasad	... Patna College.
	„ Bhuvanchandra	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	„ Devendranath	... Hugli College.
	Sen, Basantakumar	... Ex-Student, Dacca College.
	„ Gostavihári	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Harimohan	... Presidency College.
	„ Kailáschandra	... Hugli College.
	„ Kisarilál	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Lakshmichandra	... Teacher.
180	„ Sasibhusan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ditto	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Seneviratne, E. A.	... Teacher.
	Sing, Babbu	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Sinha, Devendranath	... Ex-Student, Dacca College.
	Syamprakas	... Patna College.
	Syed Khursed Ali	... Ditto.
	„ Mahommed Ismail	... Ditto.
	Tapadar Dika Bara	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Thomson, C. W.	... Hugli College.
190	Vethal Waman Pagay	... Jabalpur High School.
191	Wirekoon, J. W.	... Kandy Collegiate School.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abdul Jawad	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
Abdus Salam	... Ditto.
Adhya, Bipinvihari	... Hindu School.
Amjad Ali	... Gya School.
Asirkar, Laxuman Mahipat	... City School, Nagpur.

	Bacon, J.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bandyopadhyay, Adharchandra	Navadwip Hindu School.
	" Asutosh	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Bansidhar	Ooterparah School.
10	" Haridas	Calcutta School.
	" Harilal	Barisal School.
	" Kaliprasanna	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Baral, Asutosh	Private Student.
	Baretto, J.	St. Francis DeSale's School.
	Barman, Bipinvihari	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	Basak, Harimohan	Hindu School.
	" Kalikrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basu, Annadaprasad	Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi.
	" Atulchandra	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
20	" Basantakrishna	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
	" Jogendranath (Junior)	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Kailaschandra	Khulna School.
	" Kalipada	Jessore School.
	" Manindranath	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	" Nivaranchandra	Noral H. C. E. School.
	" Rajaninath	Barisal School.
	" Rajkrishna	Oriental Seminary.
	" Saradacharan	Noral H. C. E. School.
	" Sirischandra	Lahore District School.
30	" Upendranath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Bhar, Nityananda	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Devendranath	Howrah School.
	" Kalidas	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rajanikanta	Sitapur High School.
	" Trailokyanath	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Bhavanidas	Delhi Upper School.
	Bisvas, Harischandra	Oriental Seminary.
	" Jognesvar	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Blunt, H.	Mussooree School.
40	Bodhankar, Jognesvar Bapaji	City School, Nagpur.
	Budhsen	Moradabad Zillah School.
	Cable, E.	Private Student.
	Chakravarti, Akshaykumar	Serajgunge School.
	" Asutosh	Sanskrit College.
	" Girischandra	Hare School.
	" Jadavchandra	Mymensing School.
	" Kshetrapal	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
	" Kunjavihari	Khulna School.
	" Lalitmohan	Jagannath School.
50	" Mohinimohan	Rungpur School.
	" Ramchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Ramesvar	Mymensing School.
	Chandra, Aghornath	Hindu School.
	Chattopadhyay, Baradakanta	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Gangacharan	Barisal School.
	" Haripada	Hindu School.
	" Narayandas	Sanskrit College.
	" Ratinath	Hugli Collegiate School.
	" Upendranath	Barrackpur School.
60	" Upendranath	Horinavi A. S. School.
	Chaudhuri, Prasannanath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Rajanikanta	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra	Hindu School.
	" Satyendrakumar	Navadwip Hindu School.
	" Tripurakanta	Serajgunge School.
	Chowdry, H.	Doveton College.
	Corrigan, J.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Das, Gangadhar	Hindu School.
	" Haripada	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
70	Datta, Amirtalal	Church Mission School, Calcutta.
	" Charuchandra	Hare School.
	" Digendranath	Sylhet Government School.
	" Kedarnath	Hare School.
	" Kedaresvar	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Sirischandra	Sanskrit College.
	De, Jaygopal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Upendralal	Hare School.
	Dev, Jogendrachandra	Konnugger School.
	" Nagendrachandra	Hindu School.

80	Dev, Sivchandra	Hindu School.
	Euda, Ishanchandra	Silchar School.
	Fatehchand	Gujrat School.
	Ganeshdas	Lahore District School.
	Gangopadhyay, Bhudarchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Biharilal, II	Jagannath School.
	„ Kunjavihari	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Priyanath	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Radhikanath	Hare School.
	„ Saratchandra	Jagannath School.
90	Ghuttewar, Ramchandranarayan	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ghosh, Anandachandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Annadaprasad	Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinvihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Girischandra	Mymensing School.
	„ Ishanchandra	Faridpur School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	Hindu School.
	„ Kantibhushan	Cutwa School.
	„ Mahendrakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Nilprasanna	Hare School.
100	„ Prankumar	Midnapur High School.
	„ Rajendrakumar	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Rasiklal	Barrackpur School.
	„ Saradacharan	Joydebpur School.
	„ Sukhmay	Jessore School.
	Guha, Mathuranath	Teghoria School.
	„ Prasannakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Gupta, Akhilchandra	Hindu School.
	„ Nagendranath	Ditto.
	„ Upendrakrishna	Ditto.
110	Gurdyal Sing	Umritsur District School.
	Harris, G. R.	Private Student.
	Healy, E. F.	Mussooree School.
	Heard, H. H.	St. Xavier's College.
	Henderson, J. J.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Horst, G. P.	Mussooree School.
	Jagannathprasad	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kanjilal Jadunath	Hetampur School.
	Kedarnath	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
	Kelker, Vinayek Moreshwar	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
120	Kelly, W. A.	St. Xavier's College.
	Lackersteen, M.	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Harihar	Hare School.
	MacLeod, H. A.	Diocesan High School, Allahabad.
	Maelzer, H. G. V.	Doveton College.
	Maitra, Kalikanta	Serajgunge School.
	Majumdar, Adharchandra	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Jadunath	Jessore School.
	„ Krishnasundar	Dalal Bazar School.
	„ Nilmadhav	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
130	„ Rakhaldas	Hare School.
	„ Sasibhushan	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Mallik, Hemchandra	Hindu School.
	Mandal, Jadunath	Bankura School.
	„ Kedarnath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Martin, M. S.	Armenian Phil. Academy.
	McGuire, P.	St. Joseph's School.
	Mendies, D. A.	Doveton College.
	Mir Aftab Ali	Calcutta Mudrassa.
	Mitra, Asutosh	General Assembly's Institution.
140	„ Baradacharan	Hare School.
	„ Birendralal	Hindu School.
	„ Daivacharan	Ditto.
	„ Haridas	Hare School.
	„ Lalvihari	Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikanta	Noakhali School.
	„ Sarasicharan	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch
	„ Saratchandra	Hare School.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	„ Sureschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
150	„ Upendrachandra	Hugli Collegiate School.
	Moharir, Balaji Gangadhar	City School, Nagpur.
	Mozuffer Hosen, Syed	Sitapur High School.

	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	... Canning College.
	„ Bamacharan	... Baraset School.
	„ Bhavacharan	... Mozufferpur School.
	„ Brajalal	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Gangeschandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Govindachandra	... Midnapur High School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... L. M. School, Khagra.
160	„ Krishnadhan	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Krishnakali	... Ditto.
	„ Monmathanath	... Kirhnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Nandalal	... Hare School.
	„ Nityalal	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Phanibhushan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Priyanath	... Canning College.
	„ Rajendranath	... Bhaugulpur School.
	Mukhyodi, Binadvihari	... Ooterparah School.
170	Naylor, A. G. E.	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Niogi, Surendranath	... Hindu School.
	Pairá Ram	... Teacher.
	Pál, Bhutnath	... Hindu School.
	„ Devendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Lolitmohan	... Oriental Seminary.
	Pálit, Davendranath	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	Pramanik, Krishnadayal	... Serajgunge School.
	Phakirchand	... Bareilly College.
	Purves, R. E.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
180	Ray, Gopalchandra	... Seal's Free College.
	„ Guruprasanna	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
	„ Purnachandra	... Jagannath School.
	„ Ramsankar	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Surendranath	... Hindu School.
	„ Sitaprasanna	... Serajgunge School.
	Raychaudhuri, Prabhatchandra	... Barisal School.
	„ Priyanath	... Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Suratkumar	... Baripur School.
190	Samiruddin Ahmed	... Rungpur School.
	Sarkar, Annadaprasad	... Barrackpur School.
	„ Charuchandra	... South Boharoo School.
	„ Kesavlal	... Khulna School.
	Sarma, Chandulal	... Ajmere College.
	Sarvate, Sriram Bhaskar	... Jabulpur High School.
	Schorn, A. O.	... LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
	Sen, Annadakumar	... Jagannath School.
	„ Asutosh	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Chittagong School.
200	„ Hiralal	... Hindu School.
	„ Mohinimohan	... Bauleah School.
	„ Pramadacharan	... Hare School.
	„ Rajmohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Ramlal	... Hindu School.
	„ Sirischandra	... Noakhali School.
	„ Srinath	... Barisal School.
	Senior, R.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Shá, Jivankrishna	... Garden Reach School.
	Sil, Basantakumar	... Oriental Seminary.
210	Sinha, Binodvihari	... Baraset School.
	„ Manindrachandra	... Bhaugulpur School.
	Siret, E. R.	... Bengal Academy.
	Som, Ratanchandra	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	Sunder, C. E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Sur, Haridhan	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Jogendranath	... Hare School.
	Thakurdas	... Private Student.
	Toozs, J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Vyall, F.	... Ditto.
220	Warwick, F. T.	... Mussooree School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Hosen	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Khaliq	Calcutta Mudressa.
	„ Mojidul Hanifi	Intally Institution.
	Abdur Rahim	Calcutta Mudressa.
	Abul Futtah, Syed	Private Student.
	Achalvihari	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
	Adhikari, Sasibhushan	Bengal Institution.
	Ahmad Hosen	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
	„ Hosen Khan	Lakhimpur High School.
10	„ Quarban	Sultanpur School.
	Aich, Harihar	Barrackpur School.
	Ala Nabi	Almorah Mission School.
	Amarnath	Hushyarpur District School.
	Anderson, J. H.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Askari, Syed Hasan	Hugli Collegiate School.
	Augustine, H.	St. Xavier's College.
	Avetoom, T.	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Awasti, Lakshmanprasad	Roy Bareilly High School.
	Azid Baksh	Canning College.
20	Aziz-ud-din Ahmed	Bareilly College.
	Badrinath	Guzrat School.
	Badriprasad	Bareilly College.
	Bagchi, Nrisinhaprasad	Navadwip Hindu School.
	Bagley, A. H.	Diocesan High School, Allahabad.
	Baker, J.	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Baksi, Haridas	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumar	Bankura School.
	Bál, Harischandra	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Balmakund	Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
30	Bandyopadhyay, Anathnath	Sanskrit College.
	„ Annadaprasad	Ootterparah School.
	„ Asutosh	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Atulchandra	Hindu School.
	„ Bamandas	Konnoger A. School.
	„ Beninath	St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
	„ Biharilal	Baluti School.
	„ Chandrabhushan	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
	„ Chandrakumar	Mogultuli School.
	„ Dharanidhar	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
40	„ Dwarkanath	Pogose School.
	„ Golaknath	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
	„ Gopalchandra	Cawnpur Zillah School.
	„ Haradhan	Cossipur Kasinath School.
	„ Haridas	Ootterparah School.
	„ Haripada	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Hiranyakumar	Jagannath School.
	„ Jadunath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jadunath	Monghyr School.
	„ Jadunath	Sultangacha School.
50	„ Jogneśvar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jyotischandra	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Kalipada	Badla A. V. School.
	„ Kedarnath	Konnoger A. School.
	„ Kshetramohan	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kshetrapada	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Kunjavihari	Ariadaha Association School.
	„ Mahendranath	Boluti School.
	„ Mahimachandra	Pogose School.
	„ Manilal	Sibpur Institution.
60	„ Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nandakisor	Barrackpur School.
	„ Purnachandra	Jagannath School.
	„ Saratchandra	Hindu School.
	„ Saratchandra	Hazaribagh School.
	„ Sirischandra	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Sirischandra	Furreedpur Zillah School.
	„ Syamacharan	Benares College.
	Bansidhar	Bareilly College.
	Banwarilal	Shajahanpur Mission School.
70	Barál, Thakurlal	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	Barári, Akshaykumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Barma, Ramnarayan	Agra College.
	Basak, Bipinvihari	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.

	Basak, Jagadananda	Hindu School.
	„ Syamsundar	Pogose School.
	Basu, Amritalal	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
	„ Bhuvunesvar	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Bishnucharan	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Brajasyam	Birbhum School.
80	„ Devendranath	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Gangacharan	Barisal School.
	„ Gnanendranath	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Haridas	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Haridas	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
	„ Jadavkrishna	Ditto.
	„ Kalicharan	Gonda High School.
	„ Kumadvandhu	Mudressa-i-Urwariah.
	„ Lalitmohan	Jenkin's School.
	„ Loknath	Sanskrit College.
90	„ Manahar	Private Student.
	„ Manaranjan	Jagannath School.
	„ Nakurchandra	Agurparah, C. M. S. Institution.
	„ Nityagopal	Howrah School.
	„ Prasannakumar	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Priyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Pulinvihari	Hindu School.
	„ Radhikaprasad	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Rajendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ramlal	Oriental Seminary.
100	„ Saratkisor	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sureschandra	Delhi Upper School.
	„ Taraknath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Tejchandra	Hindu School.
	„ Umeschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Upendrakumar	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Upendranath	Bhagalpur School.
	Basudevprasad	Shahjahanpur Mission School.
	Bazl-ul-Huq	Commillah School.
	Bechulal	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
110	Beechey, G.	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Bhaduri, Chandrabhushan	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Krishnavandhu	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rajaninath	Pubna School.
	„ Srikrishna	Jessore School.
	Bhandári, Bipinvihari	Kuchiakole Radhabullabh's Institution.
	Bharani, Sitanath	Santipur Municipal School.
	Bhatt, Krishna Rao	Benares College.
	Bhatta, Tridharacharan	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Basantakumar	Seal's Free College.
120	„ Bhupati	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Biharilal	Ditto.
	„ Bimalaprasad	Sitapur High School.
	„ Devendranath	Satkhira P. N. School.
	„ Gurudas	Faridpur School.
	„ Heramvachandra	Serajgunge School.
	„ Jagadis	Sanskrit College.
	„ Purnachandra	Barrackpur School.
	„ Saradaprasad	South Baharoo School.
	„ Sambhunath	Culna Moharaja's School.
130	„ Sasadhar	Benares College.
	„ Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
	„ Srinath	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Upendrachandra	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Tarinicharan	Faridpur School.
	Bhide, Vinayak Bhikaji	City School, Nagpur.
	Bishnuprasad	Patna Collegiate School.
	Biswas, Apurvachandra	Hindu School.
	„ Banwarilal	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Bipinvihari	Mahespur School.
140	„ Goursundar	Mymensing School.
	„ Haramohan	Barisal School.
	„ Kesavnath	Serajgunge School.
	„ Nivaranchandra	Baraset School.
	„ Sirischandra	Sanskrit College.
	„ Sitanath	Bauleah School.
	„ Taraknath	Barisal School.
	Bose, Josiah	Jessore School.

	Brahma, Upendranath	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Bray, A. J.	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
150	Briant, C.	Ditto.
	Brijmohanlal	Agra College.
	Budr-ud-duja	Doveton College.
	Burward, J. H.	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
	Campion, J.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow
	Chakravarti, Abhayacharan	Pogose School.
	" Baikantachandra	Commillah School.
	" Bhuvanmohan	Jagannath School.
	" Bishnuram	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Durgasundar	Mymensing School.
160	" Grischandra	Konnugger A. School.
	" Harischandra	Nizamut School.
	" Kaliprasanna	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Kedarnath	Naral School.
	" Kumadnath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rakhaldas	Naral School.
	" Sirischandra	Jagannath School.
	" Tarakchandra	Dacca School.
	" Thakurdas	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	" Udaynarayan	Andul School.
170	Chandra, Akshaykumar	Oriental Seminary.
	" Haridas	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	" Jogneswar	Ooterparah School.
	" Ramanath	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Chattopadhyay, Adharchandra	Kuchiakole Radhabullabh's Institution.
	" Akshaykumar	Hare School.
	" Amvikacharan	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Asutosh	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Bisvanath	Bankura School.
	" Chandrakumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
180	" Devendranath	Ooterparah School.
	" Ganeschandra	Hare School.
	" Girindranarayan	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Gokulchandra	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	" Haranchandra	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Haripada	Oriental Seminary.
	" Jagatvandu	Nawab Abdool Gunny's Free School.
	" Janakinath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jogendranath	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Kailaschandra	Pakur School.
190	" Kaliprasanna	Balagarh E. School.
	" Krishnadhan	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Krishnadhan	Ooterparah School.
	" Mahendranath	Birbhum School.
	" Narayanchandra	C. M. School, Calcutta.
	" Nilamvar	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Nivaranchandra	Bagnan School.
	" Prabhatchandra	Commillah School.
	" Purnachandra	Calcutta School.
	" Rajanikanta	Hugli Branch School.
200	" Sankuvihari	Useful Arts School.
	Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda	L. M. School, Khagra.
	" Durgagovinda	Bauleah School.
	" Gopalchandra	Serajgunge School.
	" Jagatchandra	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Janmajay	Howrah School.
	" Jogendralal	Hugli Branch School.
	" Mathuranath	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Navanigopal	Hugli Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra	Bauleah School.
210	" Srikanta	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Umeschandra	L. M. School, Khagra.
	Chhannulal	Canning College.
	Chimote, Balkrishna Nilkanta	City School, Nagpur.
	Churiyamal	Loodiana Mission School.
	Claudius, J. E.	Doveton College.
	Collins, W. C.	Wood's Academy.
	Craymer, S.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Daniel Singh	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Dás, Adharchandra	Serajgunge School.
220	" Akshaykumar	Naral School.

	Dás, Baikantanath	... Commillah School.
	„ Baranasi	... St. John's College.
	„ Bhavanisankar	... Mymensing School.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Noakhali School.
	„ Bisvambhar	... Umritsur District School.
	„ Bisvambhar	... Lahore District School.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Goalparah School.
	„ Damodar	... Benares College.
	„ Devendranath	... Dacca Collegiate School.
230	„ Gangakali	... Commillah School.
	„ Ghanasyam	... Allygurh Government School.
	„ Girischandra	... Silchar School.
	„ Gopal	... Lahore District School.
	„ Gourmohan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Gurucharan	... Lahore Mission School.
	„ Harinath	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Hemchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Janakinath	... Commillah School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Dacca Collegiate School.
240	„ Kasikanta	... Bauleah School.
	„ Lachman, I	... Umritsur District School.
	„ Lakshminath	... Sylhet Government School.
	„ Manahar	... Azimgurh School.
	„ Manaranjan	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Mandirdhar	... Puri School.
	„ Mohinimohan	... Jagannath School.
	„ Piyarimohan	... Faridpur School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Bogra School.
	„ Rajkumar	. Barisal School.
250	„ Rohinikumar	... Navadwip A. S. School.
	„ Sitanath	... Commillah School.
	„ Sivchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sivesvar	... Barisal School.
	„ Sundar	... Lahore District School.
	„ Trigunacharan	... Bengal Institution.
	Datta, Amvikacharan	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Arunchandra	... Hare School.
	„ Chunilal	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Chunilal	... Naral School.
260	„ Devendranath	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Haramohan	... Silchar School.
	„ Haricharan	... Debrugarh School.
	„ Janakinath	... Faridpur School.
	„ Makhanlal	... Hindu School.
	„ Matilal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Matilal	... Jessore School.
	„ Piyarilal	... Jabalpur School.
	„ Rajkrishna	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Rasvihari	... Piljung School.
270	„ Sasibhushan	... Midnapur School.
	Davies, G. C.	... Doveton College.
	De, Adharlal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Annadacharan	... Silchar School.
	„ Biharilal	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Bisvesvar	... Hindu School.
	„ Jaychandra	... Gouhati School.
	„ Matilal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Priyanath	... Cossipur Kassinath School.
	„ Radhikaprassad	... Badla A. V. School.
280	„ Ramanimohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Rammohan	... Joynarain's College.
	De Run, G. W.	... St. Thomas' College.
	Dev, Haridas	... Hugli Branch School.
	„ Radhanath	... Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Ditto.
	Dewanchand	... Umritsur District School.
	Dewanchand	... Gujrat Government School.
	Dhar, Batavihari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Maniklal	... Hindu School.
290	„ Murli	... Arrah School.
	„ Rajanibhushan	... Nizamut School.
	Dhol, Amritalal	... Hindu School.
	D'Silva, J. W.	... Wesley College, Colombo.
	Dube, Mannulal	... Cawnpur Zillah School.

	Dube, Ravisankar	Jabulpur School.
	„ Ramprasad	Hurdui School.
	Dushotar, Ramchandra Govind	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Evans, G.	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	FitzGerald, P.	St. Xavier's College.
300	Flynn, D. J.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Foley, C. N.	St. Xavier's College.
	Forsyth, E. F.	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Gadgil, Anantramchandra	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Gajadharprasad	Patna Collegiate School.
	Gangaprasad	Allahabad Government High School.
	Gangaram	Roy Bareilly School.
	Gangopadhyay, Amvikacharan	Rowile H. C. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
	„ Satyaprasad	St. Xavier's College.
310	Gasper, S. G.	Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Ghasiram	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Ghatak, Kaminikumar	Jagannath School.
	„ Sasimohan	Santosh Jahnavi School.
	Ghate, Jogneswar Ganesh	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Gholam Azam	Calcutta Mudrassa.
	Ghosh, Akshaykumar	Ranaghat School.
	„ Ashutosh	Howrah School.
	„ Bholanath	Calcutta School.
	„ Bípinvíharí	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
320	„ Brajanath	Garden Reach School.
	„ Devendranath	Calcutta School.
	„ Dhírajkrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gnanendramohan	Faridpur School.
	„ Haridas	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Jagatvandhu	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Janakivallabh	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Jaygopal	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Jogendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogendranath	Jessore School.
330	„ Kalidayal	Teghoria School.
	„ Kalikumar	Pakur School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	Faridpur Zillah School.
	„ Kániálal	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Kapilchandra	Allahabad Government High School.
	„ Kedarnath	Konnugger Aided School.
	„ Kesavchandra	Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
	„ Kherodchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Madanmohan	Commillah School.
	„ Mohendranath	Hindu School.
340	„ Mahitchandra	Joynarain's College.
	„ Mathuranath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Narendrakrishna	Doveton College.
	„ Nivaranchandra	Hindu School.
	„ Nripendranath	Hare School.
	„ Panchanan	Midnapur High School.
	„ Panchkari.	Chinsurah Hindu School.
	„ Prakaschandra	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
	„ Priyanath	Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikanta	Naral H. C. E. School.
350	„ Rajendralal	Hare School.
	„ Ramananda	Garden Reach School.
	„ Ramanimohan	Hare School.
	„ Sagarchandra	Barisal School.
	„ Sasinath	Sanskr College.
	„ Satischandra	Barrackpur School.
	„ Syamacharan	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Taraknath	Bhaugulpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Tinkari	Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch.
	Ghoshal, Anangamohan	Horinavi A. S. School.
360	„ Harinath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Hariprasad	L. M. School, Khagra.
	Gill, A. B.	Doveton College.
	Girdhar Lal	Lahore District School.
	Giridharilal	Upper School, Delhi.
	Gosvami, Satkari	Goterparah School.
	Govind Balwant Pandhripande	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Gregory, S.	Hugli Collegiate School.
	Guha, Dvarkanath	Jenkin's School.
	„ Girischandra	Noakhali School.

370	Guha, Haladhar	... Pogose School.
	„ Janakinath	... Faridpur Zillah School.
	„ Kasichandra	... Noakhali School.
	Gupta, Asutosh	... Howrah School.
	„ Ramacharan	... Ditto.
	„ Dvarkanath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Kunjalal	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Kunjavihari	... Andul School.
	„ Sivendranath	... Barisal School.
	Gurandit	... Teacher.
380	Haldar, Haricharan	... Deogurh Zillah School.
	„ Satkari	... Hare School.
	Harnarayan	... Pareilly College.
	Hazarilal	... Lakhimpur High School.
	Hidayet-ullah	... Gujrat Govt. School.
	Higgs, J.	... La Martinière College, Calcutta.
	Hiranand	... Teacher.
	Housden, F. G.	... Mussooree School.
	Huku, Niranjannath	... Victoria School.
	Hushmat Ulla	... C. M. School, Gorakpur.
390	Indurkar, Balwant Khanda	... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	„ Hari Lakshman	... Ditto.
	Jaganai Kulu, C.	... Jubbulpur High School.
	Jagannath	... Hushyarpur District School.
	Jagannath	... Jeypur Moharaja's College.
	Jana, Ajodhyalal	... L. M. School, Midnapur.
	Jayram	... Gujranwallah Mission School.
	Jebb, N. J.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Jha, Ramanath	... Benares College.
	Jitanprasad	... Arrah School.
400	Jitraj	... Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Joakim, C. V.	... Doveton College.
	Joshi, Lakshman Vithal	... Private Student.
	Kabir-ullah	... Barisal School.
	Kamptaprasad	... Balrampur A. School.
	Kamptaprasad	... Gonda High School.
	Karamchand	... Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Karmakar, Baikantanath	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Khanna, Narottamdas	... Moradabad Zillah School.
	Kumar, Gajendranarayan	... Patna Collegiate School.
410	„ Purnachandra	... Hindu School.
	Kundu, Gopalchandra	... Calcutta School.
	„ Kedarnath	... Howrah School.
	„ Nilmani	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Prannath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Kushari, Chandkisore	... Commillah School.
	Laha, Saratchandra	... Hindu School.
	Lahiri, Bipinchandra	... Mymensing School.
	„ Dwarkanath	... Ditto.
	„ Lalitmohan	... Bauleah High School.
420	„ Mahendrachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Mahendranath	... Howrah School.
	„ Satyajivan	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	Lajjaram	... Hurdui School.
	Lala, Baldeo	... Gya School.
	„ Baniprasad	... Joynarain's College.
	„ Hari	... Budaon School.
	„ Syamsundar	... Ditto.
	Le Blanc, W.	... St. Xavier's College.
	MacCrea, J.	... Ditto.
430	Madak, Ramchandra	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	Madangopal	... Hushyarpur District School.
	Madhavprasad	... Government High School, Allahabad.
	Mahadevprasad	... Gonda High School.
	Mahesprasad	... Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
	Maitra, Dvarkanath	... Chatmohar School.
	„ Kaliprasad	... Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Mathuranath	... Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Sureschandra	... Bauleah School.
	Majumdar, Akshaykumar	... Ooterparah School.
440	„ Amvikacharan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Durgacharan	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jogendranath	... Hindu School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... Rungpur School.
	„ Khemacharan	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Maheschandra	... Mogultuli School.
	„ Mathuranath	... Santosh Johnavi School.

	Majumdar, Parikshitchandra	... Joynarain's College.
	„ Rakhavesvar	... Birbhum School.
	„ Rohinikumar	... Pogose School.
450	„ Srikrishna	... Behar English School.
	Mallik, Bhagavicharan	... St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
	„ Lalitmadhav	... South Suburban School.
	Mandal, Girischandra	... Birbhum School.
	Manilal	... Furruckabad Zillah School.
	Manook, G.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Marik, Akhilchandra	... Barrackpur School.
	Martin, P. Z.	... Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Masad Ali	... Sylhet Government School.
	Mathur, Kedarnath	... Moradabad Zillah School.
460	Matilal	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Maulik, Jadavchandra	... Rungpur School.
	„ Mahendrachandra	... Sarodaprosad Institution, Chukdigi.
	Mayes, J. C.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Mayz-ud-din	... Rungpur School.
	Misra, Baldeoprasad	... Hurdui School.
	„ Brahmasankar	... Benares College.
	„ Harinarayan	... Birbhum School.
	„ Ishanchandra	... Pandra School.
	„ Sukhmangal	... Canning College.
470	„ Surajnarayan	... Hurdui School.
	Mitra, Abhayacharan	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Anandakumar	... St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
	„ Bhavatosh	... Hare School.
	„ Charuchandra	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Harendranath	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
	„ Jogendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kiransasi	... Hare School.
	„ Lakshminarayan	... L. M. School, Midnapur.
	„ Lalchand	... Shambazar H. G. E. School.
480	„ Netramohan	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Nimaicharan	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Piyarilal	... Hare School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Monghyr Zillah School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Raicharan	... Jessore School.
	„ Rajvallabh	... Hare School.
	„ Srinath	... Sibpur Institution.
	„ Sureshchandra	... Hindu School.
	„ Sureshchandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
490	„ Sureshchandra	... Ranchi Government School.
	„ Suryyakumar	... Jessore School.
	„ Upendrachandra	... Bankura School.
	„ Upendragopal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Mohanlal	... Shahjehanpur Mission School.
	Mohanty, C.	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	Moohta, Premraj	... Durbar School, Jodhpur.
	Muhammad Abul Majid	... Government High School, Allahabad.
	„ Amjad	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
	„ Ata	... Government High School, Allahabad.
500	„ Hafizuddin	... Lahore Mission School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Adhyanath	... Gossi Durgapur School.
	„ Akshoykumar	... Kuchiakole Radhabhallab Institution.
	„ Akshoykumar	... St. Joseph's School.
	„ Anangamohan	... South Baharoo School.
	„ Asutosh	... Ranchi Government School.
	„ Bankavihari	... Baraset School.
	„ Basantakumar	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bhagavaticharan	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Bharatchandra	... Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
510	„ Bhavanath	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	„ Bhushanchandra	... Goverdangah School.
	„ Biharilal	... Bankura School.
	„ Chandrakumar	... Ditto.
	„ Dineschandra	... Barisal School.
	„ Durgaprasanna	... Kalipara H. C. E. School.
	„ Haragovinda	... Behar English School.
	„ Haricharan	... F. C. Branch School, Culna.
	„ Haridas	... Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Harilal	... Barisa School.
520	„ Harinath	... Bankura School.
	„ Harischandra	... Pakoor School.

	Mukhopadhyay, Indubhushan	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Jagadiskumar	... Mozufferpore School.
	„ Jayhari	... Baraset School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Bankura School.
	„ Jogendranath	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Krishnajivan	... C. M. School, Calcutta.
	„ Nagendranath	... Bhagulpur School.
530	„ Nivaranchandra	... Jonye Training School.
	„ Panchkari	... Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Priyanath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Rajendranath	... Konnugger A. School.
	„ Ramsaday	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Bhagulpur School.
	„ Sasibhurhan	... Burranugger Hindu School.
	„ Satischandra	... Birbhum School.
	„ Satischandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Srinarayan	... Useful Arts School.
540	„ Srischandra	... Bhagulpur School.
	„ Sasilendra	... Faridpur School.
	„ Syamacharan	... Baraset School.
	„ Upendrachandra	... Bauleah School.
	Mulraj	... Jullundur Mission School.
	Munasingha S.	... Private Student.
	Nafre, Makund Rao	... Jubbulpur High School.
	Nag, Bijaykrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Chandrakesor	Silchar Government School.
	„ Ramcharan	... Doulatpur H. C. E. School.
550	Nandi, Asutosh	... Hindu School.
	„ Hridaychandra	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Purnachandra	. Hare School.
	Nathulal	... Loodianah Mission School.
	Neal, F.	... Allahabad Diocesan High School.
	Niogi, Batavihari	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	„ Jadunath	... Cuttack Colleigate School.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Mymensing School.
	Nursimooloo	... High School, Rangoon.
	O'Brien, S. C.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
560	Ollenbach, D. S.	Patna Collegiate School.
	Parhi, Damodar	. Cuttack Collegiate School.
	Pakrasi, Devendranath	... Howrah School.
	Pal, Baishnavcharan	Rungpur School.
	„ Haranchandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Satkari	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Syamlal	... Hare School.
	„ Trailokyanath	... Midnapur High School.
	Pant, Gupinath	... Hindu School.
	„ Ramlal	.. Ranaghat School.
570	„ Sastidas	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Panchbhai, Govinda Sitaram	... City School, Nagpur.
	„ Madhao Sitaram	... Ditto.
	Pande, Beniram	... Benares College.
	„ Rajaram	. Jubbulpur High School.
	Pandit, Govinda Lakshman	... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	„ Navadwipchandra	... Dalal Bazar School.
	„ Sankarnath	... Hare School.
	Pant, Harkishan	... Almorah Mission School.
	Patnaik, Krishnamohan	... Puri School.
580	Patton, L.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Peter, D. A.	... C. M. School, Gorakpur.
	Phadnavis, Rajaram Yeshwant	... City School, Nagpur.
	Pirchand	... Ajmere College.
	Piyarelal	... Bareilly College.
	Puranmal	... Allyghur Government School.
	Purnachandra	.. Benares College.
	Rabbani, Golam	.. Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Racburne, H.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Radharaman	... Government High School, Allahabad.
590	Raghuvar Dyal	... Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	Raha, Amritlal	.. Khulna School.
	Rajbahadur	... Fyzabad High School.
	Rajnarayan	... Victoria High School.
	Rakshit, Sridharchandra	... Hare School.
	Rambahadur, Rai	... Sarun School.
	Ramchand	... Upper School, Delhi.

	Ramesvarnath	... Canning College.
	Ramkrishna	... Hushyarpur District School.
	Ramkumar	... Jeypur Moharaja's College.
600	Ramprasad	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Raoji Navlekar	... C. M. School, Jubbulpur.
	Ray, Asutosh	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Biharilall	... Kandi School.
	„ Chandramohan	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Charuchandra	... Barrackpur Wesleyan Mission School.
	„ Dvarkanath	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Girindrachandra	... Birbhoom School.
	„ Govindacharan	... South Suburban School, Kalighât.
	„ Haridas	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
610	„ Harinarayan	... Hare School.
	„ Harinath	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Jagatchandra I	... Mymensing School.
	„ Jogatchandra II	... Ditto.
	„ Jogendranath	... Hare School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... Tumlook Hamilton's English School.
	„ Joguesvar	... Benares College.
	„ Kshetranath	... Kustia School.
	„ Kunjamohan	... Mymensing School.
	„ Kunjavihari	... Garden Reach School.
620	„ Lalvihari	... Hugli Branch School.
	„ Lavanchandra	... L. M. School, Midnapur.
	„ Naphardas	... Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Navakrishna	... Midnapur High School.
	„ Phakirchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Prankrishna	... Purulia School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Bankura School.
	„ Radhavallabh	... Bogra School.
	„ Radhikanath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Midnapur High School.
630	„ Rajkumar	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Rasvihari	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Rasvihari	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Rungpur School.
	„ Sasibhusan	Midnapur High School.
	„ Satyanath	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Sivgovinda	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sureshchandra	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Syamaprasad	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Taruknath	... Serajgunge School.
640	„ Upendranarayan	... Kandi School.
	Raychaudhuri, Girindranath	... Ramnagur School.
	„ Jogendranath	... Sibpur Institution.
	„ Lalitkisor	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Harinavi A. S. School.
	Reilly, E. W.	... Doveton College.
	Rostan, J. F.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Routh, Krishnachandra	... Santosh Jahnavi School.
	Rudra, Kaminibhushan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Ruplal	... Umritsur District School.
650	Sadhu, Kunjavihari	... Chundernugger School.
	Saha, Ramlal	... Pakoor School.
	Sahây, Baijnath	... Government High School, Allahabad.
	„ Bhavani	... Ulwar High School.
	„ Chandranath	... Bhagulpur School.
	„ Ganga	... Futtehgurh High School.
	„ Jagannath (junior)	... Bhagulpur School.
	„ Mahadev	... Ranchi School.
	„ Nilkanta	... Purnea School.
	„ Ram	... Canning College.
660	Samanta, Brajanath	... Burdwan E. School.
	„ Kalitaran	... Searsole School.
	Sandel, A. L.	... Doveton College.
	Sankarlal	... Sultanpur School.
	Santram	... Gujrat School.
	Sanyal, Bamacharan	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	„ Janakinath	... Government High School, Allahabad.
	„ Kasikanta	... Serajgunge School.
	„ Radhanath	... Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Ramchandra	... Midnapur High School.
670	Sarkar, Amarnath	... Jessore School.
	„ Baradakanta	... Gossydurgapur School.
	„ Basantakumar	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Ganeschandra	... Culna Moharaja's School.
	„ Haricharan	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	„ Harimadhav	... Baulcah School.

	Sarkar, Kunjavihari	... Maldah School.
	„ Paresnath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Srischandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
680	„ Sureschandra	.. Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	„ Thakari	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	Sarkhel, Gopallal	... Howrah School.
	Sarma, Srinarayan	... Ajmere College.
	Sarvanlal	... Agra College.
	Sekandarkhan	... Ajmere College.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Amritalal	... Barisal School.
	„ Amritalal	... Jeypur Moharaja's College.
	„ Amvicacharan	... Jenkin's School.
690	„ Avinaschandra	... Bauleah School.
	„ Bhuvanmohan	... Jagannath School.
	„ Bidhubhusan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Bireshvar	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Bisveswar	... Barisal School.
	„ Girischandra (junior)	... Rungpur School.
	„ Girischandra (senior)	... Ditto.
	„ Gopalchandra	Sanskrit College.
	„ Haralal	... Bankura School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... Calcutta School.
700	„ Kedarnath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nagendrachandra	.. Ditto.
	„ Parvaticharan	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Pratapchandra	.. Jagannath School.
	„ Purnakam	... L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Ramchandra	.. Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Ramcharan	.. Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Rishikes	... Monghyr Zillah School.
	„ Sasikumar	Barisal School.
	„ Satischandra	.. Chittagong School.
710	„ Sivesvar	Barisal School.
	„ Syamacharan	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	„ Taraprasanna	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Upenchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sengupta, Girijananda	... Daulatpur H. C. E. School.
	Seth, E.	... Diocesan High School, Allahabad.
	Sewaram	... Lahore District School.
	Shaik Muhammad Ahmed	.. Canning College.
	Shio Baksh	Jeypur Moharaja's College.
	Shionarainlal	... Gazipur Mission School.
720	Sikdar, Ramkalpa	Private Student.
	Singh, Gouriprasad	... Monghyr Zillah School.
	„ Manahar	... Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.
	Sinha, Adhar Chandra	Pogose School.
	„ Gopalchandra	.. Midnapur High School.
	„ Gosiandas	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harinath	Sanskrit College
	„ Jagannath	... Birbhum School.
	„ Janajitlal	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Krishnakumar	... Mymensing School.
730	„ Radhikaprasad	Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Ramanimohan	... Calcutta School.
	„ Ramlal	.. Teacher.
	„ Sasibhusan	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
	„ Syamlal	Patna Collegiate School.
	Sitalprasad	... Furruckabad Zillah School.
	Sivadayal	. Lahore District School.
	Sivaprasad	.. Jabalpur High School.
	Som, Madanmohan	... Sylhet Govt. School.
	Sripet, Ramchandra	.. C M. School, Jabalpur.
740	Sujjad Hosen	... Canning College.
	Sur, Makanlal	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch
	Surajbhan	A. P. Mission School, Saharanpur.
	Suriarachchi, A	Kandy Collegiate School.
	Syed Ahmed Hosen	. Sitapur High School.
	„ Wajah Ullah	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
	Tarachand	... St. John's College.
	Temarnikar, Govind Setaram	.. Jabalpur High School.
	Tiwari, Avadhanarayan	C. M. School, Gorakpur.
	Ticonan, E.	Bishop Cotton's School.
750	Trikha, Rambhaj	... Lahore District School.
	Twidale, B.	.. St. Xavier's College.
	Uhdadar, Narendranath	.. Benares College.
	Upadhya, Grishchandra	... Pakoor School.

	Valuppillai, C.	... Wesleyan Central Institution.
	Wahaj, Abdool	... Moradabad Mission High School.
	Wazir Mahommed Khan	... Gonda High School.
	Wazul Haq	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Weeresekere, R.	... St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Wilson, H. E.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
760	Younan, A. C.	... St. Xavier's College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Aziz	... Shahjahanpur Zillah School.
	„ Hamid	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	... Bauleah School.
	„ Nilratan	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Ajoodhyaprasad	... Banda Zillah School.
	Ali Hasan	... Benares College.
	„	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Anantaram	.. Bengalitollah Preparatory School.
	Bajpeyi, Basudev	... Joynarayan's College.
10	Bandyopádhyáy, Bamandás	... Balagar English School.
	„ Banawarilál	.. Navadwipa A. S. School.
	„ Baradadás	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Bhudevcharan	... Puri Zillah School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	... Hare School.
	„ Bipinchandra	... Faridpur School.
	„ Bishnuchandra	... Gonda High School.
	„ Dvarkanath	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	„ Girischandra	... Kuchiakole Radhaballabh's Institution.
	„ Haricharan	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
20	„ Harikishen	... Maldah School.
	„ Kailaspati	... Seebpur Institution.
	„ Kalipada	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Pramathanath	... Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Rajendranath	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	„ Ramnath	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Mirzapur Zillah School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Hazaribagh School.
	„ Sureschandra	... L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Tarinicharan	... Purulia School.
30	Baral, Nilratan	... Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Barkatram	. Lahore Mission School.
	Barua, Muktaram	.. Sibsagar Zillah School.
	Basak, Anathvandhu	... Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
	„ Devendranath	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jagadananda	... Dighapatia School.
	Basu, Batakrishna	... Seebpur Institution.
	„ Bidhubhusan	... Daulatpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Haranath	... Barisal School.
	„ Kalinath	... Private Student.
40	„ Lalitkrishna	... Pogose School.
	„ Nandalal	... Hugli Branch School.
	„ Nirodvihari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nrityagopál	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Priyagopal	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Muragacha School.
	„ Rasiklal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sadhuprasad	... Puri Zillah School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Upper School, Delhi.
	„ Syamaprasanna	... Dacca Collegiate School.
50	„ Umeschandra	... Behar English School.
	Bhandari, Mangalchand	... Jodhpur Durbar School.
	Bhattacharyya, Aghornath	. Benares College.
	„ Amritalal	... Agarpara C. M. S. Institution.
	„ Binodilal	... Navadwipa A. S. School.
	„ Haranchandra	... Joynarayan's College.
	„ Hemchandra	... Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Jadunath	Beerbhoom School.
	„ Kalicharan	... Barabanki High School.
	„ Mahendranath	... Baranagar Hindu School.
60	„ Ramchandra	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Bhaumik, Arjunchandra	... Serajgunge School.
	„ Bamacharan	... Bauleah School.
	„ Sasibhusan	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Bhavaniprasad	... Bareilly College.
	Bishenlal	... Ajmere College.
	Bisvas, Bipradás	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.

	Bisvas, Bisvanath	... L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Bauleah School.
	Bisvesvarprasad	... Teacher.
70	Brijpaldás	... Moradabad Zillah School.
	Bssaid	... Calcutta Mudressa.
	Chakravarti, Atulchandra	... Sylhet Govt. School.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Fyzabad High School.
	„ Dayalchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Harilal	... Calna Free Church Branch School.
	„ Isánchandra	... Banda Zillah School.
	„ Madanmohan	... Calcutta School.
	„ Navinchandra	... Commillah School.
	„ Phakirchandra	... P. Gupinathpur School.
80	„ Saradacharan	... Mymensing School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Jagannath School.
	„ Suryyakanta	... Serajgunge School.
	Chandra, Avinasdas	... St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
	Chandragir, Ghanasyam	... Dinagepore School.
	Chattopadhyay, Atulchandra	... Jabalpur High School.
	„ Benimadhav	... Daulatpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Girischandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jadunath	... Bankura School.
	„ Jogendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
90	„ Mahendranath	... L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Navinchandra	... Hugli Branch School.
	„ Nimáichand	... L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapur.
	„ Panchanan	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Phanindrabhushan	... Hindu School.
	„ Priyanath	... Hetampur School.
	„ Siddhesvar	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Trailokyanath	... L. M. School, Khagra.
	Chaudhuri, Amvikacharan	... Putia School.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Bauleah School.
100	„ Devendranath	... Taki School.
	„ Gyanananda	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Manmathanath	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Pratapchandra	... Bauleah School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Barisal School.
	„ Syamsundar	... Burdwan English School.
	„ Tarakchandra	... Bauleah School.
	Chhotelal	... Bareilly College.
	Cleophas, C. D.	... L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapur.
110	D'Abreu, W. F.	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Damodarcharan	... Moradpur School, Bankipur.
	Dás, Bhagwan	... Fyzabad High School.
	„ Dvarkanath	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Harinath	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Hridaychandra	... Ananda School, Brahmanbaria.
	„ Jaynarayan	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Kalikamal	... Mufti School, Sylhet.
	„ Khagendranarayan	... Tushbunder English School.
	„ Krishnachandra	... Pogose School.
120	„ Rajendrachandra	... Sridharpur School.
	„ Ramcharan	... Jagannath School.
	„ Ramkrishna	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	Datta, Annadaprasad	... Ranchi Government School.
	„ Dakshinaranjan	... Metropolitan School.
	„ Durlabhchandra	... Chundernagar School.
	„ Jadunath	... Shampuker Preparatory School.
	„ Jaykisor	... Mufti School, Sylhet.
	„ Kaminikumar	... Dacca School.
	„ Nagendrachandra	... Hare School.
130	„ Panchkari	... Jehanabad School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Chittagong School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Pogose School.
	„ Srinath	... Barisal School.
	De, Bhagavaticharan	... Church Mission School, Calcutta.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Gopinath	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Jaduprasad	... Debrugarh School.
	„ Piyaremohan	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Commillah School.
140	„ Prasannakumar	... Bauleah School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Sylhet Government School.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Hare School.
	Deviprasad	... L. M. High School, Benares.

	Dhanpatlal	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Durgaprasad	... Banda Zillah School.
	Durgaprasad	... Cawnpur Zillah School.
	Dvarkaprasad	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Gajadharprasad	... Ray Bareilly High School.
	Ganes Madho Rao Katesthani	... Jabalpur High School.
150	Gangadhar Sadashiv Gokhale	... City School, Nagpur.
	Gangopadhyay, Biharilal, I	... Jagannath School.
	" Gopalchandra	... Shambazar H. G. E. School.
	" Kaminikumar	... Hugli Branch School.
	Gaurisankar	... Hurdui High School.
	Ghatak, Rajkumar	... Pogose School.
	Ghosh, Anujcharan	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	" Bidhubhusan	... Dacca School.
	" Dvarikanath	... Barisal School.
	" Girischandra	... Bhagalpur School.
160	" Hemchandra	... Sulkea A. S. School.
	" Jogendrakumar	... Piljing School.
	" Khudiram	... Nizamat School.
	" Mahendrachandra	... Jounpur C. M. School.
	" Nepalchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rajendralal	... Piljung School.
	" Rakhaldas	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	" Ramlal	... Howrah School.
	" Tarapada	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghoshal, Avinaschandra	... Sodepur H. C. E. School.
170	" Bipinvihari	... Seal's Free College.
	" Radhikapada	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch.
	Gokulchand	... Guzrat Government School.
	Gokulprasad	... Canning College.
	Gopallal	... Allygurh Govt. School.
	Gosvami, Rajendranath	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
	Greson, J.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Guha, Chandrakumar	... Pogose School.
	" Umeschandra	... Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Gupta, Gopalchandra	... Hugli Collegiate School.
180	" Gourgopal	... Kandi School.
	Hajra, Mihirchandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch.
	Haldar, Rajendranath	... Calcutta School.
	Harikrisna Kharabi	... Nagpur Free Church Institution.
	Harprasad	... Bareilly College.
	Hpo Myah	... Government High School, Rangoon.
	Hazarilal	... Sarun School.
	Janginath	... St. John's College.
	Jaykaranlal	... Benares College.
	Josi, Jaidatta	... Almora Mission School.
190	Jugalkishore	... Hushiarpur District School.
	Kashiram	... Umritsar Mission School.
	Khalilur Rahman	... Dighapatia School.
	Khan, Haridas	... Kuchiakole Radhaballabh's Institution.
	" Hariprasanna	... Canning College.
	Khudi Rai	... Gazipur Mission School.
	Krishnananda	... Bareilly College.
	Kukriti, Bala Datta	Ditto.
	Kunjavihari	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Lahiri, Gopalchandra	... L. M. High School, Benares.
200	" Prasannanath	... Nizamat School.
	Lálá, Ramananda	... Joynarain's College.
	Liládhar	... Bareilly College.
	Loorindamal	... Peshawar Mission School.
	Madak, Avinaschandra	... Seal's Free College.
	Madanmohanlal	... Bareilly College.
	Madanviharilal	... Bhagalpur School.
	Mahanti, Bansidhar	... Puri Zillah School.
	Mahomed, Faseeh	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	" Ibrahim Khan	... Bareilly College.
210	" Isa	... Mirzapur Zillah School.
	" Ismail	... Nizamat School.
	" Nesarul Haq	... Monghyr Zillah School.
	" Shamsul Haq	... Private Student.
	Majumdar, Kunjavihari	... Gauhati School.
	" Manindramohan	... Hindu School.
	" Srischandra	... Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Srischandra	... Bauleah School.
	Mallik, Bamacharan	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Chunilal	... Ariadaha Association School.
220	" Devendranath	... Hooghly Branch School.
	" Navagopal	... Sanskrit College.
	Mátáprasad	... Allygurh Government School.

	Miah, Khairati	... Chittagong School.
	Misra, Hariprasad	... Monghyr Zillah School.
	„ Kashinath	... Benares College.
	„ Mahendranath	... Tumlook Hamilton's English School.
	„ Murlidhar	... Govt. High School, Allahabad.
	„ Sivaprasad	... Roy Bareilly High School.
	Mitra, Banainath	... Naral H. C. E. School.
230.	„ Ganeschandra	... Gya School.
	„ Gopallal	... Calcutta Institution.
	„ Haranchandra	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Jogendranarayan	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Matilal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajkumar	... Campbell Medical School.
	„ Tulsicharan	... Seal's Free College.
	„ Umeschandra	... Culna Maharaja's School.
	Mukhopádhyáy, Amirtalal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Avilashchandra	... Gossaidurgapur School.
240	„ Bankavihari	... Chybassa Govt. School.
	„ Bijaykhrishna	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Devendranath	... Behala Mission School.
	„ Dvarkanath	... Joynarain's College.
	„ ~~Harihar~~	... Ootterparah School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Lálgopál	... Fyzabad High School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Borah H. C. E. School.
	Mulchand Badkur	... Jabalpur High School.
	Munshar Ali, Shakh	... Benares College.
250	Nageshvarprasad	... Gorakpur C. M. School.
	Nainsookh	... Christ Church School, Cawnpur.
	Nandanprasad	... Arrah School.
	Nandi, Bamacharan	... Burdwan Maharaja's School.
	Narayanprasad	... Allahabad Govt. High School.
	Narayan Rao	... Jabalpur High School.
	Narvadaprasad	... Ditto.
	Niogi, Trailokyanath	... Bauleah School.
	Pohlo Mal	... Ludiana Mission School.
	Páin, Brajanath	... Hugli Branch School.
260	„ Kailaschandra	... Dighapatia School.
	Pál, Binadvihari	... Hugli Branch School.
	„ Khirodchandra	... Dacca School.
	„ Navadwipachandra	... Chittagong School.
	„ Ramgopal	... Dighapatia School.
	Pandit, Kanwarkrishna	... Hushiarpur District School.
	Pánja, Banawarilal	... Private Student.
	„ Dvarkanath	... Howrah School.
	Parsottam Atmaram Kahte	... Jabalpur High School.
	Patnaik, Udaynath	... Cuttack A. V. School.
270	Pramanik, Gopivallabh	... Kandi School.
	„ Manmathanath	... Ranaghat School.
	Prayagdatt	... Hurdui High School.
	Pribhudyal	... Gonda High School.
	Price, E. A.	... Diocesan High School, Allahabad.
	Priestley, N. G.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Rabisankar Mahata	... Jabalpur High School.
	Raghuvansnarayan	... Bareilly College.
	Raghunandan	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Rai, Badriprasad	... Agra College.
280	„ Dewanganput	... Lahore District School.
	„ Salamut	... Ditto.
	Rajkumarlal	... Victoria School, Gazipur.
	Ramcharan	... Bareilly College.
	Ramkumar	... Arrah School.
	Ramnath	... Canning College.
	Rashid Uddin	... Beerbhoom School.
	Ray, Bhuvanchandra	... Pogose School.
	„ Binaychandra	... Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Biswatosh	... Jagannath School.
290	„ Ganesh	... Bareilly College.
	„ Govindavandhu	... Bogra Zillah School.
	„ Kisarilál	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	„ Paranchandra	... Bankurah School.
	„ Pramathanath	... Culna Maharajah's School.
	„ Prasannanath	... Dinagepur School.
	„ Priyanath	... Church Mission School, Calcutta.
	„ Rajaninath	... L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Ramanimohan	... Bauleah School.
	„ Ramgopal	... Ula H. C. E. School.
300	„ Ratikanta	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.

	Raya Saratchandra	... Barisal School.
	„ Srischandra	... Mahespur H. C. E. School.
	„ Udhavchandra	... Sylhet Govt. School.
	„ Umeschandra	... Searsole H. C. E. School.
	Raychaudhuri, Bishnupada	... Private Student.
	„ Prasannachandra	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Riazuddin	... Chittagong School.
	Riyasat Ullah	... Seebpur Institution.
	Rudraprasad	... Gorakpur Govt. Zillah School.
310	Saha, Baikuntanath	... Bogra Zillah School.
	„ Hiralal	... L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Srikrishna	... Kustea School.
	Sahay, Baldeo	... Moradpore School, Bankipore.
	„ Jaduvans	... Arrah School.
	„ Jagannath (Senior)	... Bhagalpur School.
	„ Kuldip	... Mozufferpur School.
	„ Lachmi	... Unao High School.
	„ Ram	... Ditto.
	Sankarlal	... Allygurh Govt. School.
320	Sántram	... Umritsur District School.
	Sanyal, Bhushanchandra	... Bareilly College.
	„ Sureschandra	... Culna Moharajah's School.
	„ Suryyakanta	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	Sarkar, Brindavanchandra	... Comillah School.
	„ Ditto	... L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Jogendranath	... St. John's College.
	„ Nilratan	... South Baharoo School.
	Sarma, Badan Singh	... Allygurh Govt. School.
	„ Rajchandra	... Sylhet Govt. School.
330	Sattar Bux	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Sayyad Sadaddin	... Comillah School.
	Sen, Avinaschandra	... Howrah School.
	„ Baikuntanath	... Bagnan School.
	„ Bijaykanta	... Bauleah School.
	„ Chandrakumar	... Comillah School.
	„ Durgacharan	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Harakisar	... Mymensing Zillah School.
	„ Harischandra	... Jagannath School.
	„ Jogendranath	... Monghyr Zillah School.
340	„ Kalidás	... Jaynarayan's College.
	„ Kantichandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Kshetramohan	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Maheschandra	... Cuttack Collegiate School.
	„ Manmohan	... Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumar	... Comillah School.
	„ Priyanath	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Chittagong School.
	„ Ditto	... Jagannath School.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Barisal School.
350	„ Saratchandra	... Konnagur Aided School.
	„ Satischandra	... Hazaribagh School.
	Seth, Bisvesvarnath	... Ditto.
	Shigogal	... Upper School, Delhi.
	Singh, Chhedi	... Gonda High School.
	„ Gurdatt	... Sitapur High School.
	„ Ram	... Azimgurh Mission School.
	„ Udaybhan Narayan	... Ditto.
	Sinha, Devendranarayan	... Hindu School.
	„ Jagrup	... Benares College.
360	„ Janakinath	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Nandalal	... Hugli Branch School.
	„ Pratapchandra	... Bhagalpur School.
	„ Priyanath	... Bhastara School.
	„ Ramraj	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	„ Sasibhusan	... Pogose School.
	Sobharam	... Upper School, Delhi.
	Som, Manmathanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saradacharan	... Pogose School.
	Somadhar, Gurucharan	... Teacher.
370	Sukul, Girijadatta	... Canning College.
	„ Jagatnarayan	... Hurdui High School.
	Surajmal	... Upper School, Delhi.
	Surui, Umeschandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Syam Sujah	... Seebpore Institution.
	Tivari, Mulraj	... Jodhpur Durbar School.
	„ Tulsiram	... Bhagalpur School.
377	Wilson, L.	... St. Joseph's School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th December 1876.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

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CALCUTTA, *The 3rd January 1877.* } KER, DOD & Co.

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

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Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,
Administrator to the Estate of the deceased.

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Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," will be held at the Company's Office, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 8th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the following Resolution, which it is intended to confirm at a subsequent meeting, as a Special Resolution, will be proposed:—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended and, as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept and give Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, on behalf, and for the purposes, of the Company. And in particular the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a trust deed and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof, in cash or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th December 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIX OF 1876.

An Act for the better control of public dramatic performances.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Government to prohibit public dramatic performances, which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious or obscene; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

"Magistrate" defined

2. In this Act "Magistrate" means, in the Presidency Towns a Magistrate of Police, and elsewhere the Magistrate of the District.

Power to prohibit certain dramatic performances.

3. Whenever the Local Government is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed or about to be performed in a public place is—

(a) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or

(b) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(c) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at the performance,

the Local Government, or outside the Presidency Towns and Rangoon, the Local Government or such Magistrate as it may empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit the performance.

Explanation.—Any building or enclosure to which the public are admitted to witness a performance on payment of money, shall be deemed a "public place" within the meaning of this section.

Power to serve order of prohibition.

4. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room or place in which such performance is intended to take place; and any person on whom such copy is served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for disobeying order.

Power to notify order.

5. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in or to witness the performance so prohibited.

Penalty for disobeying prohibition.

6. Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

(a) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby, or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or

(b) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(c) is in wilful disobedience to such order present as a spectator, during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

(d) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of, any house, room or place, opens, keeps or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept or used for any such performance,

shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to call for information.

7. For the purpose of ascertaining the character of any intended public dramatic performance, the Local Government or such officer as it may specially empower in this behalf, may apply to the author, proprietor or printer of the drama about to be performed, or to the owner or occupier of the place in which it is intended to be performed, for such information as the Local Government or such officer thinks necessary.

Every person so applied to shall be bound to furnish the same to the best of his ability, and whoever contravenes this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize.

8. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Act, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses and other articles found therein and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

Saving of prosecutions under Penal Code, sections 124A and 294.

9. No conviction under this Act shall bar a prosecution under section 124A or section 294 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to prohibit dramatic performances in any local area, except under license.

10. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the provisions of this section are required in any local area, it may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare, by notification in the local official Gazette, that such provisions are applied to such area from a day to be fixed in the notification.

On and after that day, the Local Government may order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area, except under a license to be granted by such Local Government, or such officer as it may specially empower in this behalf.

The Local Government may also order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area, unless a copy of the piece, if and so far as it is written, or some sufficient account of its purport, if and so far as it is in pantomime, has been furnished, not less than three days before the performance, to the Local Government, or to such officer as it may appoint in this behalf.

A copy of any order under this section may be served on any keeper of a place of public entertainment, and if thereafter he does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, he shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Powers exerciseable by Governor General.

11. The powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government may be exercised also by the Governor General in Council.

Exclusion of performances at religious festivals.

12. Nothing in this Act applies to any *jātras* or performances of a like kind at religious festivals.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th December 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XX OF 1876.

An Act to give better effect to certain agreements with the Thákur of Bhaunagar.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the villages mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed (hereinafter called the Scheduled villages) are the property of the Thákur of Bhaunagar, and were by the Treaty of Bassein dated the thirty-first day of December 1802, separated from the Native State or States known as the territory of Káthiáwár and ceded to the British Government:

And whereas, by Regulation VI of 1816 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Regulations in force throughout the Presidency of Bombay were extended to the said villages, and such villages thereby became subject to the jurisdiction of the Revenue, Civil and Criminal Courts established in that Presidency:

And whereas the said Thákur of Bhaunagar is also the proprietor of divers villages, forming part of the said Territory, and hereinafter called the Káthiáwár villages:

And whereas the British Government have exercised certain powers of Government over the said territory, but such territory has never been treated as being British territory, nor as having been vested in the East India Company, nor in Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and the said Káthiáwár villages have consequently never been subject to the laws in force in the Presidency of Bombay:

And whereas in the year 1820 the British Government established a Political Agency for the said territory of Káthiáwár:

And whereas in the year 1857 the said Thákur was, by an order of the British Government, invested in respect of the same villages with certain powers of sovereignty limited by and subject to the rules laid down for the government and conduct of the said Káthiáwár Political Agency:

And whereas for divers reasons of State affecting the welfare of British India, the British Government became desirous of ceding to the Thákur of Bhaunagar the Scheduled villages, to be held by him on the same conditions as those on which he holds the Káthiáwár villages, and for that purpose certain agreements were made and certain notifications published which were intended to operate as a cession of the Scheduled villages:

And whereas on the twenty-ninth day of January 1866, the Governor of Bombay in Council published a notification declaring that, in accordance with the agreement last hereinbefore recited, the Scheduled villages were from and after the first day of February 1866, removed from the jurisdiction of the Revenue, Civil and Criminal Courts of the Bombay Presidency and transferred to the supervision of the said Political Agency in Káthiáwár on the same conditions as to jurisdiction as the said Káthiáwár villages:

And whereas the intention of the said agreements and notifications was that the villages comprised therein should be ceded to and vested in the Thákur of Bhaunagar, to be held by him on the terms on which he holds the Káthiáwár villages:

And whereas ever since the first day of February 1866, the Scheduled villages have been governed according to the intention of the said agreements, and acts of executive authority have been done, proceedings taken and decrees and sentences passed by the Thákur of Bhaunagar and his officers, and by the officers of the said Political Agency, and by the Courts of Justice appointed to exercise jurisdiction within the limits of the said Political Agency:

And whereas it now appears that such agreements and notifications were not worded so as to express their true intention, and that the Scheduled villages did not thereby cease to be British territory, or to be subject to the laws in force in the Presidency of Bombay:

And whereas by a notification, dated the fifth day of December 1876, after reciting to the effect above recited, and reciting that the Secretary of State for India, had on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, given his sanction to the cession intended to be thereby effected, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction aforesaid, did thereby cede and grant to the said Thákur of Bhaunagar, his heirs and successors, the said Scheduled villages, to hold the same unto the said Thákur his heirs and successors, on the terms and subject to the rules on and subject to which he holds the said Káthiáwár villages: but it was thereby provided that, in case the said Thákur his heirs or successors should commit, any acts of misgovernment which, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, rendered it inexpedient that the said Thákur his heirs and successors should continue to hold the said Scheduled villages, the Governor General in Council might resume the villages thereby ceded and reannex the same to Her Majesty's dominions:

And whereas it is expedient (so far as relates to any past or future proceedings in British India) to ratify the aforesaid acts, proceedings and sentences of the Thákur of Bhaunagar and the officers and Courts aforesaid, and to indemnify the said Thákur and officers against any liability in respect thereof, and to provide that no title to property shall be disturbed by any act, proceeding or sentence of any other authority; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Bhaunagar Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends only to British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Scheduled villages excluded from jurisdiction of Bombay Courts.

2. The said Scheduled villages shall be deemed to have been, on and after the said first day of February 1866, excluded from the jurisdiction of the Revenue, Civil and Criminal Courts of the Bombay Presidency.

Validation of acts done after 1st February 1866.

3. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed subsequently to the first day of February 1866, and which would have been valid if the Scheduled villages had been ceded according to the intention of the said agreements and notification, shall be as valid and operative in British India as if such cession had actually been effected;

Bar of suits.

and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that the Scheduled villages did not cease to be British territory on the first day of February 1866.

Saving of personal jurisdiction of Courts of British India.

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect any jurisdiction which any Court of Justice in British India may for the time being be entitled to exercise over persons resident or being beyond the limits of British India.

SCHEDULE.

Bhaunagar Taluqa.

Bhaunagar.	Málanka.	Háthab.
Wadwá.	Bhutesar.	Khadsuliu.
Ruhá.	Bhumlí.	Bhadbadiu.
Akwárá.	Ratanpur Juná.	Alápur.
Adhiwárá.	Ratanpur Nuwá.	Thalsar.
Tarsamía.	Koliak.	Lákhanka.
Jaspará.	Kobri.	Sultánpur.
Phulsar.	Bhurí.	Wávri.
Karmadiu.	Bhundariu.	Rámpura.
Surká.	Churi.	Bhenswari. } *waste.*
Tarak Pálrí.	Sánkrásar.	Jhánjrá. } *waste.*
Nárí.	Bhádole.	
Budhel.	Nágdhaníba.	

Sihór Taluqa.

Sihór.	Ratanpur *near* Táná.	Rájpura.
Usrad.	Wadiu.	Khakhriu.
Agiáli.	Waláwad.	Kardej.
Táná.	Megwadar.	Surká.
Bordi.	Ghángli.	Jámbálu.
Kájiwadar.	Nesra.	Kuchotiu (*waste*).

Chirora (*waste*).

New Villages.

Gundi.	Trápaj.	Píthalpur.
Mándwá.	Bapárá.	Khántarí.
Sosiá.	Pánchpíplá.	Deogána.
Paniáli.	Rájpura.	Thordí.

Khadarpur Mitiverdi.

Inám Villages.

Wartej.	Sámpura.	Sodwadra.
Sidhsar.	Phariádku.	Sedhawadar.
	Kálví (*waste*).	

DHANDUKA PARGANA.

Pátna Taluqa.

Pátna.	Kánutalao.	Dantretía.
Bharbír.	Ratanwau.	Samandiála.
Chakampur.	Keriá.	Kariání.
Sarwui.	Jamrála.	Láthídhar.
Jhinjhawadar.	Ujalwau.	Weláwadar.
Pátí.	Jotingra.	Vírdhi *or* Rájghar.
Keria *near* Pátí.	Shírthali.	Sajelí.
Bhámbhan.	Dhíkwáli.	Oberiá.
Samandeála, 2.	Wajelí.	Sándherá.
Tájpur.	Lundrá.	Nágalpur.
	Málpur.	

RANPUR PARGANA.

Botád Taluqa.

Botád.	Dánkniá.	Kániád.
Hardar.	Khankói.	Rájpura.
Sírwániu.	Turkhá.	Juriá.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th December 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1876.

An Act to amend the Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the effect of certain provisions of the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and it is expedient, with a view to removing such doubts, to amend the said Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Local extent.

1. This Act extends to the whole of British India :

Construction.

It shall be read with, and taken as part of, the said Land Improvement Act, 1871, and it shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-eighth day of September 1871, being the day on which the said Act came into force.

Commencement.

Definition of "improvement" explained.

2. The definition of "improvement" in section one of the said Act includes works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture.

Amendment of Act XXVI of 1871, section 14.

3. To section fourteen of the said Act the following clause shall be added (namely)—

"(*e*). If such security consists of a charge upon land, the position, extent and boundaries of such land."

Amendment of Act XXVI of 1871, section 15.

4. Section fifteen of the said Act is repealed, and instead thereof the following section shall be substituted :—

"15. All sums advanced under this Act shall, when they become due, be recoverable in all or any of the following ways :—

(*a*) from the borrower, as if they were arrears of land-revenue due from him :

(*b*) from the surety (if any), as if they were arrears of land-revenue due from him :

(*c*) out of the land to be improved, as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on account of such land :

(*d*) out of the property comprised in the collateral security (if any), according to the terms of such security :

Provided—

(*e*) that if the borrower is the landlord, any proprietary or cultivating interest which a tenant may have in the land to be improved shall not, unless the tenant has given such interest as collateral security for the advance, be liable to sale for the recovery of such advance :

(*f*) that if the borrower is such a tenant as is mentioned in section seven, the landlord's interest in the land to be improved shall not be liable to sale for the recovery of the advance :

(*g*) and if the advance is recovered from the surety or out of his property, to the exoneration of the borrower or of the land to be improved, the surety shall have the same rights against the borrower and the land to be improved, as the Government had when the advance was due, and may enforce such rights by ordinary process of law."

Power to authorize Collector to delegate certain powers.

5. The Local Government may authorize the Collector (as defined in the said Act) to delegate to any officer subordinate to him such of his powers under the said Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th December 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXII OF 1876.

An Act to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XVII of 1866, reciting that it was expedient to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta, to be called the Indian Museum, it was enacted that the Governor General in Council should cause to be erected at the expense of the Government of India a suitable building in Calcutta, to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History, in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical or

economical, in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that the Government of India should keep the said building in repair and pay and defray the salaries, allowances and pensions of the officers and servants, and all other expenses connected with the said Museum; and by the Act now in recital certain officials and other persons therein mentioned or referred to, to the number of thirteen, and their successors, were constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and the said Trustees were empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions, and to deal with the same in the manner therein mentioned for the purposes of their trusts therein mentioned; and it was also enacted that the said Trustees should have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the said building, other than those portions thereof which, upon its completion, should be set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the said Geological Survey and for the accommodation of the said Asiatic Society and the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust-property, should be appointed, and might be removed or suspended, by the said Trustees, subject to such regulations and conditions as the said Trustees should think proper; and it was also enacted that the Council of the said Asiatic Society should cause the collections belonging to such Society, and illustrative of Indian Archæology and the several branches of Natural History, and all additions that might be made thereto, to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India as soon as the same should be completed so far as to be in a condition to receive the said collections, and that an inventory of the articles in such collections should be made by the said Society, one copy whereof was to be signed by the said Trustees and kept by the said Society, and another copy was to be signed by the said Society and kept by the said Trustees, and that the said Society should continue to have the same exclusive property in and control over their said library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures and engravings which they then possessed, and that the Council of the said Society should have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of the said Society, of those portions of the said building which should be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their Library and other property therein-before mentioned;

And whereas the Government of India has caused the said building to be erected, and the Council of the said Society has caused the said collections belonging to the same Society to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India; and an inventory of the articles in such collections has been made by the said Society, one copy whereof has been signed by the said Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy has been signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the said Trustees

And whereas the said Trustees have, in pursuance of the said Act, set apart certain portions of the said building for the said records and offices of the Geological Survey of India;

And whereas, in consideration of a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees paid to them by the Government of India, the Council of the said Society has relinquished the exclusive possession, occupation and control secured to them by the said Act, of the portions of the said building which, under the said Act, were to be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their said Library and other property;

And whereas it is expedient to alter the constitution of the said Body Corporate and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of the said officers:

And whereas under the circumstances aforesaid it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to re-enact it with the modifications hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Museum Act, 1876."

Repeal of Act No. XVII of 1866.

2. Act No. XVII of 1866 (*to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta*) shall be repealed. But all persons nominated under the said Act as Trustees of the Indian Museum, and all officers and servants appointed under the same Act and now holding office, shall be deemed to have been respectively nominated and appointed under this Act.

Incorporation of the Trustees.

Trustees of the Indian Museum incorporated.

3. The Trustees of the said Indian Museum shall be—

such Secretary to the Government of India as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs in this behalf,

the Accountant General,

five other persons to be nominated by the Governor General of India in Council,

the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and four other Members of the Council of the said Society for the time being, to be nominated by the Council of the said Society,

the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

and three other persons to be elected by the Trustees for the time being and appointed under their common seal;

and such Trustees and their successors shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be and are hereby constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the Indian Museum," and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall have perpetual succession; and all the powers of the said Corporation may be exercised so long and so often as there shall exist seven Members thereof.

Ex officio Members.

4. The persons for the time being holding the offices respectively mentioned in section three shall be *ex officio* Members of the said Body Corporate,

and shall cease to be such Members respectively upon ceasing to hold the said offices respectively.

Provided that, whenever the said Secretary to the Government of India, Accountant General or Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India is also the President of the said Society, the Council of the said Society may nominate any other person, being a Member of the said Society, to be a Trustee under this Act so long as such Presidency is held by the said Secretary, Accountant General or Superintendent.

Power to appoint new Trustees.

5. If any of the said Trustees for the time being dies or is absent from India for more than twelve consecutive months, or desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, or not having been an *ex officio* Member of the said Body Corporate becomes such, or if any of the Trustees to be nominated by the Council of the said Society ceases to be a Member of such Council, then and in every such case the authority which appoints the Trustee so dying, being absent from India, desiring to be discharged, refusing or becoming incapable to act, or becoming an *ex officio* Member as aforesaid, or ceasing to be such Member of Council as aforesaid, may appoint a new Trustee in his place according to the provisions of section three,

and every Trustee so appointed shall thereupon become and be a Member of the said Body Corporate as fully and effectually as if he had been hereby constituted a Trustee.

Powers of the Trustees.

Trustees empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Trustees (*a*) to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions of land, buildings, money and any such objects of interest as aforesaid, and (*b*) to hold the same and to lay out such money for the maintenance, improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to, or purchased for, the said Indian Museum, and otherwise for the purposes of the same Museum;

and all such collections shall become the property of the said Trustees for the purposes of their trusts herein mentioned;

and the said Trustees shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the whole of the said building, other than those portions thereof which have been set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India.

Power to Trustees to make bye-laws.

7. The said Trustees may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act—

(*a*) for the management of the said Museum;

(*b*) for the summoning, holding and adjournment of General and Special Meetings of the said Trustees;

(*c*) for securing their attendance at such meetings;

(*d*) for the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books;

(*e*) for the compiling of catalogues, and

(*f*) for all other purposes necessary for the execution of their trusts.

Power to Trustees to appoint officers and servants.

8. Subject to such regulations and conditions as the Trustees think fit, they shall appoint, and may remove or suspend, all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust-property: provided—

(*a*) that no officer be appointed without the approval of the Governor General in Council if such officer be, at the date of his appointment, in India, or without the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council if such officer be not then in India;

(*b*) that no new office be created, and no salaries of officers be altered, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Trustees may exchange or sell duplicates.

9. The said Trustees may from time to time order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities deposited in the Indian Museum to be exchanged for manuscripts, books or other objects of interest, or direct any such duplicates to be sold and the money to arise from such sale to be laid out in the purchase of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities that may be proper for the said Museum.

Quorum.

10. At all meetings of the said Trustees three shall be a quorum for the transaction of business and for the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon them by this Act.

Duties of the Trustees.

Trustees shall furnish annual reports and accounts.

11. The said Trustees shall furnish to the Government of India, on or before the first day of December in each year, a report of their several proceedings for the past twelve months, and further shall furnish, on or before the same day in each year, to such Auditor as the Governor General in Council appoints in this behalf, accounts of all moneys expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months, supported by the necessary vouchers.

The said Trustees shall cause such report and accounts to be annually published for general information.

Collections of Asiatic Society to be kept distinguished in the Museum.

12. The said Trustees shall cause every article in the said collections belonging to the Asiatic Society, and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto otherwise than by purchase under section six, to be marked and numbered, and (subject to the provisions contained in sections nine and fifteen) to be kept and preserved in the said Indian Museum with such marks and numbers; and an inventory of such additions shall be made by the said Society, one copy whereof shall be signed by the said Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the said Trustees, and shall be kept by them along with the inventory already delivered to the said Trustees as aforesaid.

13. All objects taken in exchange under section nine for, and all moneys payable on sale under the same section of, any of such articles, shall be held on trusts and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared concerning the same articles.

Articles received in exchange and moneys paid on sale to be held on trust.

Miscellaneous.

14. All officers and servants appointed under this Act shall be considered public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and so far as regards their salaries, allowances and pensions and their leave of absence from duty, they shall be subject to the rules for the time being applicable to uncovenanted civil servants of the Government of India.

Officers under Act to be public servants.

Their salaries, pensions and leave.

15. In the event of the trust hereby constituted being determined, all collections then in the said Indian Museum, other than those next hereinafter mentioned, shall become the property of the Government of India, and the collections and additions mentioned in section twelve shall become the property of the said Society or their assigns.

In case of determination of trust, Asiatic Society may reclaim their collections.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th December 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1876.

THE OPIUM ACT, 1876.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Opium.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to opium; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1876:"

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Commencement.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

And in Acts No. XI of 1849, No. XXI of 1856, and No. X of 1871 the words "intoxicating drugs" (wherever they occur) shall not include opium.

Amendment of Acts.

The reference made to Bombay Regulations XXI of 1827 and XX of 1830 in Act No. VII of 1836 shall be read as if made to the corresponding sections of this Act.

Amendment of Act VII of 1836, s. 1.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"Opium" includes also poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy:

"Opium."

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency towns a Magistrate of Police or a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class.

"Magistrate."

4. No opium shall be imported, by land or by sea, into any part of British India unless—

Import of opium.

(*a*) it is covered by a pass granted by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or a Local Government; or

(*b*) it has been imported by sea on payment of the duty prescribed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the duties of customs on goods imported by sea into British India; or

(*c*) such import is permitted under the power next hereinafter conferred.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*d*) permit the import of opium, or of any kind of opium, by land, into any specified part of British India on payment of such duty, or on such other terms, as the Governor General in Council thinks fit; and

(*e*) cancel such permission.

Export of opium.

5. No opium shall be exported by land or by sea from any part of British India unless—

(*a*) it is covered by a pass granted by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government; or

(*b*) it has been imported by sea into any British Indian port, and the Local Government has permitted it to be exported on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable under any law for the time being in force, if it had been transhipped at such port; or

(*c*) such export is permitted under the power next hereinafter conferred:

The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*d*) permit the export of opium, by land or by sea, from any specified part of British India on payment of such duty, or on such other terms, as the Governor General in Council thinks fit; and

(*e*) cancel such permission.

Customs laws applied to opium.

6. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the laws for the time being in force relating to goods imported or exported by sea shall, so far as may be, apply to opium so imported or exported by sea, and the laws for the time being in force relating to goods imported or exported by land shall, so far as may be, apply to opium imported or exported by land.

Warehousing opium.

7. The Governor General in Council may, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) authorize any Local Government to establish warehouses for opium legally imported into, or intended to be exported from, the territories subject to such Local Government, and

(*b*) cancel any such order.

So long as such order remains in force, the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette,

(*c*) declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported, whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the territories subject to such Government, or into any specified part thereof, or intended to be exported thence, and

(*d*) cancel any such declaration.

An order under clause (*b*) shall cancel all previous declarations under clause (*c*) of this section relating to places in the territories to which such order referred.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in such warehouse.

Power to make rules as to poppy-cultivation, opium, &c.

8. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, or with any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, to prohibit or permit, within the whole or any specified part of the territories subject to such Government, all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*) the cultivation of the poppy;

(*b*) the manufacture of opium;

(*c*) the possession of opium;

(*d*) the transport of opium from one place to another within British India;

(*e*) the importation or exportation of opium into or out of British India;

(*f*) the sale of opium;

and to regulate, within the whole or any specified part of such territories, all or any of the matters aforesaid, and also

(*g*) the safe custody of opium warehoused under section seven; the levy of fees for such warehousing; the removal of such opium for sale or exportation; and the manner in which it shall be disposed of, if any duty leviable on it be not paid within twelve months from the date of warehousing the same;

(*h*) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Act;

(*i*) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act.

Such rules shall be submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and on receiving such sanction shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Prohibition of poppy-cultivation and possession, &c., of opium.

9. Unless in accordance with this Act, or with any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, or with rules framed under this Act, no one shall—

(*a*) cultivate the poppy;

(*b*) manufacture opium;

(*c*) possess opium;

(*d*) transport opium from one place to another within British India;

(*e*) import or export opium into or out of British India; or

(*f*) sell opium.

Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, &c.

10. Whoever, in contravention of this Act, or of rules made and published under section eight,

(*a*) cultivates the poppy, or

(*b*) manufactures opium, or

(*c*) possesses opium, or

(*d*) omits to warehouse opium when bound to do so under section seven, or

(*e*) transports opium from one place to another within British India, or

(*f*) imports or exports opium into or out of British India, or

(*g*) sells opium, or otherwise contravenes the said rules relating to sales,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

and, where a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term

which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Presumption as to opium.

11. In prosecutions under section ten, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Act.

Confiscation of opium.

12. In any case in which an offence under section ten has been committed—

(a) the poppy so cultivated;

(b) the opium in respect of which any offence under the same section has been committed;

(c) where, in the case of an offence under clause (e) or (f) of the same section, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, importing or exporting;

(d) where, in the case of an offence under clause (g) of the same section, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium, and

(e) the vessels, packages and coverings in which any opium confiscated under the same section is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it,

shall be liable to confiscation.

Order of confiscation by whom to be made.

13. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

Whenever confiscation is authorised by this Act, the officer adjudging it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

When an offence against this Act has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when poppies or opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Collector of the District or Deputy Commissioner, or by any other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, who may order such confiscation: Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

Power to enter, arrest and seize, on information that opium is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.

14. Any officer of any of the departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that opium liable to confiscation under this Act is manufactured, kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,

(a) enter into any such building, vessel or place;

(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

(c) seize such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section twelve or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium, and

(d) detain and search, and if he think proper arrest, any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium under this or any other law for the time being in force.

Power to seize opium in open places.

15. Any officer of any of the said departments may

(a) seize in any open place, or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section twelve or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium,

Power to detain, search and arrest.

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such law, and, if such person has opium in his possession, arrest him and any other persons in his company.

Searches how made.

16. All searches under section fourteen or section fifteen shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Officers to assist each other.

17. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section fourteen shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Vexatious entries, searches, seizures and arrests.

18. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel or place

or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under this Act,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Such fine, or any part thereof, may be paid to the person aggrieved.

Issue of warrants.

19. The Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, or a Magistrate, may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to opium, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any house, boat or place in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.

20. Every person arrested, and thing seized, under section fourteen or section fifteen, shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section nineteen shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

Report of arrests and seizures.

21. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Act, he shall within forty-eight hours next after such arrest or seizure make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his official superior.

Procedure in case of illegal poppy-cultivation.

22. In the case of alleged illegal cultivation of the poppy, the crop shall not be removed, but shall, pending the disposal of the case, be attached by an officer superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf; and such officer shall require the cultivator to give bail in a reasonable amount (to be fixed by such officer) for his appearance before the Magistrate by whom the case is to be disposed of, and such cultivator shall not be arrested unless within a reasonable time he fails to give such bail:

Provided that, wherever Act No. XIII of 1857 *(An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the Poppy and the manufacture of Opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)* or any part thereof, is in force, nothing in this Act shall apply to such cultivation and manufacture.

Recovery of arrears of taxes and opium-revenue.

23. Any arrear of tax, fee or duty due under this Act or under any rule duly made under section eight,

and any arrear due from any farmer of opium-revenue,

may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

SCHEDULE.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XI of 1849.	Abkári Revenue of Calcutta	In section 5, the word "opium." In section 6, the word "opium" and the last thirty-one words. In section 15, from and including the words "except in the case", to the end of the section.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject	Extent of repeal.
		In section 33, from and including the words "except opium" down to and including the words "each seer;" and the words "or in the case of opium as aforesaid, a reward of one rupee eight annas for each seer."
Act III of 1852.	Spirituous liquors, Bombay ...	Section 10, so far as it relates to opium.
Act XXI of 1856.	Bengal Abkári Act ...	In section 28, the word "opium."
		Sections 34, 51, 52, 53 and 87.
		In section 35, the words "or opium."
		In section 49, the words "except opium."
		Section 59, so far as it relates to opium.
		In section 75, the words "except opium" and from and including the words "opium seized," down to the end.
		In section 76, from and including the words "except opium," down to and including the words "each seer;" and from and including the words "or, in," down to and including the words "each seer."
		In paragraph 8 of section 90, the words "and opium."

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1857.	Cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium.	Section 2.
Act X of 1871	The Northern India Excise Act.	In paragraph 5 of section 3, the word "opium." Sections 18, 65, 66, 67 and 87. In section 19, the words "or opium." Section 46, so far as it relates to opium. In section 46, paragraph 3, from and including the words "as well as," down to and including the words "dealings in opium." In section 63, the words "except opium." In section 78, the words "except opium," and paragraph 2. In section 79, from and including the words "except opium," down to and including the words "each ser," and from and including the words "or in," down to and including the words "each ser."

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act IV of 1872.	The Panjáb Laws Act ...	Section 49.
Act XXVI of 1872.	Panjáb Opium Law Amendment.	The whole Act.
Act VI of 1873.	Transhipment of goods ...	Section 7.
Act XVI of 1875.	The Indian Tariff Act ...	Section 9.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bom. Reg. XXI of 1827	Duty on opium	The preamble, from and including the words "with the combined," down to and including the words "be prohibited." Chapters I, II, III and IV.
Bom. Reg. XX of 1830.	Malwa opium	So much as has not been repealed.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEARS.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th NOVEMBER.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	205,747	1,82,02,860	118,961	95,40,334	141,282	69,72,454	52,992	25,63,524	3,218	48,721	21,751	1,05,180	543,951	3,74,33,073
1873-74 ...	203,339	1,79,89,745	121,760	97,89,327	140,589	69,39,416	57,216	27,69,512	4,219	62,619	18,573	1,04,614	545,696	3,76,55,233
1874-75 ...	204,247	1,77,85,529	123,572	96,32,425	139,680	69,21,653	50,558	24,52,001	3,526	51,848	16,406	91,861	537,989	3,69,35,317
1875-76 ...	202,530	1,77,26,193	126,284	98,01,096	149,559	74,37,468	57,121	27,79,862	4,950	68,007	21,018	1,15,995	561,462	3,79,28,621
1876-77 ...	210,353	1,83,88,565	135,152	1,04,75,508	146,682	73,01,594	60,655	29,57,888	4,617	65,361	20,206	95,397	577,665	3,92,84,313
AVERAGE ...	205,243	1,80,18,578	125,146	98,47,738	143,558	71,14,517	55,708	27,04,557	4,106	59,311	19,591	1,02,609	553,352	3,78,47,310

* The quantity on which Excise Duty was collected is not included.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH).
Calcutta, 4th January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1876, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1366, 1367, 1372 AND 1373 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD DECEMBER 1876.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kawaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras. South Canara	8 6	8 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 7	7 8	9 7	11 8	9 8	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 6	17 6	10 1	10 1	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1a / 15 4b	16 1 / 15 4	14 0	a. Bombay Salt. b. Goa Salt.
Bombay. Upper Sind Frontier ...	19 0	19 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Secunderabad	9 7	8 9	16 5	...	...	...	6 5	6 3	8 8	7 5	7 1	13 7	11 1	10 0	25 2	11 5	10 2	28 1	12 7	11 0	31 9	11 4	10 6	25 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 5	10 3	11 1	
Bolarum ...	9 6	9 1	18 3	...	...	...	6 5	6 2	9 9	7 2	6 7	12 3	10 8	9 9	24 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 0	10 2	22 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 8	10 1	10 6	
Chadarghat ...	7 2	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 7	5 5	6 2	6 7	6 5	11 5	11 0	9 2	19 2	12 0	11 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 2	20 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 2	9 2	10 2	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th JANUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras slight rain is reported from Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly: elsewhere none has fallen: general prospects are said to be unchanged. No rain fell in Bombay during the week, and there is no change in the condition of the country. In Mysore also the situation continues as before. In the Central Provinces and Berar the *rabi* crops are maturing, and generally promise a fair outturn, though in some places in Berar and in the Upper Godávari district of the Central Provinces the want of rain has injured their prospects. Reports from Rajputana and Central India are good. No rain fell during the week in Bengal: the rice harvest is progressing, with an excellent outturn, and the *rabi* crops promise well. No rain is reported from Assam, Oudh, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab: it is said to be much wanted in Meerut and Umballa.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 2nd)	*Nil*	Later dry crops getting worse; wet paddy harvest commenced; outturn about half; prices high; cholera in Narsarowpet, Vinukonda, Palnad, and Guntur taluks, seizures 120, deaths 51; fever and cattle disease in some taluks; markets badly supplied; about 2,710 on relief works, 70 fed gratis by Government at Narsarowpet and Vinukonda; about 700 by townspeople at Bunder and Repalli.
Kurnool („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Crops under canal generally harvested; elsewhere withered; fodder scarce, cattle reported to be dying in some taluks in consequence; cholera throughout, abating in Ramalkota, seizures 697, deaths 366; number on relief works, 240,005, excluding Markapur; gratuitously fed, 5,823.
Cuddapah („ 4th)	...	Number on relief works, 168,965; gratuitously fed, 914; cholera in eight taluks, 465 deaths; 724 cattle died for want of fodder and from disease in six taluks.
Bellary („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Cholera in eleven taluks out of fifteen; slight fever prevalent; no cattle disease, but fodder very scarce; number of persons on relief works 347,000, gratuitously fed 27,900, besides 4,600 fed from private charity.
Nellore („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works, 43,853, gratuitously fed, 1,111, number on east coast canal reported for two divisions, 14,300; cholera prevailing throughout the district, and chiefly in Nellore, Atmakur, Kavali, Udayagiri, and Ongole taluks; small-pox in Kanigiri, Nellore, and Udayagiri; cattle suffering for want of fodder; water in wells drying up; relief given in Nellore *lungerkhana* to nearly 300 people by means of a fund from private subscriptions.
Chingleput („ 1st)	*Nil*	Number on relief works, 64,663, gratuitously fed, 24,082; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts; pasture and water scarce.
North Arcot („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works, 37,754, gratuitously fed none; cholera and fever in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture insufficient.
South Arcot („ 2nd)	About ·75 at Cuddalore and Chellambrum; about 1·0 at Virdachellum.	Slight sickness among men and cattle; Nellicoopum grain bazar *looted;* no relief works.
Salem („ 2nd)	·5	Number on relief works, 53,400, gratuitously fed, 5,180; cholera in all taluks, except Tripatore; cattle dying in parts from *vekkei.*
Coimbatore („ 2nd)	·43	Number on relief works, 11,611; cholera in six taluks, deaths 329; some loss among cattle from want of water.
Tanjore („ 2nd)	·43 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere slight; freshes in few rivers; taluks received moderate supply of water; anxiety of people for rain has been lessened; dry crops being sown; standing crops healthy; a little harvest of wet and dry crops; markets well supplied, prices fallen; cholera lingering in some localities; fever and small-pox disappearing; cattle healthy; pasture good; number fed from ex-Rajah's Chuttrum Fund, 2,800.
Madura („ 2nd)	·35	Number on relief works, 7,649; fed gratis, 1,015; cholera continues in parts of Pulni and Dindigul; cattle disease in some parts.
Trichinopoly („ 3rd)	2·5 in Udayapolliem taluk.	No rain elsewhere; relief works commence 3rd January; gratuitously fed by public subscription, 6,787; health of people and cattle unchanged.
Tinnevelly („ 2nd)	...	Slight rain in river valley; freshes in Tambrapurni; number on relief works, 798; gratuitously fed, *nil;* cholera in all taluks; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; crops in river valley in good condition; condition of dry taluks not improved; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Malabar (Jan. 2nd)	*Nil*	Crops greatly injured; markets well supplied, except in Cherikal and Kottayam; prices risen in all taluks; health satisfactory; cattle healthy, except in three taluks; pasture sufficient; 102 coolies on Kolathur road relief work.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Jan. 3rd)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Small-pox in town and taluka of Kurrachee, in town of Kotri, and in Kohistan.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Rabi* well; weather colder; chicken-pox in town of Shikarpur; cattle disease decreasing.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox in talukas; in Hyderabad city 25 fresh cases, 7 deaths; *rabi* crops flourishing.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cold; fever prevails.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedábad ...	...	*Rabi* crops good.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	
Broach ...	...	Fever continues; cattle disease in Ankleswar; cotton nearly ready in Jambusar.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Public health as before.
Násik ...	...	Cattle dying of foot-rot in Dindori and Kalwan.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops not in good condition in some talukas; small-pox in 2 talukas; fever prevailing throughout the collectorate; slight cattle disease in Kalyán taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 2nd)	...	Public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change for the better.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before.
Satara (Jan. 2nd)	...	No change; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cholera still continues; deaths 192.
Dharwar ...		
Kanara ...	...	Four deaths from cholera at Haliyál and Yelláپur.
Kaládgi (January 2nd)	...	Cholera in Bijápur and Bágalkot talukas,; 23 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Public health good; weather cold.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather, health, and crop same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton crops good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox very prevalent in parts of Sind; crops as before there and in Guzerat; no improvement in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; in Belgaum and Kaládgi cholera has broken out in one or two talukas.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather little cloudy in the beginning of the week, latterly seasonable; the harvesting of *amun* continues; this crop has been slightly damaged by caterpillars in some places; cholera has not yet abated.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and fair; the *amun* crops are nearly reaped; these crops in the inundated tracts have suffered much from the late disastrous cyclone and flood; cholera is still very prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather mornings foggy, nights very cold; the prospects of both mustard and tobacco are good.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; the crops were greatly injured by the cyclone of the 31st October, but they have not deteriorated since.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are still raging in the district.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Particulars not furnished.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the winter rice crops are very good average ones.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of *amun* is progressing; the cold weather crops are doing well; cholera continues to be reported from different parts of the district.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; the late rice crop is being reaped, and the prospects of the cold weather crops are good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the late rice is turning out very well, and the prospects of the cold weather crops are favourable; the price of rice is rising.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cutting of *amun* is now nearly over; the prospects of the *rabi* crops, and of sugarcane and mulberry, are favourably reported on; the prices are high; public health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera is decreasing.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the cutting of *dhan* is fast going on; it is said to be more than an average crop; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; nearly half the *amun* crop has been harvested; the *rabi* crops are thriving well; cholera is prevailing here and there.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair; the crops are excellent; 14 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the rice crop is nearly all gathered, and the cold weather crops are very promising.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the late rice is being harvested, and the cold weather crops are promising.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; moderately cold, but not bracing; state and prospects of the crops are favourable everywhere; more than half the *dhan* crop is now cut, and the harvest has been abundant; this year has been a bad one for fever, which is still very prevalent; dysentery also is more prevalent than usual.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, though afternoons are rather hot; the reaping of the late rice has been completed in the Regulation half of the district, and a bumper crop has everywhere been obtained.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather clouds and mist, with occasional sunshine; signs of rain or snow; the crops have yielded a good outturn throughout the district.
Midnapore ...	*Nil* previous week *nil.*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are fair as before.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and bright; paddy is being cut.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; the *amun* harvest is still going on; about one-fourth of the crop remains to be cut; prospects of the spring crops continue favourable; sugarcane is doing well.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The *amun* paddy is nearly all cut; public health is fair.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice harvest home; the *rabi* crops are doing well.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; the harvest is excellent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil* previous week *nil.*	Prospects of the crops are good, as also the health of the district.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	Return not received.	Weather cloudy and cold, with west wind; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Durbhanga ...	Return not received; previous week *nil.*	The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the prospects of the crops on all sides are excellent; the rice harvest is nearly completed; the winter crops are doing well; a little rain within a fortnight will do much good to these crops, which have germinated; prices of food-grains are stationary; public health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; wind blowing from the west; the rice crop is nearly all harvested; the *rabi* crops are all coming on well, and the prospects are generally very favourable throughout the district; *rahur* is flowering and promises well; prices have risen, owing to exportations to the north-west, and to importations having fallen off; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are excellent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *dhan* is being harvested with a good outturn; prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; public health is excellent.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade reached as high as 73·6°; the *kharif* harvest is still going on; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; general health is very good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy; prospects of the crops continue good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are good, as also the health of the people.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice crop is all but harvested; it is not only a good one, but the ryots are getting good prices, owing to the demand for export.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; general health is good.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the harvesting and exportation of rice continue satisfactorily.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Particulars not furnished.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *sarad* crop is being reaped with fair outturn; the *dalua* crop is progressing well; the exportation of rice still continues.
		General Remarks.—There was no rain in Bengal during the week; the late rice is rapidly being cut, and the result is everywhere satisfactory, except in the cyclone-stricken tracts of Backergunge, Chittagong, and Noakholly; the prospects of all cold weather crops and of sugarcane and other minor crops are favourably reported on.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 3rd)	...	No change.
Allahabad („)	...	
Meerut („)	...	Rain much wanted; prospects good.
Bareilly („)	*Nil*	
Jhansi („)	...	Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Jan. 3rd)	...	No report.
Hissár („)	*Nil*	Crops favourable; health generally good, but a few cases of fever and small-pox in the Rohtak district.
Umballa („)	*Nil*	Crops and health good; rain much wanted.
Jullundur („)	*Nil*	Crops average; health good.
Lahore („)	...	Crops and health good.
Mooltan („)	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „)	...	The same.
Ráwalpindi („)	...	
Peshâwar („)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress; fever slightly prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Harvest prospects good; health of province generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; public health good.
Sitapur („)	*Nil*	
Fyzabad („)	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Dec. 30th)	...	Weather fair and cool; *rabi* ripening, but imperfectly for want of rain; health good; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Clear and cold; *rabi* favourable; rice harvest completed; outturn above average; health good; food-grain abundant; prices easy.
Betul (Jan. 1st)	...	Weather cold and cloudy; prospects of crops fair; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Weather cloudy; nights and mornings cold; *rabi* promising; *kharif* harvest completed; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Chánda (Jan. 2nd)	...	Weather fair and cool; cutting of *jowari* finished; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	...	Clear and cold; threshing of *kharif* progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Nágpur (Jan. 3rd)	...	Weather fair; prospects of crops fair; health good; prices falling; exports of wheat, rice, and *jowar* continue.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* prospects favourable; health good.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Weather cold; prospects good; rain wanted; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects of crops fair; prices unchanged.
Nimar ...	...	Weather fine; heavy dew at nights; 200 small-pox cases, 43 fatal.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* promising; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* promising.
Seoni ...	...	Crops promising; health good.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue unchanged.
British Burma— (Jan. 4th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Sporadic cholera in Akyab town, otherwise public health good; reaping progressing.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; reaping progressing.
Henzada ...	...	Health good; reaping progressing.
Prome ...	...	Cholera six cases; in Tsinday and Padoung eighteen cases; in Shwedoung three cases; crops greater portion reaped.
Thonkwa ...	...	Reports not received.
Bassein ...		
Thayetmyo ...		
Tenasserim Division ...	...	No report received.
Assam— (Jan. 4th)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Heavy fog in the mornings; days clear and cool; *sali* crops nearly reaped; mustard crops not well; public health good.
Sylhet (Jan. 4th)	...	Reaping continues; cultivation of winter crops progressing.
Mysore & Coorg— (Jan. 4th)	*Nil*	Prices of staple grains generally rising; markets continue fairly supplied by importation; general health fair.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 4th)	...	*Rabi* indifferent in some places, in others fair; cholera abated.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 3rd)	...	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam („)	...	
Sutna („)	...	
Gwalior („)	...	No report.
Neemuch („)	...	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Jan. 4th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects and health good.
Jeypore („)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jhallawar (Dec. 30th)	...	Health and prospects good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 10.

Fort William, the 11th January 1877.

The following Notification of this date issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General is published for general information.

By Order,

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will arrive in Calcutta by a special train at 4 P. M., Railway time, on Saturday, the 13th January 1877.

His Excellency will be received at the Howrah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers and other Gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honor of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform at the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honor of Native Troops with Band and Color outside the Station.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road and Esplanade Row.

The Body-Guard will form the Escort.

A Guard of Honor of British Troops with Band and Color will be drawn up in front of Government House.

A Viceregal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Excellency alights at Government House.

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, January 11, 1877.

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No. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—POLITICAL.

Camp Delhi, the 30th December 1876.

No. 24 *D. C. P.*—On Tuesday, the 26th December 1876, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received, with the usual ceremonies, the visits of the Ambassadors of His Majesty the King of Siam and His Highness the Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal, and also of the following Native Chiefs:—

The Maharao Raja of Alwar.
The Gaekwar of Baroda.
The Maharaja of Benares.
The Nawab of Bhawalpur.
The Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
The Maharaja of Balrampur.
The Maharao Raja of Bundi.
The Rana of Dholpur.
The Nizam of Hyderabad.
The Maharaja of Jaipur.
The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.
The Raja of Jhind.
The Maharaja of Jodhpur.
The Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere.
The Maharaja of Karauli.
The Maharaja of Kishengarh.
The Maharaja of Mysore.
The Raja of Nabha.
The Raja of Tehri.
The Nawab of Tonk.
The Maharana of Udaipur.

On Wednesday, the 27th December 1876, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received, with the usual ceremonies, the visits of the following Native Chiefs of Central India :—

The Maharaja of Ajeygarh.
The Begum of Bhopal.
The Maharaja of Bijawar.
The Raja of Chattarpur.
The Maharaja of Chirkari.
The Maharaja of Dattia.
The Raja of Dewas.
The Raja of Dhar.
The Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior.
The Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
The Nawab of Jaurah.
The Maharaja of Urcha (Tehri).
The Maharaja of Panna.
The Raja of Ratlam.
The Maharaja of Rewah.
The Raja of Sampthar.

On the same day His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General returned the visits of the following Native Chiefs of Rajputana and the Punjab :—

The Maharao Raja of Alwar.
The Nawab of Bhawalpur.
The Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
The Maharao Raja of Bundi.
The Rana of Dholpur.
The Maharaja of Jaipur.
The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.
The Raja of Jhind.
The Maharaja of Jodhpur.
The Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere.
The Maharaja of Karauli.
The Maharaja of Kishengarh.
The Raja of Nabha.
The Nawab of Tonk.
The Maharana of Udaipur.

On Thursday, the 18th December 1876, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received, with the usual ceremonies, the visits of the Deputation from His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and of the following Native Chiefs :—

The Prince of Arcot.
The Thakur Sahib of Bhaunagar.
The Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur).
The Raja of Chamba.
The Raja of Faridkot.
The Nawab of Junagarh.
Mir Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur.
The Nawab of Maler Kotla.
The Raja of Mandi.
The Thakur Sahib of Morvi.
The Raja of Nahan (Simur).
The Jam of Nauanagar.
The Raja of Rajpipla.
The Raja of Suket.

On the same day His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General returned the visits of the following Native Chiefs of Central India :—

The Maharaja of Ajeygarh.
The Begum of Bhopal.
The Maharaja of Bijawar.
The Maharaja of Chirkari.
The Raja of Chattarpur.
The Raja of Dewas.
The Raja of Dhar.

The Maharaja of Dattia.
The Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior.
The Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
The Nawab of Jaurah.
The Maharaja of Urcha.
The Maharaja of Panna.
The Raja of Ratlam.
The Maharaja of Rewah.
The Raja of Sampthar.

On Friday, the 29th December 1876, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received, with the usual ceremonies, the visits of the Khan of Khelat, the Princess of Tanjore, and the following Native Chiefs and Nobles:—

The Jagirdar of Alipura.
The Raja of Bamra.
The Raja of Beronda.
Suliman Shah of Deogarh.
The Raja Janoji Bhonsla of Deor.
The Nawab of Dojana.
The Rao of Jigni.
The Raja of Kharond.
The Mahant of Kondka (Chinkadon).
The Raja of Kuch Behar.
The Sirdar of Kalsia.
The Nawab of Loharu.
The Mahant of Nandgaon.
The Jagirdar of Paldeo.
The Nawab of Pataudi.
The Thakur of Piploda.
The Jagirdar of Tori-Fatehpur.
Nana Ahir Rao.

In the afternoon of the same day His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General returned the visits of the Khan of Khelat and the following Chiefs:—

The Gaekwar of Baroda.
The Maharaja of Benares.
The Thakur Sahib of Bhaunagar.
The Nawab of Junagarh.
Mir Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur.
The Maharaja of Mysore.
The Jam of Nauanagar.
The Raja of Rajpipla.

Later in the evening His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General conferred Banners and Gold Medals on His Excellency the Governor of Madras and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and Gold Medals on the Members of the Supreme Council, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Mysore, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baroda.

At 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 30th December 1876, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received the Consular Officers of Foreign Governments present at Delhi, and conferred Silver Medals upon them; and immediately afterwards His Excellency received and conferred Gold Medals on Sir Lewis Pelly and the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I. Silver Medals were then conferred on the Secretaries to the Government of India and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

At 10-30 A. M. His Excellency received the Native Noblemen and Gentlemen, not being Ruling Chiefs, who had been invited by Local Governments and Administrations and Agencies to be present at the Imperial Assemblage.

In the afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General returned the visits of—

The Prince of Arcot.
The Nizam of Hyderabad.
The Raja of Nahan.
The Princess of Tanjore.

On return to Camp, His Excellency received visits from His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay,

and decorated them with Gold Medals, and presented a Banner to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The principal Chiefs, at their visits to His Excellency, received Silken Banners, with the Armorial Bearings of the Chief emblazoned thereon and pendant from a pole surmounted by the Imperial Crown and a tablet on which the name of the Chief was inscribed; and all Chiefs, Native Nobles, and Gentlemen received Medals, gold or silver, according to rank, as gifts from Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.

When conferring the Banners and Medals, His Excellency the Viceroy addressed each Chief as follows:—

"I present Your Highness with this Banner as a personal gift from Her Majesty the Queen in commemoration of Her assumption of the Title of Empress of India.

"Her Majesty trusts that it may never be unfurled without reminding you, not only of the close union between the Throne of England and your loyal and princely House, but also of the earnest desire of the Paramount Power to see your dynasty strong, prosperous, and permanent.

"I further decorate you, by command of the Queen and Empress, with this Medal. May it be long worn by yourself, and long kept as an heirloom by your family, in remembrance of the auspicious date it bears."

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Camp Delhi, the 1st January 1877.

No. 1 *D. C. P.*—On Monday, the 1st of January 1877, the Viceroy and Governor General of India held an Imperial Assemblage at Delhi for the purpose of proclaiming to the Chiefs and People of India the assumption of the title "EMPRESS OF INDIA" by Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

The Assemblage was held in pavilions erected for the purpose on the plain to the north of the Viceregal Camp.

The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Ruling Chiefs present at Delhi with their Attendants, and High Officers of Government, were seated in a semi-circle facing the Viceregal Throne.

A vast concourse of spectators, including His Excellency the Governor General of the Portuguese Settlements in India, His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the Deputation representing the Sultan of Muscat, Their Excellencies the Ambassadors from the King of Siam and the Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal, the Envoy from the Amir of Kashgar, the Consular Officers of Foreign Governments, and Nobles and Gentlemen from all parts of India witnessed the proceedings.

The Troops assembled at Delhi and the troops, retinues, and followers of the Chiefs and Nobles were drawn up at various points in the vicinity of the place of Assemblage.

The following Ruling Chiefs were present at the Imperial Assemblage:—

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of
Alipura. The Jagirdar of
Alwar. The Maharao Raja of
Belaspur. The Raja of
Bamra. The Raja of
Baroda. The Gaekwar of
Beronda. The Raja of
Bijawur. The Maharaja of
Bhopal. The Begum of
Bhurtpore. The Maharaja of
Bhaunagar. The Thakur Sahib of
Bhawalpur. The Nawab of
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of

Chamba. The Raja of
Charkari. The Maharaja of
Chatarpur. The Raja of
Datia. The Maharaja of
Dewas. The Raja of (junior branch)
Dhar. The Raja of
Dholpur. The Rana of
Dojana. The Nawab of
Faridkot. The Raja of
Gwalior. The Maharaja of
Haidarabad. The Nizam of
Indore. The Maharaja of
Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Jamu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of
Jaurah. The Nawab of
Jhallawar. The Maharaj Rana of
Jhind. The Raja of
Jigni. The Rao of
Jodhpur. The Maharaja of
Junagarh. The Nawab of
Kalsia. The Sirdar of
Karauli. The Maharaja of
Khairpur. The Meer of
Kharond. The Raja of
Kishangarh. The Maharaja of
Kondka. The Mahant of
Kuch Behar. The Raja of
Loharu. The Nawab of
Mysore. The Maharaja of
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of
Mandi. The Raja of
Morvi. The Thakur Saheb of
Nabha. The Raja of
Nahan. The Raja of
Nandgaon. The Mahant of
Nauanagar. The Jam of
Paldeo. The Jagirdar of
Panna. The Raja of
Pataudi. The Nawab of
Piploda. The Thakur of
Rajpipla. The Raja of
Ratlam. The Raja of
Rewah. The Maharaja of
Sampthar. The Raja of
Suket. The Raja of
Tehri. The Raja of
Tonk. The Nawab of
Tori-Fatepur. The Rao of
Udaipur. The Maharana of
Urcha. The Maharaja of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL, on arriving at the place of Assemblage, was received with a Royal Salute without guns from the troops assembled.

At the Grand Entrance, the Viceroy and Governor General alighted from his carriage, and, preceded by his Staff, advanced to the Throne. As the Viceroy alighted, Heralds sounded a flourish of trumpets, and Military Bands played a Grand March until His Excellency arrived at the Throne. As His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General ascended the Throne, the Bands played the National Anthem until His Excellency had taken his seat, while Guards of Honor drawn up on either side of the Throne presented arms.

The following Proclamation was then read aloud in the English language by the Chief Herald :—

VICTORIA, REGINA.

WHEREAS an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament intituled "An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal

Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies," which Act recites that, by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such Union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint: and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act, and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the 1st day of January 1801, Our present Style and Titles are "VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith:" and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better government of India, it was enacted that the Government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Us, should become vested in Us, and that India should thenceforth be governed by Us and in Our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of government so made by means of an addition to be made to Our Style and Titles: And which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid, of the transfer of the Government of India, by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem meet; We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and We do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Syle and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words: "INDIÆ IMPERATRIX." And in the English tongue in these words: "EMPRESS OF INDIA"

And Our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, hereinbefore specially excepted.

And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by Our authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and further that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing our Style, or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor* the twenty-eighth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six in the thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A translation in Urdu of the Proclamation was then read by the Foreign Secretary.

The Proclamation having been read, a salute of 101 salvos of Artillery and *feus-de-joie* were fired. The ROYAL STANDARD was hoisted in honor of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS, and massed Bands played the National Anthem.

The Viceroy and Governor General then addressed the Assemblage as follows:—

On the first day of November, in the year 1858, a Proclamation was issued by the Queen of England, conveying to the Princes and People of India those assurances of Her Majesty's good will which, from that day to this, they have cherished as their most precious political possession.

The promises then made by a Sovereign, whose word has never been broken, need no confirmation from my lips. Eighteen years of progressive prosperity confirm them; and this great assemblage is the conspicuous evidence of their fulfilment. Undisturbed in the enjoyment of their hereditary honours, protected in the prosecution of their lawful interests, both the Princes and the People of this Empire have found a full security for the future in the generosity and justice of the past.

We are now assembled to proclaim the assumption by The Queen of the Title of Empress of India; and it is my duty, as Her Representative in this Country, to explain the gracious intentions of Her Majesty, in adding that title to the style and dignity of Her ancestral Crown.

Of all Her Majesty's Possessions throughout the world,—possessions comprising a seventh part of the earth's surface, and three hundred millions of its inhabitants,—there is not one that She regards with deeper interest than this great and ancient Empire.

At all times, and in all places, the British Crown has had able and zealous servants, but none more illustrious than those whose wisdom and heroism have won and kept for it the dominion of India. This achievement, in which all Her Majesty's subjects, European and Native, have worthily co-operated, has also been aided by the loyalty of Her Majesty's great allies and feudatories; whose soldiers have shared with Her Armies the toils and victories of war; whose sagacious fidelity has assisted Her Government in preserving and diffusing the blessings of peace; and whose presence here to-day at the solemn inauguration of Her Imperial Title, attest their confidence in the beneficence of Her power, and their interest in the unity of Her Empire.

This Empire, acquired by Her Ancestors, and consolidated by Herself, The Queen regards as a glorious inheritance to be maintained and transmitted intact to Her descendants; and She recognises in the possession of it the most solemn obligations to use Her great power for the welfare of all its people, with scrupulous regard for the rights of Her feudatory Princes. For this reason, it is Her Majesty's Royal pleasure to add to the titles of Her Crown one which shall be henceforth to all the Princes and Peoples of India the permanent symbol of its union with their interests, and its claim upon their loyal allegiance.

The successive dynasties whose rule in India the power of the British Crown has been called by Providence to replace and improve, were not unproductive of good and great Sovereigns; but the polity of their successors failed to secure the internal peace of their dominions. Strife became chronic and anarchy constantly recurrent. The weak were the prey of the strong, and the strong the victims of their own passions. Thus, sapped by incessant bloodshed and shaken by intestine broils, the great House of Tamerlane crumbled to decay; and it fell at last because it had ceased to be conducive to the progress of the East.

Now, under laws which impartially protect all races and all creeds, every subject of Her Majesty may peacefully enjoy his own. The toleration of the Government permits each member of the community to follow without molestation the rules and rites of his religion. The strong hand of Imperial Power is put forth, not to crush but to protect and guide; and the results of British Rule are everywhere around us in the rapid advance of the whole country and the increasing prosperity of all its provinces.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATORS AND FAITHFUL OFFICERS OF THE CROWN,—It is to your continued labours that these beneficent results are chiefly due; and it is to you, in the first instance, that I have now, in the name of Her Majesty, to express the gratitude and confidence of your Sovereign. Not less steadfastly than all your honoured predecessors, you have toiled for the good of this Great Empire with a persevering energy, public virtue, and self-devotion, unsurpassed in history.

The doors of fame are not open to all; but the opportunity of doing good is denied to none who seek it. Rapid promotion it is not often in the power of any Government to provide for its servants. But I feel assured that, in the service of the British Crown, public duty and personal devotion will ever have higher incentives than the expectation of public honours or personal emoluments. Much of the most important and valuable work of Indian administration has always been, and always must be, done, not by persons in prominent positions, but by those district officers on whose patient intelligence and courage the efficient operation of its whole system is essentially dependent.

I cannot give expression too emphatic to Her Majesty's grateful recognition of the admirable manner in which Her servants, both Civil and Military, have performed, and are performing, throughout India, tasks as delicate and difficult as any which the Crown can confide to its most trusted Subjects. MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES,—placed at an early age in positions of immense responsibility, submitting with cheerful devotion to a severely exacting discipline, personally exercising the most important administrative functions among populations whose language, creed, and customs, differ from your own,—may you ever be sustained in the firm yet gentle discharge of your arduous duties by the consciousness that, whilst you thus uphold

the high character of your race, and carry out the benign precepts of your religion, you are also conferring on all other creeds and races in this country the inestimable benefits of good government.

But it is not only to the official servants of the Crown that India is indebted for the wise application of the principles of Western civilization to the steady development of her vast resources: and I should ill represent the feelings of my August Mistress if, on this occasion, I failed to assure Her non-official European subjects in India of the cordial satisfaction with which Her Majesty recognizes and appreciates, not only their loyalty to Her Throne and Person, but also the benefits which Her Indian Empire derives from their industry, their enterprise, their social energy, and civic virtue.

Wishing to increase Her opportunities of distinguishing the public services, or private worth, of Her subjects throughout this important portion of Her Dominions, Her Majesty has been pleased not only to sanction a certain enlargement of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and of the Order of British India, but also to institute for this purpose an entirely new Order which will be called the Order of the Indian Empire.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF INDIA, BRITISH AND NATIVE,—The Queen recalls with pride your heroic achievements on every occasion, when, fighting side by side, you have upheld the honour of Her arms. Confident that all future occasions will find you no less efficiently united in the faithful performance of that high duty, it is to you that Her Majesty entrusts the great charge of maintaining the peace, and protecting the prosperity, of Her Indian Dominions.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,—Your loyal and successful endeavours to render yourselves capable of acting, if necessary, with the Regular Forces, claim cordial recognition on this occasion.

PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF THIS EMPIRE,—which finds in your loyalty a pledge of strength, in your prosperity a source of splendour, Her Majesty thanks you for your readiness, on which She reckons, if its interests be attacked or menaced, to assist Her Government in the defence of them. In The Queen's name I cordially welcome you to Delhi; recognizing in your presence, on this great occasion, conspicuous evidence of those sentiments of attachment to the Crown of England which received from you such emphatic expression during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to this country. Her Majesty regards Her interests as identified with yours; and it is with the wish to confirm the confidence and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now so happily uniting the British Crown and its feudatories and allies, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to assume the Imperial Title we proclaim to-day.

NATIVE SUBJECTS OF THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,—The present conditions and permanent interests of this Empire demand the supreme supervision and direction of their administration by English Officers trained in the principles of that polity whose assertion is necessary to preserve the continuity of Imperial rule. It is to the wise initiative of these Statesmen that India chiefly owes that steady progress in civilization which is a condition of her political importance, and the secret of her growing strength; and it is they who must long continue to form the most important practical channel through which the arts, the sciences, and the culture, of the West (which have given to Europe its present pre-eminence in peace and war), may freely flow towards the East for the common benefit of all its children.

But you the natives of India, whatever your race, and whatever your creed, have a recognized claim to share largely with your English fellow-subjects, according to your capacity for the task, in the administration of the country you inhabit. This claim is founded in the highest justice. It has been repeatedly affirmed by the greatest British and Indian Statesmen, and by the Legislation of the Imperial Parliament. It is recognized by the Government of India, as binding on its honour, and consonant with all the aims of its policy. The Government of India, therefore, notices with satisfaction the marked improvement during recent years in the character of the Native Public Service, especially in its higher grades.

The administration of this great Empire demands, from many of those to whom a share in it is entrusted, attributes not exclusively intellectual, qualifications to which moral and social superiority are essential. More especially, therefore, does it rest with those who, by birth, rank, and hereditary influence, are your natural leaders, to fit themselves and their children for the honourable duty which is open to them, by accepting the only education that can enable them to comprehend and practise the principles steadily maintained by the Government of The Queen, their Empress.

You must all adopt as your own that highest standard of public virtue which comprises loyalty, incorruptibility, impartiality, truth, and courage. The Government of Her Majesty will then cordially welcome your co-operation in the work of administration. For in every quarter of the globe over which its dominion is established, that Government trusts less to the strength of armies than to the willing allegiance of a contented and united people, who rally round the throne, because they recognise therein the stable condition of their permanent welfare.

It is on the gradual and enlightened participation of Her Indian subjects in the undisturbed exercise of this mild and just authority, and not upon the conquest of weaker States, or the annexation of neighbouring Territories, that Her Majesty relies for the development of Her Indian Empire. Her interests and duties, however, are not confined to Her own dominions. She sincerely desires to maintain the most frank and friendly relations with the Rulers of those Territories which, adjoining the Frontiers of this Empire, have so long owed their independence to the sheltering shadow of its Power. But, should the repose of that Power be at any time threatened from without, the Empress of India will know how to defend Her great inheritance. No foreign enemy can now attack the British Empire in India without thereby assailing the whole civilization of the East; and the unlimited resources of Her dominions, the courageous fidelity of Her allies and feudatories, and the loyal affection of Her subjects, have provided Her Majesty with ample power to repel and punish every assailant.

The presence, on this occasion, of the Representatives of Sovereigns, who, from the remotest parts of the East, have addressed to The Queen their congratulations on the event we celebrate to-day, significantly attests the pacific policy of the Government of India, and the cordiality of its relations with all neighbouring States. To His Highness the Khan of Khelat, and to those Ambassadors who have travelled so far to represent on British Territory the Asiatic Allies of the Empress of India, as also to our honoured guest His Excellency the Governor General of Goa, and to the Foreign Consular Body, I desire to offer, on behalf of Her Majesty's Indian Government, welcome to this Imperial Assemblage.

PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA,—It is now my pleasing duty to communicate to you the gracious message which The Queen, your Empress, has to-day addressed to you in Her own Royal and Imperial name. These are the words of the telegraphic message which I have this morning received from Her Majesty:

"We, Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Queen, Empress of "India, send through our Viceroy to all our Officers, Civil and Military, and to all "Princes, Chiefs, and Peoples now at Delhi assembled, our Royal and Imperial Greeting, and assure them of the deep interest and earnest affection with which we regard "the people of Our Indian Empire. We have witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the "reception which they have accorded to our beloved Son, and have been touched by "the evidence of their loyalty and attachment to Our House and Throne. We trust "that the present occasion may tend to unite in bonds of yet closer affection Ourselves "and our subjects; that from the highest to the humblest all may feel that under Our "rule the great principles of liberty, equity, and justice, are secured to them; and "that to promote their happiness, to add to their prosperity, and advance their "welfare, are the ever present aims and objects of Our Empire."

You will, I am confident, appreciate these gracious words.

GOD SAVE VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

When the Viceroy and Governor General had concluded his Address, the Assembly spontaneously rose and joined the troops in giving repeated cheers; His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur on behalf of the Chiefs of Rajputana, Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere, and other Chiefs also rose and gave expression to sentiments of loyalty and congratulation; massed Bands played the National Anthem; and at His Excellency's command the Assemblage was dissolved.

No. 2 *D. C. P.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, it is hereby notified that on and after the first day of January 1877, within British India, the salute for Her said Majesty the Queen and Empress will be ONE HUNDRED AND ONE Guns,

and the salutes for the Royal Flag and for the Viceroy and Governor General of India will each be THIRTY-ONE Guns.

No. 3 *D. C. P.*—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the following revised Tables of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs is published for general information:—

I.—SALUTES ATTACHED TO CHIEFSHIPS.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda. The Gaekwar of
Hyderabad. The Nizam of
Mysore. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bhopal. The Begum (or Nawab) of
Gwalior. The Maharaja Sindia of
Indore. The Maharaja Holkar of
Jammu and Cashmere. The Maharaja of
Khelat. The Khan of
Kolhapur. The Raja of
Meywar (Udaipur). The Maharana of
Travancor. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 17 guns.

Bhawulpur. The Nawab of
Bhurtpore. The Maharaja of
Bikanir. The Maharaja of
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of
Cochin. The Raja of
Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Karauli. The Maharaja of
Kotah. The Maharao of
Kutch. The Rao of
Marwar (Jodhpur). The Maharaja of
Pattiala. The Maharaja of
Rewah. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 guns.

Alwar. The Maharao Raja of
Dewas. Senior Raja of
" Junior Raja of
Dhar. The Maharaja of
Dholpur. The Rana of
Dungarpur. The Maharawul of
Dattia. The Maharaja of
Edur. The Maharaja of
Jessalmir. The Maharawul of
Jhallawar. The Maharaj Rana of
Khairpur. Mir Ali Murad Khan of
Kishengarh. The Maharaja of
Partabgarh. The Raja of
Serohi. The Rao of
Sikkim. The Maharaja of
Urcha (Tehri). The Maharaja of

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of
Jaurah. The Nawab of
Kuch Behar. The Raja of
Rampur. The Nawab of
Rutlam. The Raja of
Tipperah. The Raja of

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajeygarh. The Maharaja of
Banswara. The Maharawul of

Baoni. The Nawab of
Bhaunagar. The Thakur of
Bijawar. The Maharaja of
Cambay. The Nawab of
Chirkari. The Maharaja of
Chamba. The Raja of
Chatterpur. The Raja of
Drangdra. The Raj Sahib of
Faridkot. The Raja of
Jhabua. The Raja of
Jhind. The Raja of
Junagarh. The Nawab of
Kahlur (Bilaspur). The Raja of
Kapurthalla. The Raja of
Mandi. The Raja of
Nabha. The Raja of
Nauanagar. The Jam of
Narsingarh. The Raja of
Pahlanpur. The Dewan of
Porbandar. The Rana of
Panna. The Maharaja of
Radhanpur. The Nawab of
Rajgarh. The Nawab of
Rajpipla. The Raja of
Sitamau. The Raja of
Sillana. The Raja of
Sirmur (Nahan). The Raja of
Suket. The Raja of
Sampthar. The Maharaja of
Tonk. The Nawab of

Salutes of 9 guns.

Alirajpur. The Rana of
Balasinor. The Babee of
Baria. The Raja of
Barwani. The Rana of
Chota Udaipur. The Raja of
Fudhli. The Sultan of
Lahej. The Sultan of
Lunawara. The Rana of
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of
Nagode. The Raja of
Sawant Wari. The Sir Desai of
Sonth. The Raja of

II.—PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Dhuleep Singh. His Highness Maharaja, G.C.S.I.
Gwalior. His Highness Jayaji Rao Sindia Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Indore. His Highness Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Jaipur. His Highness Sewae Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Jammu and Cashmere. His Highness Ranbir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Travancor. His Highness Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Udaipur (Meywar). His Highness Sajjan Singh, Maharana of

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bengal. His Highness Nawab Mansur Ali Khan, Nawab Nazim of
Jodhpur. His Highness Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of

Nepal. Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur, G.C.B. & G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of
Rewah. His Highness Raghuraj Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of

Salutes of 17 guns.

Bhopal. His Highness Nawab Alijah. Amir-ul-Mulk, Consort of Her Highness the Begum of
Hyderabad. Nawab Sir Salar Jang Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Minister of
Hyderabad. Nawab Amir-i-Kabir, Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur, Minister of
Kishengarh. His Highness Pirthi Sing Bahadur, Maharaja of
Tonk. His Highness Mahammad Ibrahim Khan Bahadur, Nawab of
Urcha (Tehri). His Highness Mohindar Partab Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 guns.

Arcot. His Highness Prince Azim Jah Zahir-ud-daulah Bahadur of
Bhaunagar. His Highness Takht Singji, Thakur of
Bhopal. Her Highness the Qudsia Begum of
Drangdra. His Highness Man Singji Raj Sahib of
Junagarh. His Highness Mohabbat Khan, K.C.S.I., Nawab of
Nauanagar. His Highness Shri Wibhaji, Jam of
Rampur. His Highness Mahammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Nawab of

Salutes of 13 guns.

Burdwan. His Highness Máharaj Adhiraj Mehtab Chand Bahadur of
Jhind. His Highness Raghbir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Raja of
Nabha. His Highness Hira Singh Bahadur, Raja of
Panna. His Highness Sir Rudr Partap Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Tanjor. Her Highness Princess Vijaya Mehemi Mukta Boyi Amonani Raja Sahib of
Vizianagram. His Highness Maharaja Mirza Viziaram Gajapatty Raj Mania Sultan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of

Salutes of 12 guns.

Maculla. Omar bin Sallah bin Muhammad, Nukeeb of
Shahar. Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jemadar of

Salutes of 11 guns.

Maler Kotla. Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of
Morvi. Waghji, Thakur Sahib of
Tehri. His Highness Partab Sha, Raja of

Salutes of 9 guns.

Bansda. Shri Naraindeoji Ramdeoji, Maharawal of
Bironda. Raghir Dyal, Raja of
Bulrampur. Maharaja Sir Dig Bijai Singh of
Dharmpur. Shri Gulab Singji Amar Singji, Maharawal of
Dhrol. Jai Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Gondal. Bhagwat Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Janjira. Sidi Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of
Kharond. Udit Pertap Deo, Raja of
Kilchipur. Amar Sing Bahadur, Rao of
Limri. Jaswant Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Myhere. Raghbir Singh, Raja of
Palitana. Sur Singji, Thakur Sahib of
Rajkot. Bauoji, Thakur Sahib of
Socotra. The Sultan of
Suchin. Sidi Abdul Kadir Mahammad Yacub Khan, Nawab of
Wadwan. Dajtraj, Thakur Sahib of
Wankanir. Bane Singji, Raj Sahib of

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 4 *D. C. P.*—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN of the United Kingdom and Empress of India, being desirous of seeking from time to time, in matters of importance, the counsel and advice of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and of thus associating them with the Paramount Power in a manner honourable to themselves and advantageous to the general interests of the Empire, has authorized me, through Her Principal Secretary of State for India, to confer, and I do hereby confer, in Her name, and on Her behalf, upon the under-mentioned Chiefs and High Officers of Government the most honourable title of "Counsellor of the Empress":—

Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Sir A. J., K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Bayley, the Hon'ble E. C., C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Bundi. His Highness Ram Singh, Maharao Raja of
Buckingham and Chandos. His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, G.C.S.I., Duke of—Governor of Madras (*ex-officio*).
Cashmere. His Highness Ranbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jammu and
Clarke, the Hon'ble Colonel Sir A., K.C.M.G., C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Couper, the Hon'ble Sir George, BART., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (*ex-officio*).
Davies, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Henry, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (*ex-officio*).
Gwalior. His Highness Jayaji Rao Sindia, Maharaja of
Haines, His Excellency General Sir F. P., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India (*ex-officio*).
Hobhouse, the Hon'ble A., Q.C., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Indore. His Highness Tukoji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Jaipur. His Highness Ram Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Jhind. His Highness Raghbir Singh, G.C.S.I., Raja of
Norman, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir H. W., K.C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Rampur. His Highness Kalab Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., Nawab of
Strachey, the Hon'ble Sir J., K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General (*ex-officio*).
Temple, the Hon'ble Sir R., BART., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (*ex-officio*).
Travancore. His Highness Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Wodehouse, His Excellency Sir P. E., G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Governor of Bombay (*ex-officio*).

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General.

STAR OF INDIA.

The 1st January 1877.

No. 1 *S. I.*—The following announcement appears in the *London Gazette* of this day's date, and is republished for general information:—

"The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day at Delhi of the addition of 'Empress of India' to Her Majesty's Royal Style and Titles, to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be Extra Knight Grand Commander.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex.

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Ram Singh, Maharao Raja of Bundi.
His Highness Jaswant Singh, Maharaja of Bhurtpore.
His Highness Ishri Prasad Narain Singh, Maharaja of Benares.
His Highness Azim Jah Zahir-ood-dowlah Bahadur, Prince of Arcot.

To be Knights Commanders.

His Highness Shivaji Chatrapati, Raja of Kolapore.
James Fitzjames Stephen, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsellors, late Member of Council of the Governor General of India.
His Highness Raja Anand Rao Puar of Dhar.
Arthur Hobhouse, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsellors, Second Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor General of India.
His Highness Man Singjee, Raj Saheb of Drangdra.
Edward Clive Bayley, Esquire, C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Third Ordinary Member of Council of the Governor General of India.
His Highness the Jam Shrivibhajee of Nauanagar.
Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Baronet, C.B., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
Rear Admiral Reginald John Macdonald, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

To be Companions.

Saiad Futeh Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Bunganapilly.
John Henry Morris, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Jowala Sahai, Dewan of Cashmere.
Whitley Stokes, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.
Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik, Member of Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
George Thornhill, Esquire, Madras Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.
B. Krishnaiengar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Augustus Rivers Thompson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Chief Commissioner, British Burma.
Azam Gouri Sanker Udesanker, Joint Administrator of Bhauanagar.
Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department.
Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore.
Alexander Maclaurin Monteath, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of Post Offices.
Bukshee Khonan Singh, Commandant of the Forces of His Highness Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
Theodore Cracroft Hope, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, Acting Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department.
Huzrut Nur Khan, Minister of Jaurah.
Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Acting Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Govind Das Seth of Muttra.
Major Thomas Candy, Bombay Invalid Establishment.
Dosabhai Framjee, Second Police Magistrate, Bombay.
Major Robert Grove Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Leopold John Herbert Grey, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Esquire, M. D., Edinburgh, late Bombay Medical Service.
George Welsh Kellner, Esquire, Accountant-General, Military Department, Calcutta.
Edwin Arnold, Esquire, late Principal, Poona College, Bombay.

By Order of His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

The 1st January 1877.

No. 5 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Chiefs the titles specified opposite the name of each:—

Name of Chief.	*Title.*
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda ...	"Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia."
His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior ...	"Hisam-us-Saltanat."
His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere	"Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat."

No. 6 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to recognize as titles of the under-mentioned Chiefs the title specified opposite the names of each:—

Name.	*Title.*
The Maharaja of Ajeygarh, Central India ...	"Sawai."
The Maharaja of Bijawar, Central India ...	"Sawai."
The Maharaja of Chirkari, Central India	"Sipahdar-ul-Mulk."
The Maharaja of Dattia, Central India ...	"Lokendar."

No. 7 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction:—

Anand Rao Puar, Raja of Dhar.
Chattar Singh, Raja Bahadur of Sampthar.
Dhanurjoy Narain Bhanj Deo, Raja of Killah Keonjhar, Orissa.
Debya Singh Deb, Raja of Puri, Orissa.
Jagadendro Nath Roy (senior branch of the Nattore family).
Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore.
Kishen Chandar of Moharbanj, Orissa.
Mohipat Singh of Patna.
The Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna of Sobha Bazar, Calcutta.
Raj Krishna Singh, Raja of Susang, Mymensingh.
Raja Romanath Tagore of Calcutta.

No. 8 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Ladies the title of "Maharani" as a personal distinction:—

Rani Hara Sundari Debya of Searsol, Burdwan.
Rani Hingan Kumari of Paindra, Maunbhum.
Rani Surat Sundari Debya of Rajshahye.

No. 9 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I., the title of "Raja Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

No. 10 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction:—

Raghbir Dyal Singh, Raja of Bironda.
Khallak Singh, Raja of Surila.
Raja Bisesshar Malia of Searsol, Burdwan.
Raja Harballab Singh of Behar.
Raja Harnath Chaudhri of Dubalhatti, Rajshahye.
Raja Mangal Singh of Bhinai, Ajmere.
Raja Ram Ranjan Chakarbatty of Beerbhum.
Udit Pratap Deo, Raja of Kharond.

No. 11 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction:—

Babu Ajita Singh of Teraul, Pratabgarh.
Baba Balwant Rao of Jabalpur.

Raja Balwant Sing of Gangwanna.
Damara Kumara Venkattappa Nayudu, Zamindar of Kalahasti, North Arcot District.
Raja Deba Sing of Rajghar.
Digambar Mitter, C.S.I., Calcutta.
Rao Gangadhara Rama Rao, Zamindar of Pittapur, Godavery District.
Rao Chattar Singh, Jagirdar of Kannyadhana.
Harish Chandar Chaudhri, of Mymensing.
Kamal Krishna of Sobha Bazar, Calcutta.
Khettar Mohan Singh of Dinagepur.
Kunwar Har Narayan Singh of Hattrass, Aligarh District.
Lachman Singh, Deputy Collector, Bulandshahar.
Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., Minister of Baroda.
Thakur Madho Singh of Sawar, Ajmere.
Raja Partap Singh of Pisangan, Ajmere.
Ram Narayan Singh of Khaira, Monghyr.
Shama Nand Dey of Balasore.
Sham Shankar Rao of Teota.
Sirdar Surat Singh Majithia, C.S.I.
Rao Saheb Trimbakji Nana Ahir Rao of Nagpur.
Kando Kisor Bhupattee, Zamindar of Sukinda, Orissa.
Paddolab Rao, Zamindar of Aul, Orissa.

No. 12 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction:—

Rao Bakht Singh of Baidla, Meywar.
Babut Singh, Thakur of Pokaran, Rajputana.
Bhagwant Rao Deshpanday of Ellichpur.
Daji Nilkant Nigarkar, Professor, Engineering College, Bombay.
Gopal Rao Hari, Judge of Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad.
Gokalji Jhala of Junagarh, Kattywar.
Jugjivandass Khushaldass, Deputy Collector, Surat.
Rao Saheb Hari Narayan, Police Inspector, Ahmadnagar.
Rao Chattarpati, Jagirdar of Alipura.
Kesri Singh, Thakur of Kuchawan, Rajputana.
Keru Lakshman Chhatri, Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College.
Khanderao Vishvanath, *alias* Rao Saheb Raste, 2nd class Sirdar of the Deccan.
Keshorao Bhasker, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.
Khushabai Sarabhai, Dafterdar, Rewa Kanta.
Dewan Lal Singh, Mukhtiarkar of Taluka Guni, in Hyderabad Collectorate, Sind.
Luxemon Singh, Rao of Jigni.
Madhorao Wassudeo Barve, Karbhari, Kolhapur.
Makaji Dhanji, late Karbhari, Drangdra.
Nand Shankar Taljashankar, Assistant Political Agent, Junawara and Sonth in Rewa Kanta.
Narayenrao Anant Mutalik of Karad, Sattara.
Narayen Bhai Dandekar, Director, Public Instruction, Berar.
Premabhai Hemabhai, Ahmadabad.
Rao Prithi Singh, Jagirdar of Tori-Fatehpur.
Sheonath Singh, Thakur of Kherwa, Rajputana.
Shivram Pandoorang of Bombay.
Sudasheo Rugunath Joshi, Karbhari, Mudhol.
Shrivalingaya Gada of Morthalli, Canara.
Trimalrao Venkatesh, late Judge, Small Cause Court, Dharwar.
Venaik Rao Janardan Kirtane, Naib Dewan of Baroda.
Veheridass Ajubhai, Desai of Neriad, Kaira, Bombay.
Waman Rao Pitamber Chitnis, Sherishtadar at Sawuntwari.
Wassodeo Bappuji, Assistant Engineer, Department Public Works, Bombay.

No. 13 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rai Bahadur" as a personal distinction:—

Arcot Narayan Swami Mudeliar of Bangalore.
Babu Annoda Prasad Rai of Murshedabad.

Babu Boidyonath Pandit, Zemindar of Kila Darpan, Cuttack.
Lala Badri Das, Mukim to His Excellency the Viceroy.
Chahadi Subia, Assistant Commissioner, Coorg.
Das Mal, late Tahsildar, Hushiarpur.
Babu Durga Pershad Singh, Zamindar of Mudhobans, in Champaran.
Babu Golak Chandra Chaudhri of Chittagong.
Babu Gopal Mohan Sircar, Treasurer, Government House.
Harichand Yaduji, Head Clerk, Presidency Pay Office, Bombay.
Yella Mullappah Chetty, Bangalore.
Rai Kalian Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
The Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
Kanhya Lal, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.
Lachman Rão, Aide-de-Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Thakur Mangal Singh, Member of Regency Council, Alwar.
Bakhshi Narsappa, Aide-de-Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Babu Narayan Chandar Chaudhri, Zamindar of Choraman in Dinagepur, Rajshahye.
Babu Nimai Charan Bose, Zamindar of Kothar in Balasor.
Ram Ratan Seth, Banker, Mian Mir.
Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble Babu Ram Sankar Sen, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
Babu Chaudhri Rudar Parsad, Zamindar of Nanpur, in Sitamurhi.
Pandit Rup Narain, Member of Regency Council, Alwar.
Babu Radha Ballab Singh Deo, Zamindar of Bancura.
Rai Saheb Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
Babu Surjya Kant Acharjia, Zamindar of Murtagachi, Mymensingh.
Rai Umrao Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
Babu Ugra Narain Singh, Zamindar of Supul, Bhagalpur.

No. 14 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rao Sahib" as a personal distinction :—

Thakur Bahadur Singh of Musuda, Ajmere.
Govind Rao Krishna Bhashkat of Nimar.
Thakur Hari Singh of Deolia, Ajmere.
Thakur Kalyan Singh of Junean, Ajmere.
Madho Rao Gangadhar, Chitnavis of Nagpur.
Thakur Madho Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere.
Rajaba Mohite of Nagpur.
Thakur Ranjit Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere.

No. 15 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rao" as a personal distinction :—

Bahar Mal, Rawat of Barar, Mhairwara, Rajputana.
Jado Rao Panday, of Bhandara.
Uma, Rawat of Kukra, Mhairwara, Rajputana.
Anrudh Singh, Jagirdar of Paldeo, Central India.

No. 16 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Rai" as a personal distinction :—

Bishen Sarup, Inspector of Police, Ajmere.
Seth Chand Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.
Kothari Chakkan Lal, Head of the Revenue Department, and in charge of the State Treasury, Meywar.
Mehta Panna Lal, Junior Minister, Meywar State.
Seth Samir Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.

No. 17 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Sirdar Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Rai Munshi Amin Chand, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

No. 18 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Sirdar" as a personal distinction :—

Ratan Singh (of Rhotas in the Jhilam District), District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces.

No. 19 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Thakur Rawut" as a personal distinction :—

Thakur Hira, of Dewer Pargana in Mhairwara, Rajputana.

No. 20 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentleman the title of "Thakur" as a personal distinction :—

Lachmi Narain Singh of Kera, Singbhum.

No. 21 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction :—

Ahsan Ullah Khan Bahadur of Dacca.
Syad Abdul Hosen, Monghyr.
Mahammad Ali Khan Bahadur of Chatori, Bulandshahar District.
The Hon'ble Mir Mahammad Ali of Faridpur, Bengal.

No. 22 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction :—

Abdul Rahim Khan, son of Shah Nawaz Khan of Isa Khel, Bannu District.
Aulad Hosen of Peharsar, in Bhurtpur, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Abdul Kadir, Senior Assistant Commissioner and Town Magistrate, Mysore.
Maulvi Abdul Latif, Deputy Magistrate, Calcutta.
Ali Khan, Zemindar of Monghyr.
Nawab Alladad Khan of Karachi Collectorate.
Bhikan Khan, Zemindar of Parsauni, West Tirhoot.
Bomanji Sorabji, Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Works, Bombay.
Chaitan Sah, Assistant Surgeon, Peshawar.
Carsetji Rastamji, Chief Justice, Baroda.
Davur Rustamji Khurshedji Modi of Surat.
Dad Mahammad Jakrani of Jacobabad.
Kazi Ibrahim Mahammad of Bombay.
Ghaus Shah Kadri, Makandar, in the Baba Buden Hills.
Imamuddin Khan of Bangalore.
Jamsetji Bhunjibhoy Wadia, Master Builder, Bombay Dockyard.
Kadir Mohi-ud-din Saheb of Mysore.
Syad Kabil Shah of Varnahar in the Nagor Taluka, Sind.
Mahammad Jan, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar.
Maulvi Masum Mian of Ballapur, Akola.
Mahammad Ali, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore.
Mir Hydar Ali Khan, Mysore.
Mahammad Rashid Khan Chaudhri, Zamindar of Nator, Rajshahye.
Syad Mahammad Abu Said, Zemindar of Patna and Gya.
Muncherji Cowasji, Assistant Engineer, Department Public Works, Bombay.
Kazi Mir Jalaludin (Bombay).
Mirza Ali Mahammad, Karachi, Sind.
Mir Gul Hasan, Hyderabad, Sind.
Syad Murad Ali Shah of Rohri, Shikarpur.
Mir Hafiz Ali, Motawali, Dargah of Ajmere.
Mir Nizam Ali, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmere.
Naserwanji Carsetji of Ahmednagar, Bombay.
Pestonji Jehangir, Settlement Commissioner, Baroda.
Parumal, Hyderabad, Sind.
Pir Bakhsh, Kohawar, Zemindar in Shikarpur.

Rahmat Khan, Inspector of Police, Punjab.
Rustamji Sorabji of Broach in Guzerat.
Kazi Shahabuddin, Chief of the Revenue Department, Baroda.
Jamadar Saleh Hindi of Junagarh, Bombay.
Wali Mahammad of Dingan Bhurgri, in the Umarkot Taluka, Sind.

No. 23 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "Khan" as a personal distinction:—

Budha Khan of Hatun, Mhairwara, Rajputana.
Fateh Khan of Chang, ditto, ditto.

No. 24 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Chiefs and Gentlemen the hereditary titles specified opposite each name:—

Name.	*Title.*
Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Sing Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Gidhaur, Monghyr ...	Maharaja Bahadur.
Dhurmjit Singh Deo, Chief of Udaipur, in the Chota Nagpur Mahal ...	Raja (to be attached to the Chiefship).
Nawab Khaja Abdul Gani of Dacca, C.S.I.	Nawab.

No. 25 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title specified opposite the name of each as a personal distinction:—

Name.	*Title.*
Dewan Gyasuddin Ali Khan, Sajjada Nashin, Ajmir.	Sheikh-ul-Mushaikh.
Sirdar Atar Sing, Bahadaur, Zaildar, Patiala, and Member of Senate, Punjab University College, Lahore...	Malaz-ul-Ulama-o-ul-Fazala.

No. 26 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Diwan Gujraj Sing, the Diwan of Jassu, Central India, the designation of "Diwan Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

No. 27 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Manphul, C.S.I., Honorary Assistant Commissioner, the designation of Diwan as a personal distinction.

No. 28 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the designation of Honorary Assistant Commissioner upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen:—

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Honorary Magistrate.
Sirdar Ajit Singh Atariwala, Amritsar.
Aga Kalb Abid, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Colonel Dhanraj (of Kunjah, Gujrat), Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Syud Hadi Hosen Khan (of Delhi), Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Syud Kaim Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Rai Mul Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Gujranwalla.
Sodhi Man Singh (of Firozpur), Magistrate and Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Mahammad Sultan Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Mirza Azam Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan Kazilbash of Lahore.
Diwan Shankar Nath, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore.

No. 29 *D. C. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer on Mr. H. R. Cooke, Registrar of the Foreign Department, the

honorary rank of Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, in recognition of his long and faithful services.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Camp Delhi, the 30th December 1876.

No. 33 *C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer the honorary title of Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy upon Mr. D. Panioty, the Registrar of the Private Secretary's Office, in recognition of his long and faithful service.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 37 C, dated Camp Delhi, the 1st January 1877.

RESOLUTION.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has resolved to release a certain number of prisoners, and to remit a certain number of sentences against criminals in all the jails throughout India, in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair and, in the case of convicts sentenced in India, in the Straits Settlements, on the 1st proximo, as an act of clemency and grace, on the auspicious occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen.

2. In this view, the cases of the following three different classes of prisoners in the jails in India have come under consideration :—

I.—General offenders.
II.—Civil prisoners.
III.—Political prisoners.

I.—General offenders.

3. As regards general offenders, the Governor General in Council has directed that ten per cent. of all the prisoners under confinement in each Province shall be released; care being taken that the number released be spread as evenly as possible over all localities, and that the following be excluded from the Amnesty, namely :—

1st, those whose conduct during imprisonment in jail has been bad and turbulent;

2nd, those whose crimes are (like thuggee or dacoitee) excepted from recommendation for release after twenty years' imprisonment at Port Blair, and those whose release is likely to give rise to a renewal of blood-feuds, or other disturbances of the public peace;

3rd, professional and habitual criminals and prisoners convicted more than twice.

4. Three classes of general offenders, European or Native, have been, as far as possible, selected for release under the ten per cent. order, namely,—

1st, those who have generally borne a good character, but have been led under sudden impulse to commit crimes, such as riot, affray, assault, or culpable homicide; women who have committed infanticide to hide their shame, and the like;

2nd, those whose crimes were committed at an early age and without the display of any special depravity;

3rd, those whose crimes were of a grave character, but have been expiated to some extent by long imprisonment with good behaviour. Under this head may be included a few life-convicts who have undergone imprisonment for twenty years, and who have generally behaved well throughout the period of their confinement.

5. Under these general instructions, Local Governments were authorised to select the criminals to be released under the ten per cent. rule, a special officer in each Province being charged with the duty.

6. As regards partial remissions of sentences, all persons under sentence of one month's imprisonment or less, who have worked out half their sentence on or before 1st proximo, are to be released on that date without exception.

7. All persons under sentence of above one month's imprisonment and up to six months or less, have been granted a remission of fifteen days. All persons under sentence of above six months' imprisonment have been granted a remission of one month. All persons under sentence of above a year's imprisonment have been granted a remission of one month for each year of their sentence; all remissions granted under these orders being restricted to well-conducted convicts. Under no circumstances has the boon been extended to such criminals as have been more than twice convicted; or to those who have been committed to jail as security for keeping the peace; or to any person whose premature release may be deemed by the local authorities to be inexpedient for reasons of local importance.

II.—Civil Prisoners.

8. As regards civil prisoners, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to order the release of all those whose debts do not exceed the sum of one hundred rupees, and the payment by Government of the debt or debts for which they are detained.

III.—Prisoners at Port Blair.

9. As regards the prisoners under this head, the Superintendent of Port Blair has submitted lists prepared in accordance with the instructions issued in the case of prisoners in India, and with special recommendations in the case of those who are not disqualified from the Amnesty. These lists have been circulated to Local Governments and Administrations, so that the fullest consideration has been given to each individual case. Acting upon the information so obtained, the Governor General in Council has directed that 278 male life-convicts and 90 female shall be absolutely released; term-convicts 65 male and female, and one Christian convict, or 434 in all.

10. Besides absolute releases, the Superintendent of Port Blair has been allowed to grant to well-behaved convicts in Port Blair, to the extent which he deems expedient, freedom within the limit of the Settlement, and, moreover, to give promotion in their respective classes to prisoners in the earlier stages of their probation.

11. As regards Indian convicts in the Straits Settlements, very full enquiries have been made. A special officer has been deputed to Singapore to confer with the Straits Government in view to re-consider the cases of all Indian convicts undergoing sentence in that Province. This officer, Mr. Brodhurst, of the Bengal Civil Service, has prepared lists of all the Indian convicts in the Settlements, and, as in the case of the Port Blair prisoners, these lists have been forwarded for the opinions of the Local Governments to which the prisoners belong. The result of this enquiry is that 221 have been absolutely released.

12. In Sarawak four Indian convicts have been absolutely released, and in Madras seven Straits convicts, and in Bombay five. Thus the grand total of absolute releases of prisoners in transportation is 671.

13. The number of political prisoners in India is very small, and indeed most of these are not really in confinement but reside under surveillance in places fixed for their residence.

It has been, however, found possible to grant entire freedom to Sirdars Kishan Kooer and Narain Singh, of the Punjab, and to give similar boons to others residing in various places.

14. Special instructions have been issued to all Local Governments that the arrangements for the release of prisoners shall be carried out circumspectly and quietly, the prisoners being conducted to their homes in small batches, and, when practicable, under police supervision.

15. The net result of these orders will approximately be as follows:—

(*a*). Prisoners, including civil and political prisoners, released by Local Governments and Administrations	15,317
(*b*). Released at Port Blair	434
(*c*). Prisoners released in the Straits and elsewhere ...	237
Total ...	15,988

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg, Assam, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published for general information, and forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 38 C, dated Camp Delhi, the 1st January 1877.

RESOLUTION.—The Viceroy in Council having considered the terms of the Amnesty granted in 1859, is pleased to announce that the exception from the Amnesty of persons who were leaders of revolt is withdrawn, and that such persons may now return to their respective homes on the sole condition of announcing their return to the District authorities, and of good behaviour for the future. Such persons will, however, be required, if they wish to leave the limits of the district in which they reside, to give previous notice to the District authorities.

The exception as to murderers and leaders of mutiny will still remain in force, and nothing in the above Notification will extend to Feroz Shah, the son of the late King of Delhi.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 39 C, dated Camp Delhi, the 1st January 1877.

READ—

A letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 430 C, dated 25th December 1876.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of the Punjab forward, for the favourable consideration of the Governor General in Council, a memorial submitted by the Senate of the Punjab University College, praying that, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty of the title of Empress of India, the Punjab University College may be raised to the status of an University and empowered to confer degrees.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Government of the Punjab be requested to inform the memorialists that the Governor General in Council approves of the proposed measure, and that legislation will be initiated in view to give effect to it.

(True Extracts.)

A. P. HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—MINT & CURRENCY.—*Coinage, British India.*

Camp Delhi, the 1st January 1877.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 and Section 28, Clause (2), of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the inscription "Victoria Empress" shall be substituted for the inscription "Victoria Queen" on all coins coined under the said Act on and after the 1st January 1877, and that the date of the calendar year, according to the Christian era, in which it is coined shall henceforth be put upon every such coin.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CORRIGENDUM.

In volume III of General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, page 1901, section 5, line 1—*for* "or the," *read* "of the."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Camp Delhi, the 5th January 1877.

No. 43*C.*—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Fort William, the 11th January 1877.

No. 10.—The following Notification of this date issued by the Military Secretary to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL is published for general information.

By Order,

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will arrive in Calcutta by a special train at 4 P. M., Railway time, on Saturday, the 13th January 1877.

His Excellency will be received at the Howrah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers and other Gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honor of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform at the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honor of Native Troops with Band and Color outside the Station.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road and Esplanade Row.

The Body-Guard will form the Escort.

A Guard of Honor of British Troops with Band and Color will be drawn up in front of Government House.

A Viceregal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Excellency alights at Government House.

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, January 11, 1877.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Camp Delhi, the 5th January 1877.

No. 56*C.*—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the deputation of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., on a special mission, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

Fort William, the 9th January 1877.

No. 3.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Colonel J. N. H. Maclean, retired.

Colonel J. Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Smith.

Mr. H. Read, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Colonel Ashburner.

Major C. H. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, *vice* Mr. Read.

Major H. J. Lugard, Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Major Plowden, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class.

Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, *vice* Major Lugard, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class.

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Thomas.

Captain E. W. C. H. Miller, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Nicholls, and to continue to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

No. 5.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain M. M. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, in the Central Provinces, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel James, retired, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. H. I. MacGeorge, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Captain Bowie, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class.

Captain T. A. Scott, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and Officiating District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. MacGeorge, and to continue to officiate as District Superintendent of the 3rd Class.

Captain W. L. Noverre, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Scott, and to continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

No. 7.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major C. W. Street, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, and Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. McMahon, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, *vice* Major Street.

Mr. W. deCourcy Ireland, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel McMahon.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Munro, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Ireland.

Captain H. R. Spearman, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Munro.

Major C. O'L. Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, *vice* Captain Spearman.

Mr. R. A. D. Perreau, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, *vice* Major Prendergast.

Mr. W. C. Midwinter, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Perreau.

Mr. R. Phayre, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Midwinter.

The 10th January 1877.

No. 10.—A vacancy having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I., Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Sir John Strachey assumed charge of his office at Delhi, under the usual salute, on the 23rd ultimo

The 11th January 1877.

No. 12.—The services of Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

MEDICAL.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 3.—The services of Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th January 1877.

No. 1.—Surgeon B. Franklin, Civil Surgeon of Rae Bareli, in Oudh, is appointed Superintendent of the Central Jail at Lucknow, *vice* Dr. G. D. McReddie, transferred to Rae Bareli.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th January 1877.

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act XV of 1872, to appoint the Deputy Commissioners of Ellichpur and Básim, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be *Ex-Officio* Marriage Registrars of their respective districts.

The appointment of the Assistant Commissioner, Ellichpur, to be a Marriage Registrar, made in Notification No. 1682, dated 31st October 1876, is cancelled.

PATENTS.

The 11th January 1877.

No. 3.—Specifications of the under-mentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 44 of 1876.—Mr. T. Griffiths, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, paint manufacturer, for "improved pigments and the method of manufacturing the same."

No. 73 of 1876.—Mr. Premjee Heerjee, and Mr. Juggivan Mooljee, Mechanics, Port Trust Workshops, Bombay, for "an improved mill for expressing oil from seeds."

No. 77 of 1876.—Mr. G. K. Winter, F.R.A.S., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arconum, in the Presidency of Madras, for "improvements in intercommunication in trains."

No. 78 of 1876.—Mr. W. H. Martin, European, unemployed, residing in Bombay, and Mr. H. H. S. Parkinson, European Clerk, also resident of Bombay, for "felling trees by electricity."

No. 86 of 1876.—Mr. D. Coughlin, of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, in the Kingdom of England, for "improvements in the manufacture of ice, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein, parts of which are also applicable to other cooling and refrigerating purposes."

No. 88 of 1876.—Mr. J. Sample, of Blyth, in the County of Northumberland, Clock and Watch Maker, Mr. J. Grantham, of the same

place, Plumber and Gas-fitter, Mr. W. M. Ward, also of the same place, Rope and Sail Manufacturer, and Mr. M. Waddle, of Newsham, near Blyth, aforesaid, Miner, for "an improved wooden key for fastening rails in railway chairs."

No. 89 of 1876.—Mr. A. Noble, of Paris, in the Republic of France, for "improvements in explosive compounds."

No. 91 of 1876.—Mr. J. E. Simpson, Manufacturer, and Mr. C. Cross, Manufacturer, both of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for "improvements in the manufacture of cloth known as Indian Kutar, and of other cloths of a similar nature and in apparatus used in such manufacture."

No. 95 of 1876.—Mr. G. Allan, Civil Engineer, and Mr. J. W. Brown, Electrician, both of 18, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, for "improvements in Electric Telegraphs."

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Delhi, the 5th January 1877.

No. 1T.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having had the advantage of personal conference with the Governors of Madras and Bombay regarding the condition of parts of their respective Presidencies which are at present afflicted by scarcity, deems it expedient that a high Officer fully acquainted with the views of the Government of India should visit those Presidencies for the purpose of inspecting the distressed Districts and communicating personally with the two Governments regarding the measures which are being carried out, and which will have to be carried out, for the relief of distress, and of offering for their consideration any suggestions he may deem suitable. His Excellency in Council has accordingly resolved to depute the Honorable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on a special mission for the above purpose. Sir Richard Temple will report his proceedings from time to time to the Government of India in this Department.

AGRI. AND HORTICULTURE.—FAMINE.

Fort William, the 11th January 1877.

No. 29.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., to be Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., deputed on a special mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 34.—The services of Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., deputed on a special mission to the famine districts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, for employment as medical attendant to His Honour.

No. 35.—Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.S., is appointed Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., during his mission.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 6.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XXII of 1876, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to nominate Major-General Alexander Cunningham, R.E., C.S.I., to be a Trustee of the Indiam Museum.

FORESTS.

The 6th January 1877.

No. 1396.—In modification of the order contained in the Notification of this Department, No. 1393, dated the 3rd January 1877, Mr. H. C. Hill is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators, with effect from the 13th October 1876, and is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, from the 10th of November 1876.

The 11th January 1877.

No. 25.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Forest Department under the Government of India, with effect from the 13th October 1876 :—

From the 1st grade of Assistant Conservator to the 3rd grade of Deputy Conservator :—

Mr. W. Brereton	...	...	North-Western Provinces.
„ C. J. Ponsonby	...	...	Oudh.
„ E. Sparling	...	...	Punjab.
„ C. Bagshawe	...	...	North-Western Provinces.
„ J. C. MacDonell	...	...	Bengal.
„ I. Macpherson	...	...	Mysore.
„ W. G. Allan	...	...	North-Western Provinces.
Captain J. E. Campbell		...	North-Western Provinces.

Mr. A. Pengelly, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in the Punjab, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Conservators, *vice* Mr. H. Leeds, on leave.

From the 2nd to the 1st grade of Assistant Conservators :—

Mr. W. Righy	... ...	Punjab.
„ R. S. Dodsworth	... ...	Oudh.
„ E. McA. Moir	... ...	Punjab.
„ N. Daly	... ...	Mysore.
„ A. R. Grant	... ...	North-Western Provinces.
„ H. H. Davis	... ...	Bengal.
„ C. F. Elliott	... ...	Punjab.
„ R. H. M. Ellis	... ...	Punjab.
„ G. G. Minniken	... ...	Punjab.
„ W. H. Reynolds	... ...	Surveys.
„ J. M. Braidwood	... ...	North-Western Provinces.
„ J. S. Gamble, M.A.	...	Bengal.
„ W. P. Thomas	... ...	Central Provinces.
„ W. Shakespear	... ...	Assam.
„ E. Forrest	... ...	Punjab.
„ J. T. Jellicoe	... ...	Mysore.

No. 26.—The following lists of Deputy and Assistant Conservators of Forests under the Government of India, arranged according to the re-organised scale recently sanctioned, are published for general information :—

I.—GENERAL LIST.

No.	Names.	Province.	Substantive pay.	REMARKS.
	I.—Deputy Conservators (28).		Rs.	
1	Mr. R P. Colvin	N.-W. Provinces ...	900	
2	Captain F. Bailey, R.E. ...	Surveys ...	900	
3	*Mr. H. Leeds*	*Central Provinces* ...	*900*	*Absent on leave. Expected to return 15th June 1877.*
4	Lieut.-Col. C. Batchelor, 3rd B E L.C.	Punjab ...	900	
5	„ W. Stenhouse, late 32nd M.N.I,	Punjab ...	900	
6	Mr. W. Jacob	Bengal ...	700	
7	„ I. E. O'Callaghan ...	N.-W Provinces ...	700	
8	„ Birnie Browne	Punjab ...	700	
9	Major H C. T. Jarrett, V.C., S.C. ...	Mysore ...	700	
10	Mr. C. F. Amery	N.-W Provinces ...	700	
11	„ R. H. E. Thompson ...	Central Provinces ...	700	
12	„ A. L. Home	India ...	700	Draws a personal allowance of Rs. 200 as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Forests. Total Rs. 900.
13	Captain C. W. Losack ...	Central Provinces ...	500	
14	Mr. A. T. Drysdale	Berar ...	500	Draws a personal allowance of Rs. 200. Total Rs. 700.
15	„ G. Mann	Assam ...	500	Draws a personal allowance of Rs. 200. Total Rs. 700.
16	„ W. Brereton	N.-W. Provinces ...	500	
17	„ C. J. Ponsonby	Oudh ...	500	
18	„ E Sparling	Punjab ...	500	
19	„ C. Bagshawe	N.-W. Provinces ...	500	
20	„ J. C MacDonell	Bengal ...	500	
21	„ I. Macpherson	Mysore ...	500	
22	„ W. G. Allan	N.-W. Provinces ...	500	
23	Captain J. E. Campbell ..	N.-W. Provinces ...	500	
	II.—Assistant Conservators (18 of 1st and 28 of 2nd and 3rd grades, total 46).			
1	Mr. E. Ludlow	Mysore ...	450	
2	„ *A. Pengelly*, M.A. ...	*Punjab* ...	*450*	*Officiating as Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, on Rs. 500, vice Mr. Leeds.*
3	„ W. Righy	Punjab ...	450	
4	„ R S. Dodsworth	Oudh ...	450	
5	„ E. McA. Moir	Punjab ...	450	
6	„ N. Daly	Mysore ...	450	
7	„ A. R. Grant	N.-W. Provinces ...	450	
8	„ H. H. Davis	Bengal ...	450	
9	Mr. C. F. Elliott	Punjab ...	450	
10	„ R. H. M Ellis	„ ...	450	
11	„ G. G. Minniken	„ ...	450	
12	„ W H. Reynolds	Surveys ...	450	
13	„ J. M. Braidwood	N.-W. Provinces ...	450	
14	„ J. S. Gamble, M.A. ...	Bengal ...	450	
15	„ W. P. Thomas	Central Provinces ...	450	
16	„ W. Shakespear	Assam ...	450	
17	„ E. Forrest	Punjab ...	450	
18	„ J. T. Jellicoe	Mysore ...	450	Attached temporarily to the Survey Branch.
19	„ W. S. Hillier	Oudh ...	350	
20	„ G. H. Foster	Central Provinces ...	350	

I.—GENERAL LIST—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Province.	Substantive pay.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
	II.—Assistant Conservators—continued.			
21	Mr. L. A. W. Rind	N.-W. Provinces ...	350	
22	„ J. McKee	Central Provinces ...	350	
23	„ E. P. Dansey	N.-W. Provinces ...	350	
24	„ F. B. Dickinson	Mysore ...	350	
25	„ D. E. Hutchins	„ ...	350	
26	„ W. R. Fisher, B.A. ...	Assam ...	350	
27	„ E. E. Fernandez	Central Provinces ...	350	
28	„ A. Smythies, B.A. ...	„ „ ..	350	
29	„ W. Johnstone, L.C.E. ...	Bengal ...	350	
30	„ F. O. LeMarchand ...	Punjab ...	250	
31	„ F. C. Hicks	Mysore ...	250	
32	„ S. E. Wilmot	Oudh ...	250	
33	„ G. F. Prevost	Berar ...	250	
34	„ F. d'A. Vincent	Punjab ...	250	
35	„ E. Fuchs	Bengal ...	250	
36	„ E. D. M. Hooper	Central Provinces ...	250	
37	„ H. Moore	„ „ ...	250	
38	„ W. E. D'Arcy	Assam	250	
39	„ A. J. Mein	„	250	
40	„ E. G. Chester	Bengal	250	
41	„ F. B. Manson	„	250	
42	„ F. H. Bonham-Carter ...	„	250	
43	„ J. Ballantyne	Berar	250	Draws a personal allowance of Rs. 50. Total Rs. 300.
44	„ G. A. Richardson... ...	Bengal	250	
45	„ W. King	Mysore	250	
46	„ O. Greig	N.-W. Provinces ...	250	

II.—BRITISH BURMA LIST.

No.	Names.	Substantive pay.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
	I.—Deputy Conservators (7).		
1	Mr. B. Ribbentrop	700	Appointed temporarily as additional Conservator on Rs. 1,000.
2	„ M. J. Slym	700	
3	„ *G. W. Strettell*	700	*Absent on leave. Expected to return 9th August 1878.*
4	„ J. Adamson	500	
5	„ A. E. Wild	500	
6	„ *M. H. Ferrars*, B.A.	500	*Officiating as Inspector of Schools in British Burma.*
7	„ R. H. C. Whittall	500	
	II.—Assistant Conservators (8).		
1	„ *Mr. H. C. Hill*	450	*Officiating as Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, on Rs. 500,* vice *Mr. Strettell.*
2	Mr. E. P. Popert	450	
3	„ C. F. Nepean	450	
4	Lieut. C. F. Bingham, B.S.C.	450	Officiating Assistant Conservator, 1st grade.
5	Mr. R. N. Anstruther	250	
6	„ J. W. Oliver	250	
7	„ P. J. Carter	250	
8	„ J. Nisbett	250	
	„ *C. W. Palmer*	200	*Draws a personal allowance of Rs. 50 until promotion. Total Rs. 250.* *Has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Conservator.*

The 12th January 1877.

No. 33.—With the consent of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and with reference to paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. $\frac{20}{857-873}$, dated the 3rd August 1875, Mr. E. A. Down, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, is attached to the Forest Survey Branch for a period of twelve months.

SURVEYS.

The 11th January 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. A. G. Hudson is appointed a Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, with effect from the 23rd November 1876.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 15.—Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Marine Survey Department, was allowed leave on medical certificate, under Section 14 of the Civil Leave Code, for six months and five days, with effect from the 16th May 1876.

EMIGRATION.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 7.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following paragraph for paragraph 3 of the Notification of this Department No. 319, dated the 28th of November last, directing the substitution of a rule for Rule 82 of the Rules relating to emigration from the Ports of Madras and Bombay to British and Foreign Colonies, and for Rule 75 of the Rules in force at the Port of Calcutta:—

"Watches shall be kept day and night by two of the coolies in turn, who shall be held responsible for reporting any breach of these rules. They must report to the officer of the watch once every hour that all is safe below. The officer of the watch shall appoint a trustworthy man of his watch to visit the between-decks every hour, or oftener if he has reason to believe that any one is smoking below. Each officer on being relieved of his watch shall also, before retiring to his cabin, visit the between-decks for the same purpose."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Fort William, the 9th January 1877.

No. 2M.—PROMOTION.—The following promotion is made in the Cavalry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from 6th October 1876:—

Woordie-Major Nutteh Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Milka Singh, deceased.

POLITICAL.

Camp Patiala, the 6th January 1877.

No. 27F.—The following ceremonies were observed on the occasion of the installation by His Excellency the Viceroy of His Highness Rajendar Singh as Maharaja of Patiala:—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and suite reached the Rajpúra Railway Station at 8 A.M. on the 6th January 1877, accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Staff.

At the Railway Station His Excellency was met by the three Members of the Council of Regency and another high official of the State.

At 10 A.M. the Viceroy and Governor-General and suite, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Staff, proceeded in carriages to Patiala.

At the Fort of Bahadurgarh, five miles from the town of Patiala, His Excellency was met by His Highness the Maharaja in a State carriage, and shortly afterwards by their Highnesses the Rajas of Jhind, Nabha and Faridkot, who are connected by descent with the House of Patiala.

The Viceroy was pleased to enter the carriage of the Maharaja; the Foreign Secretary entered the carriage of the Raja of Jhind; the Secretary to the Punjab Government the carriage of the Raja of Nabha, and His Excellency's Private Secretary that of the Raja of Faridkot. The cortège then proceeded to the encampment prepared for His Excellency near the Motí Bagh.

On the plain near the Motí Bagh the Patiala troops were drawn up and received His Excellency with a salute of 31 guns. Similar salutes were fired from the Fort of Bahadurgarh as His Excellency passed and on his entrance into the town of Patiala.

Shortly after arrival at the encampment, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by their Highnesses the Rajas of Jhind, Nabha and Faridkot, paid a formal visit to His Excellency with the usual ceremonies.

At 1-30 P. M. three Members of the Council of Regency with another high official of the State presented themselves at the Viceregal Camp, and escorted His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and their respective suites to the Durbar room in the Palace. The Maharaja met the Viceroy half-way, and entering the carriage of His Excellency, proceeded to the place of installation.

His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Highness the Maharaja, and the Rajas of Jhind, Nabha and Faridkot having taken their seats in Durbar, His Highness presented a Nuzzur to His Excellency the Viceroy, which was touched and remitted.

Their Highnesses the Rajas of Jhind, Nabha and Faridkot were then presented to His Excellency by the Foreign Secretary; the high officials of the Patiala State and others by the Secretary to the Punjab Government.

At the conclusion of the presentations, His Excellency the Viceroy arose and with his own hands invested the Maharaja with the insignia of Chiefship, namely, a necklace of pearls and precious stones, and a white crest rising from a star of diamonds, as *sarpech*.

Thereupon a salute of 17 guns was fired, and the Chiefs of Jhind, Nabha and Faridkot presented gifts to His Highness the Maharaja.

An address was then read by the President of the Patiala Council thanking His Excellency for taking part in the installation, and acknowledging the honor thus conferred on the Patiala State.

His Excellency the Viceroy then addressed the assembly as follows:

"MAHARAJA:—I am glad to have been able to visit the principality and city of Patiala on an occasion so important and so auspicious as the present. And I am especially glad to have had such an occasion to testify publicly, not only to yourself but also to all your people, the warm and affectionate interest taken by the Empress of India in the loyal House of Your Highness by thus personally installing you as Chief of a State which, from the commencement of this century, has been in close association with the British Government. In the year 1808, and in the time of Your Highness' ancestor, Maharaja Sahib Singh, the State of Patiala was taken under the special protection of the British Government.

"That the confidence then reposed by the Phulkian Chiefs in the honesty, the wisdom, and the strength of that Government was not misplaced, satisfactory evidence exists in the fact that at this moment the wealth, the dignity, and the power of Patiala are greater than they were at the time of the engagement which guaranteed to this State the protection of the Government in which its Chiefs have so loyally trusted. On their part, meanwhile, all the Maharajas of Puttiala, and especially Your Highness's father and grandfather, have faithfully, and with unswerving and unbroken active loyalty, fulfilled their obligations to the Suzerain Power. In the year 1857, His Highness Maharaja Narender Singh placed all his resources and his great personal influence absolutely at the disposal of the Government.

"His Highness then sent to Delhi a contingent, whose valuable services we still gratefully remember, and the assistance then rendered by the Maharaja has already been acknowledged and rewarded by Her Majesty's Government.

"Your Highness's father, Mohendar Singh, whose untimely death we all lament, followed faithfully and wisely in the footsteps of his eminent predecessor, and the rule of His Highness was distinguished, not only by its close and unswerving attachment to the British Government, but also by many important reforms, by great progress made in the popular education of his people, and by the enlightened development of trade within his territories.

"The unmistakeable signs and evidences of past good government I have witnessed every where around me since my arrival here, in the contented faces of the people, in the good appearance of the troops, and in the crowded and thriving streets of this interesting city.

"Your Highness, therefore, is not only born to be the head of an illustrious house, but you will also be early trained in the loyal and honorable traditions of that house; and I am confident that when Your Highness reaches—as with the blessings of Providence I trust you will reach—those years which are called the years of discretion—when you are placed in personal charge of your hereditary possessions—I am confident that you will prove yourself no less deserving of the warm and affectionate interest of Her Royal and Imperial Majesty the Empress of India than all those great Chiefs who have preceded you on the throne of Puttiala.

"Rajahs of Jhind and Nabha:—It gives me cordial pleasure to meet Your Highnesses again, and more especially to meet you here in Patiala. Connected as you are by common descent with the ancient house of its young Prince, I trust that in my presence here you will recognise a proof of the friendly interest of Her Royal and Imperial Majesty in the welfare of the head of your family, and also a confirmation of those gracious assurances which on the first day of this year it was my privilege to convey from Her Majesty to the assembled Chiefs of India as the guiding and animating principles of the British Government in this country.

"Members of the Council of Regency:—To you has been entrusted the onerous but honourable task of administrating this State during the minority of its young Prince. I trust that you will do this wisely, impartially, and for the good of all its people.

"Large powers have been confided to you for that purpose, and, in return, I look to you for loyal, honest, and devoted labour in the service of His Highness.

"As long as your administration is approved by the contentment of the people, by the prosperity of the State, and by the judicious training and elevation of His Highness for those important duties he will hereafter have to perform, so long you can confidently reckon upon the cordial support of my Government, which, on the recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and in concurrence with their Highnesses the Rajas of Jhind and Nabha, my Government has appointed you to the high office you now hold."

The address having been translated by the Foreign Secretary, an ornamental sword and a portrait were presented to the Maharaja as a personal gift from His Excellency.

Attar and pân were then distributed according to prescribed custom, and the Durbar was dissolved.

Shortly afterwards His Excellency and Suite left Patiala under a salute of 31 guns and the usual ceremonies.

Camp Delhi, the 6th January 1877.

No. 54 *D. C. P.*—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Major Captain Bissonath Upadhya as the Representative of His Highness the Maharajah of Nipal at Calcutta.

Fort William, the 10th January 1877.

No. 13 *P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Paul Koop as Consul for Austria and Hungary at Akyab.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 9th January 1877.

No. 13G.—PROMOTIONS.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major H. E. Mottet, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, the following temporary promotions are made in the Mysore Commission, until further orders:—

Captain E. P. Maltby, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr. J. Lacey, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

No. 14G.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major C. T. O. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 17th October 1876:—

Major C. T. O. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Captain F. W. Grant, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

No. 15G.—Mr. J. Lacey, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, officiated as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Mysore Commission, with effect from 24th May to 23rd September 1876, *vice* T. R. Thambu Chetty.

No. 16G.—PROMOTION.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Captain R. S. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, the following temporary promotion is made in the Berar Commission:—

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class, with effect from 29th August 1876, until further orders.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 10th January 1877.

No. 74.—Mr. C. R. Kiernander received charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah, from Mr. C. E. Chapman, B.C.S., before noon, on the 27th November 1876.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, B.C.S., received charge, from Mr. J. L. Lushington, M. C. S., of the Office of Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay, after noon, on the 21st December 1876, and of the Office of Accountant General, Bombay, after noon, on the 23rd December 1876.

No. 83.—The under-mentioned Officers are appointed to officiate in the offices noted opposite to their names:—

Mr. W. T. Piercy, Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal,—from the 17th December 1876.

Moung Hla Oung, Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras,—from the 19th December 1876.

Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces,—from the 24th December 1876.

The 11th January 1877.

No. 125.—Babu Rajánináth Ráy, M.A., is appointed to be Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, with effect from the 24th December 1876. Babu Rájaninath Ráy will, however, continue to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. H. S. Groves, B.A., is appointed to be Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, with effect from the 24th December 1876. Mr. Groves will, however, continue to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras, until further orders.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 150.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, until further orders.

No. 156.—Furlough for eight months, without medical certificate, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave for eighteen days, under Section 24 *(a)* of the same Code, is granted to Mr. H. G. Cowie, B.A., Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

Mr. T. H. Biggs is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr. Cowie, or until further orders.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 135.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 6*(d)* in Chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code:—

6 *(d)*. If an Officer is authorised under clause *(a)* to make over charge of an office elsewhere than at its head quarters, any joining time to which he may be entitled shall be reckoned from the place at which he actually makes over charge.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 160.—*Statement of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.*

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st December 1876 ...	Calcutta	5,06,17,125	1,75,89,177	53,77,560	2,65,09,778	4,94,76,515
Ditto	Madras	1,10,46,000	36,84,910		60,00,000	96,84,910
Ditto	Bombay	3,75,15,280	1,42,24,697	1,00,63,053	1,56,00,000	3,98,87,750
Ditto	Allahabad	76,02,730	58,34,285	...	31,00,000	89,34,285
Ditto	Lahore	56,07,195	23,28,575	...	33,00,000	56,28,575
Ditto	Cuttack	17,32,238	9,79,855	...	7,00,000	16,79,855
Ditto	Cocanada	7,86,820	1,94,625	...	5,00,000	6,94,625
Ditto	Nagpore	13,41,225	5,08,035	...	8,00,000	13,08,035
Ditto	Kurrachee	20,23,425	5,38,615	...	12,00,000	17,38,615
Ditto	Akola	5,47,520	3,86,490	...	3,00,000	6,86,490
	TOTAL ...	11,97,19,655	4,62,69,264	1,54,40,613	5,80,09,778	11,97,19,655

PENSIONS, &c.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 146.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "the Bengal Presidency" be substituted for the word "Bengal" in Section 13 of the Civil Pension Code, and Rule 5 under Section 1 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—OPIUM.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 157.—*Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1876-77.*

	Latest Month.			Ten Sales of Bengal Opium and Nine Months' Duty on Malwa Opium.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	458,800	506,123	47,323	4,500,828	5,025,238	524,410
Bombay	254,114	309,360	55,246	1,938,641	2,242,981	304,340
TOTAL ...	712,914	815,483	102,569	6,439,469	7,268,219	828,750

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th January 1877.

No. 13.—APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Captain E. F. Chapman, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be an Assistant Quartermaster General to complete the establishment, *vice* Captain L. A. Gregson, resigned, with effect from the 31st December 1876.

Captain R. McG. Stewart, Royal Artillery, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General to complete the establishment, *vice* Captain Chapman.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 14.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles Hogge, 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), 30th December 1875.

No. 15.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has approved of the exchange between Lieutenant B. H. Pollard, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, Madras Staff Corps, sanctioned in G. G. O. No. 998 of 1876.

No. 16.—The services of Lieutenant E. C. Dowse, 45th Foot, appointed to the Punjab Frontier Force as a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, by G. G. O. No. 832 of 1876, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 17.—With reference to the Notification by the Public Works Department, No. 2, dated the 5th January 1877, the services of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. J. Davies, of Infantry, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 18.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Harington Hawes, Bengal Staff Corps, 7th January 1877.

No. 19.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Charles Tatham Hitching, 7th January 1877.

Major Halford Fellowes, 11th January 1877.

No. 20.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Reymond Hervey de Montmorency, 4th January 1877.

Captain Arthur Battye, 6th January 1877.

Captain Thomas Dayrell, 6th January 1877.

No. 21.—*15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry*—

Ressaldar Sirbillund Khan, to be Ressaldar Major, *vice* Nawab Kaleh Khan, "Khan Bahadoor," deceased; Ressaidar Surroop Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Sirbillund Khan, promoted; Jemadar Huk Newaz Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Surroop Singh, promoted; Kote Duffadar Shah Newaz Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Huk Newaz Khan, promoted,—Dated the 16th October 1876.

No. 22.—FURLOUGH AND LEAVE—

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon-Major Adam Taylor, Medical Department,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Robert Horace Hudleston, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Officiating 1st Class, Hyderabad,—private affairs for one year and four months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Horace Moule Evans, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 23.—The following extract from lists Nos. 20 and 21, dated the 1st and 15th December 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Surgeon-Major R. H. Perkins.
Major F. J. N. Mackenzie, S. C.
Colonel C. L. Brown, S. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wemyss, S. C.
Captain J. A. Temple, S. C.
Lieutenant T. L. Lewis, S. C.
Surgeon R. Moodie.
Assistant Apothecary E. L'Estrange.
Captain C. McNeile, S. C.
Colonel J. F. L. Fisher, S. C.
Captain C. W. Campbell, Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Æ. Perkins, R. E.
Sub-Conductor T. Radford, Commissariat Department.
Colonel G. S. Macbean, S. C.
Captain J. Hill, R. E.
Captain C. McD. Skene, S. C.
Major J. W. H. Johnstone, S. C.
Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, S. C.
Captain C. R. Pennington, S. C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Colonel C. Dumbleton, Cavalry, 6 months, M. C.
Surgeon F. M. Mackenzie, 6 months, M. C.
Captain E. P. Ommanney, S. C., 6 months, M. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Graham,* S. C., 1 month, P. A.
Major W. W. Boddam, S. C., 1 month, P. A.
Surgeon H. D. S. Compigne, 12 months, P. A.

Retirement.

Major G. B. C. Simpson, S. C., 2nd December 1876.

*The permission to return already granted to this Officer to hold good.

No. 24.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 510 of 1876, it is notified that furlough granted to Military Officers in Civil employ under the notification by the Financial Department, No. 2294, dated the 20th April 1876, for a period not exceeding three months, is not to be considered as furlough requiring *an interval* of three years' service between two furloughs.

Rules VIII, XIV and XXIV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Such furlough will, however, be excluded from the three years' *service* required between two furloughs.

No. 25.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 579 of 1876, applications for furlough from Medical Officers will be forwarded as heretofore for submission to the Government of India through the Office of the Adjutant General in India.

No. 26.—REPORT OF ARRIVALS—

Major-General R. Maclagan, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 4th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) L. B. Jones, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 14th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) L. C. Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade,—Bombay, 4th January 1877.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. K. Comber, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Grade, Deputy Commissioner, Goálpára, Assam,—Fort William, 26th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cabell, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 1st January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hichens, Royal Engineers,—Bombay, 21st December 1876.

Major P. W. Powlett, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 2nd Class, Rajpootana Agency, Kotah State, as an Additional Political Agent, 1st Class,—Bombay, 14th December 1876.

Major P. C. Rynd, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 4th January 1877.

Surgeon-Major W. Moir, M. B., Medical Department,—Bombay, 21st December 1876.

Surgeon-Major W. B. Beatson, M. D., Medical Department,—Bombay, 1st January 1877.

Surgeon-Major A. K. Reed, Medical Department,—Fort William, 16th November 1876.

Captain M. G. Gerard, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse,—Bombay, 14th December 1876.

Captain H. J. Barton, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, —Bombay, 21st November 1876.

Captain A. W. Roberts, General List, Cavalry, Political Assistant, 1st Class, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Morar,—Bombay, 21st December 1876.

Surgeon R. Reid, Medical Department,—Bombay, 21st December 1876.

Surgeon H. A. C. Gray, Medical Department,—Bombay, 15th November 1876.

Mr. R. D. Nuthall, Superintendent, Kheddah Establishment at Dacca, 7th November 1876.

1st Class Assistant Apothecary J. Kelly, Subordinate Medical Department,—Bombay, 14th December 1876.

No. 27.—PENSIONS—

Henry Moore, late 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial Revenue) in India, *viz.*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer and Assistant Apothecary, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 23rd December 1876 to 12th January 1877.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
39th Foot ..	Surgeon-Major J. H. Ross, M. B.	19th November 1876 ..	Bombay	Will left ...	Captain J. G. Hamilton, Pay Master, 39th Foot, administering.
Sub. Medical Department ...	Assistant Apothecary M. Quigley	20th December 1876 ...	Rawal Pindi ..	Intestate.	

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 6th January 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. B. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred temporarily to the Simla Imperial Circle.

The 10th January 1877.

No. 7.—Major D. Ward, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, will hold charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, 8th Circle, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Limond, R.E., on privilege leave.

No. 8.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 17, dated 14th January 1876, for *Sabdha* Rama Sahni, read *Labdha* Rama Sahni.

No. 9.—Mr. E. Lewis, Accountant, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 17th October 1876.

Pundit Wazeer Chand Trikha is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, with effect from the 23rd October 1876, and is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 11th January 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. M. Kelley, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 11.—Messrs. E. Gibson and J. H. Toogood, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are temporarily transferred from Bengal, Irrigation Branch, to Bombay, for employment on famine relief work.

No. 12.—Mr. (late Sergeant) W. Batchellor, Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a civilian in the same grade, with effect from 15th September 1876.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877. Register No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 3rd November 1876.

From the 18th November next till further notice, all the Parts of the *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT.

NOTICE.—The post of a Sworn Examiner of Translations of Urdu and Persian Documents is vacant in the Privy Council Appeal Department of the High Court.

Candidates are requested to apply to the Registrar.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE SIDE, *The 1st December 1876.* } W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1877.

Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth, Clerk of the Crown, High Court, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of this day, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1877.

Offices closed during the month of December 1876.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
*Cherat ...	Punjab ...	21st.	Railway Office, open for receipt of messages.
Mozufferpore ...	Tirhoot ...	15th	

* Season Office.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1380.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the fifth month of the year 1876-77, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875-76.

N. B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimate, 1876-77.	April to Aug. 1875.	April to Aug. 1876.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,381,000	7,746,940	7,520,039	...	226,901
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	306,178	287,972	...	18,206
III.—Forest ...	600,000	184,418	178,517	...	5,901
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,525,000	1,018,216	1,050,549	32,333	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	187	223	36	...
VI.—Customs ...	2,620,000	1,128,616	921,983	...	206,633
VII.—Salt ...	6,300,000	2,484,952	2,478,869	...	6,083
VIII.—Opium ...	8,200,000	3,372,559	3,674,153	301,594	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,837,000	1,277,633	1,306,767	29,134	...
X.—Mint ...	124,000	44,558	123,620	79,062	...
XI.—Post Office ...	778,000	322,024	329,770	7,746	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	281,500	60,985	66,703	5,718	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	316,000	135,689	147,778	12,089	...
XIV.—Marine ...	198,000	63,201	70,157	6,956	...
XV.—Interest ...	488,000	270,066	274,707	4,641	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	504,400	63,917	62,518	...	1,399
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	347,000	124,074	154,693	30,619	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	238,400	48,419	91,885	43,466	...
Total ...	48,438,300	18,652,632	18,740,903	88,271	...
Army ...	840,800	331,158	297,685	...	33,473
Public Works, Ordinary ...	65,000	17,709	20,546	2,837	...
Canals ...	527,000	211,791	210,205	...	1,586
State Railways ...	415,000	99,520	138,796	39,276	...
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways ...	7,888,000	2,773,526	3,107,905	334,379	...
Total ...	58,174,100	22,086,336	22,516,040	429,704	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	193,900	150,005	97,389	...	52,616
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,368,000	22,236,341	22,613,429	377,088	...

Expenditure.	Estimate, 1876-77.	April to Aug. 1875.	April to Aug. 1876.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,106,400	1,172,633	1,302,381	129,748	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	390,000	111,992	119,724	7,732	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	128,234	118,156	...	10,078
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,467,800	996,024	989,212	...	6,812
5.—Forest ...	414,500	144,755	159,873	15,118	...
6.—Excise on Spirits ...	87,000	34,061	39,976	5,915	...
8.—Customs ...	189,000	76,413	79,198	2,785	...
9.—Salt ...	525,600	225,320	191,786	...	33,534
10.—Opium ...	2,199,000	1,474,954	2,088,151	613,197	...
11.—Stamps ...	71,700	31,330	32,029	699	...
12.—Mint ...	79,000	34,779	37,250	2,471	...
13.—Post Office ...	760,400	331,402	314,629	...	16,773
14.—Telegraph* ...	381,300	121,363	128,197	6,834	...
15.—Administration ...	1,251,500	497,096	530,128	33,032	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	249,400	92,607	86,755	...	5,852
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,364,200	932,205	987,836	55,631	...
18.—Marine ...	403,400	137,472	149,526	12,054	...
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	161,100	63,667	64,875	1,208	...
20.—Medical ...	184,000	75,486	73,957	...	1,529
21.—Political ...	293,400	132,481	124,428	...	8,053
22.—Allowances ...	1,675,200	542,395	511,211	...	31,184
24.—Superannuation ...	586,000	308,168	258,797	...	49,371
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	2,332,000	646,018	1,001,259	355,241	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	45,000	15,519	34,763	19,244	...
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,059,400	2,117,754	2,108,997	...	8,757
Total ...	25,576,300	10,444,128	11,533,094	1,088,966	...
Army ...	11,820,700	4,728,593	4,640,273	...	88,320
Public Works, Ordinary ...	2,441,500	930,387	1,002,015	71,628	...
Ditto Extraordinary including Railways ...	3,015,900	1,233,568	1,221,472	...	12,096
Land and Supervision ...	93,000	28,483	11,589	...	16,894
Interest in India ...	30,000	17,833	22,727	4,894	...
State Railways ...	292,000	79,603	124,489	44,886	...
Working Expenses, Guaranteed Railways including Surplus Profits ...	4,418,000	1,276,138	1,193,689	...	82,449
Total ...	47,687,400	18,738,733	19,749,348	1,010,615	...
England, including Army and Public Works, &c. ...	14,295,600	5,784,893	6,076,109	291,216	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,983,000	24,523,626	25,825,457	1,301,831	...

* Telegraph Accounts received up to July 1876.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 11th January 1877.

R. TAYLOR,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday the 19th, and Saturday the 20th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival "Sree Punchomy," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

11th January 1877 ... Rs. 86,802-6-2.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
12th Jan. 1877.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1877.

ERRATUM.—In this office Notification dated 9th December 1876, granting Captain Cowan, Assistant Superintendent, subsidiary leave for 22 days from the 8th November 1876, read "23 days from the 7th November 1876."

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1877.

Mr. E. W. Lasseron, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, has passed an examination in Canarese in the Lower Standard, as prescribed in G. G. O. No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 9th January 1877.

No. 1.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. O. Hughes, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, in Notification No. 31, dated the 29th August last, is commuted to leave under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

J. B. N. HENNESSEY,
Offg. Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th December 1876.

No. 4.—Sergeant C. Butler, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 8th to the 7th Circle, Military Works.

L. RUSSELL, *Colonel,*
Offg. Chief Engineer, Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawal Pindi, the 29th December 1876.

No. 20.—Captain J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Rawal Pindi Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 24th December 1876, or such subsequent date as this Officer avails himself of it.

No. 21.—Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lahore Division, Military Works, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks, from the 15th December 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the January 1877.

No. .—Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore (temporary rank), availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 520 of 15th December 1876, on the forenoon of the 5th January 1877.

No. .—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, assumed charge of the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 5th January 1877.

No. .—Captain H. W. Clarke, R.E., appointed by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 515 of 14th December 1876, to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Sind, assumed charge of the Deputy Consulting Engineer's Office, Sind, on the forenoon of the 26th December 1876.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd January 1877.

No. 1.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 463 of the 17th November 1876, appointing Captain T. B. B. Savi, R.E., to be Manager of the Punjab Northern Railway (Open Line), that Officer joined the Establishment of the Director of State

Railways on the morning of the 1st December 1876, and relieved Mr. Alexander Grant, Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern Railway, of the duties connected with the management of the open line on the forenoon of the 11th December 1876.

The 4th January 1877.

No. 2.—The services of the under-mentioned temporary Upper Subordinates of the Tirhoot Railway being no longer required have been dispensed with, with effect from the 1st December 1876:—

Mr. W. Rose, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Baboo Bhootnauth Mookerjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade.

The 8th January 1877.

No. 3.—Referring to Director's Notification, No. 195 of the 27th November last, Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, took over charge of the Shujabad Division from Captain J. B. Sparks on the forenoon of the 14th November 1876.

No. 4.—Mr. S. deV. H. Alexander, temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar State Railway, on special duty at Calcutta, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 25th December 1876, of the thirty days' subsidiary leave granted in Director's Notification No. 206 of the 18th December 1876.

No. 5.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 500 of the 6th December 1876, Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn is appointed to the medical charge of the Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, with effect from the 27th April 1876.

No. 6.—Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn is transferred from the medical charge of the Rajputana and Sindia State Railways to that of the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 7.—Dr. R. Willmot, on the Establishment of the Director of State Railways, reported his return, on the 6th December 1876, from the leave granted to him in Director's Notification No. 29 of the 17th February 1876, and is posted to the medical charge of the Rajputana and Sindia State Railways.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 8th January 1877.

No. 1.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 30, dated 22nd November 1876, Mr. W. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Engineer-in-Chief's Office to 1st Division.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 8th January 1877.

No. 1.—Mr. F. M. Avern, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received charge of the Bakrala Division from Mr. H. F. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 1st December 1876.

No. 2.—Mr. E. C. S. Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Division, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 169, dated 2nd December 1876, on the forenoon of the 15th December 1876.

No. 3.—Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Chenab Division, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 85, dated 22nd July 1876, on the afternoon of the 20th September 1876.

No. 4.—Baboo Hurish Chunder Paul, Overseer, 1st Grade, Chenab Division, is allowed sick leave on medical certificate for one hundred and twenty-seven days, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th July 1876. This cancels Notification No. 97, dated 12th August 1876.

No. 5.—Baboo Hurish Chunder Paul, Overseer, 1st Grade, Chenab Division, returned to duty from the sick leave granted to him by Notification No. 4 of this date, on the forenoon of the 29th November 1876.

No. 6.—Baboo Ishan Chunder Chatterjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Chenab Division, returned to duty from the sick leave granted to him by Notification No. 126, dated 14th August 1876, on the forenoon of the 7th August 1876.

No. 7.—Mirza Tahir Hussein, Overseer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, is allowed an extension of twelve days to the privilege leave granted by Notification No. 112, dated 30th September 1876.

No. 8.—Mirza Tahir Hussain, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned to duty from the privilege leave on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1876.

No. 9.—Lala Jumna Dass, Accountant, 4th Grade, left the Jhelum Division on the forenoon of 30th November 1876, and joined the Ravi Division on the afternoon of the same date.

No. 10.—Mr. S. Williams, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts to the Jhelum Division, which Division he joined on the afternoon of 27th November 1876.

No. 11.—Mr. J. A. S. Ellis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, returned to duty from three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 119, dated 30th September 1876, on the forenoon of 18th December 1876, and is transferred to the Jhelum Division from the same date.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date	Silver tendered, estimated value	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jany. 1 ...	Holidays				
" 2 ...					
" 3 ...	..		10,71,409	40,72,227	53,10,712
" 4 ...	..	...	10,71,409	40,78,173	52,10,712
" 5 ...	...	.	10,71,409	40,84,880	51,10,712
" 6 ...	...	..	10,71,409	40,84,960	51,10,712

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 8th Jan. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT.
Offg. Mint Master.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st December 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Simla Imperial Circle.	Nov. 1876	Dec. 18, 1876
2	Central Provinces Assam	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
4	Rajputana ...	Ditto ..	Do. 30 „
5	Port Blair ..	Oct. 1876	Do. 7 „
6	Coorg ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13 „
7	Bengal Oudh Central India ... Indian Telegraph Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „
12	Military Works .	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
13	North-Western Provinces. Punjab ... Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
16	Madras ... Bombay ... Hyderabad ... Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
20	Grand Trunk Road	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „
21	British Burmah ...	Sept. 1876	Do. 8 „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana ...	Nov. 1876	Dec. 30, 1876
2	Mysore	Oct. 1876	Do. 19 „
3	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „
4	Bombay ... North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
6	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
7	Punjab ... British Burmah .	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bengal ...	Oct. 1876	Dec. 22, 1876
2	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
3	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 „
4	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
5	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Sittang.	Nov. 1876	Dec. 22, 1876
2	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
3	Nagpur and Chattisgurh Tirhoot Surveys	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
5	Wardah Valley ..	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
6	Western Rajputana	Oct. 1876	Do. 7 „
7	Tirhoot ..	Ditto ...	Do. 15 „
8	Nulhati ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18 „
9	Northern Bengal Sindhia ... Assam Extension	Ditto ...	Do. 19 „
12	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 20 „
13	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 22 „
14	Nizam's ..	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
15	Holkar Indus Valley Neemuch Store-keeper, Calcutta. Dhond and Munmar.	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
20	Hyderabad Imperial State Railway.	Ditto ...	Do. 28 „
21	Punjab Northern...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1876	Dec. 15, 1876
2	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
3	Khaingaum ...	Oct. 1876	Do. 4 „
4	Oomrautee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 5 „
5	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15 „
6	Nulhati ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18 „
7	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21 „
8	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 „
9	Holkar Neemuch	Ditto ...	Do. 26 „
11	Punjab Northern ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 „

Dated 6th January 1876.

G. J. MELLISS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
351	L 70—91461	1,000	The District Superintendent of Police, Fureedpore.
352	L 67—90136	50	Mr. F. W. Gough.
353	L 82—96733	100	Mr. T. McCullugh.
	„ —82277	100	
	L 83—02491	100	
354	L 83—28019	100	Mr. R. S. Ramun Chetty.
	„ —26951	100	
	„ —18514	100	
	„ —26950	100	
355	L 85—09961	1,000	Moona Roona Moona Lutchmon Setty.
356	L 81—40856	50	Messrs. Mally Mull Sunkur Das.
	„ —40857	50	
357	L 81—42655	50	The Post Master General of Bengal.
	„ —42656	50	
	L 89—46826	20	
	L 87—86848	10	
	„ —75563	10	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
282	L 22—76726 „ —76729	5	Babu Kangalee Churn Mitter.
	L 21—57997 „ —57998	5	
283	L 20—10376 „ —10379	5	Fool Chand Johoree.
284	L 74—51579 L 73—68467	10	Babu Obhoy Churn Mitter.
285	A 95—87936 „ —87937	10	Babu Baney Madhub Bhuttacharjee.
281	L 43—27058 „ 27060	10	Messrs. Bathgate & Co.
414	L 82—45517	100	Messrs. Kolyan Mull Gobind Ram.
	„ —36147	100	
416	L 70—94303	1,000	The Post Master General of Bengal.
	„ —98211	1,000	
	„ —98958	1,000	
	L 85—06442	1,000	
417	A 48—75480	10	Messrs. Bathgate & Co.
	A 62—26417	10	
418	L 82—26310	100	The Treasury Officer, Jaunpore.
412	L 71—36728	10	Jaikaram Lal.
	L 24—07890	5	
413	L 48—55619	20	Babu Baney Madhub Bose.
408	L 82—59670	100	Messrs. Macneill & Co.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 12th January 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1877.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Bosheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 15th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 16th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Africa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 17th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 19th January 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis and Reunion can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 18th January 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 12th January 1877.

Ackrill, Chas.
Addy, Mrs. D. A.
Allen, G.
Arbruthnot, J. W.
Auty, T. C.
Birch, Mrs. A. G. C.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Boot, James.
Borooah, J.
Brennan, Edward.
Carr, Dr.
Castle, Chas.
Clay, John.
Crach, Mrs.
Crisp, Miss A.
Daunts, C.
Davies, H.
Demetrius, Mrs. G.
Eastwick, E.
Eastwood, J.
Evans, R.
Fricher, C.
Gibson, James.
Gilmore, R.
Gilmour & Co., Messrs.
Hardinge, Harry Scott.
Harrison, A. S.
Herd, Mrs. J.
Hubbard, J. P.
Lyon, D. M.
Lynch, A. B.
Money, W.
Moore, John.
More, J.
Murray, Miss J.
Noel, Dr. A.
Newham, H.
Ord, W.
Owens, J.
Paliologus, Miss.
Palmer, Walter E.
Partridge, J. W.
Pennystone, Miss Alice.
Pennystone, R. W.
Perroux, F.
Pinson, T. H.
Pogson, R.
Pott, Genl. S.
Ridge, G. R.
Samuells, H. E.
Smith, Geo.
Smith, James.
Stephen, C.
Stroud, C. H.
Sturley, H.
Taylor, F.
Whyttenburry, E. A. G.
Wilson, Mrs. Alice C.
Wilson, W. J.
Williams, F.
Winscom, Miss K.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Allatt, J.
Anderson, R. T.
Andrew, Walter G. G.
Armstrong, H. B.
Austin, R. H.
Barlow, H. E.
Beck, R. A.
Berardi, Monsieur Gastow.
Berlowitz, H. W.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Browne, Mrs. J.
Bruse, Mr.
Buckley, C. W.
C. A. P.
Carr, C. L.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Condey, Mr.
Crentzberg, Monsieur Chas.
Delefaqe, Monsieur Leopold.
Douglas, Christie G.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Esse.
Findlay, Alfred.
Forker, H.
Galloway, John.
Gilling, Capt.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Griffith, Andrew.
Guimet, Monsieur Emile.
Gunther, John.
Haymes, Mrs.
Holmes, D. M.
Huguenot, M.
Jones, B. F.
Kelley, Edward.
Kelly, W. P.
Lewis, Chas.
Liddiard, Mr.
Lovering, Geo. L.
Mazzalino, Mrs. J.
McParlan, Jas.
Mitchell, J. W.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."—continued.

Munro, Major C. A.
Murphy, Mrs. M. A.
Nemo.
Nicholson, John S.
O'Brien, Denis.
O'Brien, T. H.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Reed, J. V. C.
Regamey, Monsieur F.
Richardson, Geo.
Scolfi, A. L.
Scott, Walter.
Sheldrake, Miss H.
Shutz, J.
Sinclair, A.
Slaweeki, Monsieur T.
Stephens, Dr.
Stroesko, Michel.
Travis, Miss Ida.
Trotter, Capt.
Wallace, John Scott.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Webb, A.
Williams, T.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Young, A.

Papers.

Armstrong, H. B.
Bellany, J.
Cayton, Geo.
Galloway, John.
Gilling, Capt.
Holland, Capt.
Jacob, Edward.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, W. P.
Biddiard, Mr.
Munro, Major C. A.
Richardson, Geo.
Stewart, A.

Registered Letters.

O'Brien, C.
Sandys, E. F.

Parcels.

Pemberton, Mrs.
Wood, Miss E.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Royal 8vo., stitched.

Unrepealed Circular Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from 1st July 1862 to 30th June 1876:—
Civil—*Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 10 annas.*
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Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, War Services of Officers, and the Military Regulations, corrected up to 1st January 1877. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Just published.

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.
Vol. I.—British Troops. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 12 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*
Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

Just published.

The Indian Appendix to the British Mus-ketry Regulations, 1876. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ASSAM COMPANY.

An *ad-interim* Dividend of Rs. 20 per share, or 10 per cent., account 1876, is now payable.

SCHOENE, KILBURN & Co.,
Agents.

4, FAIRLIE PLACE,
The 11th January 1877.

NOTICE.

We have admitted Mr. William James Ker a partner in our firm as from the 1st instant.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd January 1877.
KER, DOD & Co.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," will be held at the Company's Office, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 8th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the following Resolution, which it is intended to confirm at a subsequent meeting, as a Special Resolution, will be proposed:—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended and, as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept and give Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, on behalf, and for the purposes, of the Company. And in particular the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a trust deed and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof, in cash or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

By Order of the Board,

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

104, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 6th December 1876.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th December 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII OF 1876.

THE OPIUM ACT, 1876.

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   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
   Amendment of Act No. VII of 1836, s. 1.
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4. Import of opium.
5. Export of opium.
6. Customs laws applied to opium.
7. Warehousing opium.
8. Power to make rules as to poppy-cultivation, opium, &c.
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21. Report of arrests and seizures.
22. Procedure in case of illegal poppy-cultivation.
23. Recovery of arrears of taxes and opium-revenue.

SCHEDULE.

An Act to amend the law relating to Opium.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to opium; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Amendment of Acts.

And in Acts No. XI of 1849, No. XXI of 1856, and No. X of 1871 the words "intoxicating drugs" (wherever they occur) shall not include opium.

Amendment of Act VII of 1836, s. 1.

The reference made to Bombay Regulations XXI of 1827 and XX of 1830 in Act No. VII of 1836 shall be read as if made to the corresponding sections of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Opium."

"Opium" includes also poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency towns a Magistrate of Police or a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when

specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class.

Import of opium.

4. No opium shall be imported, by land or by sea, into any part of British India unless—

(a) it is covered by a pass granted by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or a Local Government; or

(b) it has been imported by sea on payment of the duty prescribed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the duties of customs on goods imported by sea into British India; or

(c) such import is permitted under the power next hereinafter conferred.

The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(d) permit the import of opium, or of any kind of opium, by land, into any specified part of British India on payment of such duty, or on such other terms, as the Governor General in Council thinks fit; and

(e) cancel such permission.

Export of opium.

5. No opium shall be exported by land or by sea from any part of British India unless—

(a) it is covered by a pass granted by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government; or

(b) it has been imported by sea into any British Indian port, and the Local Government has permitted it to be exported on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable under any law for the time being in force, if it had been transhipped at such port; or

(c) such export is permitted under the power next hereinafter conferred:

The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(d) permit the export of opium, by land or by sea, from any specified part of British India on payment of such duty, or on such other terms, as the Governor General in Council thinks fit; and

(e) cancel such permission.

Customs laws applied to opium.

6. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the laws for the time being in force relating to goods imported or exported by sea shall, so far as may be, apply to opium so imported or exported by sea, and the laws for the time being in force relating to goods imported or exported by land shall, so far as may be, apply to opium imported or exported by land.

Warehousing opium.

7. The Governor General in Council may, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*,

(a) authorize any Local Government to establish warehouses for opium legally imported into, or intended to be exported from, the territories subject to such Local Government, and

(b) cancel any such order.

So long as such order remains in force, the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette,

(c) declare any place to be a warehouse for all or any opium legally imported, whether before or after the payment of any duty leviable thereon, into the territories subject to such Government, or into any specified part thereof, or intended to be exported thence, and

(d) cancel any such declaration.

An order under clause (b) shall cancel all previous declarations under clause (c) of this section relating to places in the territories to which such order referred.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the owner of all such opium shall be bound to deposit it in such warehouse.

Power to make rules as to poppy-cultivation, opium, &c.

8. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, or with any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, to prohibit or permit, within the whole or any specified part of the territories subject to such Government, all or any of the following matters:—

(a) the cultivation of the poppy;

(b) the manufacture of opium;

(c) the possession of opium;

(d) the transport of opium from one place to another within British India;

(e) the importation or exportation of opium into or out of British India;

(f) the sale of opium;

and to regulate, within the whole or any specified part of such territories, all or any of the matters aforesaid, and also

(g) the safe custody of opium warehoused under section seven; the levy of fees for such warehousing; the removal of such opium for sale or exportation; and the manner in which it shall be disposed of, if any duty leviable on it be not paid within twelve months from the date of warehousing the same;

(h) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Act;

(i) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act.

Such rules shall be submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and on receiving such sanction shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Prohibition of poppy-cultivation and possession, &c., of opium.

9. Unless in accordance with this Act, or with any other enactment relating to opium for the time being in force, or with rules framed under this Act, no one shall—

(a) cultivate the poppy;

(b) manufacture opium;

(c) possess opium;

(d) transport opium from one place to another within British India;

(e) import or export opium into or out of British India; or

(f) sell opium.

Penalty for illegal cultivation of poppy, &c.

10. Whoever, in contravention of this Act, or of rules made and published under section eight,

(a) cultivates the poppy, or

(b) manufactures opium, or

(c) possesses opium, or

(d) omits to warehouse opium when bound to do so under section seven, or

(e) transports opium from one place to another within British India, or

(f) imports or exports opium into or out of British India, or

(g) sells opium, or otherwise contravenes the said rules relating to sales,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment for

a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

and, where a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

Presumption as to opium.

11. In prosecutions under section ten, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under this Act.

Confiscation of opium.

12. In any case in which an offence under section ten has been committed—

(*a*) the poppy so cultivated;

(*b*) the opium in respect of which any offence under the same section has been committed;

(*c*) where, in the case of an offence under clause (*e*) or (*f*) of the same section, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, importing or exporting;

(*d*) where, in the case of an offence under clause (*g*) of the same section, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium, and

(*e*) the vessels, packages and coverings in which any opium confiscated under the same section is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it,

shall be liable to confiscation.

Order of confiscation by whom to be made.

13. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any opium is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

Whenever confiscation is authorised by this Act, the officer adjudging it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

When an offence against this Act has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when poppies or opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Collector of the District or Deputy Commissioner, or by any other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, who may order such confiscation: Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

Power to enter, arrest and seize, on information that opium is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.

14. Any officer of any of the departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that opium liable to confiscation under this Act is manufactured, kept or concealed in any building, vessel or enclosed place, may, between sunrise and sunset,

(*a*) enter into any such building, vessel or place;

(*b*) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry;

(*c*) seize such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof, and any other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section twelve or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium, and

(*d*) detain and search, and if he think proper arrest, any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium under this or any other law for the time being in force.

Power to seize opium in open places.

15. Any officer of any of the said departments may

(*a*) seize in any open place, or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under section twelve or any other law for the time being in force relating to opium,

Power to detain, search and arrest.

(*b*) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence against this or any other such law, and, if such person has opium in his possession, arrest him and any other persons in his company.

Searches how made.

16. All searches under section fourteen or section fifteen shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Officers to assist each other.

17. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section fourteen shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Vexatious entries, searches, seizures and arrests.

18. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, vessel or place

or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under this Act,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Such fine, or any part thereof, may be paid to the person aggrieved.

Issue of warrants.

19. The Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, either personally or in right of his office, or a Magistrate, may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to opium, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any house, boat or place in which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Disposal of person arrested or thing seized.

20. Every person arrested, and thing seized, under section fourteen or section fifteen, shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section nineteen shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

Report of arrests and seizures.

21. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Act, he shall within forty-eight hours next after such arrest or seizure make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his official superior.

Procedure in case of illegal poppy-cultivation.

22. In the case of alleged illegal cultivation of the poppy, the crop shall not be removed, but shall, pending the disposal of the case, be attached by an officer superior in rank to a peon or constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by the Local Government in this behalf; and such officer shall require the cultivator to give bail in a reasonable amount (to be fixed by such officer) for his appearance before the Magistrate by whom the case is to be disposed of, and such cultivator shall not be arrested unless within a reasonable time he fails to give such bail:

Provided that, wherever Act No. XIII of 1857 *(An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation of the Poppy and the manufacture of Opium in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal)* or any part thereof, is in force, nothing in this Act shall apply to such cultivation and manufacture.

Recovery of arrears of taxes and opium-revenue.

23. Any arrear of tax, fee or duty due under this Act or under any rule duly made under section eight,

and any arrear due from any farmer of opium-revenue,

may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

SCHEDULE.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XI of 1849.	Abkári Revenue of Calcutta	In section 5, the word "opium." In section 6, the word "opium" and the last thirty-one words. In section 15, from and including the words "except in the case", to the end of the section.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject	Extent of repeal.
		In section 33, from and including the words "except opium" down to and including the words "each seer;" and the words "or in the case of opium as aforesaid, a reward of one rupee eight annas for each seer."
Act III of 1852.	Spirituous liquors, Bombay ...	Section 10, so far as it relates to opium.
Act XXI of 1856.	Bengal Abkári Act ...	In section 28, the word "opium."
		Sections 34, 51, 52, 53 and 87.
		In section 35, the words "or opium."
		In section 49, the words "except opium."
		Section 59, so far as it relates to opium.
		In section 75, the words "except opium" and from and including the words "opium seized," down to the end.
		In section 76, from and including the words "except opium," down to and including the words "each seer;" and from and including the words "or, in," down to and including the words "each seer."
		In paragraph 8 of section 90, the words "and opium."

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1857.	Cultivation of the poppy and manufacture of opium.	Section 2.
Act X of 1871	The Northern India Excise Act.	In paragraph 5 of section 3, the word "opium." Sections 18, 65, 66, 67 and 87. In section 19, the words "or opium." Section 46, so far as it relates to opium. In section 46, paragraph 3, from and including the words "as well as," down to and including the words "dealings in opium." In section 63, the words "except opium." In section 78, the words "except opium," and paragraph 2. In section 79, from and including the words "except opium," down to and including the words "each ser," and from and including the words "or in," down to and including the words "each ser."

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act IV of 1872.	The Panjáb Laws Act ...	Section 49.
Act XXVI of 1872.	Panjáb Opium Law Amendment.	The whole Act.
Act VI of 1873.	Transhipment of goods ...	Section 7.
Act XVI of 1875.	The Indian Tariff Act ...	Section 9.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bom. Reg. XXI of 1827	Duty on opium	The preamble, from and including the words "with the combined," down to and including the words "be prohibited." Chapters I, II, III and IV.
Bom. Reg. XX of 1830.	Malwa opium	So much as has not been repealed.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877. { Register No. 33.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1876.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	16	15	31	16	15	31	There was no emigration to Trinidad Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, or the French West India Colonies, during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	29	11	40	29	11	40	
„ 10 „ 20 „	77	26	103	77	26	103	
„ 20 „ 30 „	199	93	292	199	93	292	
„ 30 „ 40 „	20	9	29	20	9	29	
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	341	154	495	341	154	495	

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	There was no emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, or the French West India Colonies, during this month.
Western Bengal	5	7	12	5	7	12	
Central „	8	1	9	8	1	9	
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	97	49	146	97	49	146	
N. W. Provinces	125	62	187	125	62	187	
Oudh	87	25	112	87	25	112	
Central India	10	7	17	10	7	17	
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nepal	5	...	5	5	...	5	
Misc., Madras & Bombay, &c.	3	3	6	3	3	6	
Grand Total ...	341	154	495	341	154	495	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	64	18	82	64	18	82	There was no emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, or the French West India Colonies, during this month.
Agriculturists	98	38	136	98	38	136	
Artizans	32	19	51	32	19	51	
Low castes	112	51	163	112	51	163	
Mussulmans	35	28	63	35	28	63	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	341	154	495	341	154	495	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	306	126	432
2. Mussulmans ...	35	28	63
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	341	154	495

CALCUTTA, }
The 6th Jan. 1877. }

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	14 7	14 7	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	13 0	19 4	13 8	14 7	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 5	11 2	12 3	10 2	11 9	15 8	...	16 2	25 9	16 8	19 8	27 7
	Godavery	8 3	10 8	12 6	...	...	...	10 4	11 9	20 8	11 2	13 0	21 5	11 5	13 4	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	7 3	8 8	11 8	...	...	...	9 3	10 1	20 6	9 8	11 0	21 6	...	...	18 7	...	...	...
	Nellore	6 1	7 2	10 8	...	...	...	6 2	6 9	15 8	6 5	7 5	18 0	7 7	8 6	29 8	...	...	28 7
	Cuddapah	5 9	6 6	13 2	...	...	...	6 2	7 0	11 5	6 6	7 5	13 3	7 5	7 9	22 1	8 0	8 7	31 9
	Bellary	6 7	6 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	11 2	7 6	7 6	12 4	7 2	7 2	20 6	7 5	8 0	20 7
	Karnool	6 3	5 7	12 7	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	14 2	6 1	6 1	15 4	6 4	6 8	24 0	7 5	7 5	26 2
	Madras	9 0	9 4	11 3	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	12 0	7 8	8 4	12 8	9 3	11 0	23 1	10 2	10 9	20 5
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	12 7	8 3	9 1	13 6	...	...	...	10 6	...	21 1
	North Arcot	5 4	5 9	10 2	...	...	...	5 6	6 5	13 1	6 6	6 9	14 1	...	...	23 7	8 6	10 7	22 3
	South Arcot	...	7 0	8 6	...	...	...	7 4	8 7	15 2	7 9	9 2	16 2	...	...	...	10 0	13 9	29 3
	Tanjore	4 4	5 9	9 5	...	...	...	6 2	7 9	14 5	7 5	10 0	...	10 3	12 7	31 0	9 4	13 0	33 0
	Trichinopoly	5 6	7 9	9 2	...	...	...	6 1	7 2	14 4	6 5	8 0	15 2	...	8 4	23 8	8 9	11 4	30 5
	Madura	5 8	7 0	10 5	...	...	...	5 9	7 1	14 5	6 8	7 6	16 5	8 5	11 3	29 2	10 3	12 1	32 2
	Tinnevelly	5 3	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	6 0	7 5	10 5	7 5	9 1	13 6	...	...	...	...	13 1	19
	Coimbatore	4 9	6 6	8 9	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	11 8	7 2	7 7	12 2	8 3	10 0	20 4	9 5	...	23 0
	Nilgiris	5 7	6 4	11 4	...	...	...	5 6	6 0	8 8	6 4	6 4	9 6	7 7	7 7	13 9	8 4	9 1	14 0
	Salem	4 4	5 2	11 1	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	14 8	7 1	7 5	15 8	7 1	8 7	20 7	8 0	10 1	21 7
	South Canara	8 6	8 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 7	10 2	10 8	11 8	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 9	7 9	10 8	...	...	...	9 1	9 7	13 4	9 7	10 5	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	9 15	9 15	12 4	16 0	15 9	18 9	6 10	6 8	7 12	8 9	8 4	10 12	12 8	12 5	20 4	12 3	11 11	17 3
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 4	15 8	...	...	22 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	28 1	15 0	15 4	24 0
	Kaira	12 5	12 13	11 7	17 12	21 5	22 14	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	17 12	17 12	32 0	15 4	16 0	22 14
	Surat	10 9	9 14	11 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 14	7 9	7 8	9 12	10 9	9 4	16 6	10 9	9 14	16 6
	Broach	13 4½	12 12¾	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	11 6¾	10 0	11 7	13 4½	12 12¾	17 14	13 4½	12 12¾	16 0
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	11 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	7 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	17 0
	Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 3	...	...	19 0	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 5	12 8	17 1	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 7	10 9	9 9	11 4	15 9	14 4	32 5	13 14	13 2	24 4
	Násik	12 8	12 5	15 12	...	...	8 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 4	8 14	11 14	16 1	15 9	...	12 2	11 10	20 13
	Ahmednagar	12 5	10 14	17 0½	...	...	...	7 6	6 10	9 15	8 5	7 9	11 5½	12 6	11 5½	31 10	12 7	10 9	25 3½
	Poona	9 12	9 3	13 13	...	10 3	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	10 14	9 13	28 4	10 6	10 6	20 11
	Sholapur	10 6	9 15	18 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 1	13 5	9 7	8 15	15 7	9 14	9 1	24 10	11 8	10 9	27 9
	Kaladgi	7 1	6 0	14 2	...	...	...	5 13	5 7	12 4	6 7	6 7	12 15	7 2	6 2	26 10	6 6	5 15	27 11
	Satara	10 6	9 6	13 6	...	...	26 1	7 8	6 13	10 15	8 9	7 14	12 14	10 10	9 5	21 4	9 11	9 1	18 2
	Belgaum	8 10	8 6	16 2	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	14 2	7 13	7 14	15 0	9 6	9 0	21 0	9 3	8 10	24 14
	Dharwar	8 0	7 8	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	10 10	7 8	7 6	16 13	8 2	7 11	21 3	9 8	8 10	26 7
	Ratnagiri	8 6	8 6	9 11	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 3	10 12	10 15	13 10	12 8	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	14 4
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	10 0	12 0	16 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	35 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Aden	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	13 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	26 0
	Baroda	10 5	9 14	11 2½	18 4	18 4	18 0	7 8	7 9	7 15	11 0	11 7	12 4½	20 9	17 13	19 15	14 12	14 6	22 3½
	Disa	16 4	15 12	18 5	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	26 4	25 0	32 12
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Nasirabad	23 0	21 15	18 8	35 11½	33 8	27 15	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 6	30 12	25 0	22 9½	21 6½	21 0
	Rajkot	13 8	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi	13 5	13 5	13 10	18 0	17 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	15 0	14 0	18 0
	Haidarabad	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikárpur	17 8	17 8	17 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	26 10	23 0
	Thurand Parkur	14 0	14 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	31 0	35 0	28 0	27 9	22 0
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	16 0*a*	15 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	17 8	17 8	19 0	22 8	18 0	20 0	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 4*b*	18 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	21 8	25 0	20 8	22 8	26 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	21 0*c*	20 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	18 0*d*	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	13 0	16 0	16 8	27 0	30 0	30 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	15 4	16 0	15 4	26 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...*e*	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 0	15 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 13½	17 4	13 14	35 8	35 8	40 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 4	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	21 8*f*	21 5	19 0	33 0	40 0	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	19 0*g*	20 0	22 0	26 0	35 0	...	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 39-8 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 19 to 31 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 24 to 45 seers, best rice 20 to 29 seers, common rice 27-8 to 32 seers, maize 34 to 37 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-8 to 25 seers, best rice 16-2 to 22-8 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 21 to 32 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,

India for the 1st half of December 1876.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
17 6	20 5	46 9	16 6	20 0	26 6	466 6	388 8	486 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
16 2	19 7	28 3	15 2	15 8	30 4	133 6	138 5	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
14 6	16 4	40 0	12 6	11 8	27 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
...	...	31 6	12 4	13 7	23 1	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kistna ...		
7 3	...	30 0	9 4	10 8	21 8	129 6	129 6	69 2	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
8 2	9 0	25 5	...	10 3	24 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
9 2	9 7	22 3	9 2	9 5	25 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	16 7	Bellary ...		
7 7	7 4	21 9	7 5	7 9	24 4	194 4	161 8	226 0	13 6	13 3	16 0	Kurnool ...		
8 6	10 5	21 3	8 8	9 3	18 2	94 8	92 3	92 9	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras ...		
8 9	11 0	19 9	9 0	9 4	17 9	108 9	108 9	89 4	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput ...		
8 5	11 1	23 9	9 2	9 8	22 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
9 5	13 1	27 0	9 6	11 4	21 5	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 3	17 1	South Arcot ...		
9 1	12 8	34 3	9 6	11 4	21 0	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	17 5	Tanjore ...		
9 5	11 1	28 8	9 6	11 2	23 9	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
10 1	12 8	37 2	9 8	11 6	24 0	97 2	97 2	111 8	17 8	18 7	17 8	Madura ...		
...	13 7	20 5	10 9	10 9	15 6	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
9 8	11 5	23 7	9 5	9 5	26 6	136 1	131 2	121 5	11 7	11 7	12 3	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	9 4	15 8	7 5	8 3	18 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	11 0	12 0	Nilgiris ...		
8 2	9 7	21 7	9 1	8 6	24 1	151 6	151 6	150 7	15 5	14 6	18 3	Salem ...		
10 6	11 0	21 1	8 1	10 1	20 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	16 1 / ...	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
10 9	11 7	23 4	8 4	7 6	21 0	121 5	121 5	97 2	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
10 10	10 5	15 5	13 13	13 3	18 10	69 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	18 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 13	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 5	17 5	16 13	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	12 5	11 14	13 6	86 8	86 8	92 8	14 1	14 1	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	...	13 4½	12 12¾	20 0	106 0	106 0	100 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
18 14	18 14	18 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	71 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	11 6	11 6	17 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	14 9	13 7	19 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 12	13 12	14 7	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
15 12	15 4	29 10	15 9	15 9	24 2	160 0	160 0	128 0	15 4	14 4	13 2	Násik ...		
...	...	...	13 14	11 7	27 12	106 10½	106 11¼	106 10½	12 2	11 6¼	13 8½	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 14	76 0	76 0	76 0	13 6	13 6	13 6	Poona ...		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	25 9	98 1	116 8	120 0	11 12	12 0	13 0	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	8 7	7 11	22 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 8	13 11	Kaládgi ...		
10 8	10 8	23 6	10 6	10 6	20 12	145 10	145 10	145 10	13 2	11 10	16 0	Satara ...		
10 3	10 6	26 10	9 14	9 11	18 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	15 0	15 4	17 3	Belgaum ...		
9 12	9 0	24 0	9 7	9 3	19 7	100 0	100 0	92 12	15 0	16 0	19 0	Dharwar ...		
13 10	13 0	23 6	10 15	10 15	15 0	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
12 0	13 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
30 0	30 0	36 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Panch Máhals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	60 4	...	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	160 0	...	...	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	15 9	15 11	18 0	91 8	91 8	90 8	16 0	16 0	15 7	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	22 0	23 8	20 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	40 0	37 7	24 8	72 0	80 0	100 0	50 0	48 12	45 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 4	15 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier ...		
10 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	118 0	109 0	111 0	63 0	60 0	61 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	21 4	21 4	16 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	21 4	27 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	19 8	21 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 5	8 6	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	18 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	16 12	20 0	13 5	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	24 2	29 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	27 0	32 0	32 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	4 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-8 to 23 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 17 to 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-4 to 14-8 seers, barley 22 to 24-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13 5 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, and common rice 20 to 29 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 18 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 25 to 35 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	17 8h	17 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	18 0	20 0	22 8	45 0	45 0	50 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0
	Rajshahye ...	22 0	16 8	24 0	37 8	37 8	30 0	18 12 to 21 0	18 0 to 21 0	18 12 to 22 8	21 6 to 21 12	24 0 to 26 4	24 0 to 25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8i	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	12 12½	12 12	12 12	27 10	23 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	20 8	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	30 0	26 4	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	22 8j	26 4	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 8	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0k	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	4 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3l	13 3	11 2	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 3	25 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	16 0m	17 0	16 0	40 0	30 0	20 0	16 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	15 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	24 0n	26 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...o	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	15 0p	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 5	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	10 0q	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 5	11 6	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 0	10 0	8 6	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	21 0	23 0	27 0	32 8	33 0	40 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	23 0	26 0	35 0	...	38 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	22 8r	22 0	25 8	27 8	25 8	39 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	25 0	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 0s	21 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	19 8t	21 8	22 0	35 8	38 8	33 0	14 12	15 4	17 8	20 12	24 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	19 0u	20 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	20 0	20 0	22 8	33 0	32 0	37 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	18 12	24 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	21 0	23 1	22 0	37 8	37 8	33 6	16 8	15 7	11 5	27 3	27 3	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	17 11v	17 11	22 11	18 15	22 11	40 6	20 3	15 2	22 3	21 7	17 11	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	20 0w to 23 0	19 0 to 23 0	25 0	...	...	...	25 0	28 0 to 30 0	21 0	27 0	33 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...x	...	20 0	...	...	24 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	35 0	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 11	19 11	21 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	17 1y	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	17 1	18 6	18 6	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	21 0z	20 0	23 0	...	24 0	38 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	22 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	18 0z1	16 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpárá ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...																		
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibságar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	22 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	23 12	23 11	32 5	23 11	29 2	12 15	11 14	11 14	17 4	16 3	15 1	32 5	32 5	26 15	30 1	29 2	26 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	27 8	26 8	25 5	33 3	33 0	35 3	6 1	6 10	6 1	18 10	17 10	17 10	35 3	30 13	30 13	28 10	27 8	27 8
	Meerut ...	26 0	26 8	23 6	36 0	36 0	30 14½	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 8	18 0	17 6½	34 0	34 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	25 11
	Bulandshahr ...	28 8	28 8	26 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	38 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	37 8	29 0
	Aligarh ...	27 8	28 0	26 8	36 0	37 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
	Kumaun ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In the Roygunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 28 seers, common rice 33 seers, and gram 23 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 22-8 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 22-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, barley 10 seers, best rice 6 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 20 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-6 to 13-3 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 22-6 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 23 seers, and common rice 21 to 27 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24-8 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 26 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, paddy 30 to 36 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 26 seers, best rice 13 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.
q In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 11 seers, and common rice 14 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-4 to 22 seers, barley 23-8 to 30 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 24-4 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 32-8 seers, and gram 22-8 to 30 seers.

India for the 1st half of December 1876—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleel) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	130 0	160 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	24 6 to 26 4	25 5 to 28 2	16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	20 8	22 0	19 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 0	8 4	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 5	7 3	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	22 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	18 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	7 0	8 12	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	5 4	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 6	5 5	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	10 6	10 6	9 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	28 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
38 0	32 8	45 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Shahabad ...		
38 8	41 0	30 12	28 12	33 0	28 0	198 0	198 0	176 0	7 14	8 6	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	35 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
36 0	36 0	37 0	29 8	30 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	36 7	34 6	29 4	147 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	7 8	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	26 12	29 0	27 12	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	26 8	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	22 0	...	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	18 6	22 5	21 0	22 5	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	13 0	14 8	11 0	90 0	130 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
42 0	42 0	...	25 0	23 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
55 0	55 0	48 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	180 0	240 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No return received				Sylhet ...	Assam.	
												Cachar ...		
												Goálpárá ...		
												Gáro Hills ...		
												Kámrúp ...		
												Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibságar ...		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
												Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	33 6	32 5	30 3	129 0	150 0	129 0	8 4	8 10	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	33 0	31 14	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	36 8	36 8	28 0½	105 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	41 8	42 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19-8 to 21-8 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 22-8 to 24 seers, maize 28 to 36 seers, and gram 24 to 31 seers.

t In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 15 to 28-12 seers, common rice 18 to 35 seers, lesser millets 39 to 47 seers, maize 35 to 48 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19-8 to 23 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 27-8 seers, common rice 15 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 22 to 45 seers, maize 40 to 55 seers, and gram 30 to 31 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 17 to 27 seers, best rice 25 to 29 seers, common rice 28 to 30 seers, *cuerwa* 50 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 25 seers, common rice 27 to 28 seers, and gram 26-8 to 27 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 18-12 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 19-8 to 31 seers, common rice 23 to 33-12 seers, maize 36 to 53 seers, and gram 16 to 28-8 seers.

y In the Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow :—Best rice 18 6 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 21 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 28 seers, lesser millets 50 to 60 seers, maize 35 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 22-8 seers.

z 1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 22 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	22 8	23 10	22 0	27 0	28 2	31 4	15 12	15 12	14 0	19 11	20 4	17 6	33 12	32 0	25 4	28 2	28 2	25 4
	Moradabad ...	24 6	24 1	23 12	36 4	40 0	35 10	11 14	11 9	8 12	21 4	20 10	21 8	34 6	32 8	35 0	31 14	32 8	31 14
	Budaun ...	22 12½	24 0	27 9	36 0	34 3	39 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	20 8	36 0	36 0	42 0	31 12½	33 0	38 6
	Bareilly ...	21 4	21 4	25 0	32 8	32 8	35 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	20 0	20 0	20 4	35 0	37 8	40 0	31 4	32 8	37 8
	Sháhjahánpur ...	24 8	26 0	33 0	39 0	39 8	51 8	8 8	8 8	8 6	21 0	21 0	25 0	36 0	36 8	44 0	34 8	33 8	44 0
	Taráí Pergunnahs ...	22 8	22 8	27 8	31 4	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	21 4	20 0	35 0	31 4	37 8	30 0	28 0	31 4
	Muttra ...	25 8	26 0	23 0	37 0	36 0	28 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	38 0	35 0	29 0	28 0	31 0	26 8
	Agra ...	23 8½	24 0½	21 11	34 2	34 8½	32 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	13 8½	14 0	32 14	31 2	29 9½	28 2	29 0	29 0
	Farukhabád ...	24 6	24 8	27 6	37 2	35 14	37 2	8 0	7 8	7 6	18 0	14 0	21 12	37 8	37 0	38 6	34 12	35 0	39 14
	Mainpuri ...	25 0	26 4	27 0	33 8	34 0	35 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	33 0
	Etáwah ...	22 8	23 8	23 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	17 8	19 0	23 8	35 0	36 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	37 8
	Etah ...	25 8	25 8	27 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	31 0	29 8	33 0
	Jalaun ...	29 0	29 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	31 0
	Jhansi ...	23 11	23 8	20 0	32 8	33 6	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	33 0	33 12	27 15	31 2	32 2	26 7
	Lalitpur ...	25 0	25 8	22 12	32 0	32 0	32 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	...
	Cawnpore ...	21 0	22 0	27 0	37 0	35 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 8	17 0	21 0	36 0	35 0	42 8	30 0	29 8	41 0
	Fatehpur ...	22 8	23 0	27 8	35 0	35 0	36 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	22 8	23 0	28 0	40 0	47 0	48 0	31 8	31 8	40 0
	Bánda ...	25 0	25 0	24 8	31 0	30 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	25 0	25 8	22 0	43 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	37 0	38 0
	Allahabad ...	19 8	21 2	22 0	30 12	30 8	35 0	11 0	9 12	9 8	26 8	22 0	26 8	38 8	31 8	40 0	31 8	28 8	35 0
	Hamírpur ...	28 2	29 8	22 8	30 6	31 8	26 0	14 2	13 8	14 4	19 2	20 0	22 8	45 0	39 6	47 8	33 12	34 14	38 4
	Jaunpur ...	24 0	24 11	26 13	33 3	34 9	37 6	8 7	8 5	8 7	19 12	22 9	26 13	49 12	37 15	39 8	29 10	31 1	28 4
	Gorakhpur ...	22 12	21 14	29 12	28 14	28 0	49 0	16 10	15 12	17 8	20 2	21 0	27 2	35 0	31 8	45 8	28 0	31 8	...
	Basti ...	24 6	24 6	30 10	35 0	35 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	20 0	19 6	20 0	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	21 12	21 6	25 1	28 0	27 5	35 6	10 5	10 5	13 5	20 10	18 7	22 2	32 7	32 7	35 12	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	31 0	32 0	32 0
	Benares ...	21 12	21 12	23 10	29 6	29 6	30 8	13 1	15 4	15 12	23 15	21 12	22 0	34 10	30 7	31 8	29 6	26 11	29 7
	Ghazipur ...	22 8	21 14	25 12	27 11	27 11	34 12	8 6	8 6	7 11½	19 5	18 0	24 7½	36 1	36 1	37 9½	29 10	28 5	33 7½
Panjab	Delhi ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	35 0	35 8	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	27 8
	Gurgáon ...	27 0	27 8	20 0	37 8	37 8	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 8	35 8	26 8
	Karnál ...	26 0	26 8	24 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	36 0	32 0	26 0	30 0	27 0
	Hissár ...	23 0	22 8	23 0	45 0	47 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	50 0	40 0	37 0	38 0	32 0
	Rohtak ...	26 0	26 0	23 0	36 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	27 0
	Sirsa ...	28 0	28 0	23 0	60 0	59 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	70 0	60 0	50 0	44 0	44 0	40 0
	Umballa ...	24 4	24 0	24 4	42 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	42 0	35 0	40 0	25 0	26 0	32 0
	Ludhiána ...	28 8	27 0	23 0	45 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	45 0	42 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	32 0
	Simlá ...	18 12	19 2	20 0	25 6	26 6	30 0	...	...	...	13 10	12 14	14 0	...	...	30 0	25 0	24 0	20 0
	Jullundur ...	27 0	28 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	40 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	30 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	25 0	25 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Kángra ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	29 8	21 0	21 8	49 0	48 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	52 0	50 0	30 8	23 0	23 0	32 0
	Siálkot ...	29 0	28 4	21 0	46 0	49 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	27 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	25 0	24 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	No return received			...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ferozepore ...	32 0	32 0	24 0	60 0	52 0	41 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	45 0	48 8	40 0	44 0	38 0	36 0
	Gujránwála ...	28 0	25 8	21 4	54 0	60 0	35 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	26 0	30 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	39 0	37 8	30 0	52 0	47 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	46 0	53 0	41 0
	Jhelum ...	34 0	33 0	26 8	42 0	43 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	43 0	43 0	36 0
	Gujrát ...	31 0	31 0	23 0	53 8	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	40 0	45 8	48 0	35 0
	Shahpúr ...	32 0	31 0	25 0	42 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	36 0	31 0
	Mooltan ...	22 0	21 0	25 0	31 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	26 0
	Jhang ...	28 0	27 0	22 0	49 0	44 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0
	Montgomery ...	32 0	32 0	20 8	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	28 0
	Muzaffargarh ...	21 8	21 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	33 12	33 12	35 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	42 8	37 8	43 12	40 0	37 8	41 4
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bannú ...	50 0	50 0	42 8	62 8	62 8	62 2	...	...	...	10 0	8 2	10 10	60 0	40 0	56 4	50 0	42 8	50 0
	Peshawar ...	27 0	26 10	23 11	42 14	44 3	37 11	...	...	...	13 0	11 11	13 10	33 2	31 3	26 0	28 9	19 8	33 13
	Kohát ...	39 9	38 4	28 11	63 12	61 3	46 [illegible]	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	16 9	51 0	51 0	40 13	53 9	53 9	48 7
	Hazára ...	34 0	34 0	29 0	70 0	70 0	47 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	36 0
Oude	Lucknow ...	22 13	23 11	29 8	33 8	33 0	40 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	18 12	25 0	34 0	34 0	42 8	32 0	32 0	40 0
	Unáo ...	23 8	24 0	27 12	37 0	35 8	35 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	27 8	40 0	43 8	45 8	32 0	32 0	41 8
	Bára Banki ...	22 0	22 4	28 12	28 0	28 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	40 0	36 0	45 0	33 0	32 0	40 0
	Sítápur ...	26 10	26 12	36 0	45 14	41 8	68 0	9 0	9 3	10 0	22 12	24 0	28 0	47 5	...	60 0	37 8	35 8	47 8
	Hardui ...	23 0	23 8	31 0	39 0	39 4	51 8	7 8	7 8	6 9	16 14	16 14	24 6	41 4	42 3	47 13	34 11	32 0	45 0
	Kheri ...	26 8	28 12	33 8	38 0	38 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	28 8	29 0	47 4	55 0	72 0	36 0	40 0	45 0
	Fyzabad ...	23 8	22 10	28 8	35 8	34 8	40 0	14 4	13 2	12 0	20 12	20 0	23 8	40 8	40 0	43 12	31 8	30 0	31 8
	Bharaich ...	25 0	26 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	52 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	50 0	48 0	48 0	24 0	24 0	...
	Gonda ...	24 3	23 12	31 1	36 8	34 3	41 8	20 1	19 2	25 0	20 12	19 8	25 8	45 8	42 0	48 0	32 0	31 10	31 0
	Rái Bareli ...	25 8	25 8	32 0	37 8	37 8	40 0	23 0	22 8	28 0	21 0	23 8	30 0	39 0	40 0	60 0	35 0	35 0	43 12
	Sultánpur ...	24 8	24 0	29 0	36 0	33 8	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 8	31 0	34 0	34 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	40 0
	Pratábgarh ...	25 5	26 4	29 13	37 0	37 10	43 13	17 5	16 12	20 9	[illegible] 1	25 5	32 0	36 7	40 7	46 3	38 5	37 0	41 13

India for the 1st half of December 1876 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	28 0	30 15	27 0	112 8	100 0	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	...	...	33 2	32 8	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Moradabad		
...	...	...	31 12½	30 0	36 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun		
...	...	...	28 12	27 8	35 0	150 0	150 0	112 8	9 11	9 11	9 6	Bareilly		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	37 0	155 0	155 0	152 8	9 4	9 4	8 8	Sháhjahánpur		
...	...	...	26 4	27 8	27 8	150 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Taráí Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	39 0	36 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra		
...	...	...	34 0	34 5	28 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	34 1	170 0	170 0	165 0	9 0	10 0	8 15	Farukhabad		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	10 0	Mainpuri		
...	...	...	30 0	31 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah		
...	...	...	30 8	30 0	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah		
...	...	...	37 8	37 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	...	...	32 5	32 13	22 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 14	9 8	9 0	Jhánsi		
...	...	...	30 0	28 8	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Lalitpur		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	31 0	31 8	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 2	9 2	9 2	Fatehpur		
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	163 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	Bánda		
...	...	...	30 8	28 8	30 0	140 0	162 8	140 0	8 12	9 0	8 0	Allahabad		
...	...	...	38 8	37 13	28 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur		
...	...	...	31 1	31 10	33 12	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	9 0	8 1	Jaunpur		
...	...	...	30 10	30 10	35 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur		
...	...	...	31 4	31 4	34 6	200 0	150 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	7 8	Basti		
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur		
...	...	...	27 3	27 3	25 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	6 13	6 15	6 13	Benares		
...	...	...	30 4	30 14½	33 7½	154 8	154 8	180 0	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur		
...	...	...	38 8	37 8	29 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi	Panjab.	
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	36 0	36 8	34 8	160 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Karnál		
...	...	...	46 0	46 0	43 0	100 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Hissár		
...	...	...	41 0	40 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Rohtak		
...	...	...	57 0	57 0	48 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa [a]		
...	...	...	36 8	37 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 2	9 4	Umballa [b]		
...	...	...	44 0	40 0	34 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Ludhiána [c]		
...	...	...	25 7	25 12	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 2	7 13	8 4	Simlá		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	31 0	80 0	70 0	110 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Jullundur [d]		
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr		
...	...	...	25 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
...	...	...	53 0	56 0	29 8	100 0	90 0	150 0	10 6	10 8	10 4	Amritsar [e]		
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Siálkot [f]		
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Gurdáspúr		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Lahore		
...	...	...	54 0	60 0	39 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore		
...	...	...	48 0	46 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála [g]		
...	...	...	42 0	41 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	10 12	Ráwalpindi [h]		
...	...	...	37 0	38 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
...	...	...	46 0	46 0	26 10	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 10	10 10	11 0	Gujrát		
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	31 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr [i]		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	30 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Mooltan		
...	...	...	49 0	45 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Jhang [j]		
...	...	...	48 0	45 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	52 8	50 0	45 0	87 8	100 0	112 8	57 8	57 8	57 8	Dera Ismail Khán [k]		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ghazi Khán		
...	...	...	59 6	56 4	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [l]		
...	...	...	26 10	22 12	41 10	78 0	104 0	...	41 10	54 9	97 8	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	40 13	40 13	30 7	127 0	127 0	152 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát		
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá		
0	37 8	55 0	31 0	30 6	35 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
0	39 0	46 8	30 0	30 8	33 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo		Juár (small).
0	40 0	60 0	32 0	31 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Bára Banki		Kodú.
13	50 12	50 0	36 8	33 8	43 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Sítápur		Makai.
0	39 6	56 10	32 13	32 0	39 6	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 4	8 7	8 0	Hardui		Dhán.
5 0	80 0	80 0	36 0	36 0	36 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Kheri		Kodú.
...	...	43 12	32 12	32 4	38 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 6	8 8	8 6	Fyzabad		
0	55 0	80 0	34 0	38 0	40 0	240 0	220 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		Ditto.
0	50 0	45 8	33 11	32 6	39 4	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Gonda		Ditto.
8	45 0	70 0	32 8	32 8	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Rái Bareli		Marhwa.
0	50 0	56 0	35 0	35 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sultánpur		Sawán.
11	44 0	54 13	32 8	35 5	37 8	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 0	8 0	7 13	Pratábgarh		Birra.

[a] Jowár falling.
[b] Barley and jowár falling.
[c] Barley falling.
[d] Firewood falling.
[e] Wheat and firewood falling.
[f] Bajra falling.
[g] Barley rising; bajra and jowár falling.
[h] Barley, bajra and firewood falling; gram rising.
[i] Barley falling.
[j] Barley falling.
[k] Jowár falling.
[l] Jowár falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	10 0	15 0	13 4	15 0	23 0	20 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	18 1	18 1	19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 4	17 1	21 2	20 0	36 9	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	18 0	16 6	24 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 9	11 7	10 11	12 12	22 4	19 13	42 15	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	24 8	23 0	29 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	25 0	20 0	40 0	20 0	19 0	30 0
	Saugor ...	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	24 0
	Damoh ...	26 4	26 4	24 8	...	...	...	20 0	15 0	21 8	22 8	20 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	27 0	...	...
	Seoni ...	25 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	29 0	28 8	31 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	27 8	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	17 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	21 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	16 10	16 6	17 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	12 6	13 1	11 0	19 0	...	...	21 0	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	20 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 8	15 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0
	Nimar ...	12 3	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 4	13 2	19 6	16 8	28 2	16 14	16 0	24 0
	Raipur ...	52 0	48 0	52 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	28 0	35 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	64 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	32 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	10 8	9 7	19 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 5	9 1	7 5	7 5	13 3	11 9	11 1	27 6	12 2	11 5	29 0
	Bolarum ...	10 5	9 6	18 3	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 9	7 2	7 2	12 3	11 5	10 8	24 2	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	8 5	7 2	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	6 7	11 5	10 5	11 0	20 5	10 5	12 0	27 0
	Oomractee ...	14 0	13 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	48 0	18 0	14 0	26 0
	Akola ...	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	21 0
	Elichpur ...	14 0	13 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	50 0	13 0	15 0	36 0
	Buldana ...	14 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	48 0	16 0	15 0	35 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	32 0
	Bassim ...	15 5	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	13 0	25 0	21 0	64 0	16 0	...	36 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	7 2	6 7	12 2	6 7	6 7	12 7	7 0	6 7	9 5	7 5	7 5	10 2	8 0	9 2	25 0	...	10 7	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	6 7	6 2	11 7	6 2	6 2	11 7	6 5	6 2	9 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	7 5	8 7	24 0	...	10 2	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	5 5	6 4	10 1	7 8	8 3	12 9	7 5	7 8	13 0	7 6	9 7	...	11 3	...	...
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	...	5 3	6 2	9 9	7 5	8 0	12 6	7 3	7 5	12 7	7 3	9 5	...	11 1	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	6 5	5 5	12 0	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	6 5	6 5	12 0	7 5	8 5	20 0	8 0	8 5	...
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	6 0	5 0	11 5	5 0	5 0	10 5	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	7 5	8 0	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	6 2	6 0	10 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 2	9 7	6 0	5 5	10 4	9 2	9 2	22 0	...	9 4	24 0
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	6 0	5 6	10 2	...	...	...	5 2	5 1	9 4	5 6	5 4	9 7	9 0	9 0	21 0	...	9 2	23 0
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ...	6 0	6 5	10 5	6 5	7 0	11 0	5 5	6 0	12 5	6 5	6 5	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ...	5 2	5 2	10 5	5 7	5 7	...	4 7	4 2	10 5	6 5	6 7	15 5	7 7	8 7	21 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ...	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 8	7 0	7 0	...	5 0	5 2	...	7 0	7 0	11 5	8 0	7 7	22 6	...	...	21 0
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	5 0	5 3	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	4 5	4 6	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	...	...	20 0
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	6 3	6 8	8 4	6 5	6 7	9 5	6 0	5 7	9 4	7 8	7 2	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana.	Jaipur ...	20 0	20 0	...	28 10	28 10	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	27 0	27 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	23 8	23 8	...	33 0	33 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	38 0	38 0	...	27 0	27 0	...
	Alwar ...	26 0	27 0	21 0	35 8	37 0	31 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	12 8	12 0	11 8	42 0	39 8	31 8	32 0	33 0	23 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowli (City) ...																		
	Ajmir ...	21 3	21 0	16 8	32 2	32 4	26 0	5 14	6 8	6 0	12 15	11 10	11 0	32 13	31 0	24 8	25 3	23 0	21 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	37 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	29 0
	Sirohi ...	20 0	20 0	20 8	43 0	47 0	45 0	6 12	6 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	36 0	36 0
	Aboo ...	16 12	17 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	26 0	27 10	30 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh ,,	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	...	10 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	17 8	16 14	...	26 4	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 7	...	27 8	25 0	...	20 0	21 14	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																	
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhalawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	13 8	12 13	15 0	...	...	...	10 7	9 3	10 0	12 0	10 10	11 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	13 5	16 0	20 0
	Gwalior ...	18 5	17 15	15 11	24 4	23 12	18 4	7 13	7 13	6 10	10 1	10 1	8 12	26 8	24 10	25 2	25 2	24 16	21 0
	Goona ...	20 0	...	17 4	18 0	...	21 0	13 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	12 0	25 0	...	24 0	25 0	...	22 0
	Rutlam ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	35 0	1 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	29 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	21 0	34 0

dia for the 1st half of December 1876—concluded.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
..	...	...	23 0	19 4	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bhandara ...		
..	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 9	440 0	440 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	Chanda ...		
..	...	...	19 0	17 7	20 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	10 1	Wardha ...		
..	...	...	26 0	25 0	28 0	480 0	480 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat ...		
40 0	36 0	50 0	30 0	25 0	35 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Jubbulpore ...		
..	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 8	180 0	180 0	220 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor ...		
..	...	...	33 12	33 12	30 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Damoh ...		
..	...	...	28 0	26 0	28 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
30 0	30 0	35 0	45 0	50 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mandla ...		
19 0	19 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
20 0	20 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
20 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
35 0	33 8	...	20 8	18 12	33 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	8 6	8 0	8 8	Narsinghpur ...		
..	...	...	16 10	15 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	Nimar ...		
52 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Raipur ...		
..	...	...	33 0	34 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
110 0	110 0	110 0	52 0	52 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bilaspur ...		
..	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
0	12 7	31 1	13 0	11 4	26 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 5	11 0	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
..	...	...	12 4	11 0	22 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 9	9 8	10 6	Bolarum ...		
..	...	...	12 5	11 0	20 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	9 2	10 2	Chudderghat ...		
..	...	...	20 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Oomraotee ...		
0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
..	...	...	13 0	12 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Elichpur ...		
..	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 8	Buldana ...		
..	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	122 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
12 5	11 0	24 0	20 0	17 5	26 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	9 0	8 5	8 5	Bassim ...		
9 2	9 7	20 7	8 2	9 0	22 5	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
8 7	9 2	20 0	7 7	8 5	22 2	93 0	94 5	72 0	13 5	13 5	13 0	Bangalore — Retail ...		
8 5	10 5	20 8	9 4	9 4	26 5	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	15 7	Kolar ... — Wholesale		
8 2	10 3	20 5	9 1	9 1	26 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	13 5	14 3	15 4	Kolar ... — Retail ...		
9 4	10 5	36 5	7 0	8 5	25 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale		
8 9	9 7	35 7	6 7	8 0	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 5	11 0	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...		
9 0	9 0	18 3	8 5	8 6	24 1	78 0	78 0	72 0	9 1	9 0	11 0	Mysore ... — Wholesale		
8 6	8 7	17 7	8 3	8 5	23 1	72 0	72 0	69 0	8 7	8 7	10 4	Mysore ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... — Wholesale		
8 0	8 5	19 0	6 5	7 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	10 5	Hassan ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... — Wholesale		
8 5	8 7	22 0	6 7	6 2	21 0	480 0	600 0	360 0	8 7	8 5	10 5	Shimoga ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... — Wholesale		
8 0	8 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur ... — Retail ...		
8 0	8 0	25 7	6 0	6 0	19 6	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. — Wholesale		
7 0	7 2	23 0	5 5	6 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Chitaldroog. — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... — Wholesale		
9 9	9 7	19 6	7 6	7 2	18 3	110 0	110 0	92 6	8 8	8 9	9 8	Coorg ... — Retail ...		
..	...	...	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
..	...	...	37 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
..	...	...	39 0	39 0	31 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	25 8	Alwar ...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bharatpur (City) ...		
												Kerowli (City) ...		
..	...	...	35 10	34 14	22 10	85 0	85 0	70 0	40 0	42 0	36 0	Ajmir ...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
..	...	...	37 0	35 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
..	...	...	30 0	32 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	45 0	40 0	Sirohi ...		
..	...	...	23 3	24 1	23 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	8 pies*	8 pies*	9 pies*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Meywar ...		
..	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
..	...	...	18 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	Partabgarh "		
..	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	60 0	60 0	...	62 8	62 8	...	Marwar ...		
												Bikaneer ...		
												Bundi ...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
..	...	...	17 2	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
..	...	...	25 0	25 2	19 11	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 1[illegible]	14 10	12 6	Gwalior ...		
..	...	...	27 8	...	22 4	200 0	...	200 0	20 0	...	18 0	Goona ...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rutlam ...		
..	...	...	29 0	28 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th JANUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain is reported from any part of India during the week, except trifling showers in Tanjore (Negapatam), the Central India plateau, and Jeypore. In Madras, Bombay and Mysore the situation continues unchanged. In the Central Provinces and Berar the *rabi* crops are maturing, but are suffering from want of rain in several districts. Reports are good from Rajputana and Central India. In Bengal the *amun* harvest is drawing to a close: the yield is everywhere excellent; rain is here and there required for the *rabi*. Prospects are good in Assam and Burma. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab rain is required in many districts. In Oudh prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 8th)	*Nil*	No improvement in dry crops; wet paddy being harvested in delta, outturn very good; prices continue high; cholera in Narsarowpet, Vinukonda, Palnad, Guntur, Bapatla, and Repalli taluks, seizures 227, deaths 112; fever and cattle disease reported; markets badly supplied; 4,166 on relief works, 338 fed gratis at Narsarowpet and Vinukonda, and about 1,908 at Bandar and in Repalli taluks by the people.
Kurnool („ 9th)	*Nil*	Crops under irrigation canal being harvested, outturn fair; no crops elsewhere; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera prevalent in five taluks, abating in Ramalkota; complete accounts not received from Cumbum and Markapur; so far as known, number on relief works 310,298, gratuitously fed 17,379.
Cuddapah („ 9th)	*Nil*	People on relief works 201,552, gratuitously fed 885; cholera in 8 taluks with 517 deaths; 484 cattle died for want of fodder and from disease in 6 taluks.
Bellary („ 9th)	*Nil*	Cholera in 11 taluks out of 15; health otherwise good; no cattle disease, but fodder very scarce and expensive; 4,01,000 persons on relief works, 36,500 gratuitously fed, besides 4,000 by private charity; explanation called for for large number in the Hindupur taluk.
Nellore („ 9th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 55,000, number fed gratuitously 3,400; 514 deaths from cholera; small-pox in several taluks; cattle suffering for want of fodder; water drying up in wells.
Chingleput („ 9th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 72,562, gratuitously fed 29,823; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts; pasture and water scarce.
North Arcot („ 9th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 21,913, gratuitously fed none; public health generally good; cholera and fever in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture scarce.
South Arcot („ 9th)	*Nil*	Relief works none; cholera in some villages; fodder for cattle scarce.
Salem („ 9th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 36,981; health—cholera in all taluks except Tripatore; cattle suffering from *vekkei* in Trichengode and Attur.
Coimbatore („ 10th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 6,396; cholera spreading throughout district, deaths 588; cattle turning poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation.
Tanjore („ 9th)	·02 in Negapatam.	No freshes in rivers; little supply in tanks; dry crops are being sown in some parts; standing crops healthy; harvest very little; pasture good; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera broken out in 5 taluks, increasing day by day, seizures 501, deaths 415; cattle healthy; number fed as famine relief in chuttrums 20,500.
Madura („ 9th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 5,525; fed gratis 841; cholera, 188 deaths, chiefly in Palni taluk; small-pox and cattle disease in some parts.
Trichinopoly („ 9th)	*Nil*	486 on relief works; 7,686 fed by public subscription during the week; health of man and cattle unchanged.
Tinnevelly („ 9th)	*Nil*	Crops under river valley healthy; no improvement in dry crops; cholera in every taluk; pasture scanty; drinking-water failing in some places; cattle healthy; prices stationary; number on relief works 9,799, gratuitously fed 13.
Malabar („ 9th)	*Nil*	Ruinous to existing cultivation; markets well supplied; prices slightly risen in 4 taluks, in others either stationary or fallen; small-pox and fever in several parts; cattle healthy, except in 3 taluks; pasture sufficient; 522 coolies employed on Kolathur road relief works. *General Remarks.*—General prospects show no improvement.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay— (Jan. 11th)		
Sind. (Jan. 10th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Total rainfall from 1st January to 31st December 1876, at Kurrachee 7·88, Kotri 6·68, Tatta 7·12, and Mirpur Batoro 8·23; fever prevalent; small-pox in places previously mentioned; *rabi* crops coming into ear; cotton picking commenced.
Shikárpur ...	...	Weather colder; small-pox in Hála and Tando Alahyar; decreasing in Hyderabad city, 15 fresh cases, no deaths; fever decreasing; cattle disease in taluka Mirpur.
Hyderabad ...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy and cold; *rabi* prospects continue good; fever prevails.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops good; fever and colds prevalent.
Kaira ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; cotton thriving.
Surat ...	...	No change; cotton crops generally good.
Broach ...	...	Public health and crops good; cotton picking commenced.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Fever and small-pox prevailing in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops not in good condition in some talukas; small-pox in taluka Wára; fever throughout Collectorate.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 9th)	...	Public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	People of a few villages still emigrating with their cattle.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; 37 deaths from cholera in taluka Bársi.
Satara (Jan. 9th)	...	Cholera in Yásgaon taluka.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cholera continues, 155 deaths.
Dharwar ...	...	Migration to Kanara district from eastern talukas continues; sporadic cholera in 6 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	9 deaths from cholera at Haliyál and Yellápur.
Kaládgi (Jan. 9th)	...	Cholera in 3 talukas; 67 cases and 34 deaths in Bádámi taluka.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Wheat and cotton not promising; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and health good; cattle disease in Morvi taluka.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox prevalent in parts of Sind; decreasing in Hyderabad; fever general; small-pox in Tanna and Khandesh districts, and cholera in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; no change in the state of the crops reported.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; no change since last report; the harvesting of *amun* continues; cholera still prevails in different parts of the district.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Very heavy dew at night, followed by cold, damp, and foggy mornings; almost all the *amun* crops are reaped; these crops in the inundated tracts have suffered much, as already reported, from the late cyclone and inundation; there is a rise in the price of rice owing to exportation to Chittagong district; cholera has increased during the last four days throughout the infected localities; this increase may be attributable to the influx of brackish water brought in by the tidal bore due at this season.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Heavy fogs in the morning and very cold at night; the gathering of the cotton pods is nearly over; the mustard plants are in flower.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; the sub-divisional officer of Dowlutkhan reports as follows: "From inquiries I have made in the interior of the sub-division, it appears that the crops have suffered more seriously than was at first imagined; the return has been very poor, and in some villages in the interior scarcely anything has been obtained; cholera is very bad all over the sub-division; altogether, prospects are very bad." Thes ub-divisional officer of Patuakhali also reports that there has been and is a bad outbreak of cholera in one of the storm-wave-stricken parts of his sub-division, *viz.*, in the thana of Bowfal; it is now certain that the crops in the tracts struck by the storm-wave have been greatly injured; the cause of this injury was the cyclone of the 31st October, but chiefly the heavy gale on the 23rd November last; in other parts of the district the crops are better, but have still been greatly injured; cholera is present in thanas Nalchitti, Jhalokati, Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Mirzagunge, Perozepore, Sarupkati, and Matbaria; the cattle are everywhere reported to be in good health.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, with a few clouds; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera is less prevalent, except in Bhushana thana.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the season; harvest and prospects of the crops are good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; the prospects of the crops are promising.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; prospects of the winter crops are promising.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of *amun*, or late rice, is well advanced; the cold weather crops are doing well; cholera cases are abating in the district.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the late rice is still being gathered; the prospects of the cold weather crops are good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; the state and prospects of the cold weather crops are generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; all *rabi* crops, as well as indigo and mulberry, are promising; the sugarcane is being put to the mill and a good outturn is expected; prices of rice have risen; the new *amun* rice has not fully come into the market as yet; general health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera is abating.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Rain is much needed for the *rabi* crops; there are still a few cases of cholera towards the north-east of the district.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice crop is nearly all cut, other crops are doing well; cholera is prevalent to some extent.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair, occasionally cloudy; the crops continue good; cholera is increasing; 36 deaths reported during the week, which were mostly isolated cases.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, occasionally cloudy, but no rainfall; the *hymvnti* rice is still being harvested with very good outturn.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are good.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; nothing to add to the last report; *hymunti dhan* is nearly all cut; a little rain now would improve the tobacco crop; fever is still prevalent.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	The coldest week up to date this season; rice is all cut; oilseeds and tobacco are getting on well; ploughing for early rice is in progress.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and very cold, threatening rain or snow; the outturn of all the crops has been good; the land is being prepared for seed.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the cold-weather crops are average; small-pox is somewhat prevalent in the south of the district.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the crops are nearly all cut; there is an unusually good harvest, accompanied by unusually high prices for the time of the year.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of *amun* is almost over; spring crops are doing well; vegetables are abundant, and are being sold cheap in the bazar; general health is fair; cholera in a sporadic form prevails here and there.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The reaping of *amun* paddy is nearly finished; the cold-weather crops are doing well.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice crop has been harvested with a bumper outturn; the cold-weather crops continue very promising; cholera reported from the north-east of the district.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no change to report; the *rabi* crops are doing well; no rain has fallen in any part of the district, and there does not appear to be any want of it.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather dry; state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	The cold weather crops are so far excellent; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the winter rice is nearly all harvested; a little rain would do good to the *rabi* crops.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil* Previous week *nil.*	The rice crop has been harvested, and the outturn may be said to be an average one; the *rabi* crops are promising, but they now want rain.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the prospects of the crops on all sides are excellent; the harvesting of *dhan* is almost completed; the *rabi* crops are doing well; public health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; little cloudy on the 4th and 5th instant; wind blowing from the west; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally very favourable throughout the district; *rahar* and mustard are flowering; wheat and barley are in ear; and poppy is coming on well; the indigo fields are ready for the next year's sowings; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are most favourable.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *dhan* is being harvested with a good outturn, and the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; prices of food-grains have risen owing to exportation to Delhi and Bombay; health, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox, is good
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 73·4°; the harvesting of the *kharif* crop still continues; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are very promising; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects of the crops continue good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and fine; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; ploughing has commenced in the rice fields.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	The rain, which is seasonable at this time of the year, has not come yet; prospects of the crops are good, but rain is wanted; health of the district is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice crop is all but harvested; it is not only a good one, but the ryots are getting good prices owing to the demand for export.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; general health is good.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool; more than one-half of the paddy crop is harvested, and the trade in rice is very brisk.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; the late rice is being reaped with a good outturn; the winter crops are suffering slightly from want of rain, there are a little fever and cattle disease in Jajpore; elsewhere the public health is good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *sarud* paddy is nearly all harvested, and the outturn is fair in places where there were no floods or drought; the *dalua* crop is progressing well; the cutting of paddy in the Khoordah sub-division is nearly completed; the exportation of rice is on the increase both in the sub-division and the Sadr sub-district, and the poorer inhabitants appear to feel the dearness very much.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in any part of Bengal; the harvesting of *amun* or late rice is rapidly being brought to a close, and the yield is said to be excellent everywhere, except in places which have suffered by the late storm-wave. In Dowlutkhan the damage has been very serious, and in some villages it is said scarcely anything has been obtained. The *rabi* crops are promising, but they now want some rain in places.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 10th)	...	No change.
Allahabad („ 10th)		
Agra („ 10th)	...	No seasonable rain; crops thriving.
Meerut („ 10th)	...	Prospects good; weather cloudy; rain wanted.
Bareilly („ 10th)	...	Cloudy, rain required.
Jhansi („ 11th)	...	No rain; prospects otherwise good.
Punjab—(Jan. 10th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted; health good.
Hissár ...	*Nil*	Crops continue good, but rain is needed to secure a good harvest; health generally good, though fever and small-pox prevail in a few villages.
Umballa ...	...	Health and crops good, but rain much wanted.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	Crops fair; health good.
Lahore ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health and harvest prospects good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	
		General Remarks.—No report received from Northern Punjab; health and harvest prospects throughout the province good at present, but rain is wanted.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 10th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Sitapur („ 10th)	*Nil*	
Fyzabad („ 10th)	...	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 6th)	...	*Rabi* crops ripening, but imperfectly for want of rain; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	*Kharif* threshed; outturn generally good; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Rice harvest completed; outturn above average; *rabi* favourable; health good; prices easy.
Balaghat ...	...	*Kharif* threshing continues; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwara ...	...	*Kharif* gathered; *rabi* favourable; few cases of cholera.
Chánda (Jan. 7th)	...	Rice harvested; *rabi* doing well; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Betul („ 8th)	...	Prospects of *rabi* fair; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 9th)	...	Winnowing of rice completed; *rabi* continues favourable; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 10th)	...	Prospects of *rabi* fair; health good; prices falling.
Wardha ...	...	Prospects excellent; health good.
Nimar ...	...	*Rabi* good; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects fair; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects unchanged; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather cloudy and warm; *rabi* promising; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* favourable; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—contd.		
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* thriving; health good; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* good, but rain wanted; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* promising, but rain wanted; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue fair.
British Burma— (Jan. 11th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Public health normal; sporadic cholera in East and West Oreetoung townships.
Akyab ...	...	Slight cattle disease in Kaladan and Oreetoung west townships; 24 deaths from cholera in Akyab town.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; crops nearly reaped, and above average.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; crops reaped; slight cattle disease in Yeagyee north.
Henzada ...	...	Health good; reaping progressing.
Prome ...	...	Cholera 10 cases; in Tsinday 2 cases, otherwise healthy; harvest gathered.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good; crops reaped.
Thonkwa ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam— (Jan. 11th)		
Gauhâti ...	*Nil*	Heavy fogs in the mornings; days clear and cool; *sali* crops nearly reaped; mustard in course of being reaped; public health good.
Sylhet ...	...	Cultivation of winter crops progressing; cholera appearing.
Mysore & Coorg— (Jan. 11th)	*Nil*	Prices of food-grains very high; markets fairly supplied, chiefly by importation; prospects bad; cholera increased in several districts.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 11th)	...	*Rabi* indifferent in some places, in others fair, nearly ready for reaping.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 10th)	Slight showers.	Health and agricultural prospects favourable; weather cloudy.
Gwalior („ 10th)		
Neemuch („ 10th)		
Rutlam („ 10th)		
Sutna („ 10th)		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Jan. 11th)	...	Weather cloudy and sultry; small-pox among children.
Jeypore ...	Few drops...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jhallawar (Jan. 6th)	...	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 46, dated Fort William, the 16th January 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Read the following papers—

No. 45, dated 16th January 1877.

From—The HON'BLE T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (on a special mission).

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to depute you on a special mission for the purpose of inspecting the districts suffering from scarcity in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and conferring personally with the Governments of those Presidencies regarding the measures which are being carried out, and which will have to be carried out, for the relief of distress, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations, indicating the general views of the Government of India on some of the more important questions with which you will have to deal.

2. I am to observe in the first place, that while it is the desire of the Government of India that every effort should be made, so far as the resources of the State admit, for the prevention of deaths from famine, it is essential in the present state of the finances that the most severe economy should be practised. The distress is so wide-spread, extending over twenty-one districts in the two Presidencies, and more or less affecting a population of twenty-seven millions, and threatens to be protracted for so many months, that the utmost care is necessary to restrict the expenditure to the absolute requirements of the case. Even, however, if financial considerations were less overpoweringly strong, it would still be true that a Government has no better right in times of scarcity than in other times to attempt the task of preventing all suffering, and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community. False and mischievous ideas on this subject have become so prevalent, that the Government runs some risk of being charged with inhumanity, when it declares that these are the principles by which it intends to be guided. The Governor General in Council will not be deterred by such considerations as these from a course of action which he knows to be right. Everyone admits the evils of indiscriminate private charity, but the indiscriminate charity of a Government is far worse. The Government of India is resolved to spare no efforts which may be necessary and

practicable, with reference to the means at its disposal, to save the population of the distressed districts from starvation, or from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life; but it will not sanction a course of action which must tend to demoralize the people themselves who are passing through a time of temporary trial, and inevitably lead to the imposition of heavy and permanent burdens on the industry of the country. Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimates of the Local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself. Happily, however, the Government are not placed in any such dilemma. They believe that from the history of past famines, rules of action may be learnt which will enable them in the future to provide efficient assistance for the suffering people without incurring disastrous expenditure.

3. One of the first points which should engage your attention is the extent to which relief is given, and the principles on which it is afforded. The numbers on the relief works are so great, that the Government of India see reason to apprehend that many persons must be employed to whom such relief is not absolutely essential, and who without it would have been able to maintain themselves, at all events for some time to come. The Governor General in Council does not for a moment doubt the reality of the calamity that has fallen upon the country, a calamity which unhappily threatens to become ere long still more disastrous. But it is necessary to remember that the mere collection of enormous numbers of people on relief works in seasons of scarcity is in itself no sufficient proof of serious actual suffering. If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them. "When," as Sir George Campbell has observed, "a lax system is established, and everyone down to the merest child gets paid for the merest pretence of work, with probably a good many abuses besides, the thing becomes too attractive, the whole country tends to come on the works, the numbers threaten to be absolutely overwhelming. The people, too, become demoralized; works where real work is exacted, are deserted, and many evils follow." A good illustration of this may be found in the official narrative of the scarcity of 1873-74 in the North-Western Provinces. "In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast picnic during the day, and in the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields, and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labour was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief." The Governor General in Council does not assert that a

Madras—			
On relief works	...	1,125,117	
Fed gratuitously	...	119,363	
			1,244,480
Bombay—			
On relief works	...		287,000
			1,531,480

similar condition of things now exists in any of the districts of Madras or Bombay, but the matter is one which requires the most careful observation.

4. The general principles on which operations for the relief of famine in India should be conducted, have been established beyond question by past experience. When, as may easily happen, at the commencement of a period of distress, it is a matter of doubt whether serious scarcity is actually threatening a tract of country, it may be desirable, in the first instance, to open, as a tentative measure, small and well supervised local works. The Government may thus avoid the risk of finding itself committed to serious expenditure on large public works which there was no immediate necessity for undertaking. It was for reasons of this kind that the Government of India, at the commencement of the present scarcity, and while still in doubt regarding the extent to which relief operations might ultimately become necessary, thought it right, both in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, to encourage, in the first instance, the organization of works of a local character in preference to those of greater magnitude. But when it becomes no longer a matter of doubt that serious scarcity is impending, and that relief will have to be provided upon an extensive scale, the great difficulty of insuring adequate supervision for numerous scattered works renders it necessary to resort to large works on which large gangs of labourers can be employed, and on which adequate labour tests can be exacted. As soon, therefore, as it is clear that the Government will have to undertake serious measures for the relief of scarcity, no time should be lost in giving to the people, to the greatest extent practicable, the means of employment on large public works. Such works supply the means of subsistence to the able-bodied poor; they prevent, instead of merely relieving, distress.

5. In choosing such works it is obviously of great importance that those selected shall be of a permanently useful and remunerative character; for it is in the last degree unsatisfactory that when the necessity for employing great multitudes of people is forced upon the Government, their labour, which might have been devoted to works which would have conferred lasting benefit on the country, should be thrown away. The works should also be such as are calculated to absorb in comparison with their entire cost a sufficient proportion of labour during the anticipated period of famine. They need not always be in the distressed districts, or near the homes of the people who require relief. When railways or other thoroughly good means of communication are available, it may sometimes be easier and wiser to carry the people to the works and to their food, than to carry the food to the people. Temporary migration from their homes has always, in times of scarcity, been the natural and one of the best remedies to which the people have had recourse, and the organization of public works in places where food is plentiful, and to which access is not difficult from the distressed districts, may in some cases be more useful than works at places where the supply of food is already insufficient. No apprehension need be felt that the people will not return to their homes when the period of distress has passed away. It will be for you to consider how far these principles are being acted on, and if necessary to recommend to the Local Governments the discontinuance of any works, or system of works, which, in your opinion, cannot be usefully proceeded with.

6. When, by undertaking large public works, employment has been provided for the able-bodied poor, it may still be necessary, even before the pressure of famine has become extreme, to afford means of support to persons who are physically unable to give a full amount of labour in return for the wages they receive. These must either be employed in poor-houses or on roads and other easy work, every effort being made to prevent relief being given to any one who does not really require it. It has often been found a most useful test of actual distress to insist, when charitable relief is necessary, that it shall ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food.

7. It should be added that when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, that large public works may become insufficient to afford relief to the numbers of people in need of it. At such a time the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests. Such mea-

sures as may be practicable must then be adopted for reducing to a minimum the inevitable evils that will then arise. The Governor General in Council leaves it to you to communicate to the Local Governments the results of your own experience in regard to this very difficult part of the question.

8. A very satisfactory feature in the course taken by the Bombay Government in dealing with the present famine is their adherence to the principle of non-interference with private trade, which up to the present time they have acted on with marked success. In Madras a different policy has been observed. At an early stage in the scarcity, the Government of Madras contracted through a local firm for a supply of 30,000 tons of grain, to be used as a reserve to meet deficiencies in the local markets. Applications for authority to make further similar purchases have since been received, but have not been sanctioned, the Government of India being of opinion that such purchases are seriously calculated to discourage the operations of private trade, and to increase, instead of diminishing, the difficulty of procuring the supplies which will be necessary to augment the deficient food-supply of the Presidency. Enquiry has been made whether this objection would apply to the Government advertizing for tenders for the supply and delivery of grain in the immediate neighbourhood of certain works on which gangs of labourers are employed at a distance from all local markets. The answer must of course be in the negative. There is no more objection to such purchases than there is to the Government making purchases through the Commissariat for the troops. The objection is to the Government entering into transactions which may excite apprehensions on the part of traders, that the Government are about to take their place, and so to disarrange the bases on which they found their calculations of profit. This objection is especially applicable to purchases of a secret character. In such cases the fact that the Government are in the market is almost certain to become known, and thereupon doubts are raised as to the nature and extent of the transaction, and private trade is paralysed. In regard not only to this but all other matters connected with the management of famines, the general rule should be that the operations of the Government, and the reasons on which those operations are based, shall receive full and complete explanation and publicity.

9. One of your most important duties in connection with the present state of things in the Madras Presidency will be to ascertain how far private trade, if left perfectly unfettered, may be counted on to supply the wants of that Presidency. As at present informed, the Governor General in Council entertains a strong opinion that the supply of that Presidency from foreign sources, such as Burma, Bengal, &c., should be left altogether to private trade, and that the intention of the Government so to act should be widely made known, together with full and frequent information regarding the prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption in the distressed and other districts. It is possible, however, that in certain localities at a distance from the lines of Railway and from large markets, it may be requisite for the Government to intervene by making purchases at the nearest local depôt to which the trade will convey the grain. In such cases, where the local trade, from whatever cause, is not active, the direct intervention of the Government may probably tend rather to facilitate than to discourage the importation of grain, by affording confidence to the trade that importations will find a certain purchaser. Finally, it must not be overlooked that there is a great advantage in paying labourers on relief works in money, wherever and so long as this mode of relief is practicable.

10. The Governor General in Council would have hoped that it was hardly necessary to impress upon local officers the importance of exercising no interference of any kind with the object of reducing the price of food; but cases have come to his notice which show that a warning on this point may not be uncalled for. It is obvious that, especially in a time of scarcity, nothing could be more mischievous than such interference, and that high prices, by reducing consumption and encouraging the importation of fresh supplies of food, are not only necessary but highly beneficial.

11. Another matter of importance is the question of transport of grain, both on the Railways and to parts of the country with which the existing means of communication are insufficient, as well as of providing additional facilities for landing it at the ports. These matters, the Government of India

have reason to believe, have not been at all overlooked by the Local Governments, but it is probable that your experience will enable you to offer valuable suggestions on the subject.

12. There is one other subject to which the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to refer, not because it is one with which you will have at present in any way to deal, but because he wishes to place you generally in possession of the views which are held by the Government of India on all the more serious questions connected with the treatment of Indian famines.

You will observe that His Excellency in Council, in my letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 5A., dated the 5th instant, has laid down the principle that if any great irrigation works or other works of local and provincial importance, involving heavy future responsibilities for their completion and maintenance, be undertaken, certain rules will be held applicable, which will hereafter be prescribed, in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works. This is not a convenient time for entering into a full discussion of these questions, but His Excellency in Council desires to take the present opportunity of declaring his opinion, not only that the main portion of the charges incurred on public works which protect the people against famine, and which add greatly to their wealth, should be borne by the people protected and benefited, and not by the general tax-payer, but also that every province ought, so far as may be practicable, to be held responsible for meeting the cost of the famines from which it may suffer. The Governor General in Council believes that until these principles are enforced, the only real security for wise and economical management will be wanting. When Local Governments and local officers understand that the inevitable consequence of unnecessary expenditure will be the imposition of heavy burdens upon their own people, and not upon those of other provinces, a powerful and most useful check upon extravagance will have been established. On this subject the opinions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India have been expressed in a passage which may properly be quoted here*:—

"There is a further point, though not one to fall within the scope of such an enquiry as that which you have directed to be made, which should, in my opinion, be carefully considered by Your Excellency's Government before the questions that arise in connexion with the occurrences of 1873-74 can be regarded as fairly met. I refer to the proper incidence of the charges that are necessarily incurred in providing for the requirements of the population of a district in a period of drought. However plain may be the primary obligation on the State to do all that is requisite and possible towards preserving the lives of the people under such circumstances, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the general revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge on the general revenues for all future time. In Bengal, where (as the Lieutenant-Governor observes in reference to the objections of the Government in relation to emigration) the beneficial interest of the Government in the land is limited by the permament settlement, these considerations are of special and more pressing application.

"The question which is thus raised, of how to make local resources aid in meeting local wants, is no doubt one of great difficulty and complexity, particularly in a country like India. But the difficulty of providing any satisfactory solution of it should not be allowed to obscure the perception of its vital importance to the future well-being of the country, as well as of the troubles to the Government and the demoralization of the people which must necessarily result from postponing too long the introduction of some system under which shall be suitably recognised the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support and well-being. The duty of the State does not extend further than to see that the needful means are supplied for giving effect to this principle, and for distributing the local burdens arising from its practical application in the manner which shall be most equitable and least onerous to those who have to bear them."

The manner in which these principles shall be carried into practical effect is under the consideration of the Government. It is sufficient at present to say that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they ought to be kept in view in connection with the present scarcity, and that a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the permanent charges which relief operations now in progress may entail ought to be borne by the Presidencies in which the expenditure is being incurred.

* Despatch from Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 59 (Revenue), dated 25th November 1875.

13. The above are the only observations that the Government of India deem it at present necessary to place on record in connection with the onerous and delicate duty which you have undertaken; and they have been made, not so much with the view of advising you on a subject which you have probably studied more thoroughly than any other public officer in India, as for the purpose of furnishing you with a statement of the views of the Government of India, to which you can refer in your communications with the Local Governments. I am directed, in conclusion, to convey to you the cordial thanks of the Governor General in Council for the promptitude with which on this, as on other occasions, you have responded to the call made upon you.

No. 2, dated the 12th January 1877.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In our Despatch of the 5th instant, and the telegram of the same date, we reported that, after personal conference with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, we deemed it necessary, in view of the rapidly increasing numbers on the relief works, the doubtful expediency of the policy of importing grain favoured by the Madras Government, and the heavy estimates of relief expenditure received, to depute Sir Richard Temple on a special mission to the distressed districts. Sir Richard Temple started from Delhi for Bombay on the following day, accompanied by Mr. C. E. Bernard as Secretary.

2. Our weekly Despatches, together with those forwarded by the Governments of Bombay and Madras, will have conveyed to Your Lordship in detail all the information regarding the famine which is at present in our possession. This information is not, in some respects, as complete as could be desired, and will not be materially supplemented until the receipt of the detailed accounts of the condition of the distressed districts, which were called for in our letter of the 30th November last, and which will not be due until the 15th instant. These accounts are to be distinct for each taluka (or sub-division of a district), shewing fully its condition and prospects, the measures undertaken and required, and the probable number of persons for whom relief must be provided at successive periods up to the next year's harvest. In the meantime we may submit the following brief review.

Bombay.

3. About the middle of August the scantiness of the rainfall in certain Collectorates of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country excited some apprehension, and early in September the necessity for relief in portions of the Poona district, together with the existence of distress in the adjacent districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, were brought to the notice of the Government of India, but it was not until the latter part of October that the hopes which had been entertained of a fall of rain sufficient to save portions of the withering crops and to enable the *rabi* sowings to be begun were dissipated, and that serious and extended distress was recognized as inevitable.

4. It was soon apparent that the area which was to a greater or less degree affected comprised Khandeish and eight districts of the Bombay Deccan, as specified in the margin, with a population of eight millions, and a revenue, from land and excise, of a million and a half. Moreover, the affected districts

Districts.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue realizable by Government in 1874-75.	Excise Revenue.
	Sq. M.		Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	10,162	1,028,642	30,21,890	2,13,605
Násik	8,140	734,386	11,67,169	65,824
Ahmednagar	6,647	773,938	13,30,602	22,745
Poona	5,099	907,235	12,83,771	1,59,962
Sholapur	3,925	662,986	10,14,010	46,801
Kaládgi	5,695	816,037	12,18,256	1,32,643
Satara	5,378	1,116,050	16,53,186	27,320
Belgaum	4,591	938,750	12,59,977	1,27,455
Dharwar	4,564	988,037	19,60,635	2,20,366
Total ...	54,203	7,966,061	1,39,39,446	10,16,821

enclosed Native States under our political control, and in some instances under our management, containing a population of nearly two millions more.

5. The failure of crops has of course varied greatly throughout this large tract, and we have not as yet any precise statistics on the subject; but according to returns received in November, the failure was almost entire in 21 out of 91 talukas (or sub-divisions of districts), it amounted to half but less than the whole in 59 more, and was under half in 11 only. Taking the districts by name, in Sholapur the failure was complete, in Kaladgi very nearly so, Dharwar came next and not far behind these; then Belgaum and Poona. Ahmednagar had talukas both well and ill off. In Khandeish and Nasik the loss was believed to be about one-half, and Satara on the whole had suffered least of all. These estimates were extremely rough, and have in some instances been since modified for the better. Regarding the Native States we have no detailed information, but they are believed to be in much the same condition as the adjacent British districts.

6. Recently we received accounts of distress in certain parts of the Colaba and Ratnagiri districts, which are on the coast below the Ghâts, but we have every hope that it will be confined in area and moderate in severity.

7. The relief which has as yet been afforded has been principally in the form of minor works, intended not to draw large bodies of people away from their homes, as we consider such to be the best form of relief at the commencement of a scarcity, before its limits have been fully ascertained. In October last we informed the Government of Bombay that we did not consider that sufficient grounds then existed to justify the commencement of the Dhond and Manmar Railway, which they desired, or of other works involving heavy expenditure after the necessity for relief had ceased. More recently however the ascertained importance of the scarcity, together with the representations of the Bombay Government that minor works were in some districts becoming exhausted, have induced us to approve of the commencement of large projects, on the understanding that any excess of expenditure over relief requirements will be borne by provincial funds. As regards the grain trade, we have supported the determination of the Bombay Government to leave the trade entirely free, the result of which is that supplies have poured into the distressed districts from all quarters, and are offered to an extent in excess of the carrying powers of the railways, while prices have been considerably lowered in consequence. By a fortunate coincidence, the harvests in other parts of India, except Madras, have been excellent.

8. The Bombay Government have placed a sum of Rs. 25,000 at the disposal of each of the Collectors of the most distressed districts for the purpose of charitable relief to the aged, infirm and others unable to work; but Government assistance of this kind has not as yet been much needed, partly in consequence of the very liberal efforts which have been made by private individuals and public subscription.

9. The want of rain having very materially affected the sources of water-supply, the condition of the cattle, which are very numerous, nearly equalling the population in the affected districts, caused from an early period much anxiety, and many thousand head are reported to have perished. The Government forest reserves have however been thrown open for grazing, under as few restrictions as possible; arrangements have been made for sending the cattle to them from all quarters, under certificates from the several Mamlutdars, and the privilege has been availed of to an extent which affords reason to hope that a large proportion of the more valuable cattle at least will be saved.

10. According to the latest returns which are available, the number of persons on the relief works was about 287,000, and the famine expenditure, exclusive of about six lakhs borne by Provincial, Local, and Municipal Funds, amounted to Rs. 12,15,359. The total loss of revenue and relief expenditure is estimated by the Local Government at two crores and six lakhs of rupees.

	1876-77.	1877-78.	TOTAL.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Loss of revenue ...	46	20	66
Relief expenditure ...	54	86	140
TOTAL ...	100	106	206

Madras.

11. The south-west monsoon having been but scanty in the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency (Bellary and Cuddapa) and in Kurnool, distress appeared there in August last, and a few relief works were set on foot, as also the distribution of food to the aged and others unable to work. To this failure of rain was gradually added that of the north-east monsoon also, which, it had been hoped, might have saved a portion of the fast withering crops, and facilitated larger sowings than usual of the later crops usually produced under its influence. The condition of these three districts, which had already, it may be remarked, suffered from two previous bad seasons, thus became, by the end of October, extremely critical.

12. The failure of the north-east monsoon above alluded to has also extended to a large portion of the rest of the Madras Presidency. In some quarters the failure has been complete, in others only partial, and although rain has very lately fallen to a limited extent in some of the southern districts, severe distress has overtaken large masses of the population.

13. Two tracts are thus affected. The first, consisting of the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, is compact and well defined, and the distress is far more severe in it than elsewhere; the second comprises nine districts, within which the distress depends upon the varying local failures of the north-east monsoon, regarding which no details are available sufficient to enable the population actually affected to be stated. The general statistics of the districts are given in the margin. Only eight districts in the whole Madras Presidency are thus as yet free from actual famine; but even among these, a certain amount of distress, accompanied by high prices, has appeared in South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Malabar, and causes apprehension regarding the future.

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Excise on Spirits and Drugs.
			Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	23,43,386	6,89,841
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	14,27,653	3,31,272
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	17,71,726	2,07,108
TOTAL FIRST TRACT ...	26,732	3,978,840	55,42,765	12,28,221
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	38,46,936	1,64,585
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	24,73,598	89,773
Chingleput	2,753	938,184	16,32,688	1,57,129
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	26,01,778	3,15,342
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	21,88,827	3,06,113
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	19,24,196	1,87,974
Coimbatore	7,432	1,763,274	25,01,180	2,80,718
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	15,54,787	1,49,363
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	39,89,490	4,94,555
TOTAL SECOND TRACT ...	57,976	14,953,670	2,17,03,480	20,95,582
GRAND TOTAL ...	84,708	18,932,510	2,72,46,245	33,23,803

Ganjam.	Tinnevelly.
Vizagapatam.	Nilgiris.
Godavery.	Malabar.
South Arcot.	South Canara.

14. The distress in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool far exceeds, as has been said above, that elsewhere. Taking the remaining districts in rough order, Nellore and Chingleput appear to come first, North Arcot and Salem next, followed by Coimbatore and Madura, while Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Kistna are comparatively well off.

15. Speaking in general terms, the Madras Government has followed the policy of previous famines in that Presidency by commencing with relief works at the head-quarters of taluks and districts, and giving charitable relief freely, and then extending its operations to minor works in the villages. At the end of October that Government also requested permission to commence the earthwork of the railway from Bellary to Guduk in the Dharwar District of the Bombay Presidency, but we withheld our sanction on the same grounds as those which led us to a similar course in the case of the proposed Dhond and Manmar line. The Madras Government then commenced the remaining eighty-five miles of the east coast canal, the conversion of the Arconum-Conjeveram Railway to the metre gauge, and a canal in the town of Madras.

16. The Madras Government likewise purchased, at the beginning of November, 30,000 tons of grain, which it would appear was intended for use either in payment of wages on relief works, or for sale to the general public, as circumstances might be. We lost no time in intimating our disapproval of this transaction, which was effected without previous communication with the Government of India, and have since negatived two proposals for further purchases, and emphatically expressed our desire that no interference with the operations of trade should be attempted.

17. The number of persons on the relief works, according to the latest accounts, was 1,125,117, to which must be added 119,363 persons receiving charitable relief almost entirely at the expense of the State. The relief expenditure already sanctioned by the Madras Government up to the 30th ultimo was Rs. 55,69,059. The Local Government, in their more recent reports, estimate the total relief expenditure which will be required up to the end of September 1877 at Rs. 3,41,05,875, and the loss of revenue at Rs. 1,17,00,000, making, with extra establishments, a probable total of above four and a half millions sterling.

Mysore and Coorg.

18. The province of Mysore, like portions of Madras, is undergoing a second year of scarcity, and the failure of both monsoons during the current year has affected the whole province except a few taluks to the westward, the crops dependent on irrigation from tanks suffering almost as much as the others. The absence of water has also destroyed the pasturage for cattle, the mortality of which, in one district alone, in one month, has been estimated at 11,400 head. The area of Mysore is 27,346 square miles, the population 5,055,000, and the land, forest and excise revenue Rs. 70,39,819. Relief works were started at an early stage, and in addition to extensive transfers in the budget of the year, special grants, amounting to three lakhs of rupees, have at various times been sanctioned. Expenditure in Mysore does not, of course, fall on imperial revenues. The Chief Commissioner has carefully abstained from all interference with private trade in grain.

In the adjoining district of Coorg, which is British Territory, no failure of crops has as yet occurred sufficient to warrant the commencement of relief operations.

Hyderabad.

19. The western and southern portions of the territories of His Highness the Nizam have not escaped the effects of the deficient monsoon. In October last we were urged through the Resident to reduce the freight of grain carried by railway to Hyderabad districts, but did not sanction the measure, as it was deemed by both the Bombay and Madras Governments to be unnecessary. The Nizam's Government has since started relief works, which suffice, as far as we are aware, to meet the exigencies of the case.

Summary.

20. It will have been seen from the above brief sketch that the entire area of British Territory affected by scarcity is 138,911 square miles, the population 26,898,571, and the realizable annual revenue Rs. 4,54,26,315. The estimated loss of revenue is 183 lakhs, and the estimated relief charges 481 lakhs, or a total, including establishment and various unestimated charges, of probably not less than six and a half millions sterling. The number of persons in receipt of relief is 1,531,486.

Sir Richard Temple's mission.

21. The prospect is thus serious in the extreme. While the necessity of preventing, as far as practicable, death by starvation is paramount, the financial embarrassment which must in any case arise will be most difficult to overcome, and any departure from the most rigid economy, or from the principles in dealing with famine which experience has confirmed as sound, may aggravate it to a degree which cannot be estimated. These considerations, together with doubts which

we entertained regarding the policy of the Madras Government respecting the purchase of grain and the sufficiency of existing restrictions on employment on the works in both Madras and Bombay, have, as already stated, induced us, after personal conference at Delhi with the Governors of the two Presidencies, to depute Sir Richard Temple on a special mission to visit the distressed districts, confer with the local Governments, and offer to them such suggestions as he may deem the occasion demands. We have every hope that, under his advice, and by the light of the complete review and forecast above referred to as shortly to be received, the operations may be confined within limits commensurate with the occasion, and that both loss of life and an extravagant outlay may be avoided.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above papers be published as a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1877. { Register No. 33.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1877.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Government House on Tuesday the 23rd January 1877, at 9-30 P. M.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday, the 20th. Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House, are requested to add the names of the gentlemen who will present them.

Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them the two cards which will be forwarded to them, one to be delivered on entering Government House, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The carriages of gentlemen (except such as have the private entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down at the foot of the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North or North-West Gate.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 3.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1877.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Government House on Tuesday, the 23rd January 1877, at 9-30 P. M.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday, the 20th. Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House, are requested to add the names of the gentlemen who will present them.

Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them the two cards which will be forwarded to them, one to be delivered on entering Government House, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The carriages of gentlemen (except such as have the private entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down at the foot of the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North or North-West Gate.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON will hold a Drawing-Room at Government House at 9-30 on the evening of Friday, January 26th.

Ladies purposing to attend the Drawing-Room are requested to send their cards and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Tuesday, the 23rd, and to bring with them to the Drawing-Room the two cards which will be sent to them; one to be given on entering Government House, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Ladies who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House, are requested to send their cards with their address and the name of the lady by whom they are to be presented to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting as soon as possible.

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing-Room.

Ladies are requested to appear in full dress with trains. Trains, however, will not be considered indispensable.

Gentlemen in attendance on ladies will leave the ladies at the entrance to the Throne Room, and meet them again as they leave, but not pass before the Throne.

The carriages of all who have the private entrée will enter by the South-East Gateway, and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North-East Gate, set down at the Grand Entrance, and pass out by the North-West Gateway.

No cards will be received after the 23rd instant.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 16th January 1877.

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council, under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, has been pleased to appoint Wednesday, the 24th instant, at noon, as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 17th January 1877.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate Mr. B. W. Colvin, C.S., Commissioner of Mírat, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 3.—Major H. S. Jarrett received charge of the office of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, from Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, before noon on the 17th instant.

CORRIGENDA.

In the second section of Act No. XXI of 1876, published in the *Gazette of India* for 23rd December 1876, 30th December 1876, and 6th January 1877, *for* "section one," *read* "section three."

In volume II of General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, page 1387, No. 169, column 1, *after* 'jurisdiction,' *insert* "or any order of Her Majesty in Council."

In volume III of General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, page 1668, *omit* lines 5, 6 and 7.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 17th January 1877.

No. 45.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public).*

Read the under-mentioned papers regarding a proposal to amalgamate the Province of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces:—

From the Financial Department, No. 3784, dated 23rd September 1870, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 2232, dated 5th May 1875, and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council is of opinion that it is expedient on grounds of financial and general policy to combine the Administration of Oudh with that of the North-Western Provinces.

2. The simplest mode of carrying out this measure is to transfer the seat of chief executive authority in Oudh from Lucknow to Allahabad, leaving matters otherwise as they stand. This will cause the least disturbance of existing arrangements, and will provide, with the greatest amount of economy possible, for the maintenance of the peculiarities of the Oudh administrative system.

3. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to declare that the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces being vacant, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall be transferred to it. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner will exercise the present functions of both offices within each Province respectively, and will be required to reside at Lucknow for a portion of the year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for information and guidance, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for information and guidance; and to Sir George Couper for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 55.—Subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Sir George Couper, BART., C.B., K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to be also Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I., will continue to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh until the period for which the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has been pleased to extend his term of service has expired.

MEDICAL.

The 17th January 1877.

No. 12.—The services of Surgeon G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 18th January 1877.

No. 23.—The under-mentioned Assistant Surgeons are promoted to the grades and with effect from the dates, specified opposite their names:—

Names.	To what grade promoted.	Date of promotion.
Baboo Denobundoo Dutt ...	1st Grade ...	1st Nov. 1876.
" Grish Chunder Mitter	2nd " ...	Ditto.
" Hem Chunder Bhuttacharjee ...	2nd " ...	Ditto.
" Mul Chund ...	2nd " ...	Ditto.
" Behary Lall Ghose ...	2nd " ...	25th Sept. 1876.

No. 26.—Home Department Notification No. 678, dated 14th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

No. 27.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Ram Chundro Sen, attached to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary at Bhowanipore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

SANITARY.

The 19th January 1877.

No. 4.—The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Surgeon-Major James L. Bryden in order to enable him to rejoin his appointment as Statistical Officer to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Dr. Bryden rejoined his appointment on the 9th ultimo.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th January 1877.

No. 49.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Assistant Commissioner Mr. L. Hare, C.S., with the powers of a Munsif in the District of Cachar in Assam.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th January 1877.

No. 4.—Captain M. Protheroe, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars from Major General C. A. Barwell, C.B., on the forenoon of the 27th November last.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—FAMINE.

Fort William, the 19th January 1877.

No. 72.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., on special duty under the orders of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.

No. 75.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain E. S. Rivett-Carnac, of the 11th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Honorable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., on a special mission in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SEA CUSTOMS.

The 19th January 1877.

No. 19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of "the Indian Tariff Act, 1875," the Governor General in Council exempts from the export duty imposed by that Act all rice exported by sea, and entered outwards for either of the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal or passing by land into any of the French Settlements situate on the line of coast within the Presidency of Fort St. George.

This exemption shall commence on the 22nd day of January 1877, and shall continue in force until the 21st day of July, inclusive.

SURVEYS.

The 19th January 1877.

No. 31.—Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., returned from the furlough granted to him in Bombay Government Order, No. 262, dated the 6th April 1876, and resumed charge of the office of Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India from Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, M.A., on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

No. 32.—Subsidiary leave from the 4th to the 13th instant, both days inclusive, is granted to Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., Superintendent of the Great Trignometrical Survey of India.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 18th January 1877.

No. 92G.—LEAVE.—Major E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, is granted privilege leave for three months from 15th January 1877 or subsequent date.

APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant J. H. Newill is appointed to officiate as General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee during the absence of Major Bradford, or until further orders.

No. 93 *G.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders dated 2nd November 1876, issued by the Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, having rejoined, assumes Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

Major C. G. Gunning, Officiating Commandant, to revert to his appointment of 2nd-in-Command.

Captain A. R. T. McRae, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to revert to his appointment of Adjutant.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, Officiating Adjutant, to revert to his appointment of Officiating Wing Subaltern.

No. 94 *G.*—Captain J. McK. Homfray, Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, received temporary charge of the Bhopal Political Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Kincaid on the afternoon of the 8th December 1876.

The 19th January 1877.

No. 98 *G.*—Captain J. McK. Homfray, of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of 21st October to the forenoon of the 26th November 1876, during the absence on duty of the Political Agent, Bhopal.

No. 100 *G.*—TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS.—From the date on which Major Powlett assumes charge of Kotah—

Substantive—*Pro tempore.*

- Colonel W. C. Lester, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class.
- Captain A. W. Roberts, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class.
- Captain F. H. Maitland, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class.
- Captain D. W. K. Barr, to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class.
- Captain E. A. Fraser, to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

No. 101 *G.*—Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain A. W. Roberts, Political Assistant, 1st Class, Major H. M. B. Burlton reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

The services of Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Major Burlton.

No. 103 *G.*—With reference to the Notifications of this Department, Nos. 100 G—101 G, dated 19th January 1877, Captain A. W. Roberts, Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tem*, is posted to Morar as Cantonment Magistrate.

Major H. M. B. Burlton is also posted to Morar as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 17th January 1877.

No. 282.—Mr. E. W. Kellner is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Comptroller General.

The 18th January 1877.

No. 339.—Mr. J. W. McNair is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 19th January 1877.

No. 241.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 1A under Section 1 of the Civil Leave Code:—

1A.—An Officer of the Royal Navy, attached to the Marine Survey Department, is subject to the Rules in this Code which apply to Uncovenanted Officers.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 19th January 1877.

No. 222.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted under Section 56 after Rule 3, Civil Pension Code:—

"NOTE.—Each Department of the Government of India exercises the powers of a Local Government under the Rules subsidiary to this section in respect to any Officers immediately subordinate to it;"

and that the following be inserted under Section 75 (before the Rules) of the said Code:—

"NOTE.—In Sections 75, 76, and 77, 'Local Government' includes a Department of the Government of India in respect of all Officers immediately subordinate thereto."

The 18th January 1877.

No. 270.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Section 48A in Chapter X of the Civil Pension Code:—

Section 48A.—The Government of India may, upon such conditions as it may think fit in each case to impose, condone a break or breaks in the continuity of service not exceeding twelve months in the aggregate, which are not the result of any of the circumstances mentioned in Section 48.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th January 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 28.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Captain C. T. P. Luxmore, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, with effect from the 10th January 1877.

No. 29.—Colonel C. L. Brown, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, having returned from furlough, will officiate as Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 8th January 1877, junior Officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

No. 30.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Captain H. J. Barton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on return from furlough, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, with effect from 30th December 1876, the junior Officer reverting to his proper place.

No. 31.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant T. C. Pears, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Infantry, on probation, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern, with effect from the 1st December 1876, until further orders, *vice* Lieutenant D. A. A. Macpherson, appointed to the Military Accounts Department.

No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant C. C. Lindsay, 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Captain H. R. L. Morgan, who vacates the appointment on promotion to the rank of Captain.

Lieutenant E. C. Wace, Commandant, No. 5 Garrison Battery, to be 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Lindsay.

No. 5 Garrison Battery.

Captain H. R. L. Morgan, R.A., to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant Wace, transferred to No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.

No. 32.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Shaw, Wing Commander, 11th Madras Native Infantry, and Officiating Commandant, 1st Infantry, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Pedler, appointed to the 4th Infantry.

Colonel Shaw will continue to officiate in the 1st Infantry until further orders.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Pedler, Wing Commander, 3rd Infantry, and Officiating Commandant, 4th Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel W. Weldon, retired.

No. 33.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following Brigade Order, issued by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, is confirmed:—

No. 283, dated the 23rd November 1876.—Directing Captain H. F. Showers, 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, *in addition to his other duties*, during such time as Captain A. Vallings may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

Captain C. F. Powell, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, 5th Goorkha Regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain H. F. Showers, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain C. McK. Hall, or until further orders.

No. 34.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Solomon Charles Frederick Peile, 109th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—12th October 1875.

Lieutenant Edward Dermot Hamilton Daly, 15th Hussars, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—12th October 1875.

No. 35.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgeon R. Cobb,—arrived at Bombay, 6th December 1876.

No. 36.—The services of Surgeon A. Tomes, Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 13th January 1877.

No. 37.—The services of Surgeon R. Power, Medical Department, in medical charge, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 38.—The services of Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., Medical Department, are, with reference to the Notification in the Home Department, No. 574 of the 16th October 1876, replaced at the disposal of that Department.

No. 39.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Browne William Ryall, Bengal Staff Corps,—14th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Dandridge, Bengal Staff Corps,—14th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Lewin Taverner, Bombay Staff Corps,—17th January 1877.

No. 40.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Sydney Drummond Turnbull,—3rd January 1877.

No. 41.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* is published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 28th November 1876, page 6532.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, *28th November 1876.*

Unattached.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Nolan, of the Bengal Unattached List, since de-

ceased, to be Captain on the Bengal Unattached List. Dated 14th September 1872.

* * * *

Brevet.

* * * *

The second Christian name of Captain Channer, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, who was promoted to the rank of Major in the Gazette of 11th April 1876, is *Nicolas* and not *Nicholas*, as therein stated.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Alexander Decy, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th November 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Ezekiel Gage, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th November 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Duncan Taylor, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th November 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Clerk, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th November 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William James Jones, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th November 1876.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Cory, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 29th November 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th November 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Salter, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th November 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Hudlestone, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th November 1876.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Johnston, M.D., Madras Army. Dated 29th November 1876.

* * * *

London Gazette, 28th November 1876, page 6533.

INDIA OFFICE, *25th November 1876.*

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain (Brevet Major) the Hon'ble Robert William Napier, Bengal Infantry. Dated 18th July 1871.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Gervas Selwyn Eyre, 36th Regiment. Dated 27th October 1871.

Lieutenant Duncan Alexander Allan Macpherson, 85th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Edmund Palmer, 3rd Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant William Henry Fothergill Macmullen, 11th Hussars. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant William John Butterworth Bird, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th December 1871.

Lieutenant Maurice Crosbie Cooke-Collis, 92nd Regiment. Dated 30th December 1871.

Lieutenant Philip Arnold Buckland, 83rd Regiment. Dated 24th April 1872.

Lieutenant Edwin Capel Currie Sandys, Royal Artillery. Dated 2nd May 1872.

Lieutenant Peter Robert Bairnsfather, 16th Lancers. Dated 2nd November 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Brabazon Urmston, 14th Regiment. Dated 13th November 1872.

Lieutenant Francis Robert Bonham Knox, 45th Regiment. Dated 13th November 1872.

No. 42.—The under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Lahore Medical School, who have passed their final examination, are promoted to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil, with effect from the 23rd October 1876, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service:—

Baz Khan.
Toorab Allee.
Fazl Ilahee.
Amir Khan.

No. 43.—The following Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, is published for information and guidance:—

Military. INDIA OFFICE,

No. 341. *London, 30th November 1876.*

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Two cases have recently come before me, in which I have been called upon to consider in Council the conditions under which Officers of the Indian Staff Corps and local Officers may be permitted, when demand is made from proper quarters, to give their services beyond Indian limits.

2. And I have thought it well to endeavour to lay down a rule of general application in such cases.

3. The circumstances under which such demands will come before Government are various. In some cases the services of Officers are desired beyond Indian limits by Her Majesty's Government, whether within or beyond the territories of Great Britain and her Dependencies, on account of special reasons affecting the interests of the British Empire.

4. In other cases the services of Indian Officers may be sought (as they have been several times of late years) on account of special qualifications for local assistance by Governments of British Colonies (or by friendly Foreign States).

5. And your Officers may be applied for to serve on the personal staff of General Officers or in analogous positions out of India, when the grounds of the application are, from the nature of the case, of a private and personal, though perfectly legitimate nature.

6. No one will question that every practical facility should be given to compliance with the demand for officers under the first of the preceding categories. But I think also that, as a general principle, and within reasonable limits, no needless obstacle should be allowed to stand in the way of such demands under whichever class they come. The more free the scope we can give to the employment of our officers consistently with what is due to the Indian administration, the more are we likely to elevate the credit and the tone of the service and to add to its prestige.

7. It will of course rest with you to consider and decide on every demand of this kind as it arises.

8. And I propose to lay down as a rule that every officer whom you shall so permit to serve beyond the limits of India shall, while so serving, receive at the charge of Indian revenues the English furlough pay of his rank in addition to the allowances that may be assigned to him from other sources in each case, and that his service under such circumstances shall count for pension, subject to the following limitations:—

A. That where an officer is called for to serve on personal staff out of India, the privilege first named shall not be enjoyed beyond three years.

B. That when an officer's services are lent for other than imperial purposes either in England or in a British Colony or to a Foreign State, the officer shall contribute to the Indian Exchequer a proportion, to be fixed by you, not exceeding one-fifth of the emoluments which he may receive during such transfer of his services, in compensation for the retention of his claim to pension during his absence from Indian duty.

I have, &c.,

CARNARVAN.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 44.—The under-mentioned Officer, in Civil employ, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, with an additional annuity of £289-19-0, from the 7th February 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch, in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Creighten Wood, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 45.—Lieutenant George Rae, East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps, is, at his own request, permitted to resign from the 10th January 1877.

No. 46.—Native Medical Pupil Gholam Moheeden, No. 1061, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, is permitted to resign the service.

No. 47.—First Class Assistant Apothecary Alfred D'Silva, Subordinate Medical Department is removed from the service.

PENSIONS.

No. 48.—The under-mentioned men are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Serial No.	Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry.		Rs.	
	Havildar	Bucktour Misser	Havildar	7	N. W. P.
	" ...	Ramlochun Sing	" ...	7	Presidency.
	Naick ...	Bussaka Sing ...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	Sepoy ...	Mattabudul Misser.	Sepoy ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Sewnauth Panday	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Dhunna Ram ...	" ...	4	"
		1st Regiment Central India Horse.			
	Rassaldar	Surmukh Singh	Ressaidar	25	Punjab.
	Duffadar .	Hira Singh ...	Duffadar	7	"
	"	Mir Irshad Ali...	" ...	7	"
	Sowar ...	Narain Singh ...	Sowar ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Shekh Nujjuf Ali	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Shekh Khuda Buksh.	" ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Jamal Khan ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Sahib Dad Khan	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Amar Singh ...	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Kan Singh ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Narain ...	" ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Sham Singh ...	" ...	4	Punjab.
		2nd Regiment Central India Horse.		Rs.	
	Duffadar	Sahib Singh ...	Duffadar	7	N. W. P.
	" ...	Bhugwan Singh	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Prem Singh ...	" ...	7	"
	" ...	Mahomed Hashim	" ...	7	"
	Sowar ...	Mir Wajid Ali ...	Sowar ...	4	"
	" ...	Mahomed Amir Khan.	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Ram Singh ...	" ...	4	Punjab.
	" ...	Tara Singh ...	" ...	4	N. W. P.
	" ...	Devi Singh ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Jumal Khan ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Surmukh Singh	" ...	4	Punjab.
		2nd Regiment Sikh Infantry.			
	Naick ...	Jungi ...	Naick ...	7	Punjab.
	Sepoy ...	Niamut ...	Sepoy ...	4	"
	" ...	Budhi Sing ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Padmu ...	" ...	4	"
	" ...	Oodum ...	" ...	4	"

No. 49.—Gobinda, widow of Kasseram Tewary, Jemadar, 33rd Native Infantry, is admitted to the 3rd Class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 5-10-8 per mensem, for three years from the 16th March 1875, payable in the N. W. P. Circle.

No. 50.—Havildar Khazan Sing, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs. 7 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab Circle.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 51.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Julius Bentall Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Nagpur Division, Central Provinces,—private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1854.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederick John Davies, of Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Snow Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, Bengal,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major James Howard Thornton, M.B., Medical Department,—private affairs, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Henry McDonell De Wendt Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Edward George Newnham, General List Infantry, Squadron Commander, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Reginald Justus Wimberley, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Superintendent and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars,—private affairs, for one year and ten days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Lorne Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for one year and one day, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Thomas Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 52.—Lieutenant Francis William Snell, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kyoukphyoo, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, British Burmah, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

No. 53.—The furlough to Europe granted to Captain E. E. Gibson, Bengal Staff Corps, in G. G. O. No. 826 of 1873, will be held to have effect from the 12th September 1873, instead of from the 22nd August 1873, as previously notified.

No. 54.—The grant of furlough to Europe on private affairs to Captain (Brevet Major) T. C. Graham, late 4th European Light Cavalry, squadron Commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry, in G. G. O. No. 1178 of 1876, is cancelled.

No. 55.—Lieutenant William Ward, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England on medical certificate from the 1st March 1877 to the 1st April 1878.

REPORT OF DEPARTURES.

No. 56.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. Davidson, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1057 of 1876,—*Deccan*, 6th November 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. B. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1296 of 1876,—*Venetia*, 25th December 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. A. St. P. Fooks, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1040 of 1876,—*Macedonia*, 18th November 1876, from Bombay.

Captain A. Oldham, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1131 of 1876,—*Europa*, 3rd January 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant G. G. Dawes, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1178 of 1876,—*Crocodile*, 7th November 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant J. F. Carthew, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1212 of 1876,—*Malabar*, 21st November 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant L. M. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1204 of 1876,—*Malabar*, 21st November 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant J. E. Broadbent, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1154 of 1876,—*Mira*, 23rd December 1876, from Calcutta.

Conductor E. Gleeson, G. G. O. No. 1178 of 1876,—*Malabar*, 21st November 1876, from Bombay.

Sub-Conductor J. Moorhead, Quartermaster General's Office, Bengal, G. G. O. No. 1178 of 1876,—*Crocodile*, 7th November 1876, from Bombay.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 15th January 1877.

No. 13.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 447 of 1st November 1876, Mr. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), assumed charge of his duties in the Simla Imperial Circle on the 1st November 1876.

The 17th January 1877.

No. 14.—Baboo Sushtee Churn Mitter, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Bengal, is transferred to Central India.

No. 15.—The under-mentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted as follows:—

To Bombay, for general service.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn.
" R. H. F. Stuart.
" E. Pinhey.
" A. T. Mullaly.
" C. N. Clifton.
" W. H. Le Quesne.

To Bengal, Provincial.

Mr. J. C. White.

To North-Western Provinces, Provincial.

Mr. R. P. Atkinson.
„ A. R. Sutherland.
„ C. H. Holme.

To Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble L. M. St. Clair.
Mr. W. G. Newton.
„ H. E. Haddon, B.A. } Railway Branch.
„ E. Leycester. } Railway Branch.
„ E. Baker. } Railway Branch.
„ F. Lang. } Railway Branch.
„ J. E. Dallas. } Railway Branch.
„ R. Sivewright. } Railway Branch.

To Mysore.

Mr. E. H. Johns.
„ W. C. Lewis.
„ E. H. Clementson.

To Oudh.

Mr. L. B Simeon.
„ E. F. Gordon.

To Hyderabad.

Mr. M. P. Coode.
„ M. J. Scobie.

To British Burmah.

Mr. A. G. Harrison.

To State Railways, under Director.

Mr. A. Sulivan.
„ F. Wolley-Dod.
„ R. W. Roberts.
„ J. D. M. Burton.
„ W. H. Cole.
„ W. Michell.
„ E. W. Vowell.
„ H. J. Oddie.
„ J. M. Montague, B.A.
„ R. S. J. Routh.
„ E. F. Jacob.
„ C. J. S. Baker.
„ A. Bewley.
„ W. S. Haig.

No. 16.—The services of Surgeon P. de H. Haig, temporarily employed as Assistant Medical Superintendent, Persian Telegraph (*vide* Public Works Department Notification No. 321 of 18th July 1876), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from 26th November 1876.

The 18th January 1877.

No. 18.—The services of Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Manager, open line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

No. 19.—Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces Irrigation Branch, to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 3rd November 1876.

From the 18th November next till further notice, all the Parts of the *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT.

NOTICE.—The post of a Sworn Examiner of Translations of Urdu and Persian Documents is vacant in the Privy Council Appeal Department of the High Court.

Candidates are requested to apply to the Registrar.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE SIDE, *The 1st December 1876.* } W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1877.

No. 33.—Mr. R. W. Buller, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for one year under Section 14 and Subsidiary Leave for 16 days under Section 24 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th November 1876, or such other date on which he may avail himself of the same.

ALBERT CAPPEL,

Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1877.

No. 56.—Dr. T. F. Odling, Assistant Medical Superintendent, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 29 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 4th December 1876.

No. 57.—Mr. T. S. Anderson, Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 20th September 1876.

No. 58.—Mr. N. Semino, 2nd Class Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for three weeks, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 4th November 1876.

No. 59.—Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, Superintendent, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, having returned to duty on the 5th November 1876, from the leave on medical certificate, notified in Indo-European Telegraph Department Notification No. 35, dated 26th June 1876, the unexpired portion of his leave has been cancelled.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

18th January 1877 ... Rs. 5,57,947-6-2.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
18th Jan. 1877.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Nusseerabad, the 8th January 1877.

No. 35 *S.*—The Officiating Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant two months' privilege leave of absence to Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, from 26th December 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, *vice* Mr. Crommelin.

3. Captain H. J. Nuthall, Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, to officiate as Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Williams.

The 10th January 1877.

No. 45 *S.*—Mr. A. G. Crommelin and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 26th December 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams and Captain H. J. Nuthall, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, on the forenoon of the 26th December 1876.

By Order,
J. M. WILLIAMS, *Lt.-Col.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th January 1877.

No. 1.—Mr. M. Martin, Assistant Engineer, Chakrata Division, Military Works, is granted leave of absence for three months from 8th January 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of this leave, to study the native languages.

No. 2.—Mr. W. Conlan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, returned to duty on the 18th December 1876, before noon, from the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 105, dated 10th October 1876.

The unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

The 11th January 1877.

No. 3.—Lieutenant F. F. N. Spratt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani, as required by Code II, iv, 22, on 6th November 1876.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Fort William, the 12th January 1877.

No. 102.—Second Grade Overseer Baboo Shumbhoo Chunder Paul rejoined the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, from two months' privilege leave on the forenoon of 11th December 1876.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 11th January 1877.

No. 1.—One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Sergeant George Booley, Overseer attached to the Allahabad Special Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 117 of the 1st December 1876, Lieutenant J. E. Broadbent, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Allahabad Special Division, Military Works, availed himself of preparatory leave to furlough on the 30th November 1876.

The 16th January 1877.

No. 3.—Privilege leave for the period of one month is granted to T. Permal Naidoo, Accountant attached to the Panchmaree Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 12th January 1877.

No. 1.—Moonshee Dowlet Ram, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Morar Division, Military Works, availed himself, on the 23rd December 1876, of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 53, dated 28th November 1876.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawal Pindi, the 10th January 1877.

No. 1.—The two Assistant Engineers attached to this Circle in Inspector General's Notifications Nos. 122 and 123, dated 23rd December 1876, are posted as follows:—

Lieutenant A. O. Green, R.E., to the Lahore Division.

Lieutenant J. C. L. Campbell, R.E., to the 1st Peshawur Division.

No. 2.—Corporal S. Boon, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to this Circle in Inspector General's Notification No. 121, dated 22nd December 1876, is posted to the Lahore Division, Military Works.

The 11th January 1877.

No. 3.—Captain D. Oliver, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 1st Peshawur to the Lahore Division, Military Works.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 32.—With reference to Chief Engineer's Notification No. 4 of 20th December 1876, Sergeant C. Butler, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Dugshaie Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

No. 34.—With reference to Chief Engineer's Notification No. 6C of 13th December 1876, Sergeant W. G. Westwood, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from the Chukrata Road Division on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, to join the 8th Circle, Military Works.

J. BIRNEY, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

The 6th January 1877.

No. 9.—Sergeant W. G. Westwood, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in the 8th Circle, Military Works, on the 4th instant, and is posted to the 2nd Peshawur Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 6th idem, before noon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 2nd January 1877.

No. 154.—Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is granted one month's subsidiary leave from the date of his availing himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta and appear before a Medical Board.

M. PROTHEROE, *Capt.,*
Actg. Chief Commr., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The 12th January 1877.

No. 8.—APPOINTMENTS.—With reference to Home Department Notifications Nos. 241 and 243, dated 13th September 1876, the following promotions are made with effect from the 27th instant, the date on which Major-General C. A. Barwell avails himself of privilege leave:—

Captain R. J. Wimberley, 1st Assistant Superintendent, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent.

Captain W. B Birch, 2nd Assistant Superintendent to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. E. H. Man, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

C. A. BARWELL, *Major-Genl.,*
Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th January 1877.

No. 1.—Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 23rd December 1876 from the privilege leave granted to him in the Public Works Department Notification Nos. 428 and 503, dated 19th October and 8th November 1876, respectively.

The 16th January 1877.

No. 2.—Privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from 4th January 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, is granted to Babu M. C. Mullick, Assistant Engineer attached to the Sambhar Division, Rajputana State Railway.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 13th January 1877.

No. 1.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Neemuch Extension Survey Division, returned on the 29th December 1876 from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 61, dated 22nd September 1876.

No. 2.—Babu Babu Mull, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to Fatehabad Division, returned on the forenoon of the 8th January 1877 from the two months and seven days' privilege leave granted to him in Notifications Nos. 66 and 81, dated 13th October and 6th December 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 13th January 1877.

No. 25.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 520, dated 15th December last, Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Examiner of Accounts, made over charge of the Examinership of the Western Rajputana State Railway accounts to Mr R. B. Duncan, Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, on the forenoon of the 26th December 1876.

No. 26.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 495, dated 5th December last, Mr. R. B. Duncan, Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, received charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana State Railway, from Mr. R. G. MacDonald, on the forenoon of the 26th December 1876.

No. 27.—This Office Notifications Nos. 1299 and 1300, dated 16th November 1876, reporting arrivals of Messrs. E. W. Vowell and H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, and No. 1342, dated 29th November 1876, notifying departure of Mr. H. J. Oddie, to the Rajputana State Railway, are cancelled.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 13th January 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. P. Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred by Public Works Department Notification No. 144, dated 1st November 1876, to British Burma, Railway Branch, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the 8th January 1877.

No. 13.—Mr. W. Becker, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th December 1876.

No. 14.—Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Ravi Division, received charge of the Grand Trunk Road from Mr. P. J. Bruff, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Open Line, on the afternoon of the 23rd December 1876.

No. 15.—Mr. P. J. Bruff, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 200, dated 6th December 1876, to the Indus Valley State Railway, left this Railway on the 27th December 1876.

No. 16.—Mr. C. Sexton, Overseer, 1st Grade, Chenab Division, and temporarily attached to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, is transferred to the Ravi Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th January 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. P. H. Gorman, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Ravi Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th December 1876.

No. 18.—Mr. S. Wilson, 1st Class Apothecary, is transferred from the Chenab to the Ravi Division, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd December 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th December 1876.

No. 167.—Messrs. E. F. Jacob and A. Bewley, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Upper Sind District.

No. 169.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to this line by the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 165 of the 26th October 1876, reported his arrival at Kurrachee on the forenoon of the 18th December, and is posted to the charge of the current duties of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Upper Sind District.

No. 170.—Mr. R. E. Wilson, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bahawulpur Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 12th January 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 5th January 1877.

No. 1.—Sergeant C. Wickens, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Upper Sind to the Lower Sind District.

The 10th January 1877.

No. 2.—With reference to Government of India Public Works Department's Notification No. 515, dated 14th December 1876, Captain H. W. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 28th December 1876.

No. 3.—Mr. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Bahawulpur Division to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for special duty.

No. 4.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Mooltan District.

No. 5.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the current duties of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Upper Sind District, on the afternoon of the 23rd December 1876.

No. 6.—The following postings and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers and the Examiner of Accounts:—

Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to the Reti Division.

Mr. W. Haig, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Khanpur to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr. A. Pruce, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts to the Kotri Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 10th January 1877.

No. 1.—The services of Surveyor Mr. G. F. Beyts, attached to the Assam Railway Extension Survey, Northern Bengal State Railway, are dispensed with from the forenoon of the 1st November 1876, at his own request.

No. 2.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 149 of 18th September 1876, Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of the 14th December 1876, and is posted to the Northern Division.

No. 3.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 313 of 13th July 1876, Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, Assam Railway Extension Survey, ceased to belong to the Establishment of the Northern Bengal State Railway from the forenoon of the 14th idem.

No. 4.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 366 of 18th August 1876, Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Assam Railway Extension Survey, ceased to belong to the Establishment of the Northern Bengal State Railway from the forenoon of the 19th idem.

No. 5.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 196 of 27th November 1876, Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 11th December 1876, and is posted to the Seebsagar Coal Line Survey.

No. 6.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 168 of 24th October 1876, Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Southern Division, was relieved of his charge on the afternoon of the 5th December 1876, for transfer to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 7.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 193 of 27th November 1876, Sergeant C. Wickens, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Division, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 3rd December 1876, for transfer to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 8.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned from the leave granted to him in Director's Notifications Nos. 117 and 123, dated the 2nd July 1875 and 27th July 1876, respectively, and joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the forenoon of 30th December 1876, assuming charge of the Northern Division on that date.

No. 9.—With reference to Notification No. 240 of 30th November 1876, Mr. W. W. Shanks, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over charge of the Northern Division on the forenoon of the 30th December 1876, to Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 16th January 1877.

No. 10.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 526, dated 22nd December 1876, Baboo Adya Nauth Mittra, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival and joined the Central Office of Accounts on the forenoon of 10th January 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Madras Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
	NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.		
83	B 52—17113	10	A. Arpootham Pillay, Pondicherry.
	„ —17130	10	
	B 49—27774	10	
	NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.		
218	B 29—68386	1,000	A. Ponnusawmy Chetty, Pondicherry.
	„ —68387	1,000	
219	B 43—67504	50	C. Vengoo Chetty, Conjeveram.
220	B 36—67929	5	A. Ramachandriah, Nizam's Dominions.
	„ —68274	5	
221	B 40—28637	5	A. Venkatiah, Toomkoor District.
	„ —28644	5	
	B 38—57141	100	
	B 44—94178	100	
222	B 41—74600	10	F. Nallathamby, Madras.
223	B 42—62369	20	R. Gopaulsawmy Naidu, Madras.
41	B 35—42504 } wrongly joined.	20	W. Therumalasawmy Chetty, Madras.
	„ —42502 }		
42	B 49—93252 } ditto	10	G. Namasevoya Moodelly, Madras.
	„ —51085 }		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th January 1877.

F. de H. LARPENT,
Offg. Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
	NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.		
95	E 2—27580	500	Nabi Bux, Munshi, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Dera Ghazi Khan.
99	E 12—28466	20	Captain W. H. Scott, XI. P. W. O., Bengal Lancers, Nowshera.
	„ —28474	20	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 13th January 1877.

THOS. H. BIGGS,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
358	L 83—37024	100	Mr. C. Chisholm.
359	L 85—08985	1,000	Ebrahim Alibhoy.
	„ —08986	1,000	
360	L 90—14013	20	Babu Nemai Chandra Dey.
361	L 66—68428	50	Babu Krishna Kumar Sen.
362	L 83—06941	100	Dhoom Singh.
	L 77—56766	20	
	L 64—71491	20	
	L 80—52079	20	
363	L 52—76267	500	Messrs. Jugger Nath Sirdar Mull.
364	L 85—06840	1,000	Sham Chand Geery Mohanto.
365	L 26—00543	5	The Chief Supdt., Travelling Post Offices in India.
366	L 82—94442	100	The Superintendent of Police, Faridpur.
	L 66—32580	50	
367	L 70—24565	1,000	The Post Master General of Bengal.
368	L 69—46715	100	Babu Hurry Mohun Bose.
	L 79—39214	20	
	„ —39215	20	
	„ —39216	20	
	L 78—04200	20	
	L 67—99900	50	
	L 79—61389	20	
	L 67—54482	50	
	L 82—86108	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
287	L 59—39680 L 58—84204	10	Toppazoodeen Khonkar.
288	L 16—27872 „ —27873	5	Babu Muti Lal Gupta.
289	L 22—45281 „ —45121	5	Babu Preo Nath Sen.
290	A 68—53933 A 95—99464	10	Messrs. Choteedas Womed Mull.
291	L 57—38746 „ —38749	10	Colonel E. J. Lawder.
292	E 7—31844 L 16—02164	5	Messrs. Jumnadas and Co.
	M 3—78799 L 24—82553	5	
293	L 79—92147 „ —92146	20	Gool Raj Joydial.
419	L 51—98083	100	Mr. E. C. Roberts.
	L 82—93883	100	
	„ —37836	100	
420	L 86—97441	10	Babu Kally Churn Soor.
421	L 3—16999	10	Babu Aughor Nath Mukerjee.
422	L 9—59338	5	Babu Juggobundo Banerjee.
423	L 75—51203	10	Babu Nilmony Ganguly.
424	L 73—21835	10	Babu Muti Lal Gupta.
	L 16—14297	5	
425	L 88—45940	10	Rev. J. H. Wilkinson.
426	L 86—73253	10	Babu Nilmony Kower.
427	L 62—07630	10	Babu Manick Chandra Chowdhury.
	L 6—26123	10	
428	L 22—81657	5	Prosanna Kumar Mitter.
429	L 50—08294	100	Surgeon-Major G. Barnard.
	„ —08293	100	
430	L 67—17737	50	Gobind Ram Bannia.
431	L 65—99599	20	Messrs. Nusserwanjee & Framjee.
	„ —23366	20	
	L 62—28517	10	
432	L 62—87756	10	Babu Hira Lal Biswas.
433	A 91—83822	100	Messrs. Muti Lal Seal & Co.
434	L 81—30067	50	Mr. T. G. Sykes.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 18th January 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
J 6—86679	10	Mr. J. P. deSilva, Auditor, Madras Railway, Wolleokode.
J 4—53610	50	The Commissioner, Madras, for Mr. W. L. Bird, of Trikalore.
J 3—95100	100	The Commissioner, for K. Srirungiah, of Tiptur.
„ —96006	100	
J 5—59143	20	The Commissioner, for N. M. Chen Veerappa, of Tiptur.
J 3—68506	100	
J 2—04058	500	Eerlanthannah Venkiah, Adoni, Bellary.

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office;
The 5th January 1877.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
61	D 7—83544	100	Ellahi Buksh, Umballa.
62	D 4—65143	50	Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
95	A 13—81280	100	Mr. James Hill, Calcutta.
	A 12—02253	50	
96	D 7—91343	100	Jwalla Pershad, Meerut.
	D 4—64461	50	
97	D 7—89301	100	Mr. E. C. Roberts, Meerut.
98	D 10—83640	5	Banarsee Dass and Beharee Lall, Benares.
99	D 4—53386	50	Jamsetji Nowroji, Baroda.
	„ —66443	50	
100	D 11—50246	10	Bhyron Pershad, Banda.
	„ —50247	10	
101	D 11—11306	10	Ram Pershad, Pertabgarh.
102	D 10—77875	5	Jay Gobind, Tanda, Zillah Faizabad.
33	D 10—46862, L 22—80413 (wrongly joined.)	5	Hidayutoolla, Mooradabad.
34	D 11—37201, „ —37202 (ditto)	10	Kaloosam, Nasseerabad.
	D 11—37301, „ —37302 (ditto)	10	
35	D 11—12086, „ —12087 (ditto)	10	The Traffic Superintendent's Office, E. I. R., Toondla.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 11th January 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1876.			
W55	M 24—23500	100	Mr. Manley, Cotton Department, Bombay.
	„ —35035	100	
	„ —28684	100	
	„ —33935	100	
	„ —65155	100	
	M 23—01117	50	
	„ —04511	50	
	„ —22272	50	
1877.			
W1	C 70—79637	500	Ramji Sukpall, Assistant, Staff Hospital, Mhow.
	C 93—25844	100	
	M 5—15644	50	
	„ —62862	50	
	„ —37603	50	
	C 85—99721	50	
W2	M 23—28678	50	Jadu Nath Banerji, Examiner's Office, Mhow.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1876.			
H120	M 5—61091	50	Jemadar Peerkhan, Jacobabad.
147	M 24—31746	100	Alfred Porter, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Mhow.
	M 19—41610	10	
165	M 5—67424	50	K. Vallayndhur, Savanur.
166	M 5—92209	50	Shew Rutton, Cawnpur.
176	M 5—87839	50	Vrijbhukun Mucoondho Munshi, Ahmedabad.
H183	C 70—89904	500	Framji Edulji, Kolapurwalla, Poona.
184	M 24—89369	100	Motilal Ruplal, Mumbadevi.
	„ —41636	100	
	„ —31623	100	
	„ —27693	100	
	„ —25594	100	
185	M 4—97565	5	F. J. Quiny, Wooli, Bombay.
1877.			
1	M 4—38908	5	Haranchunder Mookerji, Calcutta.
2	M 21—77893	10	Sergeant J. Skinner, Bombay.
3	M 19—90765	10	Mahomedally Musaji, Bombay.
1876.			
M65	M 23—20859	50	Lucas Joshua, Mangalore.
	„ —20856	50	
1877.			
1	M 18—66713	10	P. C. Fernandez, Bombay.
	M 20—95595	10	
M2	C 73—88202	10	H. M. Padsha, 94, Bazar Gate.
	„ —81298	10	
H4	M 4—81175	5	Kuberram Tulsidas, Mahal Kachari, Jhalode.
	M 17—94428	10	
H5	M 3—43751	5	Narayen Moroji, General Account Office, Bombay.
H6	M 5—14946	50	Mr. L. P. Srinidade, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th January 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant
G 9—14554	50	Niaz Mahomed Khan and Oosman Khan, Sowars, Thur and Parkur Police.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 11th January 1877.*

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
24	F 13—23334	5	Kalisa Thermala Rao, of Conjeveram, Chingelput District.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 11th January 1877.*

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st December 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,72,639	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... (Rs. 59,43,454 9 10) Public Deposits at Branches ... (Rs. 1,20,24,485 7 4)	1,79,67,940	1	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,27,42,288	4	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,96,426	8	6
Sundries	9,83,352	9	1
TOTAL ...	6,36,62,646	9	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,22,44,195	12	6
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	74,14,856	11	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	66,58,532	5	10
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,65,75,909	5	3
Balances with other Banks ...	3,83,529	15	1
Bullion	10,082	0	9
Dead Stock	10,28,127	0	5
Stamps	11,[illegible]34	9	5
Sundries	5,32,568	1	1
	4,48,59,335	13	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... (Rs. 74,32,402 10 10) Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 1,13,70,908 0 10)	1,88,03,310	11	8
TOTAL ...	6,36,62,646	9	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 16th January 1877.*

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th January 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,364	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... (Rs. 61,03,323 9 3) Public Deposits at Branches ... (Rs. 1,00,94,528 4 3)	1,61,97,851	13	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,29,32,570	14	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,16,045	8	3
Sundries	6,44,515	8	8
TOTAL ...	6,17,62,347	15	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,09,28,717	2	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	75,82,356	11	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	54,67,230	10	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head and Branches	1,41,73,134	14	8
Balances with other Banks ...	4,93,299	11	0
Bullion	10,082	0	9
Dead Stock	10,28,276	5	5
Stamps	11,938	1	5
Sundries	5,07,402	6	10
	4,02,02,438	0	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... (Rs. 91,06,155 15 6) Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 1,24,53,753 15 10)	2,15,59,909	15	4
TOTAL ...	6,17,62,347	15	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 18th January 1877.*

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25	of 1828-29	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st December 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,46,900	1,49,78,900	1,08,26,800	1,60,88,900	34,79,900	2,57,000	2,90,31,800	82,800	4,09,06,800	28,93,000	33,15,000	12,65,53,225
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	70,500	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,600	1,000	88,500	...	...	6,000	...	5,03,000	...	...	6,21,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,84,000	36,500	55,500	...	...	5,000	...	43,700	...	...	7,24,700
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,46,900	1,56,56,000	1,08,64,300	1,62,62,900	34,79,900	2,57,000	2,90,42,800	82,800	4,14,53,300	28,93,000	33,15,000	12,79,99,525
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,700	38,800	57,200	18,200	...	10,800	...	4,00,500	1,000	...	6,32,200
Balance on 15th January 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,46,900	1,55,50,300	1,08,25,500	1,62,05,700	34,61,700	2,57,000	2,90,32,000	82,800	4,10,52,900	28,92,000	33,15,000	12,73,67,325

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1876, enfaced from India, 2,363 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,417 lakhs.

„ 16th Nov. 1876 to 30th „	„	„	6	„	„	„	11	„
„ 1st Dec. „ to 15th Dec.	„	„	3	„	„	„	5	„
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	2	„	„	„	9	„
„ 1st Jan. 1877 to 15th Jan 1877		„	14	„	„	„	6	„
			2,388 lakhs.				2,448 lakhs.	
							2,388 „	
						Balance against London ...	60 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th January 1877.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rs. on Currency Dept.	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jany. 8th	...	..	10,71,409	40,46,037	50,10,712
" 9th	...	2,12,594	8,71,976	40,17,462	51,10,144
" 10th	...	2,15,906	6,69,291	40,29,184	52,12,829
" 11th	20,89,933	1,04,258	26,61,263	39,88,485	52,10,790
" 12th	50,000	2,04,415	25,18,611	39,19,401	53,03,443
" 13th	...	1,84,690	23,44,795	39,30,469	53,77,258

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 15th Jany. 1877.* J. F. TENNANT, *Offg. Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1877.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 20th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Argyll* and *Hindustan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 22nd January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 23rd January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 23rd January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Bokhara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 24th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 24th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 26th January 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th January 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7·30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 19th January 1877.

Allen, G.
Auty, T. C.
Bailey, F. G.
Baker, Geo.
Boutler, R. F.
Bowen, H. G.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Brennan, Edward.
Butler, Arthur.
Campbell, E. A., Miss.
Clark, G. B., Dr.
Crach, Mrs.
Davies, H.
Demetrius, Mrs. G.
Doyle, P. J.
Fricher, C.
Gardnet, C. H., Capt.
Gibson, James.
Gomes, V., Miss.
Hermes, M. J.
Hopewell, E.
Hubbard, J. P.
Hughes, Pringle.
Jones, C. R.
Kearsley, J., Genl. Sir.
Kenady, Robert.
Kiddle, J. C.
Lynch, A. B.
Maelzer, Mrs.
Mitscherlid, Prof.
Mooney, W. F.
Moore, John.
Moran, T. D.
More, J.
Morton, Isaac.
Murphy, E. T.
O'Sullivan, W. J.
Partridge, J. W.
Pennetes, Lewis.
Perroux, F.
Pinson, T. H.
Pogson, R.
Pott, Genl. S.
Pullin, H., Mrs.
Ridge, G. R.
Ross, Robertson, Col.
Samuells, H. E.
Scott, W. C.
Shamber, H. H.
Smith, E. F., Mrs.
Smith, James.
Todd, Jas.
Vieux, E. T.
White, Francis.
Wilson, W. J.
Williams, F.
Winscom, Miss K.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Allatt, J.
Anderson, R. T.
Andrew, Walter G. G.
Armstrong, H. B.
Austin, R. H.
Barlow, H. E.
Beck, R. A.
Berardi, Monsieur Gastow.
Berlowitz, H. W.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Bruse, Mr.
Buckley, C. W.
Byraniji Nusermanji Servai.
C. A. P.
Caldecott, A.
Cameron, Keith R.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Condey, Mr.
Cranmer, G. A., Mrs.
Daniel, D.
Delefaqe, Monsieur Leopold.
Douglas, Christie G.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Esse.
Findlay, Alfred.
Forker, H.
Francklin, J. F. R.
Frawley, M. A.
Friedwaht, Fany.
Galloway, John.
Gilling, Capt.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Greenfield, J. H.
Griffith, Andrew.
Gunther, John,
Haymes, Mrs.
Holmes, D. M.
Huguenot, M.
Johnson, Henry.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
Kelly, W. P.
Lewis, Chas.
Liddiard, Mr.
Lovering, Geo. L.
Marshall, G., Capt.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
Mitchell, J. W.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
Munro, Major C. A.
Nemo.
Nicholson, John S.
O'Brien, Denis.
O'Brien, T. H.
Orban, Monsieur.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Poper, A. R.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Reed, J. V. C.
Richardson, Geo.
Richardson, R.
Scolfi, A. L.
Scott, Walter.
Sheldrake, Miss H.
Shutz, J.
Sinclair, A.
Slaweeki, Monsieur T.
Stephens, Dr.
Travis, Miss Ida.
Valentine, C., Rev.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, T.
Willins, W. E. S.
Wilkinson, J., Mrs.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Young, A.

Papers.

Armstrong, H. B.
Bellany, J.
Cayton, Geo.
Galloway, John.
Gilling, Capt.
Holland, Capt.
Jacob, Edward.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, W. P.
Liddiard, Mr.
Munro, Major C. A.
Richardson, Geo.
Stewart, A.

Registered Letters.

Caldecott, A.
Caddy, A. E.
Couley, Geo.
O'Brien, C.

Parcels.

Bailey, F.G.
Wood, Miss E.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal—Ordinary Original Jurisdiction.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the twenty-third day of January, instant, a Session of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction, will be holden at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, before Her Majesty's Justices of the said Court in the Town of Calcutta, in execution of a mandamus issued out of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, at Westminster, directed to the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court for the examination *vivâ-voce*, on oath, of Walter Lang, Adam Brydon Struthers, Robert Scott Moncrieff, &c., and several other persons witnesses on the part of the plaintiffs and defendants, and for receiving other proofs in a certain action now pending in the said High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between Robert Cochrane Williamson, Andrew Williamson, William Robert Cowan, and William Craik, plaintiffs, and Robert Barbour, Charles Augustus Stewart, the elder since deceased), Charles Stewart (since deceased), George Beatson Blair, and John MacMillan Dunlop, defendants.

Dated this eleventh January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CHAUNTRELL & Co.,
Attorneys.

SANDERSON & Co.,
Attorneys.

NOTICE.

We have admitted Mr. William James Ker a partner in our firm as from the 1st instant.

CALCUTTA, *The 3rd January 1877.* } KER, DOD & Co.

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased, late Manager of the Coochela Tea Company, Limited, at Hylakandy, Cachar, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March 1877, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,
Administrator to the Estate of the deceased.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," will be held at the Company's Office, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 8th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the following Resolution, which it is intended

to confirm at a subsequent meeting, as a Special Resolution, will be proposed :—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended and, as amended, do stand as follows :—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept and give Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, on behalf, and for the purposes, of the Company. And in particular the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a trust deed and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof, in cash or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

By Order of the Board,

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,

Managing Agents.

104, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 6th December 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 46, dated Fort William, the 16th January 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Read the following papers—

No. 45, dated 16th January 1877.

From—The HON'BLE T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

To—The HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (on a special mission).

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to depute you on a special mission for the purpose of inspecting the districts suffering from scarcity in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and conferring personally with the Governments of those Presidencies regarding the measures which are being carried out, and which will have to be carried out, for the relief of distress, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations, indicating the general views of the Government of India on some of the more important questions with which you will have to deal.

2. I am to observe in the first place, that while it is the desire of the Government of India that every effort should be made, so far as the resources of the State admit, for the prevention of deaths from famine, it is essential in the present state of the finances that the most severe economy should be practised. The distress is so wide-spread, extending over twenty-one districts in the two Presidencies, and more or less affecting a population of twenty-seven millions, and threatens to be protracted for so many months, that the utmost care is necessary to restrict the expenditure to the absolute requirements of the case. Even, however, if financial considerations were less overpoweringly strong, it would still be true that a Government has no better right in times of scarcity than in other times to attempt the task of preventing all suffering, and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community. False and mischievous ideas on this subject have become so prevalent, that the Government runs some risk of

being charged with inhumanity, when it declares that these are the principles by which it intends to be guided. The Governor General in Council will not be deterred by such considerations as these from a course of action which he knows to be right. Everyone admits the evils of indiscriminate private charity, but the indiscriminate charity of a Government is far worse. The Government of India is resolved to spare no efforts which may be necessary and practicable, with reference to the means at its disposal, to save the population of the distressed districts from starvation, or from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life; but it will not sanction a course of action which must tend to demoralize the people themselves who are passing through a time of temporary trial, and inevitably lead to the imposition of heavy and permanent burdens on the industry of the country. Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimates of the Local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself. Happily, however, the Government are not placed in any such dilemma. They believe that from the history of past famines, rules of action may be learnt which will enable them in the future to provide efficient assistance for the suffering people without incurring disastrous expenditure.

3. One of the first points which should engage your attention is the extent to which relief is given, and the principles on which it is afforded. The numbers on the relief works are so great, that the Government of India see reason to apprehend that many persons must be employed to whom such relief is not absolutely essential, and who without it would have been able to maintain themselves, at all events for some time to come. The Governor General in Council does not for a moment doubt the reality of the calamity that has fallen upon the country, a calamity which unhappily threatens to become ere long still more disastrous. But it is necessary to remember that the mere collection of enormous numbers of people on relief works in seasons of scarcity is in itself no sufficient proof of serious actual suffering. If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them. "When," as Sir George Campbell has observed, "a lax system is established, and everyone down to the merest child gets paid for the merest pretence of work, with probably a good many abuses besides, the thing becomes too attractive, the whole country tends to come on the works, the numbers threaten to be absolutely overwhelming. The people, too, become demoralized; works where real work is exacted, are deserted, and many evils follow." A good illustration of this may be found in the official narrative of the scarcity of 1873-74 in the North-Western Provinces. "In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a

Madras—		
On relief works ...	1,125,117	
Fed gratuitously ...	119,363	
		1,244,480
Bombay—		
On relief works ...		287,000
		1,531,480

sort of vast picnic during the day, and in the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields, and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labour was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief." The Governor General in Council does not assert that a similar condition of things now exists in any of the districts of Madras or Bombay, but the matter is one which requires the most careful observation.

4. The general principles on which operations for the relief of famine in India should be conducted, have been established beyond question by past experience. When, as may easily happen, at the commencement of a period of distress, it is a matter of doubt whether serious scarcity is actually threatening a tract of country, it may be desirable, in the first instance, to open, as a tentative measure, small and well supervised local works. The Government may thus avoid the risk of finding itself committed to serious expenditure on large public works which there was no immediate necessity for undertaking. It was for reasons of this kind that the Government of India, at the commencement of the present scarcity, and while still in doubt regarding the extent to which relief operations might ultimately become necessary, thought it right, both in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, to encourage, in the first instance, the organization of works of a local character in preference to those of greater magnitude. But when it becomes no longer a matter of doubt that serious scarcity is impending, and that relief will have to be provided upon an extensive scale, the great difficulty of insuring adequate supervision for numerous scattered works renders it necessary to resort to large works on which large gangs of labourers can be employed, and on which adequate labour tests can be exacted. As soon, therefore, as it is clear that the Government will have to undertake serious measures for the relief of scarcity, no time should be lost in giving to the people, to the greatest extent practicable, the means of employment on large public works. Such works supply the means of subsistence to the able-bodied poor; they prevent, instead of merely relieving, distress.

5. In choosing such works it is obviously of great importance that those selected shall be of a permanently useful and remunerative character; for it is in the last degree unsatisfactory that when the necessity for employing great multitudes of people is forced upon the Government, their labour, which might have been devoted to works which would have conferred lasting benefit on the country, should be thrown away. The works should also be such as are calculated to absorb in comparison with their entire cost a sufficient proportion of labour during the anticipated period of famine. They need not always be in the distressed districts, or near the homes of the people who require relief. When railways or other thoroughly good means of communication are available, it may sometimes be easier and wiser to carry the people to the works and to their food, than to carry the food to the people. Temporary migration from their homes has always, in times of scarcity, been the natural and one of the best remedies to which the people have had recourse, and the organization of public works in places where food is plentiful, and to which access is not difficult from the distressed districts, may in some cases be more useful than works at places where the supply of food is already insufficient. No apprehension need be felt that the people will not return to their homes when the period of distress has passed away. It will be for you to consider how far these principles are being acted on, and if necessary to recommend to the Local Governments the discontinuance of any works, or system of works, which, in your opinion, cannot be usefully proceeded with.

6. When, by undertaking large public works, employment has been provided for the able-bodied poor, it may still be necessary, even before the pressure of famine has become extreme, to afford means of support to persons who are physically unable to give a full amount of labour in return for the wages they receive. These must either be employed in poor-houses, or on roads and other easy work, every effort being made to prevent relief being given to any one who

does not really require it. It has often been found a most useful test of actual distress to insist, when charitable relief is necessary, that it shall ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food.

7. It should be added that when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, that large public works may become insufficient to afford relief to the numbers of people in need of it. At such a time the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests. Such measures as may be practicable must then be adopted for reducing to a minimum the inevitable evils that will then arise. The Governor General in Council leaves it to you to communicate to the Local Governments the results of your own experience in regard to this very difficult part of the question.

8. A very satisfactory feature in the course taken by the Bombay Government in dealing with the present famine is their adherence to the principle of non-interference with private trade, which up to the present time they have acted on with marked success. In Madras a different policy has been observed. At an early stage in the scarcity, the Government of Madras contracted through a local firm for a supply of 30,000 tons of grain, to be used as a reserve to meet deficiencies in the local markets. Applications for authority to make further similar purchases have since been received, but have not been sanctioned, the Government of India being of opinion that such purchases are seriously calculated to discourage the operations of private trade, and to increase, instead of diminishing, the difficulty of procuring the supplies which will be necessary to augment the deficient food-supply of the Presidency. Enquiry has been made whether this objection would apply to the Government advertizing for tenders for the supply and delivery of grain in the immediate neighbourhood of certain works on which gangs of labourers are employed at a distance from all local markets. The answer must of course be in the negative. There is no more objection to such purchases than there is to the Government making purchases through the Commissariat for the troops. The objection is to the Government entering into transactions which may excite apprehensions on the part of traders, that the Government are about to take their place, and so to disarrange the bases on which they found their calculations of profit. This objection is especially applicable to purchases of a secret character. In such cases the fact that the Government are in the market is almost certain to become known, and thereupon doubts are raised as to the nature and extent of the transaction, and private trade is paralysed. In regard not only to this but all other matters connected with the management of famines, the general rule should be that the operations of the Government, and the reasons on which those operations are based, shall receive full and complete explanation and publicity.

9. One of your most important duties in connection with the present state of things in the Madras Presidency will be to ascertain how far private trade, if left perfectly unfettered, may be counted on to supply the wants of that Presidency. As at present informed, the Governor General in Council entertains a strong opinion that the supply of that Presidency from foreign sources, such as Burma, Bengal, &c., should be left altogether to private trade, and that the intention of the Government so to act should be widely made known, together with full and frequent information regarding the prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption in the distressed and other districts. It is possible, however, that in certain localities at a distance from the lines of Railway and from large markets, it may be requisite for the Government to intervene by making purchases at the nearest local depôt to which the trade will convey the grain. In such cases, where the local trade, from whatever cause, is not active, the direct intervention of the Government may probably tend rather to facilitate than to discourage the importation of grain, by affording confidence to the trade that importations will find a certain purchaser. Finally, it must not be overlooked that there is a great advantage in paying labourers on relief works in money, wherever and so long as this mode of relief is practicable.

10. The Governor General in Council would have hoped that it was hardly necessary to impress upon local officers the importance of exercising no interference of any kind with the object of reducing the price of food;

but cases have come to his notice which show that a warning on this point may not be uncalled for. It is obvious that, especially in a time of scarcity, nothing could be more mischievous than such interference, and that high prices, by reducing consumption and encouraging the importation of fresh supplies of food, are not only necessary but highly beneficial.

11. Another matter of importance is the question of transport of grain, both on the Railways and to parts of the country with which the existing means of communication are insufficient, as well as of providing additional facilities for landing it at the ports. These matters, the Government of India have reason to believe, have not been at all overlooked by the Local Governments, but it is probable that your experience will enable you to offer valuable suggestions on the subject.

12. There is one other subject to which the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to refer, not because it is one with which you will have at present in any way to deal, but because he wishes to place you generally in possession of the views which are held by the Government of India on all the more serious questions connected with the treatment of Indian famines.

You will observe that His Excellency in Council, in my letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 5A., dated the 5th instant, has laid down the principle that if any great irrigation works or other works of local and provincial importance, involving heavy future responsibilities for their completion and maintenance, be undertaken, certain rules will be held applicable, which will hereafter be prescribed, in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works. This is not a convenient time for entering into a full discussion of these questions, but His Excellency in Council desires to take the present opportunity of declaring his opinion, not only that the main portion of the charges incurred on public works which protect the people against famine, and which add greatly to their wealth, should be borne by the people protected and benefited, and not by the general tax-payer, but also that every province ought, so far as may be practicable, to be held responsible for meeting the cost of the famines from which it may suffer. The Governor General in Council believes that until these principles are enforced, the only real security for wise and economical management will be wanting. When Local Governments and local officers understand that the inevitable consequence of unnecessary expenditure will be the imposition of heavy burdens upon their own people, and not upon those of other provinces, a powerful and most useful check upon extravagance will have been established. On this subject the opinions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India have been expressed in a passage which may properly be quoted here*:—

"There is a further point, though not one to fall within the scope of such an enquiry as that which you have directed to be made, which should, in my opinion, be carefully considered by Your Excellency's Government before the questions that arise in connexion with the occurrences of 1873-74 can be regarded as fairly met. I refer to the proper incidence of the charges that are necessarily incurred in providing for the requirements of the population of a district in a period of drought. However plain may be the primary obligation on the State to do all that is requisite and possible towards preserving the lives of the people under such circumstances, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the general revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge on the general revenues for all future time. In Bengal, where (as the Lieutenant-Governor observes in reference to the objections of the Government in relation to emigration) the beneficial interest of the Government in the land is limited by the permament settlement, these considerations are of special and more pressing application.

"The question which is thus raised, of how to make local resources aid in meeting local wants, is no doubt one of great difficulty and complexity, particularly in a country like India. But the difficulty of providing any satisfactory solution of it should not be allowed to obscure the perception of its vital importance to the future well-being of the country, as well as of the troubles to the Government and the demoralization of the people which must necessarily result from postponing too long the introduction of some system under which shall be suitably recognised the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support and well-being. The duty of the State does not extend further than to see that the needful means are supplied for giving effect to this principle, and for distributing the local burdens arising from its practical application in the manner which shall be most equitable and least onerous to those who have to bear them."

* Despatch from Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 59 (Revenue), dated 25th November 1875.

The manner in which these principles shall be carried into practical effect is under the consideration of the Government. It is sufficient at present to say that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they ought to be kept in view in connection with the present scarcity, and that a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the permanent charges which relief operations now in progress may entail ought to be borne by the Presidencies in which the expenditure is being incurred.

13. The above are the only observations that the Government of India deem it at present necessary to place on record in connection with the onerous and delicate duty which you have undertaken; and they have been made, not so much with the view of advising you on a subject which you have probably studied more thoroughly than any other public officer in India, as for the purpose of furnishing you with a statement of the views of the Government of India, to which you can refer in your communications with the Local Governments. I am directed, in conclusion, to convey to you the cordial thanks of the Governor General in Council for the promptitude with which on this, as on other occasions, you have responded to the call made upon you.

No. 2, dated the 12th January 1877.
From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In our despatch of the 5th instant, and the telegram of the same date, we reported that, after personal conference with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, we deemed it necessary, in view of the rapidly increasing numbers on the relief works, the doubtful expediency of the policy of importing grain favoured by the Madras Government, and the heavy estimates of relief expenditure received, to depute Sir Richard Temple on a special mission to the distressed districts. Sir Richard Temple started from Delhi for Bombay on the following day, accompanied by Mr. C. E. Bernard as Secretary.

2. Our weekly despatches, together with those forwarded by the Governments of Bombay and Madras, will have conveyed to Your Lordship in detail all the information regarding the famine which is at present in our possession. This information is not, in some respects, as complete as could be desired, and will not be materially supplemented until the receipt of the detailed accounts of the condition of the distressed districts, which were called for in our letter of the 30th November last, and which will not be due until the 15th instant. These accounts are to be distinct for each taluka (or sub-division of a district), shewing fully its condition and prospects, the measures undertaken and required, and the probable number of persons for whom relief must be provided at successive periods up to the next year's harvest. In the meantime we may submit the following brief review.

Bombay.

3. About the middle of August the scantiness of the rainfall in certain Collectorates of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country excited some apprehension, and early in September the necessity for relief in portions of the Poona district, together with the existence of distress in the adjacent districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, were brought to the notice of the Government of India, but it was not until the latter part of October that the hopes which had been entertained of a fall of rain sufficient to save portions of the withering crops and to enable the *rabi* sowings to be begun were dissipated, and that serious and extended distress was recognized as inevitable.

4. It was soon apparent that the area which was to a greater or less degree affected comprised Khandesh and eight districts of the Bombay Deccan, as specified in the margin, with a population of eight millions, and a revenue, from land and excise, of a million and a half. Moreover, the affected districts

Districts.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue realizable by Government in 1874-75.	Excise Revenue.
	Sq. M.		Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	10,162	1,028,642	30,21,890	2,13,605
Násik	8,140	734,386	11,67,169	65,824
Ahmednagar	6,647	773,938	13,30,602	22,745
Poona	5,099	907,235	12,83,771	1,59,962
Sholapur	3,925	662,986	10,44,010	46,801
Kaládgi	5,695	816,037	12,18,256	1,32,643
Satara	5,378	1,116,050	16,53,126	27,320
Belgaum	4,591	938,750	12,59,977	1,27,455
Dharwar	4,564	988,037	19,60,635	2,20,366
Total ...	54,203	7,966,061	1,39,39,446	10,16,821

enclosed Native States under our political control, and in some instances under our management, containing a population of nearly two millions more.

5. The failure of crops has of course varied greatly throughout this large tract, and we have not as yet any precise statistics on the subject; but according to returns received in November, the failure was almost entire in 21 out of 91 talukas (or sub-divisions of districts), it amounted to half, but less than the whole, in 59 more, and was under half in 11 only. Taking the districts by name, in Sholapur the failure was complete, in Kaládgi very nearly so, Dharwar came next and not far behind these; then Belgaum and Poona. Ahmednagar had talukas both well and ill off. In Khandesh and Násik the loss was believed to be about one-half, and Satara on the whole had suffered least of all. These estimates were extremely rough, and have in some instances been since modified for the better. Regarding the Native States we have no detailed information, but they are believed to be in much the same condition as the adjacent British districts.

6. Recently we received accounts of distress in certain parts of the Colaba and Ratnagiri districts, which are on the coast below the Ghâts, but we have every hope that it will be confined in area and moderate in severity.

7. The relief which has as yet been afforded has been principally in the form of minor works, intended not to draw large bodies of people away from their homes, as we consider such to be the best form of relief at the commencement of a scarcity, before its limits have been fully ascertained. In October last we informed the Government of Bombay that we did not consider that sufficient grounds then existed to justify the commencement of the Dhond and Manmar Railway, which they desired, or of other works involving heavy expenditure after the necessity for relief had ceased. More recently however the ascertained importance of the scarcity, together with the representations of the Bombay Government that minor works were in some districts becoming exhausted, have induced us to approve of the commencement of large projects, on the understanding that any excess of expenditure over relief requirements will be borne by provincial funds. As regards the grain trade, we have supported the determination of the Bombay Government to leave the trade entirely free, the result of which is that supplies have poured into the distressed districts from all quarters, and are offered to an extent in excess of the carrying powers of the railways, while prices have been considerably lowered in consequence. By a fortunate coincidence, the harvests in other parts of India, except Madras, have been excellent.

8. The Bombay Government have placed a sum of Rs. 25,000 at the disposal of each of the Collectors of the most distressed districts for the purpose of charitable relief to the aged, infirm and others unable to work; but Government assistance of this kind has not as yet been much needed, partly in consequence of the very liberal efforts which have been made by private individuals and public subscription.

9. The want of rain having very materially affected the sources of water-supply, the condition of the cattle, which are very numerous, nearly equalling the population in the affected districts, caused from an early period much anxiety, and many thousand head are reported to have perished. The Government forest reserves have however been thrown open for grazing, under as few restrictions as possible; arrangements have been made for sending the cattle to them from all quarters, under certificates from the several Mamlutdars, and the privilege has been availed of to an extent which affords reason to hope that a large proportion of the more valuable cattle at least will be saved.

10. According to the latest returns which are available, the number of persons on the relief works was about 287,000, and the famine expenditure, exclusive of about six lakhs borne by Provincial, Local, and Municipal Funds, amounted to Rs. 12,15,359. The total loss of revenue and relief expenditure is estimated by the Local Government at two crores and six lakhs of rupees.

	1876-77.	1877-78.	TOTAL.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Loss of revenue ...	46	20	66
Relief expenditure ...	54	86	140
TOTAL ...	100	106	206

Madras.

11. The south-west monsoon having been but scanty in the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency (Bellary and Cuddapah) and in Kurnool, distress appeared there in August last, and a few relief works were set on foot, as also the distribution

of food to the aged and others unable to work. To this failure of rain was gradually added that of the north-east monsoon also, which, it had been hoped, might have saved a portion of the fast-withering crops, and facilitated larger sowings than usual of the later crops usually produced under its influence. The condition of these three districts, which had already, it may be remarked, suffered from two previous bad seasons, thus became, by the end of October, extremely critical.

12. The failure of the north-east monsoon above alluded to has also extended to a large portion of the rest of the Madras Presidency. In some quarters the failure has been complete, in others only partial, and although rain has very lately fallen to a limited extent in some of the southern districts, severe distress has overtaken large masses of the population.

13. Two tracts are thus affected. The first, consisting of the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, is compact and well-defined, and the distress is far more severe in it than elsewhere; the second comprises nine districts, within which the distress depends upon the varying local failures of the north-east monsoon, regarding which no details are available sufficient to enable the population actually affected to be stated. The general statistics of the districts are given in the margin. Only eight districts in the whole Madras Presidency are thus as yet free from actual famine; but even among these, a certain amount of distress, accompanied by high prices, has appeared in South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Malabar, and causes apprehension regarding the future.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Excise on Spirits and Drugs.
			Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	23,43,386	6,89,841
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	14,27,653	3,31,272
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	17,71,726	2,07,108
Total first tract ...	26,732	3,978,840	55,42,765	12,28,221
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	38,46,936	1,64,585
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	24,73,598	89,773
Chingleput	2,753	938 184	16,32,688	1,57,129
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	26,91,778	3,15,342
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	21,88,827	3,06,113
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	19,24,196	1,37,974
Coimbatore	7,432	1,763,274	25,01,180	2,80,718
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	15,54,787	1,49,363
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	39,89,490	4,94,555
Total second tract ...	57,976	14,953,670	2,17,03,480	20,95,582
Grand total ...	84,708	18,932,510	2,72,46,245	33,23,803

Ganjam.	Tinnevelly.
Vizagapatam.	Nilgiris.
Godavery.	Malabar.
South Arcot.	South Canara.

14. The distress in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool far exceeds, as has been said above, that elsewhere. Taking the remaining districts in rough order, Nellore and Chingleput appear to come first, North Arcot and Salem next, followed by Coimbatore and Madura, while Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Kistna are comparatively well off.

15. Speaking in general terms, the Madras Government has followed the policy of previous famines in that Presidency by commencing with relief works at the head-quarters of taluks and districts, and giving charitable relief freely, and then extending its operations to minor works in the villages. At the end of October that Government also requested permission to commence the earthwork of the railway from Bellary to Guduk in the Dharwar District of the Bombay Presidency, but we withheld our sanction on the same grounds as those which led us to a similar course in the case of the proposed Dhond and Manmar line. The Madras Government then commenced the remaining eighty-five miles of the east coast canal, the conversion of the Arconum-Conjeveram Railway to the metre gauge, and a canal in the town of Madras.

16. The Madras Government likewise purchased, at the beginning of November, 30,000 tons of grain, which it would appear was intended for use either in payment of wages on relief works, or for sale to the general public, as circumstances might be. We lost no time in intimating our disapproval of this transaction, which was effected without previous communication with the

Government of India, and have since negatived two proposals for further purchases, and emphatically expressed our desire that no interference with the operations of trade should be attempted.

17. The number of persons on the relief works, according to the latest accounts, was 1,125,117, to which must be added 119,363 persons receiving charitable relief almost entirely at the expense of the State. The relief expenditure already sanctioned by the Madras Government up to the 30th ultimo was Rs. 55,69,059. The Local Government, in their more recent reports, estimate the total relief expenditure which will be required up to the end of September 1877 at Rs. 3,41,05,875, and the loss of revenue at Rs. 1,17,00,000, making, with extra establishments, a probable total of above four and a half millions sterling.

Mysore and Coorg.

18. The province of Mysore, like portions of Madras, is undergoing a second year of scarcity, and the failure of both monsoons during the current year has affected the whole province except a few taluks to the westward, the crops dependent on irrigation from tanks suffering almost as much as the others. The absence of water has also destroyed the pasturage for cattle, the mortality of which, in one district alone, in one month; has been estimated at 11,400 head. The area of Mysore is 27,346 square miles, the population 5,055,000, and the land, forest and excise revenue Rs. 70,39,819. Relief works were started at an early stage, and in addition to extensive transfers in the budget of the year, special grants, amounting to three lakhs of rupees, have at various times been sanctioned. Expenditure in Mysore does not, of course, fall on imperial revenues. The Chief Commissioner has carefully abstained from all interference with private trade in grain.

In the adjoining district of Coorg, which is British Territory, no failure of crops has as yet occurred sufficient to warrant the commencement of relief operations.

Hyderabad.

19. The western and southern portions of the territories of His Highness the Nizam have not escaped the effects of the deficient monsoon. In October last we were urged through the Resident to reduce the freight of grain carried by railway to Hyderabad districts, but did not sanction the measure, as it was deemed by both the Bombay and Madras Governments to be unnecessary. The Nizam's Government has since started relief works, which suffice, as far as we are aware, to meet the exigencies of the case.

Summary.

20. It will have been seen from the above brief sketch that the entire area of British Territory affected by scarcity is 138,911 square miles, the population 26,898,571, and the realizable annual revenue Rs. 4,54,26,315. The estimated loss of revenue is 183 lakhs, and the estimated relief charges 481 lakhs, or a total, including establishment and various unestimated charges, of probably not less than six and a half millions sterling. The number of persons in receipt of relief is 1,531,480.

Sir Richard Temple's mission.

21. The prospect is thus serious in the extreme. While the necessity of preventing, as far as practicable, death by starvation is paramount, the financial embarrassment which must in any case arise will be most difficult to overcome, and any departure from the most rigid economy, or from the principles in dealing with famine which experience has confirmed as sound, may aggravate it to a degree which cannot be estimated. These considerations, together with doubts which we entertained regarding the policy of the Madras Government respecting the purchase of grain and the sufficiency of existing restrictions on employment on the works in both Madras and Bombay, have, as already stated, induced us, after personal conference at Delhi with the Governors of the two Presidencies, to depute Sir Richard Temple on a special mission to visit the distressed districts, confer with the local Governments, and offer to them such suggestions as he may deem the occasion demands. We have every hope that, under his advice, and by the light of the complete review and forecast above referred to as shortly to be received, the operations may be confined within limits commensurate with the occasion, and that both loss of life and an extravagant outlay may be avoided.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above papers be published as a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1876-77 and the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO DECEMBER														
		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	Gross ...	62,20,183	18,40,015	80,60,198	59,78,211	14,37,855	74,16,066	67,82,193	11,54,438	79,36,631	67,10,548	11,90,679	79,01,227	59,36,687	11,13,928	70,50,615
	Nett ...	...	—	79,74,711	...	...	73,51,258	...	...	78,67,262	66,82,053	11,65,410	78,47,463	59,13,626	10,93,609	70,07,235
BOMBAY ...	Gross ...	39,37,788	2,42,729	41,80,517	40,84,575	2,37,617	43,22,192	42,11,620	3,02,384	45,14,004	38,06,264	3,54,585	41,60,849	39,70,612	65,750	40,36,362
	Nett ...	...	...	38,01,918	...	...	40,69,801	...	...	42,23,941	35,15,244	3,47,710	38,62,954	37,52,656	65,178	38,17,834
SIND ...	Gross ...	1,74,323	1,61,485	3,35,808	1,67,831	90,498	2,58,329	1,51,688	1,10,361	2,62,049	1,82,638	1,05,046	2,87,684	1,74,834	20,370	1,95,204
	Nett ...	—	...	3,34,551	...	...	2,56,500	...	...	2,59,423	1,76,221	1,01,364	2,77,585	1,74,227	20,370	1,94,597
MADRAS ...	Gross ...	11,34,991	6,98,363	18,33,354	12,72,354	8,84,837	21,57,191	12,75,816	8,36,137	21,11,953	13,17,888	7,05,034	20,22,922	12,87,151	4,59,174	17,46,325
	Nett ...	...	...	18,05,537	...	...	21,29,061	—	—	20,76,251	13,01,313	6,97,859	19,99,172	12,66,224	4,58,493	17,24,717
B. BURMA	Gross ...	5,76,078	22,66,126	28,42,204	5,95,222	16,94,647	22,89,869	8,13,066	12,05,899	20,18,965	6,60,035	20,09,889	26,69,924	6,97,848	13,82,236	20,80,084
	Nett ...	...	...	28,04,657	...	...	22,24,986	...	...	19,23,590	6,53,546	19,35,374	25,88,920	6,94,480	12,56,273	19,50,753
TOTAL ...	GROSS...	1,20,43,363	52,08,718	1,72,52,081	1,20,98,193	43,45,454	1,64,43,647	1,32,34,383	36,09,219	1,68,43,602	1,26,77,373	43,65,233	1,70,42,606	1,20,67,132	30,41,458	1,51,08,590
	NETT ...	...	...	1,67,21,374	...	...	1,60,31,606	...	...	1,63,50,467	1,23,28,377	42,47,717	1,65,76,094	1,18,01,213	28,93,923	1,46,95,136

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at *Tavoy* and *Mergui* for the months April to November only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th January 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1876, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of November 1876.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1876.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1876 and up to the 1st of the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Khurreef Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapurah	1,269	441·10	6,610	5,597	467	12,674	148	26	174	12,848	7,355	...	34·13	55·43
		Pattamoondee	...	..	70	222	4	296	...	...	...	296	...	...	34·13	55·43
		High Level, Sec. I	675	460·37	4,887	3,103	6	7,996	17	1	18	8,014	5,410	...	34·13	55·43
		Toldundah	1,300	35·57	1,384	865	143	2,392	65	1	66	2,458	476	...	34·13	55·43
		Matchgong	650	18·57	1,342	804	100	2,246	49	1	50	2,296	391	...	34·13	55·43
	Total of the month		...	...	14,293	10,591	720	25,604	279	29	308	25,912a	13,632	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	6,095	7,089	135	13,319	307	6	313	13,632	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	675	296·30	4,828	23,426	...	28,254	...	...	...	28,254	43,935	0·16	63·78	7 years. 42·83
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	60·00	90	3,816	...	3,906	...	...	...	3,906	8,471	0·12	64·09	6 years. 48·23
	Total of the month		...	...	4,918	27,242	...	32,160	...	...	...	32,160	52,406	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	15,206	37,094	106	52,406	...	...	...	52,406	...	...	...	...
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	118·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,965	...	39·22	37·75
		Arrah	1,660	118·77	...	4,562	...	4,562	...	...	...	4,562	30,111	...	20·06	38·49
	Gya	Patna	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,001	...	32·72	42·88
	Total of the month		...	...	...	4,562	...	4,562	...	...	...	4,562	42,077	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	33,424	8,653	42,077	...	...	...	42,077	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	19,211	42,395	720	62,326	279	29	308	62,634	1,08,112	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	21,301	77,607	8,894	1,07,802	307	6	313	1,08,115	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

(a) The details are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1	22,127
Ditto of Re. 1-8	1,522
Ditto of Rs 3 double assessment	1,115
Ditto of Rs. 3 penalty	407
Ditto of Rs. 6 double assessment	433
Total	25,604

Perennial—

	Acres.	
Sugarcane	149	
Huldi	43	
Garden Produce	79	
Brinjal	10	
Plantain	7	
Saru	2	
Betel leaf (Pan)	12	
Nut (Supari)	1	
		308
Grand Total		25,912

Rainfall at Dehree.
" " Arrah.
This is for last six years only; no previous records are obtainable.

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 9th January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVI OF 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 20th Nov. 1875.	For week ending 18th Nov. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 20th Nov. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 18th Nov. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	East Indian, Main ...	5,96,843	7,21,387	2,33,90,854	2,76,11,240	42,20,386	...
Ditto .	Ditto Jabalpur ...	45,435	92,052	17,20,312	19,84,809	2,64,497	...
30th Dec. 1876	Eastern Bengal ...	62,887	66,661	25,64,258	28,91,347	3,27,089	...
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	55,739	69,326	23,72,282	29,11,500	5,39,218	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,62,302	1,66,094	56,88,793	68,97,569	12,08,776	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,28,179	1,74,452	55,44,171	58,74,404	3,30,233	...
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	21,625	41,547	9,14,561	17,04,442	7,92,881	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,75,671	7,37,309	1,87,78,037	1,99,81,288	12,03,251	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,53,615	1,47,250	55,52,663	58,05,121	2,52,458	...
	TOTAL ...	17,02,296	22,16,078	6,65,22,931	7,56,61,720	91,38,789	...
	State.						
23rd Dec. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,816	1,866	92,221	86,424	...	5,797
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	Nalhati ...	1,516	1,166	70,867	65,331	...	5,536
16th Dec. 1876	Rajputana ...	50,232	33,523	14,87,076	19,57,353	4,70,277	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Holkar ...	5,869	8,205	3,27,833	3,40,737	12,904	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,068*b*	...	8,293
2nd Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	792	2,285	54,580	59,548	4,968	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	22,877*c*	16,731*d*	...	6,146
2nd Dec. 1876	Nizam's ...	15,868	20,536	4,15,420	4,57,464	42,044	...
16th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,715	7,839	45,444*e*	1,52,381	1,06,937	...
18th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,739	9,697	1,13,248*f*	4,09,160	2,95,912	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Neemuch ...	...	1,116	...	16,605*g*	16,605	...
	TOTAL ...	82,547	86,233	26,68,927	35,92,802	9,23,875	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,84,843	23,02,311	6,91,91,858	7,92,54,522	1,00,62,664	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*e*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st to 20th November 1875.
(*f*) Total receipts from 12th April to 20th November 1875.
(*g*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 18th November 1876.

No. XLVII OF 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th November 1875.	For week ending 25th November 1876.	Total from 1st January to 27th Nov. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 25th Nov. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	East Indian, Main ...	6,65,462	7,63,488	2,40,56,316	2,83,74,728	43,18,412	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	45,932	1,02,203	17,66,244	20,87,012	3,20,768	...
30th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	71,539	62,133	26,35,797	29,53,480	3,17,683	...
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53,248	71,779	24,25,530	29,83,279	5,57,749	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,46,935	1,66,400	58,35,728	70,63,969	12,28,241	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,27,427	1,61,681	56,71,598	60,36,085	3,64,487	...
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	20,333	37,172	9,31,894	17,41,614	8,09,720	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,89,594	7,03,586	1,92,67,631	2,06,84,874	14,17,243	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,50,659	1,35,962	57,03,322	59,41,083	2,37,761	...
	TOTAL ...	17,71,129	22,04,404	6,82,94,060	7,78,66,124	95,72,064	...
	State.						
23rd Dec. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,835	1,813	94,056	88,237	...	5,819
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Nalhati ...	1,221	1,188	72,088	66,519	...	5,569
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	40,875	41,060	15,27,851	19,98,413	4,70,462	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Holkar ...	9,576	6,582	3,37,409	3,47,319	9,910	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,068*b*	...	8,293
2nd Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	832	1,361	55,412	60,909	5,497	...
	Wardha Valley ...	1,342*c*	...	24,218*d*	16,731*e*	...	7,487
2nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,605	18,639	4,30,025	4,76,103	46,078	...
16th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,386	1,581	46,830*f*	1,53,962	1,07,132	...
18th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,429	...*g*	1,17,677*h*	4,09,160*k*	2,91,483	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Neemuch ...	...	1,024	...	17,629*l*	17,629	...
	TOTAL ...	76,101	73,248	27,45,027	36,66,050	9,21,023	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,47,230	22,77,652	7,10,39,087	8,15,32,174	1,04,93,087	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Receipts from 20th to 27th November 1875.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th to 27th November 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st to 27th November 1875.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 12th April to 27th November 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st January to 18th November 1876.
(*l*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 25th November 1876.

No. XLVIII of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
		4th Dec. 1875.	2nd Dec. 1876.	to 4th Dec. 1875.	to 2nd Dec. 1876.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	East Indian, Main ...	6,65,010	7,48,385	2,47,21,326	2,91,23,113	44,01,787	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	46,568	1,06,349	18,12,812	21,93,361	3,80,549	...
30th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	60,732	63,982	26,96,529	30,17,462	3,20,933	...
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	58,761	72,127	24,84,291	30,55,406	5,71,115	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,33,346	1,43,000	59,69,074	72,06,969	12,37,895	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,10,252	1,63,367	57,81,850	61,99,452	4,17,602	...
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	19,085	35,328	9,50,979	17,76,942	8,25,963	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,82,984	6,81,384	1,97,50,615	2,13,66,258	16,15,643	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,40,262	1,43,000	58,43,584	60,84,083	2,40,499	...
	TOTAL ...	17,17,000	21,56,922	7,00,11,060	8,00,23,046	1,00,11,986	...
	State.						
23rd Dec. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,264	2,056	96,320	90,293	...	6,027
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Nalhati ...	1,299	1,332	73,387	67,851	...	5,536
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	42,687	40,010	15,70,638	20,38,423	4,67,785	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Holkar ...	8,261	5,139	3,45,670	3,52,458	6,788	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,068*b*	...	8,293
2nd Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	784	2,026	56,196	62,935	6,739	...
	Wardha Valley ...	675	...	24,893*c*	16,731*d*	...	8,162
2nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,143	23,348	4,43,168	4,99,451	56,283	...
16th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,737	1,808	48,567*e*	1,55,770	1,07,203	...
18th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,850	...*f*	1,22,527*g*	4,09,160*h*	2,86,633	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Neemuch ...	...	975	...	18,604*k*	18,604	...
	TOTAL ...	75,700	76,694	28,20,727	37,42,744	9,22,017	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,92,700	22,33,616	7,28,31,787	8,37,65,790	1,09,34,003	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875, after which the line was closed.

(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.

(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 4th December 1875.

(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.

(*e*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 4th December 1875.

(*f*) Return not received.

(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 4th December 1875.

(*h*) Total receipts from 1st January to 18th November 1876.

(*k*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 2nd December 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th JANUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week throughout the whole of Northern India from Assam to the Punjab: it has been abundant in many districts of the Punjab, Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, and has everywhere been of great benefit to the *rabi* crops. The fall extended over a considerable area in the Central Provinces, where it was much required for the *rabi*, and has done great good: partial showers are also reported from Central India and Rajputana. In Madras showers are reported from Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingeput and Trichinopoly, and slight rain from Tanjore and Nellore: general prospects are said to show no improvement. In Mysore there has been no rain: nor has any fallen in Bombay, with the exception of slight showers at the presidency. In neither of these provinces is there any change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 15th)	40 at Masulipatam; 5 at Gudwada and Bapatla.	Castor and cotton reported doing fairly in upland taluks; wet paddy is good and being harvested in delta; markets badly supplied; prices continue high; cholera in 6 taluks; fever and cattle disease reported; 3,819 on relief works, 535 gratuitously fed; general prospects same as last week; no improvement in dry food crops.
Kurnool („ 17th)	·10 at Kurnool on night of 15th.	Paddy under canal mostly harvested; outturn fair; cattle reported dying for want of fodder; cholera in 6 taluks, severe in Cumbum and Koilkuntla; seizures 435, deaths 291; number on relief works 308,280, gratuitously fed 3,345.
Cuddapah („ 16th)	...	Heavy shower in neighbourhood of Cuddapah last night; no rain reports from elsewhere; number on relief works 195,476, gratuitously fed 1,003; 564 deaths from cholera; 1,460 cattle died for want of fodder and from disease.
Bellary („ 16th)	*Nil*	Cholera in 13 taluks out of 15, health otherwise good; no cattle disease, but dry fodder getting scarcer every day; number on relief works 400,800, gratuitously fed 40,300, besides 5,000 by private charity.
Nellore („ 16th)	...	Rainfall very slight and partial at Nellore, Kavali, and Kotah; season not improved; number on relief works 63,733; still increased necessity for carrying on relief works; gratuitously fed 8,970; poorhouses established throughout the district; deaths from cholera 681; small-pox of virulent type in several taluks; cattle suffering for want of fodder; water drying up in wells; prospects of cattle very bad.
Chingleput („ 16th)	·23	Number on relief works 61,910, number gratuitously fed 19,437; cholera, small-pox, and fever prevalent; pasture scarce; want of water much felt; cattle unhealthy in parts.
North Arcot („ 16th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 21,263, gratuitously fed none; cholera and fever all over the district, mortality from former considerable; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce, and cattle dying from want of fodder.
South Arcot („ 16th)	*Nil*	No relief works; cholera and cattle disease in some villages; fodder scarce; cattle weak.
Salem („ 16th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 14,700; number fallen off 60 per cent., due to substitution of task work or contract system for daily labour; gratuitously fed 2,600; cholera in all taluks except Tripatore; cattle suffering from *vekkei* in Trichengode.
Coimbatore („ 16th)	*Nil*	Cholera continues, 493 deaths; cattle deteriorating; scarcity of water severe in some parts; no cultivation; number on relief works 18,368.
Tanjore („ 16th)	...	Drizzling rain for two days in few places; no relief works; 383 deaths from cholera; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 16th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 6,016, gratuitously fed 708; cholera continues, 319 deaths in Pulni and in parts of Dindigul and Melur; cattle in want of fodder and drinking water, and subject to diseases in parts of Tirumangalum, Madura, and Melur.
Trichinopoly („ 16th)	2·0 in Perambalur; none elsewhere.	Number on relief works 492, gratuitously fed by public subscription 1,164; cholera, seizures 938, deaths 569; small-pox slight; cattle healthy; pasture deficient in dry taluks.
Tinnevelly („ 16th)	*Nil*	No freshes; crops under Tambrapurni good; no improvement in dry taluks; cholera in all taluks; bad in Nungunari; number on relief works 9,104, gratuitously fed 380; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; prices steady; drinking water insufficient; difference from last week immaterial.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Malabar (Jan. 16th)	*Nil*	Ruinous to existing cultivation; markets well supplied; prices slightly fallen; health satisfactory; 2 deaths from cholera in Palghat and Cochin; cattle disease in 3 taluks; pasture sufficient; 1,741 coolies employed on Kolathur road work.
		General Remarks.—General prospects show no improvement.
Bombay— (Jan. 18th)		
Sind. (Jan. 17th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Total rainfall from 1st January to 31st December 1876, at Sehwan 15·21, Sákro 9·18, and Belo 12·98; weather very cold; high winds small-pox in Kurrachee town, Mahi, Shâhbandar taluka, and in Tatta town and taluka; fever prevalent; *rabi* crops progressing.
Shikárpur ...	...	Small-pox in four talukas; measles epidemic in town of Nasarpur; cattle disease in Mirpur and Kandiáro; fever decreasing; *rabi* crops flourishing; weather cold; strong northerly winds.
Hyderabad ...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier (Jan. 16th)	0·61	Rain has fallen for the last three days; weather cold; *rabi* crops promising; measles prevalent in Thul taluka.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	No change; cold severe.
Surat ...	...	No change, except few drops of rain at Bulsar on 16th.
Broach ...	...	Small-pox in Ankleswar and Broach.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Fever and small-pox prevailing in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* crops not in good condition in some talukas; small-pox in two talukas; fever throughout the Collectorate.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 16th)	...	Public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	People of a few villages of Nagar taluka still emigrating.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; slight cholera in Sholapur, Barsi, and Madha talukas.
Satara (Jan. 16th)	...	Cholera in Tasgaon taluka decreasing.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cholera still continues, 120 deaths.
Dharwar ...	...	Report not received.
Kanara ...	...	9 deaths from cholera in Haliyal, Yellapur, and Karwar.
Kaládgi (Jan. 16th)	...	Slight cholera in talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cloudy; state of crops the same as before.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather, health, and crops good.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox prevalent in Sind, Broach, parts of Tanna and Khandesh; cholera to some extent in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; no change in the condition of people or crops in the famine districts; slight shower of rain in Bombay on 11th and 16th.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	·06	Weather cold; rice is now all reaped, and the cold weather crops are coming on well; cholera prevails throughout the district.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and bright; hot in the day but chilly at night; almost all the *amun* crops are reaped; these crops in the inundated tracts have suffered much; exportation of rice is going on, and the price has risen; cholera is very bad in Sudhárám and Forashgunge, also in Hattia, but has somewhat abated in other parts.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather, heavy fog up to 9 o'clock in the morning and cool at night; the mustard plants are in flower, and the prospects are on the whole good; the tobacco plants are thriving well; seven deaths from cholera occurred during the week in the head quarters sub-division.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; the sub-divisional officer of Dakhin Shabazpore reports after enquiry that the damage done to the crops by the cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st October has been greater than was at first estimated, and has been aggravated by the stormy weather of the 23rd and 24th November, as well as by the blight; he estimates the outturn in the several police jurisdictions as follows: outposts Gazipura and Tallali will have eight annas each; outpost Tejumaddin, six annas; station Dowlutkhan, four annas; station Barhanuddi, two annas; cholera is prevalent throughout the island of Dakhin Shabazpore and elsewhere.
Furreedpore ...	...	Weather fine till the night of the 12th instant, when it rained; the 13th was all wet; the late rice is a good crop, and is being reaped; the cold weather crops are fair.
Dacca ...	1·0	Heavy rain fell on the 13th and 14th instant; the crops are good, the rain will facilitate ploughing.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fine; warm during the last three days, and the usual seasonable rain appears nigh; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Tipperah ...	·55	Weather fair; the winter-crops are doing well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·03	Weather cool; rainy on the 13th and 14th instant; the *amun* harvest is being finished; the cold weather crops and the mangoe blossoms are slightly injured by the rain; cholera is abating.
Jessore ...	...	Weather fine till 13th instant, when there was some rain; state and prospects of the crops are very favourable.
Nuddea ...	·35	Weather clear to the end of the week and then cloudy; rain was falling on the 13th instant; the cold weather crops are doing well.
Moorshedabad ...	...	Weather cloudy and rainy since the evening of the 12th instant; the outturn of *amun* is reported to be fair; the price of rice in the market, however, has not fallen; general health of the district is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, clear, cool, and seasonable; the harvesting of *arhur* is going on; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; cholera is decreasing; a few cases of small-pox reported from the Ullapara police station.
Rajshahye ...	1·74	There was rain at the end of the week; this rain has done good to the cold weather crops, which were in need of it; mustard is being reaped in parts of the district; a few cases of cholera reported at present.
Bogra ...	1·00	Weather fair and seasonable in the beginning of the week; cloudy and rainy from the 12th instant; the harvesting of rice is rapidly being completed; the cold weather crops are getting on well and promise a good outturn.
Maldah ...	1·63	Weather bright and cool during the first five days of the week; it was cloudy and gloomy, attended with frequent heavy showers of rain on the night of the 12th instant; the rain was still falling on the 13th; this rain will do much good to the *rabi* crops; 73 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	1·24 Previous week *nil*.	Weather seasonable; the rice crop is still being harvested; cholera is reported to be raging at Gungarámpur; instances of it are also reported from Patnitala.
Rungpore ...	1·23	Weather seasonable; *dhan* is being cut; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and very cold; the mornings are not foggy; the cutting of the *hymunti dhan* is still going on; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable; rain is still wanted for the tobacco crop.
Jalpáiguri ...	·97	Weather, the last two days of the week were cloudy, rainy, and very cold; easterly wind; the rainfall on the night of the 12th instant; it is said, will do much good to almost all the standing crops, ploughing for early rice is progressing well.
Darjeeling ...	1·35	Weather misty; threatening rain; all the crops have turned out well; land is being ploughed for the new sowings.
Midnapore ...	1·44	Weather very dry and mild till the night of the 12th instant; since then it was raining, and the rain will do good to the standing crops.
Howrah ...	1·15	Rain, with thunder, began on Friday night, and continued till Sunday evening; the crops are now all harvested.
Hooghly ...	1·08	Weather rather warm for the season; cloudy, with rain, since the 12th instant; about seven-eighths of the *amun* crop have been harvested; the spring crops on the ground are doing well; the rain on the 13th instant may do some injury to the mangoe crop.
Burdwan ...	·33 ·62 at Raneegunge, ·52 at Bood-Bood, 1·32 at Culna.	Weather cloudy; the *amun* rice has been harvested; the cold-weather crops promise well; cattle disease has appeared in the Culna Sub-division; general health is good, but fever is prevalent in Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	·24	Weather cool and cloudy; the state and prospects of the winter crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	1·66	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue good; the rain will much benefit the cold-weather crops, indigo and sugarcane.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2·80	Weather heavy showers at Doomka on the night of the 12th instant; the rain will do much good; the cold-weather crops are very promising; rice and other crops have been already reaped, and have yielded a very good outturn; cattle disease still prevails in Deoghur, there has also been some fever.
Bhágalpur ...	1·43 ·75 at Soopole on the 12th.	Heavy rain set in from the north, with east wind, on the evening of the 12th instant; the weather cleared off in the afternoon of the 14th with south wind, the wind having blown from the four quarters in succession; the reports from the other sub-divisions are not received, but the rain was evidently very general; the *rabi* crops were good, and they now ought to be bumper ones throughout the district; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received.	Weather cloudy, with rain; the rain will benefit the crops; the prospects generally continue satisfactory.
Purneah ...	1·15	Weather cold and stormy; rain has been falling at intervals since the 12th instant; this rain will much benefit the *rabi*, and there is now every prospect of a bumper crop.
Durbhanga ...	1·93	Weather cloudy and very cold, with strong east wind; the *rabi* crops have been much benefited by the rain, and the prospects are excellent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Mozufferpore ...	1·62	Weather cold and cloudy; the prospects of the crops continue good; the harvesting of *dhan* is now over; prices are rising owing to exportation; the rainfall on the 12th instant will do much good to the *rabi* crops; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	2·0 1·67 at Sewan.	Weather clear and cold up to 10th instant; the wind changed to the east on the 11th, and there was continual rain on the 12th, accompanied by a thunder-storm, lasting ten hours, with strong squalls from the east and north-east; the sky seemed to have been clearing on the 13th, but the weather was still unsettled; the state and prospects of the crops are very favourable; the rain is probably general throughout the district, and must have greatly benefited the crops; *rahar*, mustard, and poppy are flowering; wheat and barley are in ear; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	3·24	Rain has done good; prospects of the crops are most favourable.
Patna ...	1·41	Weather very cold, with easterly wind; there was a good fall of rain on the 12th instant throughout the district, which has done much good to the *rabi* crops; health of the people is generally good.
Gya ...	·40	Weather—easterly wind, with indication of rain; cold and damp; rain fell on the 12th instant at Gya and Jehanabad; the *rabi* crops on the ground are very promising; the rain, which appears to have passed over all the district, will do great good.
Shahabad ...	2·40	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional heavy rain; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are reported to be good everywhere, but the gale on the night of the 12th instant and the stormy east wind and heavy rain will have beaten down the peas and the crops in flower.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather rather warmer than usual at this season; the last few days were cloudy; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory, but rain is wanted.
Lohardugga ...	·40	Weather seasonable; it rained hard during day and night on the 12th instant at Ranchi, and probably over a considerable area of the country; prospects of the crops are good, as also the health of the district.
Manbhoom ...	...	Weather bright and clear till 12th instant; since then the weather has changed; rain fell on the night of the 12th, and the sky was still cloudy on the 13th; nothing to add to the last week's report on the state and prospects of the crops; all rice crop is nearly off the ground, and the yield is generally excellent.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; cloudy for the last two days; the only crops now on the ground are wheat and pulses, and these are favourable; general health is good.
Balasore ...	·99	Weather normal; the rice harvest is almost completed; the district is very healthy at present.
Cuttack ...	·38	A slight shower fell at head-quarters on the 12th, and another on the 13th; the weather is still cloudy; the main rice crop is rapidly being got in, with fair outturn; the cold-weather crops are wanting rain, and irrigation is being resorted to where water is available.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *sarad* paddy is nearly all harvested; the *dalua* crop is progressing well; mustard, *arhur*, and sugarcane are being harvested; *kulthi* and other crops are in fair progress, but rain is now wanted in order to secure a good outturn; pulses and rice are being fast carried out of the district. *General Remarks.*—Rain is reported to have fallen in most parts of Bengal during the week; it will do much good to the growing *rabi* crops; the *amun* harvest is almost completed, and the yield is generally excellent, except where the crop, as already reported, has suffered by the late cyclone; in Dakhin Shabazpore the damage to the rice crop has been greater than was at first estimated.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 17th)	...	Rain on 11th, 12th, 15th, and 16th will do good to *rabi*; weather still cloudy; prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 17th)	1·4	*Rabi* prospects favourable.
Agra („ 17th)	...	Seasonable rain in all parganas; crops thriving.
Meerut („ 17th)	...	Sufficient rain; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 17th)	2·2	
Almora („ 15th)	...	Heavy fall of snow everywhere above 4,000 feet; weather still threatening.
Jhansi („ 18th)	...	Rain and slight hail on 11th; slight rain on 15th; weather still cloudy.
Punjab—(Jan. 17th)		
Delhi ...	2·0	Health good.
Hissár ...	·1	Crops doing well; health good.
Umballa ...	2·3	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	4·4	Health and harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	1·4	Health and crops good.
Ráwalpindi ...	2·0	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Mooltan ...	...	Slight rain; health and crops good.
Peshá'war ...	1·7	Sowings nearly completed; agricultural prospects and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·3	Health and harvest prospects good. *General Remarks.*—The rainfall general throughout the province; health and agricultural prospects generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh.—(Jan 17th)		
Lucknow ...	3·0	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Sitapur ...	2·4	
Fyzabad ...	(Copious showers.)	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 13th)	·28	Cloudy and close; rabi ripening; *jowar* injured by rain; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	1·10	Weather cloudy; outturn of crops generally good; no epidemic.
Bilaspur ...	·20	Prospects favourable; rain beneficial to *rabi*; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good; few cases of cholera.
Balaghat ...	·10	Weather cloudy; threshing of *kharif* continues; health good; prices unchanged.
Chhindwara ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* good; no epidemic; prices steady.
Chánda (Jan. 14th)	...	*Jowar* harvesting; *jari* cotton suffering from cloudy weather; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Betul („ 15th)	·07	Weather cloudy; rain beneficial; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Bhandára („ 16th)	...	Slight rain; *rabi* promising; cholera and fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 17th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices falling.
Wardha ...	·70	Prospects of rabi favourable.
Nimar ...	...	Second cotton picking commenced; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; heavy rain on 11th and 16th; prospects good; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	·84	Heavy dews; prospects of *rabi* very favourable; prices falling.
Saugor ...	1·26	Hail fell slightly in places; no damage; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·55	Weather cloudy; health good.
Damoh ...	·30	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·50	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable.
British Burma— (Jan. 18th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Seven deaths from cholera in Akyab; slight cholera in Naaf and Oreetoung east townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in three townships.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping nearly completed; slight cattle disease in Syriam and Pegu; public health generally good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; crops being reaped.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; no cattle disease.
Henzada ...	...	Health good; reaping completed.
Prome ...	...	Cholera 14 cases, in Mahathaman 11, in Poungday 7, in Shwedoung 5.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam— (Jan. 18th)		
Gauháti ...	1·44	Heavy fog in the mornings; days clear and cool; *sali* crops entirely reaped; mustard being gathered; public health good.
Sylhet ...	1·80	Rain has benefited winter crops.
Mysore & Coorg— (Jan. 18th)	*Nil*	No improvement since last report; prices slightly fallen at Bangalore, but elsewhere stationary generally; markets kept supplied by importation; sickness on the increase, principally small-pox and cholera.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 17th)	...	*Rabi* nearly ready for reaping; hail-storm yesterday at 3 P. M.
Central India— (Jan. 17th)		
Indore ...	...	Health and prospects continue good.
Gwalior ...	·34	
Neemuch ...	...	
Rutlam ...	...	
Sutna ...	1·70	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Jan. 18th)	...	Weather cloudy; rain partial; still threatening; small-pox reported on increase.
Jeypore ...	...	Some hail and light rain on 11th; prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli (Jan. 13th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Ulwar („ 17th)	...	Prospects good; seasonable fall of rain.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	...	Weather cloudy; wind north-east.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

WEEKLY REPORT ON THE SEASON AND CONDITION OF THE DISTRICTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

No. 2, dated 13th January 1877.

From the Government of Madras, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—We have the honor to submit our weekly report on the state of the country in continuation of our despatch of the 6th instant, No. 1.

2. Our telegraphic summaries received on the 9th have been all tabulated in the enclosed form, from which it will be seen that there has been no rain during the week under report in any part of the Presidency, except Tanjore, and there the fall has been insignificant.

3. Prices were stationary in the districts of Ganjam, Tanjore, South Canara, and the Nilgiris. In Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, there was a slight tendency to a fall, as also in Madura, South Arcot, Madras, and Godavery; but in the other districts the tendency was upwards.

4. The numbers on relief works, we regret to say, not only show no signs of diminishing, but steadily increase. In Bellary, up to the date of our last advices, they were in excess of 400,000, exclusive of 40,500 persons unable to work, who were receiving gratuitous relief. Taking both together it appears that more than one-fourth of the whole population of that district was, on the 9th instant, dependent for its existence on State aid, while the increase in the number receiving it during the week was over 66,000.

5. In Kurnool, where the numbers come nearest in magnitude to those of Bellary, more than 310,000 were on the relief works, and over 17,000 were being gratuitously fed as unable to work. These numbers were only approximate, complete returns from the eastern taluqs of Cumbum and Markapur not having been received. The above approximation, however, shows the terrible proportion of about one-third of the whole population working for their bread on State relief works or supported by the bounty of Government.

6. In Cuddapah, the numbers on the works have risen from 168,965 to 201,522, or more than 20 per cent. during the week; and the painful fact stands revealed that, in these three districts, very nearly a million of persons are compelled to trust to the action of Government for their existence.

7. Taking the other districts in the order in which they stand in the printed form enclosed, it will be observed that in Kistna the numbers employed on the Kommamur channel are still not large.

In Nellore, an increase from 43,000 to 55,000 is noticeable. On the two sections of the East-Coast Canal, from which returns had been received, about 9,400 persons were employed.

In North Arcot, a very large falling off (which, however, is not explained) from 37,754 to 21,913 is reported.

In Chingleput, on the other hand, an increase of about 8,000 persons, raising the total numbers employed on relief works to 72,562, will be observed.

In Salem, a very large falling off in numbers is reported, owing apparently to the omission of the Darampuri Taluq from the returns.

In Trichinopoly, private charity still almost entirely suffices to meet the distress among the poor.

In Coimbatore, a very large falling off in the numbers on the relief works is reported, but seems to be of doubtful accuracy, explanation having been called for.

In Tinnevelly, the numbers have increased from 7,190 to 9,799.

8. In the 13th paragraph of our last despatch we stated that we were preparing instructions to district officers to prevent waste and idleness on the State relief works. We have since conferred with Mr. Puckle, and despatched him to the Ceded Districts, accompanied by the most experienced Native Assistant we could depute, for the purpose of examining the manner in which works in progress there are being carried out, and of elaborating an efficient system of controlling and auditing expenditure on the spot; the task of subsequent audit in Madras being, from its very nature, out of the question. We hope, in a short time, to be in a position to report that the instructions have issued.

9. We regret that our latest reports from the Madura District lead us to anticipate very serious distress in the Ramnad Zemindari. Appropriate measures are being taken to provide against the contingency.

10. The rice harvest in the northern parts of the Presidency, where crops exist, is being got in, and in Kistna are fairly good. During the next three weeks the whole of the harvest in the south of the Presidency will probably have been gathered, and, with the estimate of its outturn before us, we trust we shall be in a position to make a somewhat reliable forecast of the wants of the Presidency until rain can be expected in May or June.

11. With regard to the supply and transport of grain from the railway into the Kurnool District, we are glad to be able to report that it is proceeding with greater expedition than we had ventured to hope, nearly double the quantity contracted for being despatched daily.

12. We have found it necessary to appoint an Agent at Bellary to superintend the transport of coolies from that district to Nellore.

13. The temporary telegraph office at Ongole, alluded to in our last despatch, has been opened, and a postal line is in course of being established between Cuddapah and Cumbum, the existing line being *viâ* Nellore and Ongole, and consequently very circuitous.

14. We have considered it advisable to recall the Honorable Mr. Arbuthnot temporarily from Cumbum on the score of his health.

15. In Madras, the daily average number of persons fed gratuitously by the Commissioner of Police during the week was in excess of 19,000, exclusive of about 3,000 fed daily by private charity supplemented by grants-in-aid from Government.

16. We have found it necessary, in consequence of the outbreak of cholera at some of the relief houses in Madras, to transfer the recipients of State charity there to a large pauper camp at the Red Hills capable of holding 6,000 persons. The greatest care has been taken in the selection of the site, and stringent rules preventing the possibility of any pollution of the water of the tank and channel in the neighbourhood have been issued. We enclose a copy of our Proceedings in this matter for your Lordship's information.

		Rs.
Kistna	...	70,000
Nellore	...	2,73,000
Cuddapah	...	8,20,000
Bellary	...	23,22,000
Kurnool	...	11,26,000
Chingleput	...	1,35,365
North Arcot	...	1,85,450
South Arcot	...	15,000
Trichinopoly	...	5,000
Madura	...	98,740
Tinnevelly	...	18,000
Coimbatore	...	1,00,000
Salem	...	1,33,900
Madras	...	19,68,580
Tanjore	...	10,000
TOTAL	...	72,81,043

17. The total of the sums sanctioned on account of the famine up to date is, according to the Accountant-General's figures, Rs. 72,81,043 as shown in the margin.

Read the following telegrams :—

From Collector of Ganjam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Rice 12 seers, raggy 17. Imports Chilka and land paddy 1,209 tons, rice 153, raggy 21. Medical officers 3, subordinates 17. Rain *nil*. Cholera, 26 deaths. Cattle-disease general.

From Collector of Vizagapatam, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 8th January 1877.

Average quantity of seer of eighty tolahs per rupee second sort rice nine, cholum eighteen, raggy sixteen, wheat thirteen, horse-gram fifteen, oolundu fourteen. Importation by land to Vizagapatam Taluq second sort rice three tons, raggy four tons, oolundu one ton. Prices falling in all but rice importation by land from Chicacole. No rain. Fever prevailing three taluqs. Cholera here and there one taluq. No murrain. Pasture moderate. Poorer classes suffering from pressure of high prices. Other particulars required blank.

From Collector of Godavery, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 8th January 1877.

No rain. Fever continues and cattle-disease. No cholera. Want of water in upland taluqs. Pasture scanty. Prices slightly improved, but only temporarily. Harvest good in delta, poor in dry upland taluqs. No relief works; poor fed by private charity.

From Collector of Godavery, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average prices per rupee for seer of eighty tolahs rice 9¼, cholum 12¼, raggy 14. Imports 93 tons rice from Balasore. Permanent medical staff two surgeons, thirteen subordinates, but no additional staff.

From Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 8th January 1877.

No rain. No improvement dry crops, wet paddy being harvested in delta; outturn very good. Prices continue high. Cholera in Narsarowpet, Vinukonda, Pulnad, Guntoor, Bapatla, and Repalli Taluqs: seizures 227, deaths 112. Fever and cattle disease reported. Markets badly supplied. About 3,230 on relief works, 80 fed gratis at Narsarowpet and Vinukonda, and about 450 at Bander and in Repalli Taluqs by the people.

From Collector of Kistna, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Seers of Rs. 80 weight rice 8·02, cholum 10·08, raggy 10·17, cumboo 8·88. Imports rice 254 tons, cholum 55, raggy 26, cumboo 6. Number on relief works 4,166, number fed gratuitously by Government 338, by people 1,908.

From Collector of Nellore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877

Report up to 6th January. Average prices seer of eighty tolahs per rupee, second sort rice six decimal eighty-six, dry grains eight decimal sixty. Imports on behalf of Government, rice 106 tons; on behalf of merchants, 493 tons; raggy twenty-two tons. Number on relief works fifty-five thousand; number fed gratuitously three thousand four hundred. Expenditure already sanctioned one lakh fifty-eight thousand. Number of additional Civil officers one, number of Medical officers, no change since last report. Rainfall nil. Health of man, 504 deaths from cholera, small-pox in several taluqs. Cattle suffering for want of fodder. Water drying up in wells.

From Collector of Cuddapah, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average prices seers per rupee, second sort rice 6·13, cholum 7·32, raggi 6·67, cumboo 7·09. Imported grain from 2nd to 8th instant 2,994 tons. People on relief works 201,522, gratuitously fed 885. Expenditure sanctioned Rs. 9,72,320. Additional officers employed, Magisterial ten, Revenue one, Relief two, Medical officer one, subordinates thirteen, serving in the district. No rain reported. Cholera in eight taluqs with 517 deaths. 484 cattle died for want of fodder and from disease in six taluqs.

From Collector of Bellary, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

No rain. Cholera eleven taluqs out of fifteen; health otherwise good. No cattle-disease, but fodder very scarce and expensive. Average price, second sort rice, six decimal six; great millet, seven decimal forty-six seers of eighty tolahs. Import accounts not received. Four lakhs one thousand persons on relief works. Thirty-six thousand five hundred gratuitously fed, besides four thousand by private charity. Explanation called for for large number in the Hindupur taluq. Sanctioned expenditure, eighteen lakhs four thousand; cheques actually granted; twenty-two lakhs sixty thousand. Additional officers, revenue and magisterial, four; police one; relief five, medical subordinates, three.

From Collector of Kurnool, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

No rain. Crops under irrigation canal being harvested; outturn fair. No crops elsewhere. Cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera prevalent in 5 taluqs; abating in Ramalcottah. Second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 6 decimal 23, cholum 8 decimal 5, raggy 8 decimal 28, sajja 8 decimal 68. Complete accounts not received from Cumbum and Markapur so far as known. Number on relief works 310,298, gratuitously fed 17,379. Additional Civil officers 52, Medical officers 12, of whom only two available for extra duty. More urgently wanted. Expenditure to date including value grain at 5 Madras measures per rupee Rs. 11,78,587.

From Collector of North Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

For week ending 5th January average prices in Government seers second sort rice per rupee 6 decimal 6, jonnalu 8, raggy 7 decimal 6, sajjalu 7 decimal 6, wheat 5 decimal 5. Relief works coolies 21,913. Persons gratuitously fed none. Sanctioned expenditure up to date Rs. 84,561. Additional officers employed in higher branches 2, Medical officers and subordinates 16. Rainfall none. Health of man generally good. Cholera and fever in some parts. Health of cattle generally good. Pasture scarce.

From Collector of South Arcot, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Rice second sort seven decimal three seers, dry grains nine decimal eight seers. Rice imported six hundred and seventy tons, raggy five and quarter tons. Relief works and rainfall none. Cholera in some villages. Fodder for cattle scarce.

From Collector of Tanjore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

No rain except decimal 0·2 Negapatam. No freshes in rivers. Little supply in tanks. Dry crops are being sown in some parts. Standing crops healthy. Harvest very little. Pasture good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. 2nd sort rice measures 5, horse-gram, cholum, raggy 6½ each. Cholera broken out in five taluqs, increasing day by day; seizures 501, deaths 415. Cattle healthy. Fed as famine relief in chuttrums 20,500. Grain imported tons 525.

From Collector of Trichinopoly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average price per rupee seers 80 tolahs, second sort rice 7 one-fourth, cumbu 12 eleven-sixteenths, raggi 10 seven-eighths, second sort cholum 16 five-eighths. Import of grain for week ending last Saturday 85·67 tons. 486 on relief works on 8th instant, 7,686 fed by public subscription during week. Rs. 5,000 sanctioned. Rain-fall nil. Health, man and cattle, unchanged.

From Collector of Madura, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average prices second sort rice 7 decimal 12, cholum 9 decimal 31, raggi 11 decimal 06, cumbu 10 decimal 76. Import by railway rice tons 282, other grains 40 decimal 9; by sea rice 540 and a-half. Number on relief works last day 5,525; number fed gratis 841. Sanctioned expenditure to date is 92,653. Rain-fall nil. Cholera, deaths 188, chiefly in Palnad Taluq. Small-pox and cattle-disease in some parts.

From Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

No rain. Crops under river valley healthy. No improvement in dry crops. Cholera in every taluq. Pasture scanty. Drinking water failing in some places. Cattle healthy. Prices stationary.

From Collector of Tinnevelly, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average prices per rupee second sort rice seven seers of eighty tolahs. Dry grains 11. Import of grain by sea rice 555 and cumbu 16 tons. Number on relief works 9,799, number gratuitously fed 13. Expenditure sanctioned Rupees 15,000. No additional officers employed. No extra medical officers entertained.

From Collector of South Canara, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Average price second sort rice nine and three quarter seers per rupee, raggi twelve seers. Imports for past week rice tons one hundred and four; raggi tons ten and half. No rain. Small-pox still prevalent in Mangalore. Cattle generally healthy. Pasture deficient. No distress.

From Collector of Malabar, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 9th January 1877.

Rainfall none, ruinous to existing cultivation. Markets well supplied. Imports by sea and land rice 2,285, raggy 496, gram 355, wheat 183, cholum 27 tons; exports rice 1,962, raggy 328, gram 1,217, wheat 12 tons. Prices slightly risen in four taluqs; in others either stationary or fallen. Highest six one-fourth Indian seers Wynaad. Lowest ten one-third Cochin. Average eight and half per rupee. Raggy nine Indian seers per rupee. Small-pox and fever in several parts. Cattle healthy except in three taluqs. Pasture sufficient. 522 coolies employed on Kolattur road relief work.

From Commissioner of Nilgiris, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Ootacamund rice six seers, cholum seven half, raggi eight and quarter; tonnage Ooty week ending 8th January rice nine, cholum quarter, raggi third. Rain-fall nil. Health good. Pasture insufficient.

From Collector of Coimbatore, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 10th January 1877.

Rice 6 decimal 95, cholum 8 decimal 3, raggi 9 decimal 4. Imports rice 490, dry 67 tons. On works 6,396. Sanctioned one lakh, applied for 311,315. No rain. Cholera spreading throughout districts; deaths 588. Cattle turning poor. Fodder, water scarce. No cultivation. Additional officers 6. Explanation of apparent decrease on works called for from division officers.

From Collector of Salem, to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 9th January 1877.

Prices of grains seers of eighty tolahs rice seven, ordinary dry grain eight and three-fourths. Number on relief works thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-one. Expenditure sanctioned one lakh thirty-four and two hundred. Additional hands higher grade two. Number of medical officers and subordinates 1 and fifteen, respectively. None on relief works. Rain-fall none. Health, cholera in all taluqs except Tripatore. Cattle suffering from Vekkai in Trichengode and Ahtur.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICES OF SECOND-SORT RICE AND CHIEF DRY GRAIN, AND IMPORTS OF GRAIN IN THE CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 6TH JANUARY 1877.

1	2		3						4		5		6	7	8	9			10	11
Names of the Taluqs.	Rice, 2nd Sort.		Raggi.		Cumbu.		Cholum.		Rain-fall in the Week.		Health.		Number on Relief Works.	Number Gratuitously fed.	Expenditure sanctioned to Date.	Number of additional Officers employed in higher Branches.			Number of Medical Officers and Subordinates serving in the District.	REMARKS.
	Average price per Rupee.	Import from preceding week.	Average price per Rupee.	Import from preceding week.	Average price per Rupee.	Import from preceding week.	Average price per Rupee.	Import from preceding week.	Inch.	Oz.	Man.	Cattle.				Revenue.	Magisterial.	Police.		
	Seers.	Tons.	Seers.	Tons.	Seers.	Tons.	Seers.	Tons.							Rs.					
Madurantakum ...	7·43	5	9·54	·75	...	...	...	...		...	A	G	3,431	1,262	5,000	...	...	...	1	
Conjeeveram ...	8·38	10	10·26	...	...	...	...	...		...	B	H	544	809	11,850	...	...	...	2	
Chingleput ...	7·1	11·5	8·53	7·5	...	...	...	...		...	C	I	23,088	9,728	5,000	...	...	...	4	
Sydapet ...	7·55	86	8·22	15	...	...	7·92	...		...	D	J	32,561	17,665	34,500	2	...	...	4	
									Nil.							1 Special Relief officer, 1 Taluq Sheristadar.				
Teroovellore ...	7·55	8	8·22	·5	...	...	...	...		...	E	K	7,943	353	46,500	1 Taluq Sheristadar.	...	...	...	
Ponnery ...	7·17	46·62	7·87	1·62	...	...	...	...		...	F	L	4,995	6	15,000	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	45·18	167·12	52·64	25·37	...	...	7·92	...	...	...	...	...	72,562	29,823	1,17,850	3	...	...	11	
AVERAGE ...	7·53	27·85	8·77	5·07	...	...	7·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

A.—Small-pox and fever prevalent, distress on account of high prices of food-grains and other articles.
B.—Distress on account of gradual rise in the prices of food grains. Cholera prevalent in some parts of the taluq.
C.—Much distress on account of high prices of food-grains. The poor have recourse to jungle-products from inability to buy grain. Cholera is prevalent in some parts of the taluq; and the want of drinking water much felt.
D.—Much distress from high prices of food-grains. Cholera and fever prevalent in some parts of the taluq.
E.—Much distress from want of food.
F.—Not helathy. Cholera is prevalent in some parts of the taluq.
G.—Pasturage scarce; want of water much felt.
H.—Pasturage scarce; fodder procurable only at high prices.
I.—The disease called Vakkai is prevalent. Want of pasturage much left.
J.—In an unhealthy condition for want of pasturage and water. Reported that some have died in consequence.
K.—Not healthy from want of pasturage and water.
L.—Want of pasturage and water much felt.

SAIDAPET,
The 9th January 1877.

A. SMITH,
Deputy Collector.

R. W. BARLOW,
Collector.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRICES OF GRAIN ON TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1877, AT MADRAS.

Articles.	Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee.	REMARKS.
Rice, 1st sort	5·61	
„ 2nd „	6·93	
Raggi or Natcheny ...	8·61	
Cholum or Jonnalu ...	8·40	
Cumboo	10·24	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF GRAIN IMPORTED INTO MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1877.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	REMARKS.
	Tons.	Cwts.	Rs.	
Rice	18,080	5	24,31,317	
Paddy	835	19	75,710	Imported by sea.
Raggi or Natcheny ...	211	4	2[illegible],975	Imports by land cannot be ascertained.
Cholum or Jonnalu ...	126	13	13,071	
Wheat	60	11	7,103	
Gram (including horse-gram and Bengal gram)	764	9	78,441	
Other sorts, including such as green, black, and red gram ...	429	17	39,613	
Cumboo	.....		.....	
Total ...	20,508	18	26,6[illegible],230	

1. Number on relief works, Revenue Department, none.
2. „ gratuitously fed, „ „
3. Expenditure sanctioned up to date, Rs. 21,875, *vide* last report.
4. Number of additional officers employed in the higher branches, Revenue, Magisterial, Police, and Relief, Revenue Department, none.
5. Number of Medical officers and subordinates serving in the district, Revenue Department, none.
6. Rain-fall in inches during the week ending, nil.
7. Health (man and cattle), cholera prevalent almost throughout. Fever and small-pox here and there. Cattle healthy.

MADRAS,
9th January 1877.

J. HUNTER-BLAIR,
Collector of Madras.

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

INFORMATION FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1877.

District.	Price. Seers per rupee. A seer = 80 tolas or 2·06 lbs. weight. Second sort Rice.	Cholum or other ordinary dry grain.	Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population.	Number on Relief Works.	Number fed gratuitously by Government.	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Number of Medical Officers including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Rainfall.	Health of Population.	Condition of Cattle.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjam ...	12	17	778	1,500,000	...	...	...	20	*Nil.*	26 cholera ...	Cattle-disease general	
Vizagapatam ...	9	17	8	2,300,000	...	...	...	..	*Nil.*	Cholera, fever ...	No murrain ...	Pasture moderate.
Godavari ...	9·25	13·12	93	1,580,000	...	Not given	...	15	*Nil.*	Fever ...	Cattle-disease ...	Pasture scanty.
Kistna ...	8·02	9·71	341	1,400,000	4,166	2,246	...	...	*Nil.*	112 cholera, fever ...	Ditto ...	
Nellore ...	6·86	8·60	621	1,375,000	55,000	3,400	9	18	*Nil.*	504 cholera, small-pox.	Cattle suffering for want of fodder.	
Cuddapah ...	6·13	7·01	2,994	1,350,000	201,522	885	13	14	*Nil.*	517 cholera ...	484 cattle died from want of fodder and disease.	
Kurnool ...	6·23	8·48	...	1,000,000	310,298*	17,379	52	12 Additional	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	
Bellary ...	6·6	7·46	Not given.	1,650,000	401,000	40,500	10	3	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Healthy ...	Fodder very scarce.
North Arcot ...	6·6	7·7	...	2,007,000	21,913	*Nil.*	2	16	*Nil.*	Cholera, fever ...	Good ...	Pasture scarce.
Chingleput ...	7·53	8·34	192	940,000	72,562	29,823	3	11	*Nil.*	Cholera, small-pox, fever.	Pasture and water scarce.	
Madras ...	6·93	8·98	18,834	400,000	...	19,715	...	...	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Healthy.	
South Arcot ...	7·3	9·8	675	1,760,000	...		...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	.....	Fodder scarce.
Salem ...	7	8·75	...	1,200,000	36,981	...	2	16	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Foot-and-mouth disease.	
Trichinopoly ...	7·25	13·3	85	1,200,000	486	7,686	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera, small-pox...	Healthy.	
Tanjore ...	7·5	9·75	525	2,060,000	...	...	...	...	·02	415 cholera ...	Ditto ...	Pasture good.
Coimbatore ...	6·95	8·8	557	1,750,000	6,396	...	6	Not given.	*Nil.*	588 cholera ...	Cattle turning poor..	Fodder and water scarce.
Madura ...	7·12	10·38	862	2,250,000	5,525	841	...	...	*Nil.*	188 cholera, small-pox.	Cattle-disease.	
Tinnevelly ...	7	11	571	1,700,000	9,799	13	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Healthy ...	Pasture scanty.
Nilgiris ...	6	7·87	9	50,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Good ...	.....	Pasture insufficient.
Malabar ...	8·5	9	2,808	2,700,000	522	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Small-pox, fever ...	Healthy ...	Pasture sufficient.
South Canara...	9·75	12	114	920,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pasture deficient.

* Complete accounts have not been received from Cumbum and Markapoor.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRICES OF GRAIN ON TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1877, AT MADRAS.

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2. „ gratuitously fed, „ „
3. Expenditure sanctioned up to date, Rs. 21,875, *vide* last report.
4. Number of additional officers employed in the higher branches, Revenue, Magisterial, Police, and Relief, Revenue Department, none.
5. Number of Medical officers and subordinates serving in the district, Revenue Department, none.
6. Rain-fall in inches during the week ending, nil.
7. Health (man and cattle), cholera prevalent almost throughout. Fever and small-pox here and there. Cattle healthy.

MADRAS,
9th January 1877.

J. HUNTER-BLAIR,
Collector of Madras.

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

INFORMATION FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1877.

District.	Price. Seers per rupee. A seer = 80 tolas or 2·06 lbs. weight.		Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population.	Number on Relief Works.	Number fed gratuitously by Government.	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Number of Medical Officers including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Rainfall.	Health of Population.	Condition of Cattle.	Remarks.
	Second sort Rice.	Cholum or other ordinary dry grain.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjam ...	12	17	778	1,500,000	...	...	...	20	*Nil.*	26 cholera ...	Cattle-disease general	
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Tanjore ...	7·5	9·75	525	2,060,000	...	...	...	...	·02	415 cholera ...	Ditto ...	Pasture good.
Coimbatore ...	6·95	8·8	557	1,750,000	6,396	...	6	Not given.	*Nil.*	588 cholera ...	Cattle turning poor..	Fodder and water scarce.
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Tinnevelly ...	7	11	571	1,700,000	9,799	13	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Healthy ...	Pasture scanty.
Nilgiris ...	6	7·87	9	50,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Good ...	.....	Pasture insufficient.
Malabar ...	8·5	9	2,808	2,700,000	522	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Small-pox, fever ...	Healthy ...	Pasture sufficient.
South Canara...	9·75	12	114	920,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pasture deficient.

* Complete accounts have not been received from Cumbum and Markapoor.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR R. TEMPLE WITH REFERENCE TO HIS MISSION TO THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES, AND THE RESULT OF HIS INSPECTION IN THE FORMER PRESIDENCY.

No. 4, dated the 19th January 1877.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—YOUR Lordship will have become acquainted, from our telegram of the 16th instant, with the substance of the instructions which we caused on that date to be addressed to Sir Richard Temple with reference to his mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. We now enclose a copy of these instructions, which we trust will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

2. Considering it to be very important that the public, and especially the trade, should be furnished with definite information regarding the extent of the famine and the policy by which the Government of India will be guided in dealing with it, we deemed it advisable to publish these instructions in the *Gazette of India*, together with our despatch to Your Lordship's address of the 12th instant.

3. Sir Richard Temple has visited the Bombay Presidency, and has reached Bellary in the Presidency of Madras. We are glad to find that he is of opinion that in Bombay the local officers are fully and successfully grappling with the distress around them, and that the substantial safety of the people has been secured, while at the same time there is room for the introduction of some economy in expense. We have received four Minutes from him communicating his impressions on the condition and prospects of the Bombay Presidency. As these Minutes, copies of which are enclosed, have been communicated by him to the Local Government direct, we have thought it best to leave that Government time to consider them, and to take such action on them as it may deem proper before adding any opinion of our own, excepting in two particulars. We have, in deference to Sir Richard Temple's reiterated representations, requested the Bombay Government to abstain for the present from making, or positively promising, remissions of land revenue. We have also placed at Sir Richard Temple's disposal, in compliance with his request, an officer of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. The Government of India in the Railway Department have for some time past been adopting all means in their power to increase the rolling-stock, and promote its due distribution among the various lines in accordance with their several exigencies, and we have every hope that ere long no difficulties will remain except such as are inherent in the nature of the case.

4. Regarding the Presidency of Madras, we have this day received a telegram from Sir Richard Temple stating that the number of relief labourers is too great to be controlled, and the cost of the operations excessive, but that he is devising suggestions for submission to the Local Government.

5. With reference to Your Lordship's desire expressed in a telegram of the 29th ultimo, that special famine narratives should be kept in both Presidencies and forwarded to you periodically, we beg leave to state that we sometime ago desired the Government of Madras to prepare a weekly report, similar to that already issued by the Government of Bombay, and have again addressed them by telegraph on the subject. The Bombay report is forwarded to Your Lordship weekly by the Local Government, and we presume furnishes the information you require. The substance of these reports and of such other information as we may receive will be embodied in a weekly telegram to your address.

6. We regret to state that we have not received from either Bombay, Madras or Mysore any of the reports of talukas which were due on the 15th instant. We learn by telegraph that a few of them have been despatched from Bombay and Mysore, and we have telegraphed to expedite the remainder.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Callian, 9th January 1877.*

I HAVE had the advantage of meeting some of the civil officers of Khandesh and Násik, and of conferring with them on the condition and prospects of their districts. The officers who, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, met me, were Mr. Erskine, the Collector of Násik, Major Probyn, the District Superintendent of Police and Bheel Agent in Khandesh, and Mr. Pollen, Assistant Collector in charge of the more distressed parts of the Khandesh District. Mr. Propert, the Collector of Khandesh, sent me a short written account of the prospects of his district, being prevented by indisposition from meeting me in person. As I am pressing forward towards more distressed tracts in the south, my enquiries were only of a summary and cursory character. Still I deem it right to record, for the information of the Government of India, such information as I have gathered, and such general impressions as I have, subject to future correction, received.

2. *Khandesh.*—First, with reference to the Khandesh district:—this district is divided into two parts by the Agra road, which passes through Dhoolia, the head quarters of the Collector. In the part of Khandesh westward of the Agra road, the autumn (kharif) harvest has yielded a twelve-anna* crop, or about three-quarters of the yield in ordinarily good years. The millet, which constitutes the food of the common people in these parts, is an autumn crop. In the immediate valley of the Taptee the crop is better still. To the eastward of the Agra road the autumn harvest has yielded on the average a six-anna (or less than half the ordinary) crop; but in this part of the district the outturn has varied much, one village having a fair harvest and another yielding hardly any crop. The yield of the coming spring (rabi) crop will, so far as present appearances show, be about the same as the autumn (kharif) crop in both sections of the district.

* NOTE A.
I observe that in the Honourable T. C. Hope's letter of the 30th November the average yield is taken at 12 annas, but the figures given me by the Collectors were on the assumption that 16 annas represented an ordinary good yield.

3. The grain markets are well supplied. Prices were very dear some weeks ago, ranging up to six and seven seers per rupee; but prices are now cheaper, and millet, the food of the common people, is now quoted at 12† seers per rupee. It is said that the dearness of November was partly caused by the interference of municipalities in the grain trade; and the present comparative cheapness is ascribed to unrestricted trade and large importations from other parts of India.

† NOTE B.
The latest printed summary issued by the Bombay Government, under date the 5th January, reached me after this minute was written; I see the price of millet there quoted at 30lbs. per rupee. Prices are known to vary; and this is cheaper than the quotations given me by the Khandesh officers. In any case prices are clearly not dear.

4. On the relief works are about 6,000‡ persons mainly employed on about three roads; these works are under engineering supervision, and it is reported that task work is rigorously exacted. The relief wages paid on these works are one anna, plus half a *local* seer (equal to about 1½ lbs.) of flour per diem for an able-bodied man; women and children are paid at proportionately lower rates. The labourers on these works consist partly of immigrants from the Ahmednagar, and even from the Sholapur, district; the rest belong to Khandesh, and are chiefly field labourers who are out of work by reason of the failure of the harvest. It is believed that without this employment some of the people in Khandesh would drop into severe distress; whether they would die is doubtful. At present but few ryots are on the relief works; but the numbers resorting to relief works will probably increase as the hot weather comes, and the total numbers on the Khandesh relief works are expected to reach 9,000 in all, or about one per cent. on the total district population of one million. The peasantry are said to be very much in debt.

‡ NOTE C.
The printed summary cited in the foregoing Note B puts the number at 3,341, which is considerably less than the number given me by the local officers.

5. There are some hundreds of persons receiving charitable relief, which number may increase.

6. The cotton crop, on which the people chiefly rely to pay the land revenue, has failed to a considerable extent. The Collector expects that four or five lakhs (£40,000 or £50,000) of land revenue will have to be remitted.

7. The condition of the Bheels in the Taptee valley and on the hills beyond is reported to be now quite satisfactory. The men of the tribe are taking much trouble to graze the distressed cattle and to make themselves useful.

8. Next as to Násik district:—in the eastern part of this district, towards Ahmednagar, the yield of the autumn crop is estimated at two annas only, or one-eighth of an ordinary harvest, and there is no prospect of any spring crop, as the seed was not even sown. Happily, the area of Násik coming under this category is comparatively small. In the rest of the district, the yield of the autumn and spring crops will be from five annas to seven annas, or from one-third to nearly one-half of an ordinary harvest. A good deal of green healthy rabi (spring) crop came under my observation.

9. The condition of the people and the supply of grain in the Násik markets is much the some as in Khandesh; but the price of millet is somewhat dearer, being about ten* seers per rupee. I could not ascertain the exact cause of this difference, but the Collector informed me that food is always a little dearer in the Násik than in the

* NOTE D.
The printed summary mentioned in Note B. above gives the prices of millet at 32 and 28·lbs. per rupee, which is cheaper than the quotation given me by the Collector.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR R. TEMPLE WITH REFERENCE TO HIS MISSION TO THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES, AND THE RESULT OF HIS INSPECTION IN THE FORMER PRESIDENCY.

No. 4, dated the 19th January 1877.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—YOUR Lordship will have become acquainted, from our telegram of the 16th instant, with the substance of the instructions which we caused on that date to be addressed to Sir Richard Temple with reference to his mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. We now enclose a copy of these instructions, which we trust will meet with Your Lordship's approval.

2. Considering it to be very important that the public, and especially the trade, should be furnished with definite information regarding the extent of the famine and the policy by which the Government of India will be guided in dealing with it, we deemed it advisable to publish these instructions in the *Gazette of India*, together with our despatch to Your Lordship's address of the 12th instant.

3. Sir Richard Temple has visited the Bombay Presidency, and has reached Bellary in the Presidency of Madras. We are glad to find that he is of opinion that in Bombay the local officers are fully and successfully grappling with the distress around them, and that the substantial safety of the people has been secured, while at the same time there is room for the introduction of some economy in expense. We have received four Minutes from him communicating his impressions on the condition and prospects of the Bombay Presidency. As these Minutes, copies of which are enclosed, have been communicated by him to the Local Government direct, we have thought it best to leave that Government time to consider them, and to take such action on them as it may deem proper before adding any opinion of our own, excepting in two particulars. We have, in deference to Sir Richard Temple's reiterated representations, requested the Bombay Government to abstain for the present from making, or positively promising, remissions of land revenue. We have also placed at Sir Richard Temple's disposal, in compliance with his request, an officer of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. The Government of India in the Railway Department have for some time past been adopting all means in their power to increase the rolling-stock, and promote its due distribution among the various lines in accordance with their several exigencies, and we have every hope that ere long no difficulties will remain except such as are inherent in the nature of the case.

4. Regarding the Presidency of Madras, we have this day received a telegram from Sir Richard Temple stating that the number of relief labourers is too great to be controlled, and the cost of the operations excessive, but that he is devising suggestions for submission to the Local Government.

5. With reference to Your Lordship's desire expressed in a telegram of the 29th ultimo, that special famine narratives should be kept in both Presidencies and forwarded to you periodically, we beg leave to state that we sometime ago desired the Government of Madras to prepare a weekly report, similar to that already issued by the Government of Bombay, and have again addressed them by telegraph on the subject. The Bombay report is forwarded to Your Lordship weekly by the Local Government, and we presume furnishes the information you require. The substance of these reports and of such other information as we may receive will be embodied in a weekly telegram to your address.

6. We regret to state that we have not received from either Bombay, Madras or Mysore any of the reports of talukas which were due on the 15th instant. We learn by telegraph that a few of them have been despatched from Bombay and Mysore, and we have telegraphed to expedite the remainder.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Callian, 9th January 1877.*

I HAVE had the advantage of meeting some of the civil officers of Khandesh and Násik, and of conferring with them on the condition and prospects of their districts. The officers who, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, met me, were Mr. Erskine, the Collector of Násik, Major Probyn, the District Superintendent of Police and Bheel Agent in Khandesh, and Mr. Pollen, Assistant Collector in charge of the more distressed parts of the Khandesh District. Mr. Propert, the Collector of Khandesh, sent me a short written account of the prospects of his district, being prevented by indisposition from meeting me in person. As I am pressing forward towards more distressed tracts in the south, my enquiries were only of a summary and cursory character. Still I deem it right to record, for the information of the Government of India, such information as I have gathered, and such general impressions as I have, subject to future correction, received.

2. *Khandesh.*—First, with reference to the Khandesh district:—this district is divided into two parts by the Agra road, which passes through Dhoolia, the head quarters of the Collector. In the part of Khandesh westward of the Agra road, the autumn (kharif) harvest has yielded a twelve-anna* crop, or about three-quarters of the yield in ordinarily good years. The millet, which constitutes the food of the common people in these parts, is an autumn crop. In the immediate valley of the Taptee the crop is better still. To the eastward of the Agra road the autumn harvest has yielded on the average a six-anna (or less than half the ordinary) crop; but in this part of the district the outturn has varied much, one village having a fair harvest and another yielding hardly any crop. The yield of the coming spring (rabi) crop will, so far as present appearances show, be about the same as the autumn (kharif) crop in both sections of the district.

* NOTE A.
I observe that in the Honourable T. C. Hope's letter of the 30th November the average yield is taken at 12 annas, but the figures given me by the Collectors were on the assumption that 16 annas represented an ordinary good yield.

3. The grain markets are well supplied. Prices were very dear some weeks ago, ranging up to six and seven seers per rupee; but prices are now cheaper, and millet, the food of the common people, is now quoted at 12† seers per rupee. It is said that the dearness of November was partly caused by the interference of municipalities in the grain trade; and the present comparative cheapness is ascribed to unrestricted trade and large importations from other parts of India.

† NOTE B.
The latest printed summary issued by the Bombay Government, under date the 5th January, reached me after this minute was written; I see the price of millet there quoted at 30lbs. per rupee. Prices are known to vary; and this is cheaper than the quotations given me by the Khandesh officers. In any case prices are clearly not dear.

4. On the relief works are about 6,000‡ persons mainly employed on about three roads; these works are under engineering supervision, and it is reported that task work is rigorously exacted. The relief wages paid on these works are one anna, plus half a *local* seer (equal to about 1½ lbs.) of flour per diem for an able-bodied man; women and children are paid at proportionately lower rates. The labourers on these works consist partly of immigrants from the Ahmednagar, and even from the Sholapur, district; the rest belong to Khandesh, and are chiefly field labourers who are out of work by reason of the failure of the harvest. It is believed that without this employment some of the people in Khandesh would drop into severe distress; whether they would die is doubtful. At present but few ryots are on the relief works; but the numbers resorting to relief works will probably increase as the hot weather comes, and the total numbers on the Khandesh relief works are expected to reach 9,000 in all, or about one per cent. on the total district population of one million. The peasantry are said to be very much in debt.

‡ NOTE C.
The printed summary cited in the foregoing Note B puts the number at 3,841, which is considerably less than the number given me by the local officers.

5. There are some hundreds of persons receiving charitable relief, which number may increase.

6. The cotton crop, on which the people chiefly rely to pay the land revenue, has failed to a considerable extent. The Collector expects that four or five lakhs (£40,000 or £50,000) of land revenue will have to be remitted.

7. The condition of the Bheels in the Taptee valley and on the hills beyond is reported to be now quite satisfactory. The men of the tribe are taking much trouble to graze the distressed cattle and to make themselves useful.

8. Next as to Násik district:—in the eastern part of this district, towards Ahmednagar, the yield of the autumn crop is estimated at two annas only, or one-eighth of an ordinary harvest, and there is no prospect of any spring crop, as the seed was not even sown. Happily, the area of Násik coming under this category is comparatively small. In the rest of the district, the yield of the autumn and spring crops will be from five annas to seven annas, or from one-third to nearly one-half of an ordinary harvest. A good deal of green healthy rabi (spring) crop came under my observation.

9. The condition of the people and the supply of grain in the Násik markets is much the some as in Khandesh; but the price of millet is somewhat dearer, being about ten* seers per rupee. I could not ascertain the exact cause of this difference, but the Collector informed me that food is always a little dearer in the Násik than in the

* NOTE D.
The printed summary mentioned in Note B. above gives the prices of millet at 32 and 28 lbs. per rupee, which is cheaper than the quotation given me by the Collector.

Khandesh district. At present 16,000* persons are employed on relief works. This total, coming to about 2 per cent. on the district population of 700,000 persons, is higher than in Khandesh. The Collector explains that many of his labourers are from the adjoining district of Ahmednagar. Relief wages are two annas a day for able-bodied men, with proportionate rates for women and children. Task work is said to be exacted; and the work is mainly on roads as in Khandesh. In each of these districts one tank is to be undertaken as a relief work; but it is said that the trap formation underlying the soil of these parts is not favourable to the construction of tanks. It is expected that the total of relief labourers in Násik will rise to 20,000 in the hot weather; but the Collector hopes that, when the fields have to be prepared in the month of May, the numbers on relief works will rapidly decrease. Here also the ryots are said to be much in debt.

* NOTE E.
The summary puts the total at the somewhat higher figure of 18,900.

10. Some apprehension is felt regarding the supply of drinking water in the hot weather, as the Godavery and other rivers are already extraordinarily low. The grazing grounds are becoming overcrowded by cattle from the more distressed parts of the Ahmednagar district.

11. There are some hundreds of persons in receipt of charitable relief; and these numbers will probably increase.

12. The cotton crop has been poor in Násik also; and it is expected that three lakhs (£30,000) of land revenue will have to be remitted. The recent settlements of the land revenue have resulted in some enhancement of the Government demand.

13. *General impressions.*—Looking to the circumstances and prospects of these districts of Khandesh and Násik, I have received, subject to possible future correction, the following general impressions:—

(1). That the local officers have no apprehension whatever of serious distress; and the circumstances of the neighbouring districts of Nemar and Berar, where the crops have been good and distress is not felt, seem to warrant this view. I passed through the whole length of the Nerbudda valley and saw the spring crop excellent.

(2). All that is necessary is already being done, and well done on a regular system, carefully administered by the district officers.

(3). If any criticism is to be made it is this,—that perhaps the local officers may be doing slightly more than is absolutely necessary for the saving of human life, and that the strictest economy should be practised and severe caution exercised as to admitting more labourers on relief works, or more persons to charitable relief.

(4). That it is difficult to make a precise calculation of the proportion which persons receiving relief bear to the distressed population, by reason of the number of immigrants from other districts, and it is desirable to ascertain what proportion of the relief labourers are local and what proportion are from without.

(5). That while suspension of the Government land revenue may be very proper, yet it may be prudent for the present to abstain from either remitting or promising the people any remission on account of the scarcity. I should deprecate promises of remission of land revenue until such time as the development of the facts of scarcity shall have established the absolute necessity of such action.

(6). That the rate of wages on Khandesh relief works, where there is a mixed payment of cash and grain, may be a little too liberal; and perhaps this rate deserves a more detailed consideration on the spot than I am at present able to give.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Hyderabad, 12th January 1877.*

I HAVE had the advantage of meeting at Sholapur, and conferring on the condition and prospects of the country with some of the principal civil officers of the Deccan, with the engineer officers of the Sholapur district, and with Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner. These officers had, by the kindness of the Government of Bombay, been directed to meet me. The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, had just visited the district of Ahmednagar, and he was able to describe generally the condition of the Dharwar, Satara, Belgaum and Kaládgi districts, his information regarding the two latter districts was not quite complete or recent, because they are now under the supervision of Mr. Grey, the Additional Commissioner, whom I was not able to meet. For the Poona district, Mr. Norman, the Collector, was able to give me complete information; while Mr. Grant, the Collector of Sholapur, and the engineers, Major Mathews and Mr. Burke, were ready with a full statement of the facts in regard to the Sholapur district.

2. The area and severity of the failure of the crops may be thus shewn for each district—

Ahmednagar.—One-half severely affected, having secured only a one-anna crop at the autumn harvest; in this part of the district there will be only a one-anna spring crop. In the less distressed parts a six-anna (nearly half an average) crop has been secured. In the printed summaries, three-quarters of this district are shewn as "affected," but it was explained to me that only half is severely, the rest of the district being partially affected.

Poona.—Half the district severely affected. In those parts the people ordinarily grow millet as a spring crop, and this has almost entirely failed; perhaps the year's harvest here may yield a one-anna crop. In the other half of the district, millet (bajra) is grown as an autumn crop, and the average yield will be a six-anna or a little less than half an ordinary crop.

Sholapur.—The whole district is severely affected, part produces autumn and part spring millets. There has been no crop at all this season, save in small batches of irrigated land. On the whole the two harvests cannot yield more than a one-anna (one-sixteenth of a full) crop.

Satara.—One-third of the district is severely affected, and in this tract there has been a three-anna (less than a quarter) crop. In the rest of the district the harvests of the year will have yielded a six-anna (something less than half of a full) crop.

Kaládgi.—The failure of all the crops is complete and general, just as in Sholapur, and the yield of the year cannot exceed a one-anna (one-sixteenth of a full) crop.

Dharwar: Belgaum.—These two districts are in the same case: one-third of each is severely affected and will produce only a one-anna crop. Over the remainder of these two districts a six-anna (something less than half a full) crop will be secured all round.

3. For facility of reference I reproduce here the figures of the published summaries respecting the districts and areas affected, with the remark that the portions of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar, now said to be "severely affected" are somewhat smaller than the areas shewn in the published summaries, which are as follows:—

	Total area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Total population.	Population of affected area.
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,340	773,938	640,000
Poona	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601
Sholapur	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034
Satara	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000
Kaládgi	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000
TOTAL ...	36,080	26,373	6,206,033	4,084,672

4. Regarding the condition and character of the population of these districts, I am informed that in Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaládgi the people are in general well off, the ryots are not much in debt, and they are believed to hold considerable stocks of grain. In Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and to a somewhat less degree in Satara, a large proportion of the ryots are said to be in debt.

5. In all the seven districts the markets are well supplied with grain, which has been imported largely from other parts of India. The price of imported grain rules the market, though in most districts, except Sholapur, a certain amount of local grain is exposed for sale. Prices at the head-quarter towns and at large marts, are near the same as were given* in the last printed summary. But prices are somewhat dearer in the interior away from the railway line. Generally speaking, I may say that prices are not, save in Kaládgi, dearer than ten seers per rupee. Some weeks ago food was much dearer and reached 10 lbs. per rupee in Kaládgi and 14lbs. in Sholapur. The cheaper prices now ruling are due to the large importations which have taken place. If the present rate of importations into the Deccan continue, and if the railway-borne grain can be distributed by local traders among the villages of the interior, there is ground for hoping that prices may not greatly rise over any large area of the country.

* Prices for the last week as given in the latest summary printed by the Government of Bombay—

Ahmednagar ...	...	30 lbs. per rupee.
Poona ...	...	23 " "
Sholapur ...	...	20 " "
Satara ...	...	20½ " "
Kaládgi ...	...	17½ " "
Belgaum ...	...	20 " "
Dharwar ...	...	19 " "

6. It is always difficult for local officers to give a confident opinion regarding the grain stocks. The people generally complain that the stocks are low. Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, who has served for many years in these parts, tells me that, as a rule, the produce of the spring millet crops in the Deccan does not generally come into consumption until six months after the end of the harvest. Under this view there would even now be stocks in the Deccan equal to the demand of the country for some few months. Mr. Grant, the Collector of Shola-

pur, thinks that in some parts of his district where the crops of 1875-76 were short, the stocks must be very small. Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona, fears that the stocks cannot be large, for but little local grain has come out into the Poona market, which is mainly supplied with imported grain. Even these two officers, however, consider that there must be at least two or three months' supply of local grain in the country; and they expect that sufficient seed-grain, as well as a considerable quantity of local food-grain, will be forthcoming as soon as favourable rains fall. My own impression is that in the Deccan, as in other parts of India, there are still considerable local stocks in the possession of the people, while probably there are larger stocks than elsewhere in the comparatively rich districts of Dharwar and Kaládgi. Still these stocks cannot be expected to become largely available for general use, until there is some assured hope for next season's harvest.

7. The character of the previous year's harvests has on occasions like the present an important bearing on the capacity of the people to withstand a total failure of their crops. I find that the harvests of the year 1875-76 are said to have been as follows :—

Ahmednagar. Good on the whole.
Poona. Good in two-thirds of the district, but poor in one-third.
Sholapur. Good in one-half, but bad in about one-half.
Satara. Fair on the whole.
Kaládgi. Good on the whole, and in parts very good.
Belgaum. In parts poor.
Dharwar. Good, except in the one-third now affected, where it was poor.

It would therefore seem that, except in Sholapur and a part of Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar, the previous year left the people in a fair condition to meet the present failure.

8. The numbers of persons employed in relief works according to the last published summary are given in the margin. These figures agree very nearly with the totals now given me by the local officers. I was able to gain particulars regarding the Poona and Sholapur works only, and respecting them I note the following points.

Number of persons on the relief works in the beginning of January—	
Ahmednagar	30,087
Poona	47,000
Sholapur	93,120
Satara	21,108
Kaládgi	27,239
Belgaum	25,000
Dharwar	22,353
Total ...	265,907

9. *Poona Works.* About 23,000 persons are on works under the irrigation officers and the Executive Engineer; all the rest (about 25,000) are on petty tank and road works under the civil officers. Task-work or piece-work is not exacted from relief labourers under the civil officers; there is some supervision over the works, but not of the kind or strength requisite to enforce task-work. The Collector would wish to enforce task-work, and thereby to keep away people not actually driven by necessity. One-half the people are women and children; all of them are in good physical condition as in ordinary years, and the Collector, Mr. Norman, doubts if as many as one-half of his labourers are working from the fear of immediate want.

10. *Sholapur Works.*—About 25,000 people are employed under the engineers of the Irrigation and Public Works Departments, principally on three or four large works. Task-work is enforced by Major Mathews, the Executive Engineer, on about one-half the labourers; the supervising staff is not sufficient to exact proper task-work from the remainder. Recently 10,000 labourers left the Executive Engineer's works and went on the petty works under civil officers. All the Departmental subordinates think, and Major Mathews agrees in their view, that a great number (perhaps half) of the workpeople are not driven to the works by the direct pressure of want. On the irrigation works Mr. Burke enforces task-work, and his works are done at the ordinary rates. Recently when relief wages were reduced proportionately to the cheapening of the price of grain, several hundreds left Mr. Burke's works and went to the petty works under civil officers. He, too, thinks that a great number of the labourers are not driven on the works by want. On all the works under engineering supervision the physical condition of the people is very good.

About 75,000 persons are employed upon a large number of petty works under the Sholapur civil officers. Of these more than half are women and children. No task work is exacted. There is some supervision, but until recently the Collector had no professional assistance. The workpeople are said to be in good physical condition. I was able myself to visit one considerable relief work a few miles outside Sholapur, where all the labourers appeared to be stout and thriving. I ascertained also that a good number of the workpeople belonged to the classes who own a beneficial interest in the lands. Mr. Grant says that the state of some of the people was quite pitiable when they first came on the works two or three months ago. He believes that most of them are working to keep off starvation, for they have nothing but relief wages to depend upon; some few perhaps could get or borrow means of subsistence. He points out that in one tract (the Barsi taluk) where the crops were good, he has only 800 labourers, whereas in the adjoining tract (Sangola taluk), where the crops failed, some 18,000 are on the works. He says that some of the people on the works belong to the higher castes who certainly would not come unless they were driven by want.

11. Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, believes that a great number of the people are on the relief works, who are not driven there by the pressure of actual present want. He considers that measures could be taken to reduce the number of labourers by making the labour

irksome. But he points out that more professional engineering supervision, and additional trustworthy subordinates are required to do this properly. He urges, and in this view the Collectors of Poona and Sholapur fully agree, that the bulk of the labourers should be concentrated on larger works, if competent professional supervision is to be adequately utilized. Mr. Grant gave me a list of 13 moderate-sized irrigation works which he recommends for the different sub-divisions (taluks) of his district; for some of these, plans and estimates already exist or are under preparation.

12. Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, tells me that on all the relief works he visited, the workpeople were found to be strong and in good condition.

13. The rate of relief wages is the same which has been laid down by the Government of Bombay, namely, one anna in cash *plus* one lb. of grain or its equivalent in cash. This is the universal relief wage for able-bodied men, and the rate is proportionately lower. Mr. Burke, the Irrigation Engineer, shewed that this sliding scale worked well in one instance, for on the price of grain cheapening, he recently reduced his relief wage to 1 7 anna in cash, and thereupon some hundreds of able-bodied men left the work. I am not able, after so hurried a visit to the Deccan, to say that this rate of relief wages is too high, but its working should be carefully watched on the spot, and if it proves too attractive in drawing to the works large numbers of people who are apparently well off, the rate might be reconsidered. When arrangements for exacting task work are complete, all persons who will not do a full day's work should get less than the present rate. In a country where the women and children of a family work, and where the helpless poor are to receive charitable aid, the relief wages should not at the outset exceed a bare subsistence. The local officers will be best able to say whether in the Deccan one lb. of flour, and one anna per diem is, or is not, more than a bare subsistence for a single man. I am aware that it may seem hard measure to dole out bare subsistence to a hungry man who has to work all day, and I should be very glad if we could help the poor creatures more liberally; but it appears to me that the public purse and the general tax-payer cannot afford to relieve more than the barest necessities of the really distressed.

14. The Bombay Government has assigned to each district and to each sub-division (taluk, corresponding to a tahsil in Northern India), a sum of money to meet the cost of relieving the aged and helpless poor. The village officers (the patel and kulkarni) have prepared for each village a list of the blind, lame, lepers and other absolutely helpless persons who are likely to require charitable relief, and the village officers have orders to relieve such people, and also to help starving travellers who may be found in their villages, all such disbursements being reported to the sub-divisional officer (mamlutdar). But as yet very little money has been spent out of the Government allotments. In the Poona district between 1,000 and 2,000 persons are being relieved from the Government grant; in Sholapur about 3,000 persons, and in Ahmednagar about 1,500 are being relieved by private charity. I had the pleasure of visiting three places in Sholapur, where private committees distribute food daily to some thousands of applicants. All honour is due to the public who find the means for, and to the ladies and gentlemen who administer such charity. But except the lame, the blind, the lepers and the very aged, I did not see any applicants, who would, under a strict view of the case, be fit recipients for State charity outside the relief works. I saw not a single one of those emaciated adults or of the unmistakeably famine-stricken children, whom many of us saw with sorrow in the worst times of the Behar famine. Among the 1,700 children to whom the daily dole was being distributed, my eye did not detect one who was not plump and comparatively well-clad.

15. The local officers pointed out that if village to village inspection be needed to save life, when the great pressure comes during the hot season, sub-circles will have to be formed under the sub-divisional officers and the village staff will have to be strengthened in larger villages and in small towns. Mr. Robertson, the Commissoiner, considered that in the most affected tracts, a European relief officer would be required for each sub-division (taluk).

16. It was mentioned that suspension or remission of land revenue were being proposed in each district as follows :—

In the Ahmednagar district	6	lakhs out of	a total	land	revenue	of	...	11	lakhs.
„ Poona	„	6	„	„	„	„	...	13	„
Sholapur	„	10	„	„	„	„	...	10¾	„
Sa ara	„	5	„	„	„	„	...	15	„
Kaládgi	„	6	„	„	„	„	...	12	„
Belgaum	„	5	„	„	„	„	...	14	„
Dharwar	„	4½	„	„	„	„	...	22	„
Total	...	42	„	„	„	„	...	97¾	„

The Commissioner and the Collectors agree that if a bumper crop comes next year then much or most of the land revenue suspended this year could be collected. If two good years were to come, then all the suspended Government demands could be recovered. Four years ago in Poona the Collector succeeded in collecting all the land revenue suspended during the previous year.

17. The local officers laid stress on the difficulty and loss of cattle occasioned by the utter absence of green or any other fodder. The Bombay Government has done all that can be done by opening the forest reserves and helping to carry cattle thither. The Collector of Poona reported that in the affected part of his district no cattle are left, save a few pairs which ply in grain carts; all the rest have gone away to the grazing grounds in the hills. Some died

on the journey. The cattle from Ahmednagar are said to have been driven off the hills while some are being fed at home on the produce of irrigated lands. In Sholapur the case is worse, for many of the cattle have been sold in the Nizam's territory, or died on the road to the hill forests beyond Poona.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Norman say that the ryots themselves do not as yet feel afraid that their plough cattle will die before the rainy season begins. These officers believe that the deaths have been as yet mainly among the old cows and other worn-out beasts.

18. Relief labour is being employed to secure and improve the water-supply. Already difficulty is being felt in some places; the great tank under the Sholapur fort, which ought to have ten feet of water all the year round is now absolutely dry. And the city has been saved from a water famine by digging a channel from a neighbouring irrigation canal. The general drought all over the country, and the fact that less excessive failures of the water-supply are of frequent occurrence are strong reasons for preferring irrigation schemes to any other relief works in the Sholapur district.

19. *General impressions.* From my conference with the local officers, I have received the following general impressions, which however are open to future correction :—

(1). The civil officers know where and what degree of distress is to be expected and are ready to meet it with a full sense of their duty to the people and to the Government. So far as distress has come they have successfully met it.

(2). There has been extreme failure of crops, and there will probably be keen, far-extending and prolonged distress in Sholapur and parts of Kaládgi, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar; but the people are, save in Sholapur, in fair condition to meet distress. As some measure of the degree of distress I subjoin the best estimate I have been able to procure from local officers of the largest number of persons who will be on the hands of Government at the worst time, that is, in the month of May.

	Number of persons.		
	On relief works.	On charitable relief.	Total.
Ahmednagar	100,000	10,000	110,000 or $\frac{1}{4}$th of the population.
Poona	100,000	10,000	110,000 or $\frac{1}{4}$th ditto.
Sholapur	250,000	25,000	275,000 or more than $\frac{1}{3}$rd ditto.
Satara	75,000	7,500	82,500 or $\frac{1}{13}$th ditto.
Kaládgi	100,000	10,000	110,000 or more than $\frac{1}{4}$th ditto.
Belgaum	75,000	7,500	82,500 or $\frac{1}{4}$th ditto.
Dharwar	75,000	7,500	82,500 or $\frac{1}{13}$th ditto.

(3). There is some risk lest some of the civil officers in their anxiety to save the people from all distress should admit to relief works persons who could subsist for a time or at any rate without State aid.

(4). It is necessary to exact task-work vigorously from relief labourers, and for the accomplishment of this end, workpeople must be concentrated; additional professional assistance is needed.

(5). Additional assistance is required to enable district officers to inspect and watch the people of the severely affected tracts village by village.

20. In this minute I have stated the information as I received it from the local officers quite unreservedly. But I cannot conclude without offering my tribute of commendation to the zeal and ability with which the threatened famine is being combated by the local officers. And though I certainly think that some economy in expense may be introduced, I believe that the local Government may be congratulated on the manner in which the substantial safety of some five millions of people is being secured under circumstances of much danger.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple,—*dated Hyderabad, the 12th January 1877.*

Having passed through the Bombay Presidency, and having had the advantage of conferring with some of the officers engaged on relief operations, I have to present the accompanying estimate of probable relief expenditure, together with the following remarks, premising always that the necessity of proceeding onwards has caused my time to be very short, and that consequently my facts and comments are subject to correction.

2. The three striking features in the scarcity of the Bombay Presidency are—

(1) The utter and entire failure of crop, in the worst affected tracts hardly admitting of even one anna yield out of the sixteen annas (assumed good crop) being expected.

(2) The extraordinary activity of private trade, supplying fully with grain the markets in large districts which had suffered total loss of a whole year's harvest.

(3) The comparative cheapness of prices in these districts, averaging from 20 to 24 lbs. the rupee for common food-grains.

3. The sum total of the estimated expenditure may be stated at one and a half million sterling (£ 1,500,000) as compared with £ 1,300,000, the original estimate as furnished* by the Government of Bombay. It is possible that this estimate may be exceeded in one or two respects, namely, the total number on the 1st May may be greater, and the distress may be prolonged somewhat beyond the time contemplated, that is, the end of July. Even if, however, these points should turn out unfavourably, still it would appear that the total would not exceed one million and three quarters, and would be kept within two millions. The present estimate seems to vary from the previous estimate, in that the number of relief labourers is rather more than the anticipation at the beginning of the scarcity, and rather less at the worst period. There seems to be no doubt that whatever distress threatened to break out in the beginning has been stopped by the action of the authorities, and that the threatened famine is being kept well under hand. The only question now claiming consideration is whether circumstances do not admit of severe economy of expenditure being introduced in several respects.

* Major-General Kennedy's letter of 30th November.

4. If the expenditure shall be kept within the limit of £ 1,500,000, or even of £1,750,000, the result may be regarded as satisfactory, seeing that the scarcity in its severest form has settled down upon the whole of the districts of Sholapur and Kaladgi, upon half of the districts of Ahmednagar and Poona, and about one-third of the districts of Sattara, Dharwar and Belgaum, besides scarcity to some degree in the districts of Khandesh, Nasik, and Ratnagiri. The numbers of the persons thus affected amount to five millions, this being the total in the printed returns, to which I find the local authorities still adhere. For facility of reference the number for each district is given in the margin. Out of this total it is now estimated that at least 950,000 will be receiving relief in some shape or other during the month of May, the number at the beginning of the current month, January, being about 300,000 persons.

Population of the distressed areas in each district affected by the scarcity in the Bombay Presidency.

Khandesh	646,944	persons.
Nasik	250,000	"
Ahmednagar	640,000	"
Poona	318,601	"
Sholapur	718,034	"
Sattara	461,000	"
Kaladgi	816,037	"
Belgaum	501,000	"
Dharwar	630,000	"
Total	4,981,616	persons.

or say five millions.

5. But if the expenditure is to be kept within this limit, certain points seem to me to deserve special attention, namely,

(1.)—The exaction of task-work upon all the lesser works under the district officers, upon most of which works I fear that it is not at present exacted in the same manner as it is upon the works under engineering authorities. The present work is thought to be not hard enough.

(2.)—The withholding of admission to the relief works in the case of those persons who do not appear to be in a depressed condition. Most of the officers whom I consulted seem to think that a certain proportion of those now on the works are not in absolute want.

(3.)—The concentration, until at least the 1st April, of relief labourers, under the civil as well as under the engineering authorities, upon works of those larger descriptions which admit of professional supervision.

(4.)—Special caution in the admission to the relief works of ryots and others whose names are registered as possessing tenures or under-tenures in land, as it is to be presumed that for the present at least such persons would either have some little store of grain or some means of raising money wherewith to buy food. I am informed that a certain, perhaps a considerable, number of these persons are already being employed on the works, and the necessity of this appears to me doubtful.

(5.)—Great care in admitting to charitable relief from State funds those who may be unable to work. I saw at Sholapur some thousands in receipt of organized and most praiseworthy private charity, among whom were great numbers that were not in such extremity as to render them absolutely eligible for charitable relief at the public expense.

6. I fear that unless economy be carefully and persistently exercised in the respects I have mentioned, it may not be possible to keep the total relief expenditure within the totals of the estimate which I now offer.

7. If severe economy be exercised in the above respects, as apparently it ought to be exercised in the financial interests of the State, then it will be necessary to organize an effective system of inspection village to village, and as the season advances from house to house. If the labour tests and such like precautions be rigid, then it is always possible that individuals who, from one cause or other, are unable to answer those tests, may drop into dangerous distress. If then there be no village inspection, such persons might perish; but if there be village inspection, they cannot perish, for their condition will be discovered, and they will be immediately brought up before the nearest relief authority.

8. I understand that the local authorities already have some such system of inspection, though it is far from being complete, and that the local Government is engaged in prescribing some such organization. All that I can add, therefore, is that the time is fast approaching when this organization must for the safety of life be set on foot throughout the most affected districts. For this purpose assistance in officers and in officials may be needed from elsewhere. When famine was combated in other provinces, Bombay furnished many excellent men; now when Bombay is herself distressed, she is entitled to similar assistance from her neighbours.

9. Such establishment will of itself involve some expense. But such expense will be slight as compared with the general expenses of the scarcity, and will really tend to a large economy, because it will enable the district authorities to insist upon severe and rigid labour tests (to a great saving of expense), which they could not otherwise venture upon.

10. Again, if the relief labourers are to be concentrated much more than at present upon works of larger description, the engineering establishment, both superior and subordinate, ought to be greatly and immediately strengthened. For instance, there are many small irrigation projects strongly recommended by the local authorities of the Deccan, upon the carrying out of which relief labour might be employed, but which cannot be properly prosecuted for want of professional assistance.

11. All the officers whom I met appeared to be animated by a zealous desire to do their work during this crisis to the satisfaction of Government.

12. It is impossible to conclude this brief review of the prospects of the scarcity without noticing the probable suspension and the possible remission eventually of considerable portions of the land revenue. So far as I can learn from the local authorities, the amount of land revenue recommended to be suspended in each of the affected districts is as follows :—

Khandesh	5	Lakhs of rupees.
Nasik	3	Ditto.
Ahmednagar	6	Ditto.
Poona	6	Ditto.
Sholapur	10	Ditto.
Sattara	5	Ditto.
Kaladgi	6	Ditto.
Belgaum	5	Ditto.
Dharwar	4	Ditto.
Total ...	50	Lakhs, or half a million sterling.

Looking to the utter failure of a whole year's crops, I much fear that a suspension of land revenue to a large amount (though we hope not so large an amount as that above stated) will be necessary. But further, I understand that proposals are also being made to the effect that the revenue suspended be remitted, and this too within the current year. If this shall be done, then a virtual addition of full half a million sterling to expenditure on the famine will be involved, which is of course a very serious consideration. On the other hand, I understand from some of the local officers (though this is a point upon which opinions differ) that, if the rainy season should be propitious during the next and also the ensuing year, it might be possible to collect much if not all of the revenue suspended during the present year. I am aware that some high authorities in the Deccan have deprecated the subsequent collection of land revenue once suspended. But I would suggest that in regard to the important financial interests concerned, this matter receive further consideration, and that in the meanwhile suspension only of land revenue be allowed, and that no remission whatever be now promised to the people.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Estimate of probable relief expenditure (irrespective of suspension or remission of land revenue) in the Bombay Presidency founded on the data supplied by some of the local officers to Sir Richard Temple at Sholapur, on the 11th January 1877.

THE materials for the tabular statement A on which the present estimate is based were obtained for each district as follows:

Khandesh and *Násik*.—From local officers who met Sir Richard Temple on the 8th and 9th of January.

Ahmednagar.—From the Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, who met Sir Richard at Sholapur, and who had just come from Ahmednagar and had received nearly all the taluk reports framed in obedience to the requisition made by the Honourable T. C. Hope's letter of the 30th November.

Poona.—From Mr. Norman, the Collector, who has received all the taluk reports for his district, and whose estimates are accepted by the Commissioner, Mr. Robertson.

Sholapur.—From the Collector, Mr. Grant, who has received, but does not fully agree in, the taluk reports of his subordinates, but whose estimate is generally accepted by the Commissioner, Mr. Robertson.

Sattara.—From Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, who has not yet received the taluk reports, and therefore speaks from general knowledge and previous reports only, subject to future correction.

Kaladgi.—From such information as Mr. Robertson could give from his acquaintance with the neighbouring district of Dharwar. As the Kaladgi district is now under the additional Commissioner, Mr. Grey, the estimates framed by Mr. Robertson are open to correction.

Belgaum.—From the same source and subject to correction as in the case of Kaladgi.

Dharwar.—From Mr. Robertson, who has recently been transferred from Dharwar, and whose eight years' experience of the Dharwar district makes him most competent to form a correct estimate of Dharwar prospects.

2. Private trade has hitherto brought into the distressed districts as much grain as the railway and coast boats could carry; and there is every prospect that private trade will be actively maintained to the end of the present crisis. There is therefore no need to estimate, for the present at any rate, any Government expenditure on account of the purchase or transport of foreign grain.

3. The chief item of public expenditure will therefore be the payment of labourers on relief works. The present and estimated future number of relief labourers in each district is shown below for the first four dates of 1st January, 1st March, 1st May, and 1st July.

STATEMENT A.

Estimated number of persons expected to be on relief works on specified dates.

Name of District.	Number of persons on relief works in the beginning of January 1877.	Estimated number of persons who will be on relief works		
		On the 1st March.	On the 1st May.	On the 1st July.
Khandesh	4,000	8,000	15,000	5,000
Nasik	18,000	20,000	30,000	10,000
Ahmednagar	30,000	64,000	100,000	43,000
Poona	47,000	68,000	100,000	55,000
Sholapur	93,000	150,000	250,000	100,000
Sattara	21,000	45,000	75,000	30,000
Kaladgi	27,000	70,000	100,000	40,000
Belgaum	25,000	50,000	75,000	25,000
Dharwar	22,000	50,000	75,000	20,000
Add for Ratnagiri and Colaba, where some relief may be required.	5,000	15,000	50,000	12,000
Total ...	292,000	540,000	870,000	340,000

For explanation of some of the figures in the foregoing table, it may be noted—

(*a*) The estimated total of labourers in Khandesh and Nasik is somewhat higher than the figure taken in Sir Richard Temple's minute of the 9th January, because the information given by Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, shows the failure of crops in the districts south of Khandesh and Nasik to have been extreme.

(*b*) As the failure of crops in Kaladgi is said to have been as complete and as general as in Sholapur, it may seem extraordinary that a maximum of 100,000 labourers is expected in Kaladgi, when the expected maximum for Sholapur is 250,000. But Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, explains that in Kaladgi the people are generally well to do, they are thrifty and possess stocks, whereas the ryots of Sholapur are much in debt, and possess but very small stocks. Furthermore, Kaldagi had an excellent harvest in 1875-76, whereas in Sholapur there was a poor crop in that year.

(*c*) The figure given for Ratnagiri and Colaba is based upon Mr. Robertson's estimate.

Distress has but very recently been reported from these districts, and the failure of crops occurred in the hill tracts only. The rice crops of the Konkan lowlands were very good. Under these circumstances, Mr. Robertson does not anticipate that any large section of the people will require relief in these two districts.

4. Taking the estimated number of relief labourers on the several dates at the figures given in the foregoing table, the local officers now at Sholapur consider that—

(1)—For the months, January, February, March, the average number of relief labourers may be about the mean between the totals on the 1st January and on the 1st March.

(2)—For the months, April, May and June, the average number of relief labourers may be about the mean between the totals on the 1st March and the 1st May.

(3)—That the numbers requiring relief after the end of July will, if the rainy season opens favourably, be extremely small, and that an estimate of 340,000 labourers for the whole of July will suffice to cover the few labourers who may remain during August.

5. The local officers consider that one-tenth of the estimated expenditure on relief labourers will suffice to cover all charges on account of charitable relief from State funds inclusive of the charge for additional dispensaries and hospitals. Up to the present time the expenditure on charitable relief is being defrayed mainly from private charity; but later in the season some considerable outlay may have to be incurred on relieving the destitute and incapable poor near their homes.

6. It is necessary to estimate for some considerable expenditure on extra establishment inclusive of the additional engineering staff that must be borrowed from other provinces for the efficient supervision of the relief works. Twelve per cent. on the relief works' estimate may perhaps suffice to cover all expenditure on extra establishments and on contingencies, such as the transport of cattle and storage of grass.

7. The summary published by the Bombay Government on the 5th January showed the total expenditure on relief works up to the latest known date to have been 12 lakhs. But this total does not include all outlay on works and establishment up to the end of December, and therefore a sum of 14 lakhs has been taken as the total expenditure incurred up to the 1st January 1877.

8. According to the above views the total estimated expenditure, provided that the country is blessed with a favourable rainy season in 1877, will be—

	Rs.
January to March, 416,000 persons per month, for 3 months, at Rs. 3 per month ...	37,44,000
April to June, 705,000 persons, for 3 months, at Rs. 3 per month	63,45,000
July, 340,000 persons, for 1 month, at Rs. 3 per month	10,20,000
TOTAL	1,11,09,000
Add for charitable relief at 10 per cent. on the relief expenditure	11,00,000
Estimate on account of extra establishments and contingencies at 12 per cent. on relief works outlay, say	13,00,000
Add estimated total of expenditure up to the end of December 1876	14,00,000
TOTAL	1,49,09,000
Or	£1,490,900
	Or say 1½ millions sterling.

9. This estimate will be exceeded if economy should fail to be practised; if Government should unfortunately have to undertake any operations for the purchase or transport of grain (which is not likely); if the anticipations of local officers regarding the extent and severity of the scarcity be anywhere largely exceeded; or if relief should have to be carried on for a longer period than is now expected. Even if rain were to fall this month, there could not, the local officers fear, be any considerable present relief to the people, although much benefit would accrue to the cattle of the affected tracts. If, however, the local officers should have over-estimated the difficulty (which is not probable), then the estimate now presented may turn out to be excessive.

HYDERABAD,
12th January 1877.

C. E. BERNARD,
On special duty.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,—*dated Hyderabad, 12th January 1877.*

THERE is one matter connected with the supply of grain to the districts of Southern India, where the crop has failed, to which I wish to draw immediate attention, in order that a remedy may be, if possible, applied.

2. The affected districts are traversed by guaranteed railway lines, and private trade has been so active in sending grain into the country, that there has not been, and I hope there may never be, any question of Government buying grain and carrying it into the affected tracts of the Bombay Presidency. But there seems to be a serious block in the railway traffic, and I fear that the block may act very injuriously upon the active private trade which has hitherto flourished. I am aware that this great grain traffic has come suddenly on the railways, and that the railway agents and traffic managers have, especially on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, made great and not unsuccessful efforts to meet the sudden demand. But I hope the difficulties in the way of still greater success in this respect may be overcome.

3. I have as yet visited the Bombay Presidency only, but I have ascertained that in its districts there has been a failure of the food crops over areas inhabited by five millions of people. The markets from which these people draw their daily food are now supplied almost entirely with grain imported by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Again, it is well known that the food crops of a still larger population in the Madras Presidency have failed, and that some millions of people in Madras would consume railway-borne grain if only they could get it.

4. Thus we have at the south a very large and a very urgent demand. And we have also in the north a very large, practically an unlimited, supply. In the Berars, in the Central Provinces, in the Punjab, in the North-Western Provinces and in Behar, there has been a good autumn harvest, and there is every prospect of a good spring harvest. All these provinces moreover produce in good years more than they can consume. They have therefore a large surplus. The importance of rapidly conveying this surplus food to the scarcity-striken districts is too manifest to need exposition. But, while much is being conveyed, there is a portion unfortunately lagging behind. Now, I learn that at the beginning of this month 12,000 tons of grain were said to be waiting for wagons at Cawnpore, 5,000 tons were waiting at Nagpore, and large quantities (as I saw myself) at several of other stations on the East Indian Railway, on the Jubbulpore extension, on the Nerbudda Valley line, and at the Berar stations. Even today at a station in the Nizam's country east of Goolburga, I saw several hundreds of bags of grain ready for transport to Bellary, one of the Madras distressed districts. In all these cases the dealers complained to me of delays; in some cases the delays were said to be excessive.

5. During my journey upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, I found that not only was grain waiting at many stations to be put into wagons; but below the Bhore Ghât I found 900 loaded grain wagons stretching over four miles of line which had been turned into a siding below the Kurjut station. I was told today that 400 more loaded grain wagons, consigned to the Madras districts, are standing on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line between Goolburga and Raichore. I have been informed that general instructions have been issued to all the Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations not to consign any grain, until further orders, for stations above the Thull Ghât, that is to say, for stations in the famine country. And it has been explained that the cause of the block at Kurjut and at Raichore is, that the Madras Railway is unable to take any more grain at present, although nearly all the grain now standing on the line (that is to say, about 1,300 wagons, or 9,100 tons, at Kurjut and Raichore) is consigned to stations on the Madras line.

6. The evil effects of this block and of the stoppage of consignments to the distressed tracts are manifold. The price of food in the distressed tracts is kept higher than it ought to be. Up-country dealers, who, if they could get their grain into the Madras districts moderately quickly, would certainly continue to send more and more, are becoming wearied by delays and consequent losses, and they may give up the business. I am informed that dealers at Nagpore have actually sold their grain at the Nagpore station, and given up their venture, because they could not get their bags away. And further, there is always a doubt whether, now that fodder is so very scarce, grain carts will ply in sufficient numbers from the railway stations into the interior of the affected districts. If a good and continual supply arrives at the stations, the cartmen will get constant work and good prices, and so a sufficient quantity of carriage may be maintained. If the supply of grain falls off, the cattle will be driven away to the hills, and there will be a dearth of carts in the spring and summer months to distribute grain from the stations into the interior.

7. All I can do at this moment is to report the actual block without undertaking to specify the causes or the remedies required. It may be that additional engine power is required, that more crossing stations or sidings are necessary, that rolling-stock ought to be borrowed, that some change in the working of trains is required, or that the working staff should be strengthened. I cannot at present say what the causes of the block may be. But I think immediate steps should be taken to ascertain what (if any thing) is wrong, and to apply such remedies as may be possible. I suggest that a very active officer of the Government of India Railway Department be at once deputed to visit the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and to confer with the traffic authorities upon the matter. The officer selected should have authority to sanction on behalf of Government such outlay on temporary sidings, on borrowing engines and rolling-stock, on setting up at once such new engines as may be in stock* on the different guaranteed railways. And the officer deputed should be directed to stay on the Madras (or other blocked) Railway, until all that he recommends shall have been done, and until the grain traffic is working as well as circumstances permit. With such officer there should, I think, be associated a selected civil officer of special experience in traffic matters.

* NOTE.—I believe reserved stocks of unconstructed portions of engines may be in store at Jamalpore on the East Indian Railway, at Byculla on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and perhaps at other places.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 4.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to grant to the following gentlemen the privilege of the Private Entrée at Government House, Calcutta:—

Nawab Syad Asghar Ali Diler Jung, C.S.I.
Raja Degumber Mitter, C.S.I.
Maharajah of Durbungah.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th January 1877.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate the Honorable R. A. Dalyell to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 20th January 1877.

No. 31.—Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator General of Bengal, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

The 22nd January 1877.

No. 36.—The services of Captain H. Boileau, Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 45.—The Honorable Ashley Eden, C.S.I., having been appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, assumed charge of the office on the 8th instant.

The 23rd January 1877.

No. 48.—The services of Baron J. Bentinck, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 49.—The services of Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 24th January 1877.

No. 57.—Mr. F. A. Robertson, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government

of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 13th ultimo.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 66.—Major H. S. Jarrett resumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta, from Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

No. 68.—The Honorable Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd January 1877.

No. 40.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon Oswald Baker, Officiating Superintendent of the Jail at Moulmein in British Burma, to be Civil Surgeon of Theyetmyo.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 46.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon C. Little, M.D., is confirmed in his appointment of Civil Surgeon of Akola, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 163.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Juggut Chundra Dass, B.A., B.L., Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif in the District of Sibságar.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENTS.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1877.

No. 46.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Oudh Civil Courts' Act XXXII of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Pargana Aldeman, in the Sultanpur District, shall cease to be under settlement from the date of the re-publication of this Notification in the *Oudh Gazette.*

FORESTS.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 110.—Mr. E. A. Down, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, who, under Notification No. 33, dated the 12th instant, was attached to the Forest Survey Branch for a period of twelve months, joined that Department on the 25th November last.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1877.

No. 126G.—LEAVE.—Mr. H. M. Durand, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 127G.—PROMOTION.—From the date on which Mr. H. M. Durand, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, takes the leave granted by Notification No. 126G, dated 22nd January 1877—Captain E. A. Fraser, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

No. 128G.—POSTING.—With reference to Notification of this date, No. 127G, Captain E. A. Fraser, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, is posted as 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, to be in temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 25th January 1877.

No. 174G.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., Inspector General of Police, Assam, to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of 23rd January 1877.

No. 177G.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Attaché in the Foreign Department, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 27th instant.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 183G.—LEAVE.—Mr. R. B. Shaw, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and British Joint Commissioner, Ladakh, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 184G.—LEAVE.—Surgeon H. Johnstone, M.B., Residency Surgeon, Mandalay, is granted subsidiary leave for nine days in addition to that granted to him by Notification of this Department, No. 1845G, dated 25th August 1876.

No. 188G.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw to officiate as Boundary Settlement Officer and Ex-Officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Bhopal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Dalrymple.

No. 189G.—POSTING.—Lieutenant E. L. Durand is appointed to Manipur.

No. 190G.—With reference to Notification No. 189G of this date, Lieutenant E. L. Durand, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, and to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

No. 191G.—From the date on which Lieutenant E. L. Durand assumes charge at Manipur—

Captain J. W. Ridgeway to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Major V. E. Law to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, but to continue to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Lieutenant T. Hope to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class, but to continue to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 24th January 1877.

No. 414.—Extraordinary leave for eight months is granted to Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Bombay C.S., Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras.

The under-mentioned Officers are appointed to officiate temporarily in the offices mentioned opposite to each name :—

Mr. W. Donald, as Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras.

Mr. F. de H. Larpent, as Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. D Kishn Singh, as Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

The 25th January 1877.

No. 462.—Moung Hla Oung is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Comptroller General.

EXPENDITURE—*Administration.*

The 26th January 1877.

No. 458.—Mr. Hugh S. Barnes, B.C.S., is appointed to be Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., Financial Member of the Governor General's Council, with effect from the 14th December 1876.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 420.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to the Note under Section 1 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code :—

A Nominal Roll of Officers thus admitted to date is printed at pages 147 to 159. The death, resignation, removal or retirement of any Officer whose name appears in this Roll should be promptly reported by the Government, Department, or Head of Office under whom he is serving, directly to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 485.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1876.*

	Bullion or Coin received.		Coined and examined.
	From Government.	From Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of December 1876—			
Calcutta	40,00,845	1,54,474	40,32,982
Bombay	*35,44,717	70,48,739	35,09,766
TOTAL ...	75,45,562	72,03,213	75,42,748
During the Calendar year 1876—			
Calcutta	91,76,816	1,91,32,691	1,50,42,190
Bombay	35,56,431	3,66,06,376	3,13,71,601
TOTAL ...	1,27,33,247	5,57,39,067	4,64,13,791

* Includes Rs. 35,44,634, being value of Silver tendered under Currency Act.

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1876.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports	Exports.	Net Imports
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of December	6,86,466	2,04,350	Imports. 4,82,116	99,51,182	18,24,948	81,26,234	1,06,37,648	20,29,298	86,08,350
In the whole year	1,10,19,834	1,47,41,712	Exports. 37,21,878	7,88,88,611	2,72,96,316	5,15,92,295	8,99,08,445	4,20,38,028	4,78,70,417

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 433.—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 2 under Section 59 (*a*) of the Civil Pension Code:—

2. "An invalid pension on the following scale, but not being less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 2,000 a year, may be granted to an Officer appointed to the service under the Regulations of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, or specially educated in England for the Forest Department under Regulations made by the Secretary of State:—

If the service of the Officer be not less than—

10 Years	$\frac{10}{45}$	of the Officer's average emoluments.
11 "	$\frac{11}{45}$	"
12 "	$\frac{12}{45}$	"
13 "	$\frac{13}{45}$	"
14 "	$\frac{14}{45}$	"

No. 464.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following words be omitted from Section 14 of the Civil Pension Code:—

"or specially educated in Europe for the Forest Department under Regulations made by the Secretary of State;"

and that the following addition be made to this section:—

"The service of an Officer specially educated in Europe for the Forest Department under Regulations made by the Secretary of State counts from the date on which he joins the office to which he is first posted in India."

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th January 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 57.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Captain the Hon'ble G. P. H. Villiers, Grenadier Guards, to be an Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 1st January 1877.

No. 58.—The services of Captain E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, with effect from the date on which he joined the personal staff of the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, BART., K.C.S.I., on special duty.

No. 59.—GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD—

Lieutenant C. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain T. Deane, appointed 3rd Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

No. 60.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 1 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant P. A. MacMahon, Royal Artillery, to be 2nd Subaltern.

No. 2 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant E. A. Smith, Royal Artillery, to be 2nd Subaltern.

No. 61.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

3rd Cavalry.

Surgeon C. E. McVittie, in medical charge 1st Infantry, to the medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. G. Reed, M.D., deceased.

1st Infantry.

Surgeon T. Hume, officiating in medical charge 4th Infantry, to the medical charge, *vice* Surgeon C. E. McVittie.

No. 62.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The services of Surgeon G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., Medical Department, late Officiating Civil and Jail, Bahraich, Oudh, are, with reference to the Notification by the Home Department, No. 12, dated the 17th January 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 63.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Charles Peter Hunter. Major John Gillespie. Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Pringle Sherriff. Major Alexander Howe Bramley. Major William Phaire. Major Lionel Henry Planta De Hochepied Larpent. Major Frederick Macnaghten Armstrong. Major Archibald Edwards Campbell.	20th January 1877.

No. 64.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain George Ludlow Kennedy Hewett. Captain (Brevet Major) William Tweedie. Captain George Constable Gregory.	20th January 1877.

Captain Francis Frazer John Toke,—22nd January 1877.

No. 65.—*Brevet*—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Norman Maclean, Madras Staff Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Pritzler James Pakenham Wetherall, Madras Staff Corps.	26th January 1877.

No. 66.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the deaths of Major General F. Maitland, Bengal Infantry, on the 3rd August 1876, and Major-General L. S. Hough, Bombay Staff Corps, on the 23rd November 1876, the names of—

Colonel C. F. M. Mundy, Bengal Staff Corps, and
Colonel G. Caulfeild, Bengal Infantry, are placed on the list of Major-Generals, and those of—
Major C. H. S. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, and
Major W. H. Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.

No. 67.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet.

Rank, Names, and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Captain Henry Alexander Shakespear, Bengal Cavalry.	Major	4th August 1876.	Major-General F. Maitland, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Captain Henry Montagu Buller, Bengal Cavalry.	Ditto	24th November 1876.	Major-General L. S. Hough, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased.

No. 68.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 15th December 1876, page 6948.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
15th December 1876.

Brevet.

* * *

The under-mentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Major-General Frederick Maitland, Bengal Infantry, on 3rd August 1876:—

Colonel William George Owen, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General in the East Indies. Dated 4th August 1876.

London Gazette, dated the 22nd December 1876, pages 7057, 7058, and 7059.

INDIA OFFICE,
21st December 1876.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Charles Pulley, 36th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.
Lieutenant Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt, 39th Regiment. Dated 9th March 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd November 1875.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Ramsay, Madras Infantry. Dated 8th July 1876
Lieutenant-Colonel Rowley Sale Hill, Bengal Infantry. Dated 29th August 1876.

To be Major.

Captain Henry Phipson Peacock, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th September 1876.

To be Captain.

Captain William Henry Browne, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd May 1876.

This cancels the promotion of Captain Browne to a Captaincy in the Bengal Staff Corps, as announced in the *London Gazette*, 15th September 1876.

Captain Richard Graham Birch, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General C. Troup, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 20th March 1876.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Cabell. Dated 26th June 1876.
Major Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, deceased. Dated 28th July 1876.

Page 7058.

To be Majors.

Captain Joseph Barnard Smith. Dated 26th June 1876.
Captain Thomas Reid Davidson. Dated 15th July 1876.
Captain Hamilton Chapman. Dated 15th July 1876.
Captain Archibald Lewis Playfair. Dated 5th August 1876.
Captain Charles Richard Cock. Dated 4th September 1876.
Captain Frederick Hammond. Dated 8th September 1876.
Captain George Stewart. Dated 20th September 1876.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Albert de Clancy Rennick. Dated 6th July 1876.
Lieutenant Thomas James Bailey. Dated 5th August 1876.
Lieutenant Stannus Verner Gordon. Dated 9th August 1876.
Lieutenant George John Hare. Dated 9th September 1876.
Lieutenant William George Craigie Halkett. Dated 9th September 1876.
Lieutenant Henry Boileau. Dated 9th September 1876.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Francis Walker Drummond. Dated 16th July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Fraser Stephens. Dated 16th July 1876.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Boyd Saunders. Dated 16th July 1876.

Major (Brevet Colonel) Charles John Stanley Gough, C.B., V.C. Dated 16th July 1876.

Late 2nd European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Melvill to be Major. Dated 16th July 1876.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Robert Cunliffe Low to be Major. Dated 16th July 1876.

Late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Alexander Kincan Johnston Canning Mackenzie to be Major. Dated 16th July 1876.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Borlase Stevens. Dated 16th July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Martin Cafe, V.C. Dated 16th July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederick Charles Maisey. Dated 16th July 1876.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Harvey Woodhouse. Dated 16th July 1876.

Major James Johnstone. Dated 16th July 1876.

Major Henry Vansittart Riddell. Dated 16th July 1876.

Major Henry Rowband. Dated 30th August 1876.

Late 29th Native Infantry.

Captain Henry Archibald McNair to be Major. Dated 16th July 1876.

Late 44th Native Infantry.

Captain John Henry Willoughby Osborne to be Major. Dated 16th July 1876.

Late 51st Native Infantry.

Captain Arthur Edward Downing to be Major. Dated 16th July 1876.

Late 60th Native Infantry.

Captain Charles Henry Bergman to be Major. Dated 16th July 1876.

Late 64th Native Infantry.

Captain William Duncan Macturk to be Major. Dated 16th July 1876.

Page 7059.

The names of the under-mentioned Officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazettes* named :—

"London Gazette," 15th August 1876—Colonel C. *John* S. Gough, C.B., V.C.

"London Gazette," 15th August 1876—Major R. H. *Hudleston*, not *Huddleston*.

"London Gazette," 15th August 1876—Captain J. R. *Burlton-Bennet*, not *Burlton Bennet*.

"London Gazette," 15th August 1876—Major W. *Vesy FitzGerald* Jacob.

"London Gazette," 15th August 1876—Captain J. M. W. *Von-Beverhoudt*, not *Von Beverhoudt*.

"London Gazette," 7th March 1876—Lieutenant H. N. *M'Rae*, not *McRae*.

"London Gazette," 15th August 1876—Lieutenant A. *Cautley* Bunny.

The dates of the Commissions of the under-mentioned Officers should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazettes* named :—

"London Gazette," 30th May 1876—Lieutenant-Colonel M. Millett, 31st October 1875.

"London Gazette," 30th May 1876—Major R. H. Inglis, 31st October 1875.

"London Gazette," 7th March 1876—Lieutenant R. G. Handcock, 5th July 1871.

No. 69.—*Colonel's Allowance*—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Augustus Henry Ternan,—24th January 1877.

No. 70.—NATIVE ARMY—

The following direct appointment of a native gentleman is made :—

Deesa Sing to be Jemadar on probation, in the 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Behzad, invalided, with effect from date of joining the appointment.

No. 71.—*15th (The Loodiana) Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Jemadar Nehall Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Sunt Sing, invalided; Havildar Jeeta Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Nehall Sing, promoted. Dated the 25th November 1876.

PENSIONS.

No. 72.—Edward Jackson, late 16th Lancers, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to imperial revenue) in India, *viz.*, one shilling and three pence per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No. 73.—Dunnow, widow of Subadar-Major Ummeer Sing, 16th Native Infantry, is admitted to the 1st class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 52-0-0 per mensem, for three years from the 14th April 1876, payable in the N. W. P. Circle.

No. 74.—Lance Duffadar Dhan Sing and Trooper Ghoolam Hyder Khan, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, are each granted a special pension of Rs. 3, per mensem from the dates of their discharge, payable at Mominabad and Hyderabad, respectively.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 75.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alexander Gregor Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division,—

private affairs, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Henry Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 14th (the Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for twenty months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Travers Sherlock, Medical Department, for two years,—one year four months and four days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Oliver Richardson Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Accountant General, Military Department,—private affairs, for thirteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Allan Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 3rd Class: Assistant to the Agent Governor General, Rajpootana, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Jeypore,—private affairs, for one year and nine days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 76.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 499 of 1876, Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to return to India with a view to spending the residue of his furlough in this country.

No. 77.—REPORT OF ARRIVALS—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. F. G. Lamb, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 12th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 39th (the Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 11th January 1877. (Date of departure on furlough, 14th January 1875.)

Major J. W. H. Johnstone, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Bannu, Punjab,—Bombay, 18th January 1877.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. H. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 18th (the Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 15th January 1877.

Lieutenant T. L. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 9th January 1877. (Date of departure on furlough, 7th July 1876.)

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 78.—In continuation of paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 1007 of 1876, the following establishment of lance ranks to be paid in India has been fixed, with effect from the 1st April 1876:—

	Lance Sergeants.	Lance Corporals.	Acting Bombardiers.
Cavalry, each Regiment including depôt ...	4	12	...
Infantry, each Regiment including depôt ...	5	15	...
Horse and Field Artillery, per Battery	...	...	4
Garrison Mountain and Heavy Field Batteries ...	...	...	3

2. Lance ranks will cease to draw pay as such on leaving their corps or batteries to proceed to England as invalids or for discharge.

MILITARY PRISONS.

No. 79.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the whole of the new prison at Poona, Bombay Presidency, shall be deemed and taken to be a military prison under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1004, dated the 18th October 1870.

COMMISSARIAT.

No. 80.—SUPPLIES—

A full proportion of cooking utensils will be issued to each Convalescent Depôt in the Bengal Presidency.

2. The utensils will be supplied on the indents of Officers Commanding the Depôts, in which the maximum number of messes kept up should be noted. The maximum number of messes will represent the established proportion.

3. The utensils will be marked by the Commissariat Department with the date of issue, they will be tinned as in the case of barrack cooking utensils and repaired at the public expense, except in cases of wilful damage, neglect or carelessness, when the cost of repairs will be charged to the Depôt. *Vide* paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of G. O. No. 170 of 1867. The articles will be permanently retained at the Depôts and will be renewed at the expense of the State, only when condemned or lost by unavoidable accident, with reference to paragraph 2 of G. O. No. 170 of 1867 and G. O. No. 113 of 1876.

Bengal Army Regulations, paras. 637 and 639.

Bengal Army Regulations, para. 637.

4. The cost of replacing utensils lost by theft, &c., if chargeable to the Depôt, will be recovered in the manner directed in paragraph 7 of G. O. No. 170 of 1867.

Bengal Army Regulations, para. 641.

5. The utensils supplied from Commissariat Store under the ruling in paragraph 8 of G. O. No. 170 of 1867, to detachments proceeding to Convalescent Depôts, will be returned to the Department on the arrival of the detachment at the Depôt for re-issue to the men when they return to the head-quarters of their corps.

Bengal Army Regulations, para. 642.

6. The utensils now in use at the Convalescent Depôts will be returned to the Commissariat Department, when they will be submitted for inspection of Committees of Survey; articles found to be unserviceable and unfit for further use will be sold by public auction, all others being retained in Commissariat Store for issue to detachments of invalids, &c.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 13th to 26th January 1877.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.	Major C. D. Broadbent ...	8th January 1877 ...	Umballa.		

Statement of deposits on account of Estates from 5th to 26th January 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
The Hon'ble Edward Courtenay Vaughan (a) ..	Captain ...	4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.	3rd Oct. 1876...	No Will found	3,644 5 8		
Andrew Hugh George John Hervey (b) ...	Sub-Lieut.	1st Battalion 8th Foot.	25th ditto ...	Intestate ...	359 15 2		
Thomas Francis Cunninghame Armstrong (c) ...	Lieutenant	1st Battalion 3rd Foot.	23rd Jan. 1876	Not known ...	23 13 10		
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
Henry Scott Vincent Fisher (d) ..	Lieut.-Col.	Bengal Staff Corps.	22nd Aug. 1876	Intestate ...	81 6 6		
George Francis Blowers (e)	Captain ...	Bombay Staff Corps.	31st May 1876	Ditto ...	3,336 0 0		
John Charles Mainwaring Russell (f) ...	Captain ...	Madras Staff Corps.	15th June 1876	Ditto ...	864 8 6	...	26th March 1877.

(a) Next-of-kin—Brother, Earl of Lisburne, Crosswood Aberystwith, South-Wales,—Administrator General, Bengal, administering.
(b) Next-of-kin—Mother, Mrs Rose E. Hervey,—Administrator General. Bengal, administering.
(c) Next-of-kin—Father, E. J. Armstrong, Esq., 44, Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
(d) Widow—Mrs Fisher,—Administrator General, Bengal, administering.
(e) Children—Violet Harrie Caroline, Rose Harriet Georgina, Newby Lodge, Falsgrave, Scarborough, England.
Father, William Blowers, Esq., Coniston House, Mortimer Road, Kilburn, England.
Brothers, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H Blowers, 20th Bombay N. I., Bombay; Captain C. E. Blowers, 10th Bombay N. I., Mehidpore, Central India,—Administrator General, Bengal, administering.
(f) Next-of-kin—Brother, Captain Russell, R. N.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. A. G. Reid, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Punjab Irrigation Branch. His services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works.

The 25th January 1877.

No. 22.—Mr. W. Hart, temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

No. 23.—The following Officers are temporarily transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works:—

Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 24.—ERRATA.—*Notification No. 520, dated 15th December 1876.*—In the clause regarding Mr. D. C. Gordon *for* "is appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore," *read* is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

And in the clause relating to Mr. R. G. Macdonald *for* "is transferred to the Examinership of the Punjab Northern State Railway," *read* is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 25.—Mr. G. W. K. Martin, Overseer, 1st Grade, Port Blair, is promoted to the rank of Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 26.—In consequence of the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, the following Officers will revert to their substantive appointments, with effect from 27th December 1876:—

Major S. T. Trevor, R.E., from temporary Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Major W. Chrystie, R.E., from temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Whish, S.C., from temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 18th January 1877.

No. 17.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following alteration of the first sentence in Rule 43 of the Rules for Inland Messages:—

For "The sender of a message can prepay a reply not exceeding 200 words,"

Read "The sender of a message can prepay a reply, depositing for this purpose a sum not exceeding ten times the cost of his original telegram"

The *first* footnote to Rule 43 is also cancelled.

CIVIL WORKS.—*Telegraph.*

The 22nd January 1877.

No. 21 T.—In supersession of the Rule 4 of the Rules for Inland Messages sanctioned in Notification No. 192, dated 19th April 1876 (which is hereby cancelled), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following:—

IV.—"In cases of life and death or of extraordinary emergency, a message countersigned by the Chief Civil or Military Authority at a station, or by any of the Authorities employed to 'clear the line' (see Rule XLVI) can be sent from any office at any time."

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R A,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 3rd November 1876.

From the 18th November next till further notice, all the Parts of the *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT.

NOTICE.—The post of a Sworn Examiner of Translations of Urdu and Persian Documents is vacant in the Privy Council Appeal Department of the High Court

Candidates are requested to apply to the Registrar.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE SIDE, *The 1st December 1876.* } W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Robert Wood Everett Green, an Assistant Engineer in the Canal Department, died at Bul, in the District of Ludhiana, on the 12th September 1876.

Celia Henrietta Booth, of Sealkote, in the Province of Punjab, a widow, died at Sealkote, on the 1st August 1876.

Sahebzadee Furrook Nessa Begum, of Moulvee Imdad Ally's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, widow of the late Sahebzadah Mahomed Ullah Enaith, of Russapuglah, one of the Mysore Princes, died at Calcutta, on the 24th December 1876.

Charles Frederick VonLintzgy, of No. 294, Bow Bazar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, a Surgeon, died at Calcutta, on the 30th December 1876.

James William Alexander Boothby, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 70th Regiment of Foot, died in Camp Topah, near Murree, on the 30th July 1876.

Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Simla, on the 22nd August 1876.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, *The 19th Jan. 1877.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1877.

No. 34.—Major H. Mallock, Officiating Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 29 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th of February 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 35.—Mr. R. Boteler, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for one year under Section 12 and subsidiary leave for one day under Section 24 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th January 1877.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Koombher, the 18th January 1877.

No. $\frac{110}{85}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Major P. W. Powlett, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, Kota, is granted, with effect from the 14th December 1876, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment on return from furlough.

Camp Bhurtpore, the 20th January 1877.

No. $\frac{154}{167}$ *G.*—Lieutenant C. Herbert, Officiating Wing Subaltern of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is permitted to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of presenting himself for examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard.

C. K. M. WALTER,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Tehra, the 16th January 1877.

No. 12*R.*—Colonel W. D. Dickson, Political Agent, 2nd Class, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is granted thirty days' leave, preparatory to his proceeding on the furlough to Europe on private affairs granted him in Bombay G. G. O. No. 815, dated 19th December 1876.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 13th January 1877.

No. 20.—Major A. Mayne, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, was granted privilege leave for ten days, with effect from the 18th to the 27th December last.

C. B. EUAN SMITH, *Captain,*
1st Assistant Resident,
In charge Hyderabad Residency.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1877.

No. 9.—Mr. Edwin George Little, Surveyor, 4th Grade, having resumed his duties on the afternoon of the 15th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 7, dated 14th November 1876, is cancelled from the 16th instant.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Dehra Dún, the 18th January 1877.

No. 5.—Mr. E. P. Wrixon, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment from the 17th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 20th January 1877.

No. 4.—With reference to this Circle Notification No. 1 of 11th January 1877, Sergeant George Booley, Overseer attached to the Allahabad Special Division, Military Works, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave therein granted on the 8th instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

4th Circle.

The 18th January 1877.

No. 1.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 27 of 23rd September 1876, Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily attached to the Umballa Division, Military Works, is posted to the Jullundur Division, Military Works.

No. 2.—Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Jullundur Division, Military Works, on being relieved by Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., is transferred to the Ferozepore Division, Military Works.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 15th January 1877.

No. 51.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2535 of 6th December 1876, Lieutenant F. T. Spratt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of the forty-two days' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 9th instant.

J. BIRNEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

25th January 1877 ... Rs. 7,90,917-6-2.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA.
26th Jan. 1877.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 24th January 1877.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Gazette Notification No. 527 of the 23rd December 1876, Mr. J. Jamieson, Accountant, 4th Grade, of the Audit Office, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 10th January 1877.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for G. Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th January 1877.

No. 8.—Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed, on the 19th September 1876, the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code II, iv, 17, 18 and 19.

The January 1877.

No. 9.—The under-mentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, are posted as follows:—

Mr. C. J. S. Baker ...	To the Indus Valley State Railway.
„ A. Bewley ...	
„ W. S. Haig ...	
„ E. F. Jacob ...	
„ R. W. Roberts ...	To the Punjab Northern State Railway.
„ J. D. M. Burton ...	
„ E. W. Vowell ...	Western Rajputana State Railway.
„ H. J. Oddie ...	
„ A. Sulivan ...	Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
„ F. Wolley Dod ...	
„ R. S. T. Routh ...	Northern Bengal State Railway.
„ J. M. Montague, B.A.	
„ W. Michell ...	Sindia State Railway.
„ W. H. Cole ...	Rajputana State Railway.

No. 10.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is transferred temporarily to the Rajputana State Railway.

No. 11.—The one month's privilege leave granted to Mr. C. Cheyne, Superintending Engineer, temporary 1st Grade, and Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, in Director's Notification No. 189 of the 18th November 1876, is cancelled.

No. 12.—*Erratum.*—In accordance with Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 8, dated the 10th January 1877, the following correction is made in Director's Notifications Nos. 101 and 102, dated the 12th June 1876:—

For *Sabdha* Rama Sahui.
Read *Labdha* Rama Sahui.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 18th January 1877.

No. 3.—Mr. M. Kelly, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway, under Public Works Department Notification No. 10 of 11th instant, was relieved of his duties in the Central Office of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 17th January 1877.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 20th January 1877.

No. 19.—Lala Ram Ditt, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 125, dated 14th October 1876, on the forenoon of the 29th November 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 20th January 1877.

No. 55.—Babu Shyamlal Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, has been granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from 5th February 1877.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 20th January 1877.

No. 3.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to Ghât Division, returned on the forenoon of the 13th January 1877 from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 87, dated 16th December 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATION.

Khandwa, the 22nd January 1877.

No. 5.—Mr. W. A. Campbell, 2nd Grade Accountant, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, returned to duty, on the morning of the 16th January 1877, from the forty-six days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification dated 15th November 1876.

F. N. GUTERSLOH,
Offg. Manager (Open Line), Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th January 1877.

No. 7.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 200 of 6th ultimo, Mr. P T. Bruff, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 28th idem, and is posted to the charge of the locomotives and transport arrangements on the northern section.

No. 8.—Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, and Lieutenant E. Balfe, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Western Extension Surveys, to the Lower Sind District.

No. 10.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 6, dated 8th instant, Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

No. 11.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 128, dated 5th August 1876, Sub-Conductor M. M. Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Baboo Tej Rai, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, joined this line at Jhelum on the forenoons of the 10th and 17th October, respectively, and are posted to the Mooltan District.

No. 12.—Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Lower Sind to the Mooltan District.

The 18th January 1877.

No. 15.—Mr. C. G. C. Davis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for twelve months from 1st instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 19th January 1877.

No. 16.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. E. C. Hawkes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Reti Division.

Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

Mr. C. W. Hodson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Bahawalpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED.

A Cashier for the Sutlej Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway. Salary Rs 40 per mensem.

The applicant must be able to keep his accounts in English and furnish security of Rs. 4,000.

Apply to the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, Indus Valley State Railway, Mooltan.

MOOLTAN,
The 17th January 1877.

Descriptive Roll of a Deserter from G Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, "en route" to Meean Meer.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5671, Gunner George Thompson.
Age,—25 years and 1 month (appears older).
Size,—5 feet 8¾ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, brown inclined to be curly, almost bald on top; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—tattooed nearly all over arms and chest. Rather a slouching gait.
Date of Desertion,—8th January 1877.
From whence deserted.—Camp Alipore, near Delhi.
Date of Enlistment,—5th June 1874.
Place of Enlistment,—Hounslow.
Parish where born,—Kingston.
County,—Surrey.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer (believed formerly to have been a merchant tailor).
Dress at time of Desertion,—Coat or Jacket, blue serge jacket (red cord shoulder-knots); Helmet, wicker pattern; Trousers, R.A. trousers, blue with red stripes.
REMARKS,—stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—He asked leave to fall out for a necessary purpose whilst the battery was passing Camp Alipore (about 9 miles from Delhi) and did not return.

J. W. CAMPBELL, *Major, Commdg. 11th Brigade, R.A.*

Report of a Deserter from the 85th (The King's) Light Infantry, dated at Lucknow, this 17th day of January 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—1486, Private Henry Shaw.
Age,—27 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—13th January 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Lucknow.
Date of Enlistment,—17th August.
At what Place enlisted,—The Curragh Kildare.
Paris and County in which born,—Standonlacey, Ludlow, Shropshire.
Marks,—Two round moles under left arm.
Trade,—Laborer (Bandsman in 85th (King's) Light Infantry.)
Coat or Jacket,—Dark grey cloth coat cut short.
Waistcoat,—No waistcoat, regimental helmet.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Black trowsers, red stripe.
REMARKS,—had with him a double-barrelled breech-loading gun and a short Snider rifle.

H. APPLEYARD, *Colonel, Comdg. 85th K. L. I.*

Report of a Deserter from the 54th Regiment of Foot, dated at Morar, this 19th day of January 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—1680, Private William Wadham.
Age,—25 years.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—17th January 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Morar.
Date of Enlistment,—10th January 1871.
At what place enlisted,—Westminster, London.
Parish and County in which born,—Ventner, Newport, Hampshire.
Marks,—Scar, right thumb, circular scar, left side of nose.
Trade,—Gardener.
Coat or Jacket,—Regimental.
Waistcoat,—Regimental.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental.
REMARKS,—Over six years' service.

M. C. TREVOR, *Colonel, 54th Regiment.*

Report of a Deserter from the G-4th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Nusseerabad, this 20th day of January 1877.

Name,—Charles Melville.
Age,—24 years and 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—anchor across right forearm.
Date of Desertion,—18th January 1877.
From whence deserted,—Nusseerabad.
Date of Enlistment,—10th November 1870.
Place of Enlistment,—Liverpool.
Parish where born,—Bristol.
County,—Gloucester.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Supposed to have left Nusseerabad in Artillery uniform and to have taken with him a drab tweed suit, complete, a black coat and vest, and worsted cord trowsers, one of which he would have probably put on; is supposed also to have with him a valuable gold watch, double case, and a silver lever watch.
REMARKS,—stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—was accompanied probably by Driver Fraser, a description of whom is also sent.

J. A. TILLARD, *Captain,*
Comdg. G-4th Royal Artillery.

Report of a Deserter from the G-4th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Nusseerabad, this 20th day of January 1877.

Name,—John Slate Fraser.
Age,—20 years and 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 4¾ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—tattooed on both forearms.
Date of Desertion,—18th January 1877.
From whence deserted,—Nusseerabad.
Date of Enlistment,—26th May 1875.
Place of Enlistment,—Dundee.
Parish where born,—St. Clements, Aberdeen.
County,—Aberdeen.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Groom and Sailor.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Supposed to have left Nusseerabad in Artillery uniform and to have taken with him a drab tweed suit, complete, a black coat and vest, and worsted cord trowsers, one of which he would probably have put on.
REMARKS,—stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—was accompanied probably by Gunner Melville, a description of whom is also sent.

J. A. TILLARD, *Captain,*
Comdg. G-4th Royal Artillery.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd January 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		16,71,164 2 5
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	83,45,045 8 3	1,87,68,070 14 0
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,04,23,025 5 9	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,14,06,473 12 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,82,821 15 1
Sundries		6,38,969 11 5
TOTAL ...		6,28,67,500 7 9

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...		1,07,80,151 8 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		70,97,196 11 4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		52,76,876 8 9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head and Branches		1,42,98,581 9 0
Balances with other Banks ...		3,83,817 15 8
Bullion		10,082 0 9
Dead Stock		10,43,786 8 8
Stamps		11,877 11 5
Sundries		4,56,513 5 10
		3,93,58,883 15 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	1,00,58,103 8 8	2,35,08,616 8 4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,34,50,512 15 8	
TOTAL ...		6,28,67,500 7 9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 25th January 1877.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned;—

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
M 5—60336 ...	50 ...	Felicio Britto, Butler, Hyderabad, Sind.
G 7—82468 ...	10 ...	

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 18th January 1877.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
370	L 79—44126	20	Babu Protap Chandra Kobiraj.
	„ —87214	20	
	L 76—43528	10	
	L 74—75816	10	
371	L 48—77711	20	Hakim Khan.
	L 79—22104	20	
	„ —40465	20	
	L 64—88334	20	
	L 80—39564	20	
	L 75—02790	10	
	„ —69923	10	
	L 62—13552	10	
	L 6—13745	10	
	L 60—85860	10	
	L 61—33874	10	
	„ —21669	10	
	L 58—00366	10	
	L 61—32081	10	
	L 59—84786	10	
	L 71—50416	10	
	L 57—68665	10	
	„ —95086	10	
	„ —38759	10	
	L 59—60101	10	
	L 58—56577	10	
	L 60—20096	10	
	L 71—12430	10	
	L 62—85338	10	
	L 60—89809	10	
	L 41—64529	10	
372	L 52—73976	500	Babu Hurish Chandra Chowdhury.
	„ —73977	500	
	„ —73978	500	
376	L 81—34563	50	Babu Mohes Chandra Sing.
	„ —29852	50	
377	L 52—79846	500	Messrs. Soroop Chunder, Modhusuden Poddar.
379	L 85—17391	1,000	Babu Gopaul Chunder Paul.
	„ —16811	1,000	
	„ —16810	1,000	
380	L 80—63324	20	Babu Krittas Chunder Biswas.
	„ —91841	20	
	L 89—07128	20	
381	L 64—40312	20	Babu Shunker Lal.
382	L 76—12123	10	Babu Ramgopal Chatterjee.
385	L 81—27068	50	Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co.
	L 89—78342	20	
	L 80—74876	20	
387	L 81—43014	50	Mr. C. N. Jefferies.
388	L 82—98103	100	Babu Amoracharan De.
389	L 82—58433	100	Babu Sham Pershad.
	L 81—24387	50	
	L 81—24388	50	
390	L 66—34621	50	Mr. P. I. Hallahan.
391	L 83—39004	100	Moonshi Amzed Ali.
	„ —11630	100	
392	A 59—72962	100	Moulvey Ahmed Ali.
	A 91—15129	100	
	„ —62988	100	
	„ —62058	100	
	„ —87053	100	
	L 8—08820	100	
	„ —31375	100	
	L 92—81746	50	
393	L 81—42827	50	The Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
	„ —13855	50	
394	L 80—74530	20	Mr. J. Mitchell.
395	L 79—78927	20	Ramnath Roy.
	L 65—90292	20	
	L 75—95895	10	
	„ —20171	10	
	„ —37510	10	
	L 73—78322	10	
	L 87—19955	10	
	L 95—08073	10	
396	L 52—75851	500	Mr. J. G. Yackjee.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
435	L 86—87905	10	Miss E. R. Alexander.
436	L 43—69470	10	Bal Gobind Sahay.
437	L 57—36499	10	Babu Gurudas Mozumdar.
	„ —36502	10	
438	L 82—17952	100	Mr. T. C. Curtis.
	L 23—45644	5	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED,—*continued.*

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
439	L 20—05967	5	Babu Peary Lal Bose.
440	L 82—36887	100	Hurpersad.
441	L 62—14630	10	Corporal C. F. Wood.
	L 76—96127	10	
442	L 25—78176	5	Mr. J. C. Pratt.
443	L 61—19341	10	Lieutenant L. Dening, B.S.C.
444	L 89—27709	20	Hurkarun Das.
445	L 62—98503	10	Mr. T. Burke.
448	L 50—45365	100	Mr. S. Sunders.
449	L 82—31223	100	Idhani.
	L 78—04543	20	
450	L 88—07730	10	Babu Hurry Nath Bose.
451	L 80—31864	20	Mr. H. D. B. Lyness.
	L 76—41305	10	
	L 89—95640	20	
452	L 21—06107	5	Babu Rassick Lal Roy.
294	L 79—35469	20	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —35467		
295	A 95—41007	10	Sudarsan Das.
	„ —41008		
296	L 20—06337	5	Babu Krittas Chandra Biswas.
	„ —06339		
446	L 49—01040	50	Narain Sing.
447	L 25—75152	5	Babu Rakhal Chunder Lalla, *alias* Rakhal Chunder Roy.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 26th January 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
3	E 4—84791	50	Allah Deen, Calcutta.
	„ —84792	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
2	E 10—57316	10	Baboo K. D. Chackerbatti, Bhawulpur.
3	A 13—92206	100	Mr. J. E. Lucy, Agra.
4	E 4—89950	50	Jwala Pershad, Meerut.
	„ —98834	50	
5	E 6—90697	10	Gobind Sahai, Lahore.
98	E 5—99346	20	Messrs. Alfred & Co., Lahore.
	E 12—31021	20	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 20th January 1877.

THOS. H. BIGGS,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
W51	D 11—49031	10	Bhawani Pershad, Mhow.
63	D 9—57184	1,000	Lalla Parus Dass, Saharunpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
H103	D 10—78660	5	Madan Gopal, Delhi.
104	D 11—34243	10	Gobind Sahai, Lahore.
105	L 49—88701	50	Kailas Chunder Mitter, Shahabad.
M36	L 49—89703 wrongly joined.	50	Syud Ali Akbar, Barabankee.
	„ —89705		
37	D 4—65233 ditto	50	Mr. J. W. Jackson, Delhi.
	„ —65234		

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 18th January 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
224	B 50—45678	100	Alli Raja Khan, Coorg.
225	B 40—42475	5	J. E. Paul, Esq., Gooty.
	„ —42476	5	
226	B 43—68754	50	Goobee Somannah Chetty, Bangalore.
227	B 43—53171	50	Sanka Kristnamurti, Vinukondah.
	„ —61315	50	
	„ —61316	50	
	„ —61317	50	
	„ —61318	50	
	„ —61322	50	
43	B 44—81892 wrongly joined.	100	B. Coottyannah Moodelliar, Coimbatore.
	„ —81893		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 15th January 1877.

F. de H. LARPENT,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES ON CURRENCY DEPT.	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jany. 15th	...	1,75,083	21,79,869	38,91,347	54,42,184
" 16th	...	26,319	21,55,039	39,01,164	53,67,014
" 17th	...	...	21,55,039	38,62,097	52,67,014
" 18th	...	4,02,066	17,60,696	38,23,153	55,61,369
" 19th	Holidays				
" 20th					

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 22nd Jany. 1877.* J. F. TENNANT, *Offg. Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1877.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Straits, Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 30th January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ava*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 31st January 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 31st January 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd February 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st February 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 26th January 1877.

Axe, T.
Banning, John.
Beatson, Mrs. P.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Blank, F. O.
Butler, Arthur.
Cadwallader, W. G.
Campbell, Miss E. A.
Clark, Dr. G. B.
Comber, Mrs.
Cooper, T. T.
Croft, J
Davies, H.
Doyle, P. J.
Francis, W.
Godfrey, T. P.
Gomes, Miss V.
Gruzelier, Mr.
Hendrix, Revd. E. R.
Hermes, M. J.
Hopewell, E.
Hughes, Pringle.
Johnson, Gen.
Kearsley, Genl. Sir J.
Lee, Mrs. H.
Leckie, Forbes & Co.
Longley, Col. G.
McConaig, Jas.
Mackie, Thos.
Marthin, Henry.
Mooney, W. F.
Moran, T. D.
More, J.
Morton, Isaac.
Murphy, E. T.
Pennetes, Lewis.
Samuells, H. E.
Shamber, H. H.
Sharkey, John.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Smith, James.
Smith, T. A.
Simpson, R. T.
Stack, G. A.
Templeton, A.
Todd, Jas.
Vieux, E. T.
Walker, N. T.
White, W. M.
White, Francis.
Williams, F.
Winscom, Miss K.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Allatt, J.
Andrew, Walter G. G.
Austin, R. H.
Barry, J. M.
Barlow, H. E.
Beck, R. A.
Berardi, Monsieur Gastow.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Bruse, Mr.
Buckley, C. W.
Caldecott, A.
Campier, Jas. C. B.
Campbell, J. F.
Cameron, Keith R.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Condey, Mr.
Corke, Chas.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Daniel, D.
Darby, W. K.
Douglas, Christie G.
Dyson, T.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Esse.
Ferguson, Duncan.
Findlay, Alfred.
Francklin, J. F. R.
Frawley, M. A.
Friedwaht, Fany.
Galloway, John.
Gardner, William.
Glukman, Lione.
Graham, Mrs.
Griffith, Andrew.
Gunther, John.
Huguenot, M.
Johnson, Henry.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
Kelly, W. P.
Kramer, T. O.
Lewis, Chas.
Liddiard, Mr.
Lovering, Geo. L.
Macnaughten, P.
Marshall, Capt. G.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
McWilliams, Miss.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Morton, M.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
Munro, Major C. A.
Musgrove, Geo.
Nemo.
Nicholson, John S.
O'Brien, T. H.
Orban, Monsieur.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Read, Mrs.
Reed, J.
Reed, J. V. C.
Richardson, Geo.
Scalfi, A. L.
Scott, Walter.
Shutz, J.
Sinclair, A.
Slaweeki, Monsieur T.
Stephens, Dr.
Travis, Miss Ida.
Valentine, Rev. C.
Vansittart, J. P.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Whitrow, Mr.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, T.
Willins, W. E. S.
Wilkinson, Mrs. S.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Young, A.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Bellany, J.
Cayton, Geo.
Galloway, John.
Holland, Capt.
Jacob, Edward.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, W. P.
Liddiard, Mr.
Munro, Major C. A.
Richardson, Geo.
Stewart, A.

Registered Letters.

Caldecott, A.
Caddy, A. E.
Couley, Geo.
O'Brien, C.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The

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Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, War Services of Officers, and the Military Regulations, corrected up to 1st January 1877. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL D., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India:

Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
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Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, and Maiminsing.
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Report on the Food-grain supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal, during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 11 annas.*

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The Sea-borne Trade of Bengal, 1875-76.—Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta, November 1876.—The Honey-supply of the Sunderbuns.—The Trade Centres of Bengal, No. IX, Rajshahye.—Proposed Industrial Survey of Bengal.—Cotton Cultivation and Trade in the Interior of Bengal.—Cuzco Maize.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal, District by District, during October 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta, November 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, November 1876.—Statements of Bengal Railway Traffic during October 1876.—River-borne Traffic on the principal marts in Bengal during the first three quarters of the year 1876.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL IRON WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 38, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday, January 27th, at noon, to pass the following Resolution to extend the power to borrow money, *viz.*:—

That Clause 75 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words—

"so that not more than Rs. 1,00,000 principal money be due at any one time."

By order of the Directors,

RUTHERFORD & Co.,

Agents & Secretaries.

Goods of HENRY OATTS, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, late of Nohatta, Jessore, Indigo Planter, who died on the 18th May 1876, and Probate of whose Will was granted to Mrs. Anne Oatts, his widow, and sole Executrix, on the 13th June 1876, by the High Court, Calcutta, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of April 1877, after which date the Executrix will distribute the assets of the estate of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which she has then had notice. And notice is hereby further given that the said Executrix will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim she shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 23rd day of January 1877.

SANDERSON & Co.,

Attorneys for the said Executrix.

NOTICE.

We have admitted Mr. William James Ker a partner in our firm as from the 1st instant.

CALCUTTA, *The 3rd January 1877.* } KER, DOD & Co.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," will be held at the Company's Office, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 8th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the following Resolution, which it is intended to confirm at a subsequent meeting, as a Special Resolution, will be proposed:—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended and, as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept and give Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, on behalf, and for the purposes, of the Company. And in particular the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a trust deed and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof, in cash or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five

years, by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

By Order of the Board,

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

104, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 6th December 1876.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIX OF 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
		11th Dec. 1875.	9th Dec. 1876.	to 11th Dec. 1875.	to 9th Dec. 1876.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	East Indian, Main ...	6,89,393	8,30,327	2,54,10,719	2,99,53,441	45,42,722	...
Ditto	Ditto Jabalpur ...	40,789	1,08,260	18,53,601	23,01,621	4,48,020	...
13th Jan. 1877	Eastern Bengal ...	50,931	62,857	27,47,461	30,80,320	3,32,859	...
23rd Dec. 1876	Oudh and Rohilkhand	57,339	80,215	25,41,630	31,35,621	5,93,991	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877 .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,39,559	1,85,160	61,08,633	73,91,681	12,83,048	...
30th Dec. 1876	Madras ...	1,45,744	1,85,576	59,27,595	64,29,112	5,01,517	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	South Indian ...	30,594	39,595	9,81,574	18,16,537	8,34,963	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,44,114	8,34,206	2,01,94,729	2,22,00,454	20,05,725	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,34,695	1,35,218	59,78,279	62,19,301	2,41,022	...
	TOTAL ...	17,33,158	24,61,414	7,17,44,221	8,25,28,088	1,07,83,867	...
	State.						
13th Jan. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,879	1,945	98,199	92,238	...	5,961
First 6 days of Jan. 1877 ...	Nalhati ...	2,132	1,322	75,519	69,148	...	6,371
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	45,022	41,009	16,15,661	20,79,432	4,63,771	...
Ditto ..	Holkar ...	4,570	6,568	3,50,241	3,59,026	8,785	
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,067*b*	...	8,294
16th Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	788	1,706	56,983	64,641	7,658	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	754	1,244*c*	25,648*d*	17,975*e*	...	7,673
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,530	26,287	4,52,698	5,25,739	73,041	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	Tirhut ...	1,629	2,120	50,196*f*	1,57,890	1,07,694	...
25th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,688*g*	*g*	1,27,215*h*	4,19,842*i*	2,92,627	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Neemuch ...	...	898	...	19,503*l*	19,503	...
	TOTAL ...	70,992	83,099	28,91,721	38,36,501	9,44,780	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,04,150	25,44,513	7,46,35,942	8,63,64,589	1,17,28,647	..

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 5th to 9th December 1876.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 11th December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 9th December 1876.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st November to 11th December 1875.
(*g*) Return not received
(*h*) Total receipts from 12th April to 11th December 1875.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st January to 25th November 1876.
(*l*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 9th December 1876.

No. L OF 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 18th December 1875.	For week ending 16th December 1876.	Total from 1st January to 18th Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 16th Dec. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	East Indian, Main ...	6,99,752	8,68,909	2,61,10,471	3,08,22,350	47,11,879	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	46,808	1,27,230	19,00,409	24,28,851	5,28,442	...
13th Jan. 1877	Eastern Bengal ..	59,303	66,780	28,06,764	31,47,100	3,40,336	...
23rd Dec. 1876	Oudh and Rohilkhand	58,915	77,829	26,00,545	32,13,450	6,12,905	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,21,482	1,90,000	62,30,115	75,81,681	13,51,566	...
30th Dec. 1876	Madras ...	1,44,561	1,90,271	60,72,156	66,19,383	5,47,227	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877 ...	South Indian ...	28,945	44,733	10,10,519	18,61,270	8,50,751	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,57,634	7,03,692	2,06,52,363	2,29,04,146	22,51,783	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,37,008	1,48,876	61,15,287	63,68,177	2,52,890	...
	TOTAL ...	17,54,408	24,18,320	7,34,98,629	8,49,46,408	1,14,47,779	...
	State.						
13th Jan. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,759	1,756	99,958	93,994	...	5,964
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Nalhati ...	1,351	2,431	76,870	71,579	...	5,291
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,839	61,346	16,57,500	21,40,778	4,83,278	...
Ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,348	5,869	3,55,589	3,64,895	9,306	...
	Khangaon ...	1,337*a*	...	40,698*b*	31,067*c*	...	9,631
16th Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	965	1,383	57,948	66,024	8,076	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	843	909	26,491*d*	18,884*e*	...	7,607
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	22,909	15,287	4,75,606	5,41,026	65,420	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Tirhut ...	1,617	2,390	51,813*f*	1,60,280	1,08,467	...
25th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	5,011	...*g*	1,32,226*h*	4,19,842*k*	2,87,616	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Neemuch ...	...	973	...	20,476 *l*	20,476	...
	TOTAL ...	82,979	92,344	29,74,699	39,28,845	9,54,146	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,37,387	25,10,664	7,64,73,328	8,88,75,253	1,24,01,925	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 10th to 18th December 1875.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 18th December 1875.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 18th December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 16th December 1876.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st November to 18th December 1875.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 12th April to 18th December 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st January to 25th November 1876.
(*l*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 16th December 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PROHIBITION BY THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT OF THE EXPORTATION OF SILKWORM EGGS FROM PERSIA.

No. 270, dated British Residency, Bushire, 9th December 1876.

From—Lieut.-Col. W. F. PRIDEAUX, H. B. M.'s Offg. Political Resident, Persian Gulf,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 29 of 7th November 1876, addressed to me by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Teheran, announcing that the exportation of silkworm eggs from Persia has been prohibited by the Government of His Majesty the Shah from 17th October last.

No. 29, dated Teheran, 7th November 1876.

From—Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Teheran,

To—Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

The Persian Government has announced to me, in an official letter dated the 17th of October, that the exportation of silkworm eggs from Persia has from that date been prohibited, and that the Custom House officials have been instructed to seize all such produce on the frontier in the event of the interdict being contravened.

No. 89 G, dated 17th January 1877.

Endorsed by the FOREIGN DEPT.

Copy forwarded to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce for information.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHARATTA COUNTRY.

Statement regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Maharatta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the Fortnight ending 19th January 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collector's Report by Telegram dated 16th and 17th January 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed: During the Week last reported upon.	Number of People employed: During the present Week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the Week last reported upon.	During the present week.	Average Rain-fall, *i. e.*, the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	100 tons of grain imported. Fever and small-pox in some Talukas.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,341	2,343	2,29,233	53,871	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	30 28½	32¾ 29⅛	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	No change	Ditto ...	18,600	20,000	91,950	87,160	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 28	31 26	35 29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Imports of grain enough ...	Ditto ...	30,087	25,273	1,47,830	2,13,333	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	30 27	30 27	24 3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Large grain importations; prices steady. Public health good.	Ditto ...	47,000	54,000	4,05,383	2,28,494	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	22 23	22 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 2,86,107, exports Rs. 86,263. Slight cholera in three Talukas.	Ditto ...	93,120	1,18,700	10,28,065	4,92,114	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain imports sufficient. Cholera decreasing in the Tasgaon Taluka.	Ditto ...	21,108	18,321	5,29,846	1,35 154	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20½ 19½	20 19½	54 60	25·43
Kalálgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in four Talukas.	Ditto ...	27,239	41,297	5,56,171	1,94,892	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17½ 17½	17 16	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,560	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful, except in Athni where prices have slightly risen. 120 deaths from Cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	27,000	4,05.127	1,25,494	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	20 21	19 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation continues; markets steady.	Ditto ...	22,353	30,577	7,77,680	1,20,035	Jowari 43	19	18¼	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,87,848	3,37,511	41,71,285	16,50,547					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been no rain during the past fortnight in the distressed Districts, though it has fallen in considerable quantities in some parts of India. The average price of jowari is the same as at the date of the last Statement.

The number of people on relief works is 3,37,511 against 2,87,848 for the week ending 5th January 1877, and a few immigrants and hill-men, 3,558 in number, are also upon works in Kanara and Ratnagiri.

The Sanitary Commissioner has paid a second visit to the Moota Canal Works upon which upwards of 20,000 people are employed, and reports that he was particularly struck with the entire absence of any symptom of starvation among the labourers, and that none appeared ailing or reduced in strength. He adds that the sanitary arrangements are on the whole very satisfactory.

A Table is appended showing the number and description of works completed in each Collectorate at the end of 1876, and the number and description of those in progress at the commencement of 1877.

2. In dealing with the present calamity, this Government have endeavoured to secure that relief —and that only to the extent of a bare subsistence—should be given to those only who absolutely need it, and that in return for their wages, a full day's work should be exacted from all relief labourers according to their age and sex. Government have recently reiterated their orders on these points, and have directed the Local Officers to be most careful to exclude from relief works persons who are apparently well-to-do, who have property of any description, or whose appearance or position indicate them as able to support themselves; also to dismiss from these works the incorrigibly idle and disobedient who can work for their subsistence, but will not do so.

Orders have been repeated to enforce task-work.

On works under Civil Agency, upon which, from various causes, the people cannot be made to work properly, the pay of men has been reduced by half an anna, and that of women and children by a quarter of an anna. On such works the rates of wages now authorized are therefore—

For a man, the value of 1 lb. of grain + ½ an anna.
For a woman, do. 1 lb. of grain + ¼ „
For a boy or girl, do. ½ lb. of grain + ¼ „

3. As mentioned in Statement No. VI. the expenditure by Government on charity is small, and up to date has scarcely exceeded Rs. 17,000.

The details by Collectorates are as under. Those from Dharwar, Satara and Khandesh have not been received, but the amounts spent are trifling.

Districts.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred previously.			Expenditure during the week ending 13th January 1877.			Total Expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nasik	18	80	14	4	12	9	1	93	7	5
Ahmednagar	1,004	3,416	11	10	277	1	9	3,693	13	7
Poona	1,844	2,011	8	0	775	13	6	2,787	5	6
Sholapur	1,168	7,699	12	4	1,571	5	9	9,271	2	1
Kaladgi	78	206	11	2	77	14	10	284	10	0
Belgaum...	369	763	0	0	136	5	4	899	5	4
Total ...	4,481	14,178	9	8	2,851	2	3	17,029	11	11

4. The following table shows the amounts expended up to date in Native States, and the number of persons employed during the past week on relief works. Full details have not yet been obtained from these States.

Names of States.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Number of people employed.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country States	53,058	13,574
Phaltan	3,805	468
Akalkot	14,726	3,332
Jath	8,503	434
Total ...	80,092	17,808

5. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 2,865 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the fortnight ending 7th January 1877, and during the same fortnight 9,040 tons were carried by the G. I. P. Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines. The Table below shows the quantity of grain sent by sea and rail in October, November and December 1876, to the Southern Mahratta ports and the railway stations in the distressed Districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of the year was 1,24,239 tons.

Food-grains sent to	October 1876.	November 1876.	December 1876.	Grand Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Ports	7,675	19,228	17,312	
Poona-Sholapur and intermediate Stations ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	
Nasik-Bhosawul and intermediate Stations ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	1,24,239

6. A map accompanies this Summary, showing by tints the area over which the scarcity exists, and roughly the position of the most affected parts. A map on a larger scale, showing the positions of the principal relief works will accompany a future Summary as soon as such a map can be prepared.

7. On the whole, the prospects of the crops shew no improvement, and the number of people on relief works has increased by 49,663, or at the rate of 24,831½ per week. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, though dear; and the public health is generally good.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Table showing (a) Relief Works completed at the end of December 1876, and (b) Relief Works in progress at the commencement of January 1877.

Collectorate.	(a) Works completed under 3 heads.			(b) Works in progress employing labourers.																											Total.	Grand Total, completed and in progress.	Remarks.
				Less than 250.			Between 250 and 500.			Between 500 and 1,000.			Between 1,000 & 2,000.			Between 2,000 & 3,000.			Between 3,000 & 4,000.			Between 4,000 & 5,000.			Between 5,000 & 10,000.			Over 10,000.					
	(1) Roads.	(2) Tanks.	(3) Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.			
Khandesh ...	6	...	17	22	2	24	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	76	
Násik ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	
Ahmednagar ...	21	3	27	10	4	9	8	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	93	
Poona ...	14	...	42	6	10	56	5	3	...	6	1	1	4	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	99	155	The Moota Canal is included under Tanks.
Sholápur ...	19	10	5	4	11	108	6	17	...	6	16	...	2	9	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	192	226	
Satara ...	2	...	...	5	1	17	5	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	36	38	
Kaládgi ...	20	2	43	6	10	34	1	7	1	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	70	135	
Belgaum ...	1	7	8	11	17	12	2	3	...	4	6	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	64	80	
Dharwar ...	3	14	2	12	11	7	5	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	43	62	
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	1	6	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	
Kanara ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
Total ...	89	36	145	83	67	268	37	34	2	21	33	1	19	18	2	8	3	...	4	...	...	3	2	...	7	2	1	2	1	...	618	...	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	888	

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

Prices Current of Food-grains througho

QUANTITIES PER RUP

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cu boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicat* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fort-
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	SC
Madras	Ganjam	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Vizagapatam	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	12 9	9 6	10 2	15 8	14 0	...	25 9	15 8	16 8	27
	Godavery	8 1	8 3	12 6	...	...	...	8 7	10 4	21 3	9 2	11 2	22 0	11 4	11 5	...	...	...	"
	Kistna	7 3	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	7 7	9 3	19 8	8 1	9 8	20 8	...	...	21 8	...	...	"
	Nellore	5 4	6 1	10 8	...	...	...	5 7	6 2	15 8	6 5	6 5	17 5	7 0	7 7	24 2	...	...	24
	Cuddapah	5 9	5 9	13 2	...	...	...	5 8	6 2	10 7	6 2	6 6	12 9	7 1	7 5	19 0	7 2	8 0	23
	Bellary	6 7	6 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 6	7 6	7 6	11 9	8 2	7 2	20 6	8 0	7 5	21
	Kurnool	6 3	6 3	12 7	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	14 2	6 1	6 1	15 4	7 2	6 4	24 0	7 5	7 5	27
	Madras	6 6	9 0	11 3	...	...	...	5 6	7 2	12 1	6 2	7 8	13 1	8 6	9 3	23 1	10 2	10 2	20
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	7 2	8 3	13 6	7 9	...	...	9 2	10 6	"
	North Arcot	...	5 4	10 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 6	12 1	5 6	6 6	13 2	...	...	21 8	6 6	8 6	21
	South Arcot	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	12 6	7 9	7 9	13 1	...	...	...	8 5	10 0	23
	Tanjore	4 4	4 4	9 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	14 5	7 9	7 5	...	11 1	10 3	31 8	10 1	9 4	29
	Trichinopoly	5 3	5 6	9 2	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	13 7	6 5	6 5	15 2	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	27
	Madura	5 5	5 8	10 9	...	...	...	6 3	5 9	14 3	7 2	6 8	16 9	8 5	8 5	29 2	10 3	10 3	36
	Tinnevelly	5 3	5 3	6 6	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 5	7 5	7 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Coimbatore	4 9	4 9	10 4	...	...	...	6 3	6 7	11 4	6 8	7 2	12 2	8 3	8 3	20 4	9 5	9 5	25
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	7 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 8	6 4	6 4	9 6	7 7	7 7	13 9	9 1	8 4	12
	Salem	4 4	4 4	10 4	...	...	...	5 8	6 6	13 2	7 5	7 1	14 9	7 6	7 1	20 7	8 7	8 0	23
	South Canara	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Malabar	7 2	7 9	10 8	...	...	...	8 1	9 1	13 2	8 5	9 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	"
Bombay	Bombay	9 12	9 15	12 6	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 12	6 10	8 9	9 9	8 9	11 10	12 15	12 8	21 9	12 3	12 3	18
	Ahmedabad	13 10	13 8	15 8	...	...	22 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	14 0	15 0	24
	Kaira	11 7	12 5	11 7	20 0	17 12	22 14	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13	17 12	32 0	13 15	15 4	22
	Surat	11 0	10 9	11 13	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 14	7 9	7 9	13 6	11 0	10 9	17 6	11 0	10 9	16
	Broach	13 5¼	13 4½	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 6¾	11 6¾	12 0	13 5¼	13 4½	17 0	13 5¼	13 4½	16
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	7 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	16
	Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 3	...	...	19 0	...	...	15
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 12	12 5	15 14	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 9	15 9	30 5	14 4	13 14	23
	Násik	13 5	12 8	15 12	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 10	9 4	11 14	16 12	16 1	22 6	12 11	12 2	19
	Ahmednagar	12 11	12 5	18 2	...	...	...	7 12	7 6	9 9	8 11	8 5	10 9	13 9	12 6	31 10	13 2	12 7	24
	Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	12 4	8 9	8 9	13 8	10 14	10 14	28 4	11 8	10 6	20
	Sholapur	9 15	10 6	18 6	...	...	...	8 2	8 9	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 12	9 8	9 14	25 0	11 0	11 8	27
	Kaládgi	7 1	7 1	15 2	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	12 12	6 7	6 7	14 0	8 5	7 2	30 12	8 14	6 6	29
	Satara	9 6	10 6	13 6	...	...	26 1	8 4	7 8	10 15	9 5	8 9	12 14	10 10	10 10	21 4	10 6	9 11	18
	Belgaum	9 7	8 10	15 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 5	14 10	8 7	7 13	15 9	10 12	9 6	20 12	10 10	9 3	23
	Dharwar	8 3	8 0	19 2	...	...	...	6 2	6 0	12 2	8 0	7 8	17 12	10 0	8 2	25 0	11 2	9 8	26
	Ratnágiri	9 1	8 6	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 3	10 12	10 12	14 6	11 4	12 8	16 4	11 1	11 0	16
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	16
	Panch Máháls (Godhra)	...	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	13 0	15 0	...	22 8	35 0	...	16 0	23
	Aden	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	...	12 7	16 0	...	12 7	12
	Asirgarh	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	26
	Baroda	10 4	10 5	11 7	18 4	18 4	17 3½	8 0	7 8	7 11½	11 7	11 0	11 7	20 9	20 9	19 7	14 11	14 12	20
	Disa	16 4	16 4	18 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	24 8	26 4	32
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	15
	Nasirabad	...	23 0	19 6	...	35 11¾	30 2	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	8 0	...	30 6	26 9	...	22 9½	20
	Rajkot	11 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	"
	Upper Sind Frontier	20 8	18 14	21 8	18 0	17 12	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	27
	Karachi	13 10	13 5	13 10	18 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	15	15 0	16
	Haidarabad	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Shikarpur	17 8	17 8	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 4	24 6	26 10	23
	Thur and Parkur	14 0	14 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	22
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	14 0*a*	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	15 12	17 8	25 0	16 4	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Bancoorah	15 0*b*	16 4	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	21 8	20 8	21 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Beerbhoom	16 8*c*	21 0	21 0	...	...	24 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Hooghly	19 0*d*	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Howrah	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	13 8	13 0	16 8	22 5	27 0	30 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	14 0	15 8	14 0	23 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	"
	24-Pergunnahs	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Nuddea	16 0	16 13½	21 5	...	35 8	40 0	13 4	14 8	17 4	14 8	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Jessore	18 8*e*	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	13 5	18 0	14 0	20 0	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Moorshedabad	19 0 to 20 0*f*	19 0	22 0	35 0	26 0	...	17 0	16 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	23 0 to 26 0	...	...	...	...	...	"

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 17-4 seers, best rice 13 to 18-8 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 24 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 20 to 27-8 seers, maize 34 to 37 seers, and g 16 to 22 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 24-8 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 17-8 to 23 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of December 1876.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Saweé, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.				Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	
13 1	16 2	28 3	14 0	15 2	30 4	133 6	133 6	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0				5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
11 4	14 6	40 0	11 5	12 6	27 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7				5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	32 3	12 5	12 4	23 1	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4				7 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
6 8	7 3	25 5	8 9	9 4	22 0	129 6	129 6	69 2	17 0	17 0	17 0				5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
7 5	8 2	24 0	7 7	...	24 1	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2				...	...	...	
8 2	9 2	23 3	8 4	9 2	23 0	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 7	16 7				...	...	...	
7 7	7 7	20 6	7 1	7 5	24 7	194 4	194 4	219 7	13 6	13 6	16 4				5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
7 5	8 6	21 3	8 8	8 8	18 6	108 7	94 8	92 9	18 6	18 2	18 2				5 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	
8 2	8 9	19 2	8 8	9 0	18 7	145 8	108 9	89 4	18 6	18 6	19 4				...	...	...	
6 8	8 5	23 1	7 3	9 2	23 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4				5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
8 7	9 5	24 6	9 6	9 6	21 5	233 3	233 3	235 7	18 9	19 8	16 6				5 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
10 6	9 1	30 2	9 6	9 6	21 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	17 5				7 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
9 2	9 5	28 8	10 0	9 6	21 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2				4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
10 1	10 1	37 2	11 6	9 8	24 9	102 1	97 2	114 2	18 7	17 8	18 2				6 0 0	7 0 0	17 0 0	
...	...	24 7	10 9	10 9	17 2	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5				6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
9 8	9 8	23 7	10 0	9 5	26 6	136 1	136 1	121 5	11 7	11 7	12 3				...	...	...	
7 9	8 6	13 7	8 3	7 5	18 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	10 1				7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	
7 9	8 2	25 5	8 6	9 1	24 1	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	15 5	16 5				2 0 0	5 0 0	17 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	
10 9	10 9	21 9	8 8	8 4	21 0	121 5	121 5	97 2	14 4	14 4	14 4				...	...	...	
10 5	10 10	15 5	13 13	13 13	19 12	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2				9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0	
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0				6 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	15 4	16 0	15 4	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	16 13				4 11 0	10 0 0	9-6 to 15-0	
...	...	...	11 6	12 5	13 6	86 8	86 8	92 8	14 13	14 1	14 13				11 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	13 5¼	13 4½	19 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0				7 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	
8 14	18 14	18 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	71 0	14 0	14 0	14 0				9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	
...	...	...	11 6	11 6	17 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3				6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
...	...	...	14 12	14 9	21 9	131 0	150 0	150 0	13 12	13 12	13 12				7 0 0	7 0 0	18-0 to 20-0	
5 2	15 12	27 10	15 9	15 9	23 1	160 0	160 0	120 0	15 9	15 4	13 5				6 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	
...	...	...	14 10	13 14	28 0	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 1	12 2	13 8½				5 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 24-0	
...	...	...	13 13	10 6	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	14 6	13 6	13 6				7 0 0	10 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	10 15	12 5	25 9	98 1	98 1	120 0	12 0	11 12	13 6				8 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	9 3	8 7	22 9	150 0	140 0	140 0	11 2	10 4	12 14				3 12 0	6 9 0	7-8 to 15-0	
10 8	10 8	25 11	10 6	10 6	18 3	167 3	145 10	145 10	14 9	13 2	14 9				8 0 0	10 0 0	10 12 0	
22 3	11 3	26 8	10 5	9 14	9 14	170 5	160 0	160 0	15 11	15 0	17 7				7 8 0	7-0 to 7-8	15-8 to 22-8	
14 14	9 12	24 0	10 3	9 7	20 9	100 0	100 0	92 12	16 4	15 0	18 8				6 0 0	7 0 0	13-0 to 17-8	
23 10	13 10	23 6	10 15	10 15	16 6	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14				7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
22 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0				7 8 0	10 0 0	18 12 0	
...	30 0	36 0	...	22 8	30 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	14 0	15 0				...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	65 5	60 4	...	32 0	32 0				...	...	...	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0				7 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	17 3	15 9	16 0	91 8	91 8	91 8	16 0	16 0	15 7				7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0				5 13 0	7 0 0	19 6 0	
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0				5 10 0	6 0 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	...	40 0	24 4	...	72 0	86 4	...	50 0	47 1				...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 4	16 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0				8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 26-4	
16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	36 0	32 0				...	...	...	
10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	116 0	118 0	111 0	61 0	63 0	49 0				10-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	25-0 to 30-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	
27 0	27 0	27 0	21 4	21 4	14 8	240 0	240 0	300 0	36 0	36 0	35 0				10 0 0	8 0 0	24 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	32 0				...	...	...	
...	...	...	13 4	21 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 4				...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 0	19 8	20 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 12	8 12	8 12				3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	7 0 0	
...	...	...	18 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 6				5 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	15 0	24 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				5 0 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	
...	...	...	15 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8				...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				11 10 0	6 0 0	15 8 9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	24 2	32 0	110 0	100 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼				6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
...	...	...	22 0	30 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				7 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	20 0	27 0	32 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	4 0 to 9 0	9 0	8 8				3-12 to 4-11	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 8-0	

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, best rice 8 8 to 12 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 17 seers, best rice 13-8 to 19 seers, common rice 16 to 26 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 19-12 seers, and gram 20 to 26 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	17 8*g*	17 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	19 4	21 0	20 0	25 12	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	16 0	18 0	23 8	40 0	45 0	50 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	30 0
	Rajshahye ...	15 0	22 0	24 4	32 0	37 8	30 8	12 0 to 16 8	18 12 to 21 0	13 0 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	21 6 to 21 12	19 0 to 21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	29 14*h*	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	12 12½	12 1½	23 6	27 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	20 4	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	16 12	20 0	18 4	24 0	30 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	21 0*i*	22 8	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*j*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 0*k*	13 3	11 2	16 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 3	22 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	14 8*l*	16 0	17 0	37 8	40 0	40 0	13 8 to 15 0	16 0 to 19 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	24 0*m*	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...*n*	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	14 0*o*	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 8	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	21 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	10 0*p*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	12 0	10 0	8 6	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	21 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	32 8	45 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	23 8	25 0	31 0	35 0	41 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	21 8*q*	22 8	26 0	30 0	27 8	29 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	23 8	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	20 0*r*	21 0	19 0	26 0	30 0	...	16 0	18 0	...	18 0	20 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	16 8*s*	19 8	22 0	38 8	35 8	38 8	13 0	14 12	18 10	22 0	20 12	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	16 0*t*	19 0	21 0	...	35 0	35 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	18 0	20 0	23 12	33 0	33 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	19 0*u*	18 0	21 0	...	...	35 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	19 9	21 0	23 1	36 7	37 8	36 7	12 6	16 8	11 5	21 0	27 3	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	15 2*v*	17 11	21 7	16 6	18 15	37 14	16 6	20 3	20 3	17 11	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	18 0*w* to 19 0	20 0 to 23 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	25 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	35 0	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...																		
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	30 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	22 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	18 0*x*	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpárá ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...																		
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibságar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	15 6	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	24
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	24 13	23 11	32 5	32 5	29 3	12 13	12 15	11 14	17 4	17 4	15 1	32 5	32 5	26 15	30 8	30 3	26
	Muzaffarnagar ...	27 1	27 8	25 5	35 3	35 3	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	29 11	35 3	30 13	28 10	28 10	27
	Meerut ...	26 0	26 0	23 14	36 0	36 0	31 11	9 0	9 0	7 4	18 8	18 8	17 15½	32 0	34 0	28 1	30 0	30 0	28
	Bulandshahr ...	26 0	28 8	26 0	40 0	42 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	28
	Aligarh ...	26 8	27 8	26 8	36 0	36 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	37 0	36 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	32
	Kumaun ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	

g In Roygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 22-8 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 25 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, best rice 16-6 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 28 seers.
i In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 21-4 seers, and gram 15 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 6 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 18 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
k In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 27 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.
l In Moonshigunge the prices of good grains are as follow:—Best rice 20 seers, and common rice 23 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 16 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 36 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 26-10 seers, common rice 20 to 29-1 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 19 seers, and common rice 13 to 23 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22-12 seers, barley 23-4 to 30 seers, best rice 12-8 to 26 seers, common rice 22-8 to 27 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 32-8 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 26-4 seers.

ndia for the 2nd half of December 1876—continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	20 0	24 0	25 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	4-8 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 8-0	
...	...	...	24 0	28 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 3½	24 6 to 26 4	16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 12-0	
...	...	...	24 0	20 8	19 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 12	8 4	8 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	
7 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	13-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 3	6 5	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 10-0	10 0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	16 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 14-0	
...	...	...	17 8	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 25-0	
...	...	...	17 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14 0	13 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	5 0	8 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10 0	10 6	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	10 8 0	
...	...	...	25 0	28 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
0 0	38 0	45 0	23 0	26 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2-12 to 3-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	
...	...	...	25 0	30 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
7 4	38 8	30 0	24 0	28 12	27 8	198 0	198 0	176 0	8 8	7 14	7 6	3 0 0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	
...	...	35 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	
3 0	36 0	38 0	21 0	29 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 4-8	6-0 to 10-0	
...	38 0	...	...	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	2 13 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	
...	...	...	22 0	36 7	30 4	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	5-10 to 7-8	
...	...	...	17 11	26 12	27 12	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 3	2-13 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 9-6	
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	90 0	90 0	...	9 4	9 4	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0 0	55 0	50 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	3 8 0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 12-0	
...	...	...	24 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	3 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0	
4 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33 6	33 6	29 2	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 4	8 4	8 10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	35 0	36 0	28 0	105 0	105 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	41 0	41 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	37 0	38 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19-8 to 21-8 seers, barley 25 to 28 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 22-8 to 25 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 33 seers, great millet 35 to 36 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 28 to 36 seers, and gram 27 to 30 seers.

† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 22-5 to 36 seers, best rice 14 to 26-1 seers, common rice 20 to 32 seers, lesser millets 37-8 to 44-11 seers, maize 35 to 44-11 seers, and gram 23 to 32 seers.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23-8 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 17 to 32 seers, common rice 20 to 50 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 45 to 69 seers, and gram 22-8 to 39 seers.

§ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 38 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 24 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, maize 42 to 50 seers, and gram 20 to 32 seers.

‖ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 17 to 27 seers, best rice 25 to 29 seers, common rice 28 to 30 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.

¶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 26 seers.

** In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 19 to 22 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	21 6	22 8	22 8	27 10	27 0	31 8	15 12	15 12	14 10	19 11	19 11	17 6	30 15	33 12	25 14	26 7	28 2	25 1[illegible]
	Moradabad ...	24 6	24 6	23 12	35 0	36 4	35 10	11 14	11 14	8 12	21 4	21 4	21 4	35 0	34 6	35 0	30 10	31 14	32 [illegible]
	Budaun ...	21 14	22 12½	27 9½	33 9½	36 0	40 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	20 6	30 0	36 0	34 13	27 9½	31 12½	34 1[illegible]
	Bareilly ...	20 0	21 4	25 10	30 0	32 8	33 12	6 14	6 14	7 8	20 0	20 0	21 4	31 4	35 0	40 0	30 0	31 4	35 [illegible]
	Sháhjahánpur ...	23 12	24 8	32 8	39 8	39 8	52 4	8 8	8 8	8 4	21 4	21 0	26 0	34 0	36 0	47 0	33 4	34 8	44 [illegible]
	Taráí Pergunnahs ...	22 8	22 8	26 4	35 0	31 4	50 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	20 10	18 12	21 4	35 0	35 0	37 8	30 0	30 0	32 [illegible]
	Muttra ...	25 0	25 8	24 0	35 8	37 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	37 0	38 0	31 0	29 0	28 0	29 [illegible]
	Agra ...	23 0½	23 8½	23 0	34 0	34 2	30 10	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 10	32 14	30 3	28 0	28 2	30 [illegible]
	Farukhabad ...	22 8	24 6	27 3	37 8	37 2	37 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	21 8	36 0	37 8	37 13	25 0	34 12	37 [illegible]
	Mainpuri ...	23 0	25 0	26 0	31 8	33 0	34 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	31 [illegible]
	Etáwah ...	22 0	22 8	24 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	7 0	6 8	7 8	18 8	17 8	22 8	33 0	35 0	37 0	29 8	30 0	35 [illegible]
	Etah ...	26 0	25 8	29 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	31 0	33 8	29 0	31 0	34 [illegible]
	Jalaun ...	28 0	29 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	37 8	40 0	37 8	32 0	35 0	33 [illegible]
	Jhánsi ...	23 5	23 11	20 0	32 8	32 8	31 13	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	32 3	33 0	29 12	29 12	31 2	28 1[illegible]
	Lalitpur ...	24 10	25 0	18 14	32 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	12 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	30 4	30 0	26 8	24 0	29 0	...
	Cawnpore ...	20 0	21 0	27 8	38 0	37 0	41 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	33 0	36 0	44 0	32 0	30 0	42 [illegible]
	Fatehpur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda ...	24 12	25 0	25 8	31 8	31 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	25 0	25 0	23 0	43 0	43 0	45 0	35 0	38 0	40 [illegible]
	Allahabad ...	19 14	19 8	26 0	33 0	30 12	35 0	10 8	11 0	13 0	22 0	26 8	27 0	35 12	38 8	74 0	32 8	31 8	35 [illegible]
	Hamírpur ...	28 3	28 2	24 0	28 2	30 6	37 0	14 2	14 2	14 4	19 2	19 2	22 8	39 6	45 0	44 0	34 14	33 12	38 [illegible]
	Jaunpur ...	22 9	24 0	25 0	31 1	33 3	40 15	8 7	8 7	8 7	21 3	19 12	28 4	31 1	19 12	42 6	28 4	29 10	28 [illegible]
	Gorakhpur ...	21 0	22 12	31 8	28 0	28 14	52 8	18 6	16 10	19 4	21 14	20 2	27 2	31 8	35 0	43 12	...	28 0	...
	Basti ...	23 12	24 6	31 4	35 0	35 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	20 10	21 12	25 4	26 9	28 0	36 14	11 13	10 5	13 5	20 10	20 10	22 2	32 7	32 7	35 6	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	19 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	31 0	31 0	32 [illegible]
	Benares ...	19 9	21 12	25 10	28 4	29 6	32 10	13 1	13 1	15 4	21 12	23 15	24 0	32 10	34 10	32 10	28 4	29 6	30 [illegible]
	Ghazipur ...	21 4	22 8	25 12	27 0½	27 11	33 7½	8 6	8 6	7 11½	19 5	19 5	24 7½	33 7½	36 1	37 9½	28 5	29 10	33 7[illegible]
Panjab.	Delhi [a] ...	27 0	27 0	24 0	37 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	42 0	40 0	30 0	33 0	31 0	28 [illegible]
	Gurgáon ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karnál ...	25 8	26 0	25 0	37 0	36 0	31 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	24 [illegible]
	Hissár ...	24 0	23 0	23 0	46 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	48 0	46 0	42 0	39 0	37 0	35 [illegible]
	Rohtak ...	26 0	26 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	28 [illegible]
	Sirsa ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umballa ...																		
	Ludhiána ...																		
	Simlá ...																		
	Jullundur ...	26 8	27 0	21 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	38 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	28 [illegible]
	Hushiárpúr ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kángra ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siálkot ...	28 0	29 0	21 8	48 0	46 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	38 0	40 0	27 0	34 0	32 0	27 [illegible]
	Gurdáspúr ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore [b] ...																		
	Ferozepore ...	35 0	33 0	22 0	61 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	54 0	45 8	36 0	44 0	44 0	32 [illegible]
	Gujránwála [c] ...	28 0	28 0	22 8	55 0	54 0	38 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	28 [illegible]
	Ráwalpindi [a] ...	36 0	39 0	30 0	47 0	52 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	48 0	46 0	43 [illegible]
	Jhelum ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrát ...	31 0	31 0	23 0	53 8	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	40 0	45 8	48 0	35 [illegible]
	Shahpúr [e] ...	33 0	32 0	26 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	32 [illegible]
	Mooltan ...	23 0	22 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	26 [illegible]
	Jhang [f] ...	29 0	28 0	22 8	50 0	49 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	32 [illegible]
	Montgomery ...	32 0	32 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	26 [illegible]
	Muzaffargarh ...	21 8	21 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 [illegible]
	Dera Ismail Khán [e] ...	33 12	33 12	32 8	43 12	45 0	46 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	42 8	42 8	46 4	37 8	40 0	40 [illegible]
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	22 3	22 3	20 10	28 7	28 7	25 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	32 8	33 2	30 0	30 10	30 10	28 1[illegible]
	Bannú [g] ...	50 0	50 0	43 2	68 12	62 8	64 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	68 12	60 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	43 [illegible]
	Peshawar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kohát ...	29 9	29 9	29 15	63 12	63 12	45 14	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	16 9	51 0	51 0	40 13	53 9	53 9	46 1[illegible]
	Hazárá ...	35 0	55 0	24 0	70 0	70 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	33 [illegible]
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	22 10	22 13	29 8	34 0	33 8	40 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 12	20 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	42 8	31 0	32 0	40 [illegible]
	Unao ...	22 8	23 8	27 12	36 8	37 0	39 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	27 8	42 0	40 0	43 12	32 0	32 0	40 [illegible]
	Bára Banki ...	22 8	22 0	28 12	30 0	28 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	19 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	44 0	34 0	33 0	40 [illegible]
	Sítápur ...	25 3	26 10	37 0	48 5	45 14	50 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	17 1	22 12	24 0	45 12	47 5	55 0	37 8	37 8	55 [illegible]
	Hardui ...	22 4	23 0	30 6	37 8	39 0	50 10	7 8	7 8	6 9	16 14	16 14	24 6	41 4	41 4	43 2	34 11	34 11	43 [illegible]
	Kheri ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad ...	21 8	23 8	28 12	32 0	35 8	43 12	12 0	14 4	16 0	19 8	20 12	25 0	38 8	40 8	43 12	28 0	31 8	31 [illegible]
	Bharaich ...	26 0	25 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	50 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	19 0	22 0	52 0	50 0	58 0	24 0	24 0	...
	Gonda ...	23 8	24 3	30 10	38 0	36 3	40 4	21 0	20 1	25 12	23 12	20 12	26 4	44 0	45 8	50 0	30 6	32 0	30 [illegible]
	Rái Barelí ...	23 0	25 8	31 12	35 0	37 8	40 0	20 0	23 0	28 0	21 4	24 0	30 0	36 0	39 0	52 8	34 0	35 0	43 [illegible]
	Sultánpur ...	24 8	24 8	30 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	40 [illegible]
	Partábgarh ...	24 8	25 5	29 8	37 6	37 0	45 8	14 8	17 5	24 0	23 8	25 1	32 0	39 0	36 7	45 13	35 12	38 5	41 [illegible]

[a] Firewood rising. [b] Bájra rising. [c] Jowar falling. [d] Barley and gram rising.

ndia for the 2nd half of December 1876 —continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 11	28 0	27 9	113 8	112 8	90 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33 2	33 2	33 2	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	30 0	31 12½	37 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 7	28 12	33 12	150 0	150 0	112 8	10 0	9 11	9 6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	39 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 4	9 4	7 12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 9	26 4	31 4	150 0	150 0	225 0	8 12	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	36 0	39 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33 0½	34 0	28 10½	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	31 4	33 0	34 10	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	9 0	8 15	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 0	31 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	31 8	30 8	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	36 0	37 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	31 12	32 5	24 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 14	9 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 8	30 0	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 0	32 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	37 8	38 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	163 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 8	30 8	30 0	145 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	33 8	38 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 10	31 1	33 14	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 0	30 10	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	30 10	31 4	38 12	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	7 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23 15½	27 3	27 3	120 0	120 0	100 0	6 15	6 13	7 6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	24 7½	30 4	33 7½	154 8	154 8	180 0	7 6	7 6	7 6½	...	...	...	
...	...	...	39 8	38 8	30 0	60 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	37 0	36 0	34 4	160 4	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 6	4 11 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	43 0	46 0	42 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	41 0	42 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	54 0	54 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
...	...	...	35 8	42 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	46 0	46 0	25 12	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 10	10 10	11 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	240 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	6 5 0	6 5 0	17 15 0	
...	...	...	44 0	49 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	45 0	46 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	51 4	52 8	41 14	100 0	87 0	112 0	57 8	57 8	57 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	31 14	27 14	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 8	32 8	31 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	58 12	59 6	46 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	40 13	40 13	30 10	127 0	127 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
															Description of Lesser Millets.
0	39 0	50 0	30 12	31 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
0	35 0	40 8	31 0	30 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	Júár (small).
0	44 0	60 0	30 0	32 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3-8 to 4-0	3-8 to 4-0	8-0 to 10-0	Kodu.
8	44 0	50 0	37 8	36 8	48 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	3 14 0	4 0 0	7 12 0	Makai.
...	39 6	51 9	33 4	32 13	38 0	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	48 12	30 8	32 12	40 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 2	8 6	8 4	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 9-8	
0	55 0	80 0	37 0	34 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	2-0 to 2-8	3-0 to 3-8	5-8 to 9-8	Kodu.
1	47 5	48 10	34 6	33 11	39 2	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 2	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	
...	42 8	72 8	32 0	32 8	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	3 0 0	4 0 0	6-9 to 7-8	
0	50 0	56 0	35 0	35 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	Sáwan.
8	41 11	56 0	34 4	32 8	40 14	193 5	193 5	193 5	7 12	8 0	7 13	2 6 9	3 6 3	5 13 0	

Firewood falling. [f] Bajra falling and gram rising. [g] Barley and jowar falling.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	19 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara	25 0	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chanda	20 0	18 1	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 7	15 7	25 0	21 2	26 7	...	...	...
	Wardha	19 11	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	13 14	11 7	12 0	24 0	22 4	45 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	23 0	24 8	29 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	25 0	40 0	21 0	20 0	30 0
	Saugor	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	32 8	...	35 0	23 0	...	24
	Damoh	26 4	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 8	22 8	22 8	22 0	32 0	30 0	...	33 12	27 0	32
	Seoni	25 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Mandla	30 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	17 0	16 10	17 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 0	12 8	12 6	13 0	21 0	19 0	...	19 0	21 0	...
	Narsinghpur	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	32 0	...	18 0	20 0	20
	Nimar	12 4	12 3	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	13 2	19 6	19 6	28 2	17 0	16 14	24
	Raipur	56 0	52 0	52 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	28 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 8	28 0	24 8	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	72 0	64 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	56 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	31 8	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																	
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Oomraotee	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	48 0	15 0	18 0	24
	Akola	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	21
	Elichpur	14 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	52 0	13 0	13 0	28
	Buldana	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	48 0	17 0	16 0	34
	Woon	16 0	16 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	39 0	12 0	12 0	32
	Bassim	15 5	15 5	23 5	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 0	10 5	10 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	64 0	19 0	16 0	36
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	6 7	7 2	12 5	7 0	6 7	12 2	6 5	7 0	10 0	6 7	7 5	11 0	7 2	8 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail	6 2	6 7	12 0	6 5	6 2	11 7	6 0	6 5	9 5	6 2	7 0	10 5	7 0	7 5	24 0	...	...	...
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	5 3	5 5	10 6	6 7	7 8	12 0	6 5	7 5	12 2	7 6	7 6	...	9 4	11 3	...
	Kolar — Retail	...	...	...	5 0	5 3	10 3	6 3	7 5	11 8	6 2	7 3	11 9	7 3	7 3	...	9 2	11 1	...
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	6 5	6 5	12 0	5 7	5 5	11 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	6 0	6 5	12 0	6 5	7 5	20 0	8 5	8 0	...
	Túmkúr — Retail	6 0	6 0	11 5	5 5	5 0	10 5	5 5	5 5	10 0	5 7	6 0	11 0	6 0	7 0	18 0	8 0	7 5	...
	Mysore — Wholesale	5 6	6 2	10 4	...	...	...	5 6	5 4	8 5	6 2	6 0	10 4	8 7	9 2	18 3	8 3	...	25
	Mysore — Retail	5 4	6 0	10 2	...	...	...	5 4	5 2	8 3	6 0	5 6	10 2	8 5	9 0	17 7	8 1	...	24
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan — Retail	5 7	6 0	10 5	6 0	6 5	11 5	6 0	5 5	11 5	6 7	6 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga — Retail	4 7	5 2	10 5	...	5 7	...	5 2	4 7	10 5	7 0	6 5	15 5	8 5	7 7	21 0	...	...	...
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur — Retail	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	5 0	6 0	13 3	6 0	7 0	13 6	5 5	5 0	10 3	7 5	7 0	11 6	8 5	8 0	23 5	...	...	22
	Chitaldroog — Retail	4 5	5 0	12 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	5 0	4 5	10 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	8 0	7 0	20 7	...	...	20
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg — Retail	6 4	6 3	8 4	6 3	6 5	9 6	5 9	6 0	9 5	7 5	7 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	22 4	20 0	...	30 0	28 10	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	35 0	32 0	...	28 4	27 0	...
	Kishengurh	22 8	23 0	...	32 8	33 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	11 0	12 8	...	35 0	38 0	...	24 0	27 0	...
	Alwar	No return received																	
	Bharatpur (City)																		
	Kerowli (City)																		
	Ajmir	21 10	21 0	17 4	33 11	32 2	26 1	5 11	5 14	6 0	11 8	12 15	11 0	34 14	32 13	23 4	28 4	25 3	21
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	20 0	20 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	29
	Sirohi	21 0	20 0	21 0	40 0	43 0	44 0	6 8	6 12	5 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	33
	Aboo	16 12	16 12	17 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	No return received																	
	Meywar																		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 0	13 12	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh "	14 6	14 1	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar	16 12	17 8	...	25 0	26 4	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	25 0	20 0	...	31 4	27 8	...
	Bikaneer	No return received																	
	Bundi																		
	Kota																		
	Tonk																		
	Jhallawar																		
	Shahpoora																		
Central India.	Indore	13 11	13 11	14 12	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 0	11 6	11 4	12 0	18 7	16 0	28 0	17 2	13 5	18
	Gwalior	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goona	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	25 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	20
	Rutlam	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	25 8	26 0	27 0	...	...	35 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	25 0	29 0	40 0	...	35 0	30 0	30 0	34

dia for the 2nd half of December 1876 —concluded.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			
esser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	23 4	23 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
...	...	...	28 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	23 0	21 8	22 7	440 0	440 0	400 0	10 0	9 5	9 2	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	19 14	19 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	1 5 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	
0 0	40 0	50 0	26 0	30 0	35 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	27 8	200 0	180 0	220 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	2 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
0 0	...	...	33 12	33 12	30 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	32 0	280 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	
0 0	30 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	47 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
0 0	19 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
0 0	20 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	20 8	...	22 8	20 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
0	35 0	...	22 0	20 8	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 6	8 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	16 10	16 10	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
...	...	...	52 0	52 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 8	0 8	10 0	3 5 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	
110 0	110 0	132 0	70 0	52 0	47 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	6 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	24 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	26 0	170 0	160 0	90 0	9 5	9 0	8 5	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
0	9 2	18 7	7 5	8 2	22 2	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	14 2				
5	8 7	17 7	7 0	7 7	21 7	84 0	93 0	72 0	13 0	13 5	13 7	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8	
7	8 5	20 8	9 4	9 4	28 8	...	...	...	14 3	13 8	15 7				
4	8 2	20 5	9 1	9 1	28 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 1	13 5	15 4	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
2	9 4	36 7	6 5	7 0	25 0	120 0	140 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	12 0				
0	8 9	35 0	6 0	6 7	24 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
7	9 0	16 6	7 6	8 5	21 0	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 7	9 1	11 7				
5	8 6	16 4	7 5	8 3	20 4	72 0	72 0	68 0	8 5	8 7	11 4	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
0	8 0	17 7	6 0	6 5	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	10 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
5	8 5	23 0	7 5	6 7	21 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 5	8 7	10 5	12 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
0	8 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	22-8 to 30-0	
5	8 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	19 6	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0				
0	7 0	20 3	5 0	5 5	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	15-0 to 25-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
9	9 9	18 2	7 4	7 6	18 6	110 0	110 0	92 6	8 9	8 8	10 2	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	30 0	27 3	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...				
...	...	...	36 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	46 9	...	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	40 0	35 15	20 12	85 0	80 0	60 0	40 0	40 0	33 8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	38 0	37 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	43 0	40 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 15	23 3	22 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 0	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	18 12	18 2	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 0 0	4 12 0	12-0 to 16-0	
...	...	...	27 8	25 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	62 8	62 8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	17 7	17 2	20 4	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	27 0	27 8	22 0	...	200 0	200 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	10 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 4	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **DECEMBER** *1876, and the Total Exports from each Province for the three months, October, November and December 1876, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and value of cotton exported to																							
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Germany.		Italy.		Russia.		Spain.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal,	Calcutta	9,321	2,08,044	4,196	90,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,753	2,00,300	...	...	5	48	20,275	4,98,588
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	9,321	2,08,044	4,196	90,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,753	2,00,300	...	...	5	48	20,275	4,98,588
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	12,227	2,73,071	4,196	90,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,920	2,74,234	...	...	8	72	26,251	6,37,573
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	360	6,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,050	20,33,134	854	20,874	...	...	73,331	20,62,159
	1874-75 ...	13,783	2,95,012	...	...	1,518	26,875	...	...	4,091	85,626	...	...	...	...	4	25	13,704	3,91,129	...	...	17	496	33,107	7,99,163
	1873-74 ...	1,644	35,345	...	...	1,877	34,871	...	...	134	3,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,294	7,49,715	...	...	30	633	29,979	8,23,779
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	19,122	5,04,789	24,502	6,41,810	324	9,902	...	...	10,170	2,62,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,118	14,18,997
	Kurrachee	350	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	21,400	...	...	...	...	1,098	31,400
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	19,472	514,789	24,502	6,41,810	324	9,902	...	...	10,170	2,62,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	21,400	...	...	...	...	55,216	14,50,397
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	106,817	26,17,782	94,305	23,81,430	4,279	1,12,672	...	...	36,556	9,40,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,682	1,01,780	...	...	158	2,065	245,797	61,56,226
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	113,999	26,53,671	57,997	14,49,596	8,259	2,05,742	...	...	30,512	8,14,888	35,507	9,11,298	...	...	...	...	34,277	8,59,793	...	...	265	4,204	280,816	68,99,189
	1874-75 ...	232,066	62,84,109	59,360	15,57,451	9,125	2,51,660	...	...	23,154	6,34,835	1,658	47,500	...	...	...	...	1,626	39,340	...	...	1,236	23,968	326,245	88,38,863
	1873-74 ...	209,346	59,62,874	19,658	6,11,990	18,918	5,56,923	...	...	25,808	7,31,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,888	2,85,312	...	...	727	13,349	284,847	81,81,488

MADRAS.	Madras	1,085	24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	24,300
	Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	1,085	24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,424	57,300
	TOTAL 3 MONTHS, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1876	44,765	10,12,097	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,679	66,000	3,780	88,060	...	...	...	...	61,887	13,88,063
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	125,048	27,75,930	3,214	71,950	16,848	3,49,509	...	...	8,305	1,40,700	...	...	...	...	382	6,535	22,785	5,19,989	...	...	...	...	176,582	38,64,613
	1874-75 ...	107,501	24,23,573	...	...	8,963	1,98,660	...	...	19,524	4,48,037	...	...	...	...	18,046	4,04,289	1,248	28,336	...	...	...	...	155,282	35,03,595
	1873-74 ...	104,882	24,22,936	1,875	45,837	...	...	...	...	2,679	65,626	...	...	...	...	1,747	41,810	2,305	55,641	...	...	...	...	112,688	26,31,900
B. BURMA.	Rangoon	3,125	48,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,125	48,082
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	3,125	48,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,125	48,082
	TOTAL 3 MONTHS, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1876	9,658	1,61,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	12,556	...	...	10,407	1,73,746
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,400	9,54,905	...	...	43,400	9,54,905
	1874-75 ...	10,986	1,97,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	11,867	2,11,684
	1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	23,287	...	...	1,365	23,287
GRAND TOTAL.	Total, December 1876	33,003	7,95,215	28,698	7,32,006	324	9,902	...	...	10,170	2,62,498	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000	7,501	2,21,700	...	...	5	48	81,040	20,54,367
	TOTAL 3 MONTHS, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1876	173,467	40,64,145	98,438	24,92,698	14,005	8,13,558	...	...	36,556	9,40,557	...	...	...	...	2,679	66,000	17,382	4,64,074	749	12,556	166	2,077	344,442	83,55,588
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	239,407	54,36,080	61,211	15,21,546	25,107	5,55,251	...	...	38,884	9,57,260	35,507	9,11,295	...	...	382	6,535	129,112	34,12,916	44,254	9,75,679	265	4,204	574,129	1,37,60,766
	1874-75 ...	364,356	91,99,884	59,360	15,57,451	19,606	4,77,195	...	...	46,759	11,68,493	1,648	47,500	...	...	18,050	4,05,014	16,578	4,58,805	881	14,494	1,253	24,463	528,501	1,33,53,904
	1873-74 ...	315,574	84,20,905	21,533	6,57,827	20,795	5,91,794	...	...	28,621	8,20,181	...	...	...	...	1,747	41,810	38,487	10,90,668	1,365	23,287	757	13,982	428,879	1,16,60,454

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 22nd January 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1876.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during October 1876. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	* Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current Fasl.	Total area for corresponding period of last Kharif, 1875-76.
Ganges Canal — Northern ...	10·00	...	740	...	25,479	26,296
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	...	45,814	44,625
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	...	25,466	22,341
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	...	46,611	46,147
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	...	53,228	61,854
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	...	49,738	51,631
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	...	51,209	45,486
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...	297,545	298,380
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·67	1,250	870	77,857	80,899
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	42	5,709	6,010
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	200	34,807	12,859
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	210	515
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	5·92	...	292	3,979	2,218
2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	240	10,763	2,679
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	430,870	403,560

Navigation returns, Ganges Canal. Principal items of traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat ...	450	...	56,411	...	56,861	...
Gram ...	1,107	...	...	...	1,107	...
Rice ...	82	...	...	...	82	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	40	...	225	...	265	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain) ...	20	...	125	...	145	...
Dál ...	575	...	224	...	799	...
Juár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,274	...	56,985	...	59,259	...
Cotton ...	...	...	2,470	...	2,470	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	12,250	...	12,250	...
Salts ...	...	...	6,100	...	6,100	...
Metals ...	7,092	...	2	...	7,094	...
Building Materials ...	341	...	8	...	349	...
Firewood ...	...	...	3,350	...	3,350	...
Bamboos ...	...	500	...	7,260	...	7,760
Timber ...	...	82	...	...	...	82
Miscellaneous	3,105	...	4,360	...	7,465	...
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	12,812	582	85,525	7,260	98,337	7,842
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	12,812	582	85,525	7,260	98,337	7,842
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st October.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	33,106	36·4	34·0
Muzaffarnagar ...	55,955	22·8	29·3
Meerut ...	85,593	14·3	27·4
Bulandshahr ...	47,621	17·4	27·6
Aligarh ...	36,181	20·0	25·2
Muttra ...	3,877	20·8	29·1
Agra ...	14,049	25·7	28·6
Etah ...	6,716	23·5	30·7
Mainpuri ...	20,451	31·6	37·9
Fatehgarh ...	13,345	25·3	34·0
Etáwah ...	29,025	20·3	35·1
Cawnpore ...	40,259	20·8	32·6
Dehra Dún ...	5,709	73·2	72·4
Bijnor ...	2,716	33·4	37·1
Tarái ...	4,764	26·4	49·9
Bareilly ...	27,327	26·1	42·1
Jhánsi ...	10	27·4	35·4
Hamírpur ...	200	31·8	38·2
Delhi ...	3	17·5	...
Gurgáon ...	3,963	28·2	...
Total ...	430,870	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	403,560	...	...
Increase ...	27,310	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—No kharif irrigation this month.
Eastern Jumna Canal.—No demand for water after the 15th.
Dún Canal, Agra Canal, Bundelkhand, Bijnor. } No kharif irrigation this month.
Rohilkhand.—No remarks.
Traffic.—There is a considerable demand for downward carriage for grain of nearly all kinds; also for cotton, oil-seeds, and salts.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th December 1876.

* Complete returns of discharges for the Ganges Canal have not been received this month.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1876.

Canal Divisions	Water distributed during November 1876: Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area during the corresponding period of Fasl Rabi, 1875-76.
Ganges Canal: Northern ...	10·00	7·95	740	213	2,665	564
Meerut ...	8·30	6·49	969	1,145	18,365	1,148
Anúpshahr ...	7·35	...	700	425	4,374	...
Bulandshahr ...	5·50	5·40	972	442	4,608	...
Aligarh ...	4·80	4·18	994	51	268	3,949
Etáwah ...	6·20	2·8	771	267	20,905	20,219
Cawnpore ...	...	4·71	958	677	9,405	11,094
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,220	60,590	36,974
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·16	1,250	798	3,006	6,530
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	40	400	1,443
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	24	8,072	841
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,501
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	6·37	...	263	1,846	1,457
2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	432	2,608	1,536
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	77,583	50,282

Navigation returns, Ganges Canal. Principal items of traffic.

Nature of traffic	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat ...	225	...	71,766	...	71,991	...
Gram ...	96	...	6,291	...	6,387	...
Rice ...	98	...	200	...	298	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	495	...	495	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál ...	157	...	2,682	...	2,839	...
Juár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra ...	...	...	1,545	...	1,545	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	30	...	208	...	238	...
Total ...	606	...	83,187	...	83,793	...
Cotton ...	6	...	25,168	...	25,174	...
Oil-seeds ...	5	...	7,725	...	7,730	...
Salts ...	40	...	4,954	...	4,994	...
Metals ...	2,317	...	1,008	...	3,325	...
Building Materials ...	17,153	...	400	...	17,553	...
Firewood ...	1,550	...	8,635	...	10,185	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	21,525	...	21,525
Timber ...	...	23	...	725	...	748
Miscellaneous	1,819	...	10,156	16	11,975	16
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Grand Total	23,496	23	1,41,233	22,276	1,64,729	22,299
Total during corresponding period of last year	57,473	907	94,639	78,729	1,52,112	79,636
Increase ...	...	...	46,594	...	12,617	...
Decrease ...	33,977	884	...	56,453	...	57,337

Land irrigated (approximate): Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall: Total from 1st to 30th November 1876.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	1,749	...	...
Muzaffarnagar ...	6,367	...	...
Meerut ...	19,670	...	...
Bulandshahr ...	5,056	...	...
Aligarh ...	348	...	...
Muttra ...	1,062	...	...
Agra ...	1,597	...	...
Etah ...	...	...	...
Mainpuri ...	2,238	...	...
Fatehgarh ...	1,937	...	...
Etáwah ...	14,215	...	...
Cawnpore ...	11,955	...	...
Dehra Dún ...	400	...	...
Bijnor ...	...	...	...
Tarái ...	259	...	...
Bareilly ...	7,813	...	...
Jhánsi ...	774	...	...
Hamírpur ...	287	...	...
Delhi ...	1	2·2	...
Gurgáon ...	1,855	·2	...
Total ...	77,583	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	50,282	...	...
Increase ...	27,301	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani Aqueduct ... ... C. ft. per sec. 4,464

Volumes discharged :— C. ft. per sec.

Etáwah Division, Tail	22	
" " Escapes	573	
Cawnpore Division Tail	317	
Cawnpore Division Escapes	332	
		1,244
Balance expended ...		3,220

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, reports.—"A fair demand towards the close of the month, particularly at the tail of the division."

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Nearly all the rabi crops were sown without canal water owing to rain having fallen in the middle of October. This accounts for the small area irrigated; but sugarcane has also taken a watering.

Rohilkhand Canals.—The area irrigated this month is 8,072 against 841 for the corresponding month last year.

Traffic.—There was a steady demand for carriage of food-grains downwards.

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th January 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

AMALGAMATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDH WITH THAT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 5, dated the 26th January 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE desire to address Your Lordship on the subject of the amalgamation of the administration of Oudh with that of the North-Western Provinces. This scheme has been discussed on several occasions; there is much, as we shall shew, to recommend it on general and financial grounds, and on each occasion when it has been brought forward its accomplishment has been deferred rather than abandoned.

2. We may remind Your Lordship that Oudh came under British rule in 1856. The Province includes an area of 23,992 square miles and a population of 11¼ millions, paying £1,300,000 annually as land revenue. It is surrounded on three sides by the North-Western Provinces, and Nepal bounds it on the fourth. It is divided into four Commissionerships, which are again sub-divided into 12 districts. The North-Western Provinces comprise an area of 81,403 square miles, a population of 30¾ millions, and are divided into seven Commissionerships, two of which are non-regulation. Exclusive of Kumaon, these Commissionerships contain 27 regulation and 3 non-regulation districts. The two provinces therefore include a total area of 105,395 square miles, a population of 42 millions, and divided into 11 Commissionerships—five regulation and six non-regulation—and (excluding the hill districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal) 42 district charges—27 regulation and 15 non-regulation. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh accordingly would constitute together a jurisdiction inferior in size to that of Bengal, which comprises an area of 189,034 square miles, a population of 63 millions, and is divided into nine Commissionerships—one non-regulation—and 46 district charges—10 non-regulation.

3. The civil government of Oudh is administered by the staff shewn in the annexed schedule, the annual aggregate cost of which is about Rs. 10,12,800, and includes separate and special services for the general administration and for the departments of law and justice, sanitation, police, registration and education. This small Province has, in fact, almost all the controlling officers, although on a lower rate of pay, allowed to one of the large Local Governments.

4. Upon the cession of the Province to British rule there were obvious reasons for establishing a separate administration, and until a few years ago there were also reasons for maintaining a separate administration on account of the much disputed questions connected with the rights of the taluqdars and of other classes in the land. These reasons have now ceased to have any weight. The Province has become accustomed to our rule. The more urgent questions of difficulty have been decided. The respective rights of all parties have been determined, and have been distinctly defined by law. The old subjects of controversy are little heard of, and so far as questions of importance are concerned, the settlement operations may be looked upon as finished.

5. High authorities, we are aware, have maintained that a population of 12 millions is in itself a sufficient charge for a Local Government in India, but the compactness of the area of Oudh, the identity of the character of its population with that of the adjoining North-West, and the facility now established for communication lead us to believe that on grounds of general policy it is both practicable and expedient to combine the administration of the two

Provinces. There is no analogy in the circumstances of Oudh and the North-West with those cases in which we have elsewhere recommended the formation into separate administrations of outlying Provinces, cases that is to say of Provinces difficult of access and of distinct nationalities.

6. On the other hand without imputing personal blame to the officers employed in Oudh, we have no hesitation in saying that the administration of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab has on the whole been more successful than that of Oudh, and although we are not prepared to attribute this success to the relative size of these Governments, yet no argument can be maintained as to a small charge necessarily ensuring more careful supervision than a large one. On the contrary, recent events both in the general and the revenue administration of Oudh lead us to the conclusion that owing perhaps to the tendency to stagnation in promotion in a small commission or to the restricted choice of agency without injustice to old officers, the administrative difficulties in a small Province are greater, in proportion, than in a large one, and that amalgamation with a larger Province may be very desirable.

7. In the next place there is the manifest economy of the measure. Instead of two sets of administrative agencies a common agency would suffice and be suitable for both Provinces. The people of both Provinces are of precisely the same classes. The system of roads and communications is the same, and these are abruptly severed from a common control at the boundary of the two Governments. The completion of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and the facilities for inspection thereby given add much force to the arguments in behalf of the amalgamation of the two Provinces. Oudh, in fact geographically and physically, is a portion of the North-Western Provinces, similar, in all respects, to the neighbouring districts of Rohilkhund and the Doab; and, although very populous and rich, it is hardly larger, or richer, or more populous, than two of the ordinary Commissionerships in the North-Western Provinces. It is certainly a quieter and more easily managed country than the neighbouring division of Rohilkhund, which it much resembles.

8. It must be admitted therefore that if two separate agencies are not requisite the present aggregate superior establishments for the two Provinces are needlessly large; and yet we are informed that a considerable increase is absolutely necessary in the subordinate part of the revenue administration of Oudh which is now undermanned and underpaid. We think it possible to provide for this increase by reductions in the supervising agencies so as to ensure no aggregate increase of charge, and we see no other way to this object but by amalgamation.

9. And if on general grounds the measure be approved, the simplest mode of carrying it out is to appoint one officer to be both Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant-Governor, leaving matters otherwise as they stand. This will cause the least disturbance of existing arrangements, and will provide, with the greatest amount of economy possible, for the maintenance of the peculiarities of the Oudh administrative system. We have been assured by our colleague Sir John Strachey and by Sir George Couper, who are both well acquainted personally with both charges, that the combination into one office of the administrative work of both Provinces will not entail any amount of business beyond the powers of a single officer if aided by a competent staff.

10. In pursuance of this decision we have determined that the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces being vacant, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall be transferred to it, and that he will exercise the present functions of Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner within each Province respectively. Sir George Couper has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, subject to Her Majesty's approbation,

to be also Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. J. F. D. Inglis continuing to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh only until the period for which Your Lordship has been pleased to extend his term of service has expired.

11. By this arrangement Oudh will in no way be absorbed into the North-Western Provinces, but will remain for the present a separate Province as hitherto. Its system of administration and laws will remain intact. Lucknow will still be the capital of the Province, and the Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant-Governor will be expected to reside there for some portion of the year. If for any cause it be found desirable to retrace our steps it will be at once possible to do so by simply filling up the appointment of Chief Commissioner, which on Mr. Inglis' ensuing retirement we propose to leave unfilled. Thus the arrangement is essentially tentative and will take effect so gradually that until the success of the experiment is certain, it will at any moment be possible for us to revert to the former constitution. We have reason to believe that, in this form, the measure will not be unacceptable to the officers of the Oudh Commission, who will feel that Sir George Couper, who has been connected with Oudh for many years, will continue to watch over and protect their interests. On the other hand, the officers of the Oudh Commission will have a larger sphere of employment, and the Local Government will by an interchange of appointments be able to combine a strict regard for the just interests of both services with a wider field of selection and consequently greater administrative efficiency. We have also reason to believe that the measure will not be distasteful to the majority of the taluqdars of Oudh, for they will understand that no change is being made in the system of administration or in the special laws which affect them. To this point and to the effect of the measure on the people at large we shall give especial attention.

12. The immediate result of the proposed measure will be a saving in the salary of the Chief Commissioner followed by a reduction in some of the establishments of the two Provinces. Eventually, and as experience directs and opportunity offers, the heads of the several departments may be otherwise provided for, and their duties made over to the officers of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, as the case may be. The savings thus effected will afford the means of strengthening the revenue establishments in Oudh—a measure which, as we have above urged, has a strong claim to a portion of the savings that may be effected by amalgamation.

13. With these remarks we enclose a copy of the orders which we have issued in view to give effect to the arrangement of which we have endeavoured to shew the expediency.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th JANUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain is reported from Kistna, Chingleput, and Tanjore (4 inches), and showers from Nellore and North Arcot: no material change in prospects has occurred. The numbers on relief works have fallen by upwards of 50,000 in Bellary, and by 8,500 in Chingleput: an apparent decrease in Kurnool is said to be due to omission of some returns: in Cuddapah there is an increase of 14,000, and in Coimbatore of 9,000. Total on relief works 1,015,835. No rain fell in Mysore, and no improvement is reported. In Bombay light showers have fallen in Guzerat and Sind: in Khandesh there was a heavy storm on the 19th, which has done some damage to the *rabi* crops, and washed away those in the river beds; half an inch of rain has fallen in Násik: in the Deccan showers fell in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Heavy and unusual rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces, and injury to the *rabi* crops is apprehended, but its extent is not yet known. Hail and rain are also reported, with damage to the ripening crops, from Berar. In Central India there has also been some rain; prospects are good. None fell in Rajputana. Light rain is reported from most districts of Bengal, which has benefited the *rabi* crops; the winter rice harvest has been almost entirely reaped with an excellent outturn. In the North-Western Provinces showers fell only at Benares and Almora, and in Oudh there was no rain: prospects are good. In the Punjab rain fell in Hissar, Umballa, and Ráwalpindi: the crops promise well. Reports are good in Assam and Burmah.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 23rd)	1·40 at Nandigama; about 1·0 in Guntur, Palnad, Vinukonda, and Bezwada; ·5 at Bapatla and Sattanapalli.	No water above anicut; wet paddy, *raggi*, *jonna*, *sajja*, and *varagu* harvested, outturn about half; later rains reported favourable to maize and *raggi*, unfavourable to cotton; prices slightly fallen; cholera in seven taluks, seizures 303, deaths 129; fever and cattle disease reported; market badly supplied; 3,389 on relief works; 364 receive gratuitous relief; by people 493; general prospects same, except that prices are falling.
Kurnool („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Paddy under canal mostly harvested; cholera abating, seizures 168, deaths 113; number on relief works 298,110, gratuitously fed 2,829; apparent decrease of 10,170 and 516 respectively, due to non-receipt of portion of Cumbum return, but reduction in numbers expected, as more tools and supervision become available.
Cuddapah („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 209,550, gratuitously fed 1,419; deaths from cholera 645; 642 cattle died from want of fodder and disease.
Bellary („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 350,000; decrease of more than 35,000 in Hindupur, nearly 13,000 in Pengonda, and 9,000 in Madahshira; cause not given, explanation called for; gratuitously fed 39,400, besides 4,000 by private charity; very strict orders issued as to gratuitous relief; cholera in 12 taluks out of 15; cattle healthy, but many starving and dying.
Nellore („ 23rd)		Slight and partial rain; season not improved; still increased necessity for carrying on relief works; number on relief works 63,879, gratuitously fed 13,117; poor-houses established throughout the week, hence the increase; deaths from cholera 740, which is 62 more than last week; small-pox of virulent type in several taluks; water drying up in wells; prospects of cattle very bad.
Chingleput („ 23rd)	1·0	Number on relief works 2,324, gratuitously fed 7,452; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; pasture insufficient; want of water much felt; note last week's large number; coolies divisible by 7.*
North Arcot („ 23rd)	...	Light showers in two divisions; number on relief works 23,023, gratuitously fed none; cholera all over the district, and fever in some parts; mortality from former considerable; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce, and cattle dying for want of fodder.
South Arcot („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Relief works about to commence; cholera in several taluks; fodder scarce; cattle weak.
Salem („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 23,150, gratuitously fed 8,100; cholera with slight mortality in all taluks except Tripatore; labour, number rising 60 per cent.; people now accepting task-work; gratuitous relief rising more than treble, due to opening relief camps.
Coimbatore („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Cholera continues, deaths 536; cattle deteriorating; fodder and water generally scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; number on relief works 27,411, gratuitously fed 114; task-work executed good.
Tanjore („ 23rd)	4·0 in two days in Negapatam; elsewhere *Nil*.	Relief works none; 990 deaths from cholera, worse than last week; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 23rd)	...	Number on relief works 6,901, gratuitously fed 589; deaths from cholera 478 in Pulni, 113 in Dindigul, 82 elsewhere; cattle disease in parts.
Trichinopoly („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 680, gratuitously fed by public subscription 10,080; cholera, seizures 913, deaths 449; also slight small-pox; cattle healthy; pasture deficient in dry parts.

* This is believed to mean that the number of coolies reported last week (61,910) to be on relief works should be divided by 7, the numbers on each day of the week having been added together. This would give 8,844 as the daily average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tinnevelly (Jan. 23rd)	...	Wet and dry crops suffering from want of rain; latter reported to be withering fast in every taluk; cholera still prevalent; cattle generally healthy, but pasture become scanty everywhere; slight fall in prices owing to large importations of grains; number on relief works 7,418, gratuitously fed 1,854.
Malabar („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; 2 deaths from cholera in Palghaut taluk, health otherwise satisfactory; cattle disease slight in Ernad and Walliwanad; pasture failure; 1,796 coolies employed on the Kolathur road work.
		General Remarks—General prospects not materially changed; vast decrease, not yet explained, of 50,800 labourers in Bellary; reductions anticipated in Kurnool.
Bombay— (Jan. 25th)		
Sind. (Jan. 24th)		
Kurrachee ...	0·08 at Kurrachee; 0·03 at Tháno Bula Khán.	Total rainfall from 1st January to 31st December 1876—at Dádú 6·25, Kotri and Ghorabári 7·98, and at Mugalbhin 9·31; small-pox as before; severe storm at Keti on 15th; many boats wrecked, and property valued at Rs. 16,000 destroyed.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox continues in four talukas; in city during the past 12 days 31 cases, no deaths; cattle disease in three talukas; fever still prevalent; *rabi* crops flourishing; northerly winds continue.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cold; *rabi* crops very promising; fever and cough prevail.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	0·68	Crops good.
Kaira ...	0·30 at Kaira.	Rain throughout the Collectorate; tobacco slightly damaged, other crops well.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	0·23	Rain on 19th, with thunder and lightning; hail-stones fell in three talukas; crops damaged; small-pox as before; several cases fatal; fever in Amod, Wágra, and Ankleswar.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	1·68 at Dhulia.	Total rainfall 14·41; heavy storm on 19th; fall of rain and hail-stones general; part of monsoon crops now being threshed spoilt, and *rabi* crops seriously injured; crops sown in beds of rivers washed away by sudden floods; fever and small-pox in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	About 0·50 of rain has fallen in eastern talukas.
Konkan.		
Tánna ...	...	*Rabi* crops not in good condition in almost all talukas; fever throughout the Collectorate; small-pox in 2 talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 23rd)	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	0·17	Heavy showers and hailstones fell in 4 talukas, injuring standing crops.
Sholapur ...	...	Slight rain in the district; crops and people as before; slight cholera in Bársi and Mádha talukas.
Satara (Jan. 23rd)	...	Cholera in Tásgaon taluka decreasing; small-pox among people employed on Neher tank.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cholera continues, 165 deaths.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera in 9 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	27 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi (Jan. 23rd)	...	Cholera in 3 talukas, 84 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	0·34	Public health good.
Wadhwán ...	0·46	Weather cloudy; public health good; slight damage to wheat and cotton crops.
Baroda ...	...	Thunder accompanied by rain on Friday and Saturday; reaping of cotton in some districts commenced; slight damage to cotton by last rain expected.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers in Guzerat, Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and in parts of Sind; a heavy storm of rain and hail in the Khandesh district on the 19th instant has done serious harm to the *rabi* crops, and has washed away those in river beds; no change in crops elsewhere; cholera still continues in the Southern Mahratta country, and small-pox in Sind.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather very cloudy in the first part of the week, latterly cool; the cold weather crops promise well; cholera is still raging in every part of the district, except in the south.
Noakholly ...	·71	Weather, slight drizzling rain from the evening of the 12th to the 14th instant; since then the nights and mornings have been very cold; but the midday temperature was higher on the 17th, it rose up to 78°, while on the previous day it stood at 70°; the *amun* crops are nearly reaped; these crops in the inundated tracts have suffered much; exportation of rice is going on, and there is a rise in its price; cholera still prevails, and small-pox is reported to have broken out in certain part of the inundated tracts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·25	Weather cloudy on the 13th and 14th; mustard is ripening; tobacco plants are thriving well; cholera has broken out in almost every part of the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·15	Weather unsettled; cloudy, followed by foggy mornings; state and prospects of the crops continue satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	·87	Rain fell on the 13th and 14th instant; the weather is still somewhat cloudy; the rice harvest has now been completed; there is no information as to the outturn beyond that previously reported; cholera is still very prevalent, but it is hoped the recent rain will check the epidemic; the Civil Surgeon has been absent during the past week on a tour through the cholera-stricken tracts, and has not yet come back.
Furreedpore ...	·54 from 13th to 16th Jan. ·59 at Madareepore	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair; there is less cholera in the district.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state of the crops is very good; the recent rain has done no harm.
Mymensingh ...	1·62	There was rain on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant, followed by a fall of temperature; the rain has improved the prospects of the crops.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	The last rain has been rather unseasonable, and luckily the winter rice had been harvested before it; the cold weather crops are in good condition.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·02	Weather cold, and cloudy mornings; the harvesting of the late rice is all but completed; the cold weather crops are somewhat injured by the recent rain; cholera is on the decrease.
Jessore ...	·90	Weather sometimes cloudy; rain in the early part of the week; the prospects of the crops and the actual outturn are good.
Nuddea ...	·56	From half an inch to an inch of rain has fallen everywhere; the state and prospects of the crops are much the same as they were last week.
Moorshedabad ...	·97	Weather rainy in the early part of the week; since then the weather has been bright and seasonable; the *amun* paddy has been harvested, with a good outturn; prices are high, owing to exportation; the spring crops are promising; they will benefit much by the recent rain.
Pubna ...	1·73	Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of sugarcane, *arhur*, and turmeric are going on; the *rabi* crops continue good; these crops in the Serajgunge sub-division are generally satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	1·60	There has been plentiful rain throughout the district during the week, except in Natore, where the pulses are said to have suffered; the rain has done much good, the state of the *rabi* crops being generally satisfactory; cholera has almost disappeared; some mortality among weak cattle is reported from the rain.
Bogra ...	·04	Weather a little colder; state of the district is most prosperous; sugarcane, mustard, *pan* (betel), and rice crops are better than they have been for years; other crops are also good.
Malda ...	·29	Weather cool; cloudy on the 13th and 14th instant, with slight rain on the latter day; the sky during the rest of the week was now and then covered with sheds of cloud, and the mornings were generally foggy; wind blew from the north-east and north-west; the crops are in excellent condition; 39 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather, foggy mornings, cloudy atmosphere; 1·68 of rain is reported to have fallen in Roygunge; the *amun* crops are not yet fully gathered in.
Rungpore ...	...	Weather cold and rainy; the rainfall at Gaibanda has been 1·58, at Bagdogra ·75, and at Kurigram 1·26; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; the recent rain has much improved them; the *haimanta* crops are being reaped, and are giving bumper results.
Cooch Behar ...	1·27	Weather cold; cloudy on the 12th and 13th instant; there was a considerable fall of rain on the night of the 12th; ·90 is registered at Mekhaliganj, 1·01 at Dinhâta, and ·13 at Mathabhanga; state and prospects of the crops are generally good; rain has improved tobacco and mustard seed, and the outturn is now expected to be good; fever is abating.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, and cold in the mornings; the rain of last week has done much good throughout the district; ploughing for early rice is also much facilitated.
Darjeeling ...	·68	Weather, heavy fall of snow on the night of the 12th instant; occasional sunshine during the rest of the week; all the crops throughout the district are progressing favourably.
Midnapore ...	·06	Weather fair and cold; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·21	Weather seasonable; the crops are now off the ground, and there is nothing further to report about them.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, cloudy at intervals; the *amun* harvest is almost over; the spring crops are doing well; vegetables are abundant, and are selling cheap in the bazar.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The rainfall at Culna has been 1·32, at Cutwa ·7, at Bood Bood ·52, at Raneegunge ·14, and at Jehanabad 1·61; prospects of the crops continue good, and are improved by the late rainfall.
Bankoora ...	·28	Slight rain in the beginning of the week; the winter crops are doing well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Beerbhoom ...	·85	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·17	Weather cold with fogs; state and prospects of the crops are excellent.
Bhágalpur ...	·06	Weather cold, damp, raw, cloudy, and foggy; the total rainfall at Muddehpoora is 1·40, at Banka 1·77, and at Soopole since last report ·50; bright sunshine is much needed; prices are rising owing to exportation; in Soopole the exportation of rice is going on briskly, and there is every sign of plenty; general health is very good, only a few cases of small-pox in East Banka.
Monghyr ...	*Nil* Previous week ·62	Weather fair; 1·85 of rain is reported to have fallen at Jamooee; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	...	Weather cold and cloudy; ·99 of rain fell at Kissengunge; state and prospects of the crops are very favourable.
Durbhanga ...	·03	Weather cloudy and very cold; the late rain has done much good to the *rabi* crops; lands are now being prepared for sowing *moong* pulse and *china* millet; the hail-storm in parts of the Mudhoobunnee sub-division has done some injury to the tobacco crop.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy; the prospects of the crops remain unchanged; in the Hajeepore sub-division *rahar* has been somewhat, but not considerably, damaged by the wind; in Seetamurhee the outturn of *aghani* rice is reported to have been between 10 and 12 annas.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cold, with intervals of sunshine; mornings generally foggy; the sky appears still unsettled; the recent heavy rain has been throughout the district; it has been 3·28 inches at Sewan, and 2·31 inches up to 12th instant at Gopalgunge; the apprehension of injury to the crops from continual rain has passed away; the prospects are excellent throughout the district, and a bumper crop is anticipated; there has not been such a magnificent crop for some years past; the opium is most flourishing, and the late rain will have increased the value of the yield by some hundreds of thousands sterling; prices have fallen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather, heavy dews, and more rain is probable; prospects of the crops are very favourable.
Patna ...	Do.	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; health of the district is generally good.
Gya ...	·29	Weather cold since rainfall; cloudy and close before; more indications of rain working up; the rain has done good, and prospects are very satisfactory.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool; the rain has benefited the *rabi* crops but if the weather is not soon cleared off, they will be injured.
Hazáribágh ...	1·49	Weather cloudy and rather warmer than usual; several showers of rain; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; rain has done much good.
Lohardugga ...	2·03	There was heavy rain on the 13th instant, and again on the 16th, accompanied by much wind and thunder; the rain at Palamow is registered ·85 of an inch; the weather is still very cloudy, and the barometer very unsteady; the prospects of the crops are excellent; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	·61	Weather seasonable; what little to report about the crops is good.
Singbhoom ...	1·40	Weather seasonable; the prospects of wheat and pulses continue good; general health is good.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather generally cloudy; slight rain on the 12th and 13th instant; the *sarad* rice is all cut, except in one or two places; the cold weather crops are doing well, and are nearly ripe in places.
Cuttack ...	...	More rain fell in the interior of the district than at head-quarters during the past week; it was over an inch in some places; the main rice crop is nearly all got in, and threshing is going on; the late rain has benefited all cold weather crops, except pulses, which are ready for gathering.
Pooree ...	·04	Weather cloudy for many days of the week; 1·59 inches of rain fell in the Khoordah sub-division; the *sarud* paddy is nearly all harvested; the early *dalua* crop is progressing, but requires more rain; mustard is being harvested, but the outturn is very poor; the state of other crops is good; the exportation of rice is still going on, though somewhat diminished, partly owing, as the Collector is informed, to the fall of prices in Madras.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall which was reported last week has been general throughout Bengal; it has improved the prospects of the growing *rabi* crops, and the ploughing for next sowings has also been much facilitated; the *amun* harvest has been almost entirely reaped with a very favourable outturn.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 24th)	·4	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 23rd)	...	Weather cloudy and sultry; blight reported in some parts.
Jhansi („ 25th)	...	Weather clear; prospects good.
Agra („ 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Meerut („ 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 24th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects good.
Almora („ 22nd)	...	Little rain on Wednesday night; weather fine; crop prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Jan. 24th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Hissár ...	·1 at Hissar.	Plentiful rain in the surrounding districts, by which crops have materially benefited; sharp attack of small-pox in one village of Rohtak District, otherwise health good.
Umballa ...	1·0	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	*Nil*	
Lahore ...	...	
Ráwalpindi ...	..	Slight rain; health and agricultural prospects good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	
Peshâwar ...	...	
		General Remarks.—Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Oudh.—(Jan 24th)		
Lucknow ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Sitapur ...	*Nil*	
Fyzabad ...	...	
Central Provinces.—(Jan. 25th)		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 20th)	·03	Weather cloudy; *rabi* ripening; health good; prices decreasing.
Sambalpur ...	·85	Health good.
Bilaspur ...	·70	Heavy fall of hail-stones in some villages, causing damage to crops; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·83	Rain seasonable; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Balaghat ...	1·10	Threshing of *kharif* suspended; pulses damaged by continuous rainfall; fever continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwara ...	1·57	Hail fell in places; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Jan. 21st)	·53	Weather cloudy; *rabi* slightly damaged by rain; prices stationary.
Betul („ 22nd)	·47	Hail fell in places, damaging pulses; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 23rd)	3·60	*Rabi* slightly damaged; cholera and fever continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 24th)	2·95	Weather cloudy; crops much injured; large grain stocks at railway stations damaged; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	1·3	*Rabi* favourable; hail caused damage round Sindhi.
Nimar ...	·45	Rained heavily in interior district, three or four inches; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	1·43	Crops slightly damaged by hail; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects fair, provided rain stops.
Jubbulpore ...	1·40	Crops suffering from cloudy weather; health good.
Saugor ...	2·65	Crops favourable.
Seoni ...	2·60	Hail here and there injured pulses; health good.
Damoh ...	1·0	Prospects good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	2·5	Prospects favourable; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Heavy and unusual rain all over the province; feared general injury to *rabi*, but too early to specify extent.
British Burma—(Jan. 24th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Cholera in several parts of Akyab and Kyoukphyoo Districts, three deaths from cholera in Akyab town, otherwise public health normal; slight cattle disease.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping nearly completed; slight cattle disease; two deaths from cholera at Hlaigoo.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health good; slight cattle disease at Phyapoan; harvest progressing.
Bassein ...	...	Health generally good; slight cattle disease.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera 4 cases; in Mahathaman 3 cases.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam—(Jan. 25th)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Heavy fog in the mornings; day clear and cool; *sali* crops over; outturn good; mustard being gathered in; public health good.
Sylhet ...	...	Spring rice being transplanted; ploughing commenced for later crops; cholera still reported.
Mysore & Coorg—(Jan. 25th)	*Nil*	Prices of food grains slightly fallen; markets fairly supplied, chiefly by importation; prospects unimproved; cholera on the increase.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 25th)	...	Hail and rain caused some damage to ripening crops in parts of province; *rabi* nearly ready for reaping.
Central India—(Jan. 24th)		
Indore ...	1·65	Health good throughout Malwa.
Gwalior ...	*Nil*	
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Rutlam ...	Slight rain and hail.	
Sutna ...	·12	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Jan. 25th)	...	Cloudy; small-pox on increase.
Jeypore („ 25th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 20th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Jhállawar („ 20th)	·05	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

In the Notification of this Department, No. 3, dated 17th January 1877, *for* "17th instant," *read* "16th instant."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EXAMINATIONS.

Fort William, the 31st January 1877.

No. 5.—The under-mentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

IN CIVIL, CRIMINAL, REVENUE, LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Higher Standard.

Mr. J. A. Jeffreys, C.S., Assistant Commissioner.
Moulvi Safdar Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. J. Hornby, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Yeshwant Rao Udas, B.A., Deputy Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, with credit.
Ganesh Kashinath Gokhle, Marathi Translator, Secretariat.

Lower Standard.

Abdul Rahim, Tahsildar.
Moreshwar Atmaram, Naib Tahsildar.
Venkatesh Madho, Tahsildar.

IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Higher Standard.

Yado Madho Rao, Deputy Clerk of Court.
Moro Ganesh Khare, Educational Department.

IN REVENUE LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Lower Standard.

Moro Ganesh Khare, Educational Department.

Police Standard.

Mr. F. E. Coles, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent, with credit.
Mr. F. G. Stewart, Officiating District Superintendent.

No. 6.—The under-mentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed examination in vernacular languages:—

In Marathi.

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, with credit.
Moulvi Safdar Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, with credit.
Syed Husain Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

In Hindi.

Ganesh Kashinath Gokhle, Marathi Translator, Secretariat, with credit.

Yeshwant Rao Udas, B.A., Deputy Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, with credit.

Moro Ganesh Khare, Educational Department, with credit.

MEDICAL.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 51.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major A. Garden, M.D., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Tezpore in Assam.

PORT BLAIR.

The 27th January 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. F. A. deRoepstorff, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained leave on medical certificate for two years, and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 19th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th January 1877.

No. 19.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

No. 12 (Ecclesiastical), dated London, the 14th December 1876.

MY LORD,—I have to inform your Excellency in Council that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the Venerable Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., Archdeacon of Chester, to be Bishop of the Diocese of Calcutta, in succession to the late lamented Bishop Milman.

I have, &c.,

CARNARVON.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1877.

No. 137.—The privilege leave of absence for three months granted by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in his Notification No. 227, dated the 21st September 1876, to Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is commuted to leave on medical certificate for eight months, with effect from the 25th September 1876.

CUSTOMS—INLAND.

The 31st January 1877.

No. 14.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Inland Customs Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the addition to Rule 29 of the Inland Customs Rule, issued under Notification of this Department, No. 156, dated the 30th June 1876, of the following words, that is to say :—

"This discretion is also permitted in respect of Salt deposited within the town of Saugor."

SURVEYS.

The 30th January 1877.

No. 56.—Mr. E. W. Laseron is appointed a Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, with effect from the date on which he may enter upon his duties.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 31st January 1877.

No. 192P.—With reference to Notification No. 2038P, dated 6th September 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. G. Ruckert as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. F. W. Abel, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 194P.—With reference to Notification No. 2381P, dated 13th October 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Brandenburg as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Gumpert, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 30th January 1877.

No. 227G.—PROMOTION.—The following promotions are made in the Mhairwara Battalion, with effect from 1st December 1876 :—

Jemadar Chunda, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Dhurma, invalided.

Havildar Kessra, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Chunda, promoted.

The 1st February 1877.

No. 251G.—Kazi Syud Ahmed, Attaché, Foreign Department, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th January 1877.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 263G.—The following orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 1st January 1877, consequent on the return from furlough of Captain M. G. Gerard, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are confirmed, with effect from the 22nd December 1876 :—

1st Regiment.

Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Vincent, officiating as Adjutant.

Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Durand.

2nd Regiment.

Captain M. G. Gerard, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

No. 264G.—The following Brigade Orders by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 5th, 6th, and 11th November 1876, making the following appointments, are confirmed:—

Lieutenant H. A. Vincent will take charge of the duties of Staff Officer to the Force, as a temporary arrangement, from 6th November.

Surgeon R. Caldecott received the medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, from Surgeon A. Barclay, who received medical charge of the 2nd Regiment from Surgeon Caldecott, from the 6th November 1876.

Captain A. H. S. Neill, Adjutant, 1st Regiment, officiated as 2nd Squadron Officer, from the 5th May to the 30th September 1876, in addition to his duties as Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant H. A. Vincent, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment, and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern, from the 1st October 1876.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 31st January 1877.

No. 551.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of December 1876, compared with those on the same date in 1875 and 1874:—*

	Dec. 1874.	Dec. 1875.	Dec. 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	2,04,39,118	2,02,74,745	1,15,39,291
Bengal ...	2,13,45,015	1,61,64,267	1,00,90,179
Assam ...	23,38,152	35,27,375	28,89,498
British Burmah ...	35,03,576	29,33,726	28,07,486
N. W. Provinces ...	2,16,15,375	2,22,17,380	1,93,56,477
Oudh ...	55,28,914	66,25,541	51,67,484
Punjab ...	1,43,64,523	1,20,15,369	98,54,303
Bombay ...	1,41,49,056	1,76,27,028	2,18,38,400
Central Provinces...	35,14,334	31,42,005	31,19,097
Madras ...	1,97,51,037	2,18,47,166	1,58,44,668
TOTAL ...	12,65,49,100	12,63,74,602	10,25,06,883

The 1st February 1877.

No. 628.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1876-77.*

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year ...	13,660,000	15,99,20,000	1 8·5	2,33,20,000
In the month of January ...	1,352,644	1,46,50,000	1 10·16	11,23,560
First 10 months	11,607,761	13,63,65,501	1 8·43	2,02,87,891
Remains to make estimate good...	2,052,239	2,35,54,499	1 8·91	30,32,109

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising ...	£11,607,761 at 1s. 8·5d.			Rs. 1,98,16,470
Actual ditto ditto ...	"	"	1·8·43	" 2,02,87,891
Expenditure in excess of estimate ...				Rs. 4,71,421

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 643.—Mr. L. C. Probyn, B.C.S., is appointed to be Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras.

Mr. T. W. Biss is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, in independent charge, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 627.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following Section be inserted in Chapter XI, Civil Leave Code:—

Section 36A.—The leave allowances of an officer in the service of the Administrations of Mysore and Berar, or who, in the course of the three years immediately preceding the beginning of his leave, has served in Mysore or Berar, shall be charged to Indian Revenues and to the revenues of Mysore or Berar, in the proportion in which his salary for the three years preceding his leave was charged to those revenues respectively. This rule does not, however, apply to a Military Officer who vacates his appointment in the Civil Department when going on leave and reverts to the Military Department.

No. 641.—The Governor General in Council directs that the foot-note under Section 4 (*e*) of the Civil Leave Code be cancelled, and that the following be added to Section 4 (*e*):—

A "Local Allowance" may be drawn by an Officer absent from his office on duty for a period not exceeding one month, provided that it is not drawn by a *locum tenens*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 81.—ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT—

Captain H. M. Mackenzie, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Colonel R. G. F. Henegan, deceased.

No. 82.—NATIVE ARMY—

6th Bengal Cavalry.

Lance Duffadar Maitab Sing, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Meer Kurrum Alli, dismissed. Dated the 1st February 1877.

29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ajmere Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Nehal Sing, deceased; Havildar Jowahir Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ajmere Khan, promoted. Dated the 24th December 1876.

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ooltum Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Mehir Alli, invalided; Color Havildar

Khoshial Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ooltum Singh, promoted. Dated the 1st December 1876.

No. 83.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant C. G. Mansel, whose appointment to this Corps in G. G. O. No. 884 of 1876 is cancelled at his own request.

No. 84.—*3rd Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Churtoo, to be Subadar, *vice* Mungul, deceased; Havildar Roor Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Churtoo, promoted. Dated the 7th October 1876.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Jemadar Chunderbeer Kutaith, to be Subadar, *vice* Bulbuddur Rai, invalided; Jemadar Bhukutbeer Thappa, to be Subadar, *vice* Hurkabeer Alleea, invalided; Havildar Daiboo Goorung, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chunderbeer Kutaith, promoted; Havildar Doorgadutt Jaici, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhukutbeer Thappa, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1876.

No. 85.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgeon P. deH. Haig,—arrived at Calcutta, 22nd January 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 86.—The services of Surgeon B. Gupta, M.B., Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 87.—The services of Surgeon R. T. Wright, M.D., Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 88.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, of Infantry, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Attaché in the Foreign Department, are, with reference to the Notification by the Foreign Department, No. 177G, dated the 25th January 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 27th January 1877.

No. 89.—The services of Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 90.—The under-mentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, with an additional annuity of £257-8-0, with effect from the 15th January 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hanson Paske, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Punjab.

No. 91.—Deputy Surgeon-General John Nicholas Tresidder, Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250 under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G. G. O. No. 1060 of 1864, from the 31st March 1877.

No. 92.—Surgeon-Major Edward McKellar, M.D., Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, from the 31st March 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 93.—Duffadar Jumal Khan, late 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry, is granted an injury pension in the 4th degree of Rs. 7-7-6 per mensem, instead of the invalid pension notified in G. G. O. No. 769 of 1876.

No. 94.—Subadar Munbode Tewary and Neehoree Tewary, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, having each completed a service of 40 years with unblemished character, are granted pensions at Rs. 40 per mensem, from the dates of their discharge, payable in the Presidency Circle.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 95.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Auriol Prinsep, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, 1st Grade, Agra, North-Western Provinces,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Major George Charles Udny, Bengal Staff Corps,—medical certificate, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854.

Major Francis William Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Rohilcund District,—private affairs, for one year and two days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major James Macnabb Cuningham, M.D., Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major P. Stephenson Turnbull, M.D., Bombay Medical Department, Examiner of Medical Accounts, Bombay,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Atkins, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) Henry Hardy Cole, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—urgent private affairs, for five months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 96.—Major Spencer Alfred Taylor Judge, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months on medical certificate, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 23rd December 1876.

No. 97.—The grant of leave on medical certificate to Honorary Surgeon W. A. Kidd, in G. G. O. No. 10 of 1877, is cancelled.

No. 98.—The grant of furlough on private affairs to Captain F. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh, in G. G. O. No. 1161 of 1876, is cancelled.

No. 99.—The following extract from list No. 1, dated the 5th January 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Surgeon C. W. S. Deakin.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Playfair, S. C.
Captain N. F. Parker, Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Newmarch, S. C.
Captain C. Cowie, R. A.
Captain F. Knowles, S. C.
Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R. E.
Conductor M. Moloney, P. W. D.
Major J. Bartleman, S. C.
Captain A. G. Ross, S. C.
Major W. W. Boddam, S. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. R. Boisragon, S. C.
Colonel H. F. M. Boisragon, S. C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain A. W. Capel, Cavalry, 6 months, M. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Girdlestone, S. C., 6 months, M. C.
Colonel H. A. Browne, Infantry, 1 month, P. A.
Surgeon-Major J. R. Jackson, 8 months, P. A.

Retirements.

Surgeon-Major A. A. Mantell, 5th January 1877.
Surgeon-Major J. F. N. Wise, 1st January 1877.

No. 100.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Surgeon R. G. Mathew, Medical Department, —Fort William, 26th January 1877.
Captain C. McD. Skene, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—Fort William, 26th January 1877.

HONORS AND SALUTES.

No. 101.—It is hereby announced that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to sanction the hoisting of the Royal Standard at Aden and the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay on Royal Anniversaries.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 102.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 747 of 1875, the following note will be made opposite "Chests, tool, empty," at page 6 of Equipment Tables for 9-pounder Muzzle Loading Rifled Batteries, Royal Horse and Field Artillery:—

Padlocks will be supplied for chests not fitted with trunk locks.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 103.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 839, dated the 18th August 1875, it is hereby notified, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, that, for all purposes under the Staff Corps Warrant except for the calculation of service qualifying for admission to the Staff Corps and for furlough and pension, an Officer's service will be considered as commencing from the date of his first permanent commission, that is, from the date of his commission as Lieutenant.

G. G. O. No. 560, dated the 17th May 1876, is accordingly cancelled.

STAFF COLLEGE.

No. 104.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, selected for admission to the Staff College, Sandhurst, under the terms of G. G. O. No. 1004 of 1876, who may hold appointments with Native Regiments, will be seconded for the whole period of their absence from regimental duty.

CLOTHING.

No. 105.—In G. G. Os. Nos. 780 and 837 of 1874, omit the word "Jack" in the supply of spurs for the British Artillery and Cavalry in India.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1877.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates from 27th January to 2nd February 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE							
Frederick William Holland (a) ...	Lieutenant	72nd Foot ...	10th Sept. 1876	Intestate ...	2,691 13 5	...	2nd April 1877.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
Richard Topham (b) ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto ...	4,387 11 9	...	Ditto.

(a) Next-of-kin—Father, H. L. Holland, Esq., Templeton, Rochampton.
(b) Widow, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Topham.
Child, Mary Judith.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 29th January 1877.

No. 28.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, the following Officers will revert to the grades noted against them, from the 27th November 1876 :—

Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R.E., to Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant W. G. Nicholson, R.E., to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. H. Reid, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The 31st January 1877.

No. 30.—Lieutenant (local Captain) H. H. Cole, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on special duty under the Government of India, is transferred to the Simla Imperial Circle.

No. 31.—The following Engineer Apprentices on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are promoted to Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st October 1876 :—

Mr. J. A. Greenwood.
Mr. W. Monies.
Baboo Siva Dutta Pande, B.A.

No. 32.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. deWolski, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Port Blair, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The 1st February 1877.

No. 33.—Colonel C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., R.A., is permitted at his own request to resign the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 6th February 1877.

The services of Colonel Dickens are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Military Department from that date.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E., to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., to be Inspector-General of Military Works, *vice* Major-General Crommelin.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 35.—Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 16th instant, or from such later date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 36.—The following arrangements are sanctioned as a temporary measure :—

Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, Military Works Branch, *vice* Major-General Crommelin.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, in the Punjab, to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, *vice* Colonel Pollard.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred in that rank to the Punjab, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Medley.

TELEGRAPH.

The 29th January 1877.

No. 29.—Mr. J. Burke, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st January 1877, from which date Mr. Superintendent R. F. Dallas reverts to his substantive grade.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November 1876.

Until further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be forwarded to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th January 1877.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the pproval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. John Cameron MacGregor, Barrister-at-law, to be the Receiver of the High Court, *vice* Mr. Clarke, resigned.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th January 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. R. M. Slane, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days, from 8th January 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 30th January 1877.

No. 2.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Morar to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

Umballa, the 29th January 1877.

No. 3.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1 of the 18th current, Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left the Umballa Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 20th idem, *en route* to join the

Jullundur Division, Military Works, and reported his arrival at the latter station on the same date.

The 30th January 1877.

No. 4.—Conductor B. Revell, Barrack Master, temporarily transferred to the 3rd Circle of Military Works by Inspector General's Notification No. 104 of 5th October 1876, rejoined his appointment in the Umballa Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 27th current.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 22nd January 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. A. J. P. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days, from the 24th December 1876, or such subsequent date as this Officer may avail himself of it.

The 23rd January 1877.

No. 5.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred as noted below:—

NAMES AND GRADE.	DIVISION.	
	Present.	To which transferred.
Mr. W. Browne, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.	1st Peshawar	1st Rawal Pindi.
Mr. F. H. Bainbridge, Overseer, 1st Grade.	Lahore ...	1st Peshawar.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 22nd January 1877.

No. 98.—Privilege leave from the 25th January to 13th February 1877, inclusive, is granted to Sub-Conductor J. H. Quilter, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Chukrata Division.

J. BIRNEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS:—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 27th January 1877.

No. 1.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his charge in the Bundelcund Road Division on the afternoon of the 21st November 1876, and in accordance with Notification No. 37, dated 25th October 1876, joined the Mhow Division on the afternoon of the 28th November 1876.

No. 2.—Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 25th instant, of thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to two years' furlough to England granted in Notification No. 50 of the 16th December 1876.

No. 3.—Baboo Khetter Nauth Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his charge in the Mhow Division on the forenoon of the 22nd December 1876, and joined the Southern Road Division on the forenoon of the 23rd idem, receiving charge of that division from Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the 24th January 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. J. Williams, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, returned on the afternoon of the 12th January 1877 from twenty days' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 47, dated 22nd November 1876.

No. 5.—Baboo Bahal Roy, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned on the afternoon of the 8th January 1877, from one month's privilege leave granted in Notification No. 48, dated 22nd November 1876.

No. 6.—Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Singhi, Head Clerk of the Neemuch Division, officiated for the Divisional Accountant during the absence of the latter on one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th December 1876.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Chokurwara, the 24th January 1877.

No. $\frac{225}{155}$G.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Impey, Political Agent in Meywar, has been granted subsidiary leave on his return from furlough from the 17th to the 25th November 1876, both days inclusive.

Camp Mowa, the 25th January 1877.

No. $\frac{230}{177}$G.—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 22nd January 1877.

Camp Manpoor, the 27th January 1877.

No. $\frac{285}{201}$G.—Captain C. A. Baylay, Officiating Political Agent in Jeypore and Kishengurh, is granted one month's subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before the Medical Board at that place, with effect from the 7th February 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Camp Kaliks, the 29th January 1877.

No. $\frac{301}{214}$G.—The following Station Order, dated 19th January 1877, issued by the Officer Commanding at Deolie, is confirmed:—

> Surgeon-Major F. W. A. De Fabeck, Deolie Irregular Force, having reported his arrival from duty to Delhi, will relieve Surgeon J. C. Ferris of the medical charge of the Deolie Irregular Force.

No. $\frac{304}{210}$G.—Captain A. R. T. McRae, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, officiated as 2nd Assistant Political Agent in Meywar, from the 10th December 1875 to the 2nd November 1876, both days inclusive, during the absence on furlough of Captain A. Conolly.

List of Names of Places in Raiputana, comprising the States of Bhurtpore, Bickaneer, Harowtee and Tonk, Jeypore, Jeysulmere, Jodhpore, Kerowlee, Kishengurh, Oodeypore, Sirohee, Ulwur, and Ajmere.

[Names of Places which have acquired a fixed spelling.]

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
आबू ...	Ábú ...	Abu ...	Town and Cantonment.	Sirohee.
अजमेर ...	Ajmer ...	Ajmere ...	British District.	
आडावला ...	Ádávalá ...	Aravalli ...	Chain of Mountains.	
भरतपुर ...	Bharatpur ...	Bhurtpore ...	State.	
बीकानेर ...	Bíkáner ...	Bickaneer ...	Ditto.	
बूंदी ...	Bundi ...	Boondee ...	Ditto.	
डीग ...	Díg ...	Deeg ...	District and Town	Bhurtpore.
ईरनपुरा ...	Erinpura ...	Erinpura ...	Cantonment ...	Sirohee.
हाड़ौती ...	Hárauti ...	Harowtee ...	Group of States.	
जैपुर ...	Jaipur ...	Jeypore ...	State.	
जैसलमेर ...	Jaisalmer ...	Jeysulmere ...	Ditto.	
झालावार ...	Jháláwár ...	Jhallawar ...	Ditto.	
जोधपुर ...	Jodhpur ...	Jodhpore ...	Ditto.	
करोली ...	Karauli ...	Kerowlee ...	Ditto.	
किशनगढ ...	Kishangarh ...	Kishengurh ...	Ditto.	
कोटा ...	Kota ...	Kotah ...	Ditto.	
लसवारी ...	Laswári ...	Laswarree ...	Battle field ...	Ulwur.
मारवाड़ ...	Márwár ...	Marwar ...	Another name for Jodpore.	
मेवाड़ ...	Mewár ...	Meywar ...	Another name for Oodeypore.	
नांवा ...	Náwa ...	Nawa ...	Cantonment and Town.	Jodhpore.
نصیرآباد ...	Nasírábád ...	Nusseerabad ...	Cantonment ...	Ajmere.
उदैपुर ...	Udaipur ...	Oodeypore ...	State.	
शाहपुरा ...	Sháhpura ...	Shahpoora ...	Ditto.	
सीरोही ...	Sirohi ...	Sirohee ...	Ditto.	
टाडगढ ...	Tádgarh ...	Todgarh ...	Cantonment ...	Ajmere.
टोंक ...	Tonk ...	Tonk ...	State.	
अलवर ...	Alwar ...	Ulwur ...	Ditto.	
अचरोल ...	Achrol ...	Achrol ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
आगोलाई ...	Ágolái ...	Ágolai ..	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
आहोर ...	Áhor ...	Áhor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
आहू ...	Áhú ...	Áhu ...	River ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
अजेराका ...	Ajeráka ...	Ajeráka ...	Railway Station ...	Ulwur.
अजीतपुरा ...	Ajítpura ...	Ajítpura ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
अखेगढ ...	Akhogarh ...	Akhegarh ...	Town and District	Bhurtpore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
अलनियावास ...	Álaniawás ...	Álaniawás ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
आलनपुर ...	Álanpur ...	Álanpur ...	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair.	Jeypore.
علي گڈھ ...	Alígarh ...	Aligarh ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
علي پور ...	Alípur ...	Alipur ...	Hill ...	Bhurtpore.
अमरगढ ...	Amargarh ...	Amargarh ...	Town ...	Kerowlee.
आमेर ...	Ámer ...	Ámer ...	Ditto and Hill ...	Jeypore.
आमेट ...	Ámet ...	Ámet ...	Ditto and Sub-division.	Oodeypore.
अमीरगढ ...	Amírgarh ...	Amírgarh ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
अनादपुर ...	Anadpur ...	Anadpur ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
अनादरा ...	Anádrá ...	Anádra ...	Ditto ...	Sirohee.
अनासागर ...	Áná Ságar ...	Ána Ságar ...	Lake ...	Ajmere.
अनडेरी ...	Anderí ...	Anderi ...	River ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
अनपूरना ...	Anpúrná ...	Anpúrna ...	Shrine ...	Ditto.
अनूपगढ ...	Anúpgarh ...	Anúpgarh ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
अरैन ...	Arain ...	Arain ...	Town and Civil Station.	Jeypore.
आरनू ...	Árnú ...	Árnu ...	Railway Station...	Ditto.
आसोप ...	Ásop ...	Ásop ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
अटलबंद ...	Atalband ...	Atalband ...	Lake ...	Bhurtpore.
औलाबटी ...	Aulábatí ...	Aulábati ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
आऊवा ...	Áúwá ...	Áuwa ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
बाबरा ...	Bábra ...	Bábra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बदकोचरां ...	Badkochrán ...	Badkochrán ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
बागन ...	Bágan ...	Bágan ...	River ...	Oodeypore.
बघाना ...	Bágháná ...	Baghána ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
बघेरा ...	Bagherá ...	Baghera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बघेरी ...	Bagherí ...	Bagheri ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
बगडी ...	Bagrí ...	Bagri ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
बगडी ...	Bagrí ...	Bagri ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
बगरू ...	Bagrú ...	Bagru ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
बागसूरी ...	Bágsúrí ...	Bágsúri ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
बहादरां ...	Bahádrán ...	Bahádrán ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
बहरोड़ ...	Bahror ...	Bahror ...	Town and Sub-division.	Ulwur.
बैराट ...	Bairát ...	Bairát ...	District and Town	Jeypore.
बायटू ...	Báyatú ...	Baitu ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
बाखासर ...	Bákhásar ...	Bákhásar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
बालाचेड़ा ...	Báláherá ...	Bálahera ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
बलमगढ ...	Balamgarh ...	Balamgarh ...	Ditto ...	Bhurtpore.
बलारां ...	Balárán ...	Balárán ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
बाली ...	Bálí ...	Báli ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
बालोतरा ...	Bálotrá ...	Bálotra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बलूंदा ...	Balúndá ...	Balúnda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बामनवाडा ...	Bámanwárá ...	Bámanwára ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Sirohee.
बामनी ...	Bámní ...	Bámni ...	River ...	Oodeypore.
बामनयावास ...	Bámníáwás ...	Bámniawás ...	District and Town	Jeypore.
बनास ...	Banás ...	Banás ...	River ...	Oodeypore, Jeypore, &c.
बांदनवाडा ...	Bándanwárá ...	Bándanwára ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
बांडी ...	Bándí ...	Bándi ...	River ...	Jeypore.
बांडीकुई ...	Bándíkúí ...	Bándikoi ...	Town and Railway Station.	Ditto.
बनेडा ...	Banerá ...	Banera ...	Town ...	Oodeypore.
बानगंगा ...	Bángangá ...	Bánganga ...	River ...	Jeypore, Bhurtpore, &c.
बांसीपहाडपुर ...	Bánsí Pahárpur	Bánsi Pahárpur	Hill ...	Bhurtpore.
बांसखो ...	Bánskho ...	Bánskho ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
बानसूर ...	Bánsúr ...	Bánsúr ...	Sub-division and Town.	Ulwur.
बांसवाडा ...	Bánswárá ...	Bánswára ...	Town and State.	
बर ...	Bar ...	Bar ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
बार ...	Bár ...	Bár ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
बराखन ...	Barákhan ...	Barákhan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बारां ...	Bárán ...	Bárán ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
बरांटिया ...	Barántiá ...	Barántia ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
बारठ ...	Bárath ...	Bárath ...	District ...	Sirohee.
बडगांव ...	Bargánw ...	Bargaon ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
बडीआल ...	Baríál ...	Bariál ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
बड़ीकातालाब ...	Barí ká Táláb ...	Bari-ká-Taláb ...	Lake ...	Oodeypore.
बरखेरेकीनदी ...	Barkhere-kí-Nadí	Barkhere-ki-nadi	River ...	Kerowlee.
बरली ...	Barlí ...	Barli ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
बड़लू ...	Barlú ...	Barlu ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
बाड़मेर ...	Bármer ...	Bármer ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बरनाला ...	Barnálá ...	Barnála ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
बडोदा ...	Barodá ...	Baroda ...	Fair and place of Pilgrimage.	Ditto.
बरसलपुर ...	Barsalpur ...	Barsalpur ...	Town ...	Jeysulmere.
बड़ू ...	Barú ...	Baru ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
बसई ...	Basai ...	Basai ...	Railway Station...	Ulwur.
बसी ...	Basí ...	Basi ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
बसवा ...	Baswá ...	Baswa ...	District and Town	Jeypore.
बाटारू ...	Bátárú ...	Bátáru ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
बौनली ...	Baunlí ...	Baunli ...	District and Town	Jeypore.
बेआवर ...	Beáwar ...	Beáwar ...	Town and Cantonment.	Ajmere.
बेगूं ...	Begún ...	Begún ...	Town and Sub-division.	Oodeypore.
बेहड ...	Behar ...	Behar ...	Ravines on the Chambal River.	Kerowlee.
बेरच ...	Berach ...	Berach ...	River ...	Oodeypore and Harowtee.
भदरावती ...	Bhadráoti ...	Bhadraoti ...	Ditto ...	Kerowlee.
भगवंतगढ ...	Bhagwantgarh ...	Bhagwantgarh ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
भायलां ...	Bháilán ...	Bháilán ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Ajmere.
भाखर ...	Bhákhar ...	Bhákhar ...	District ...	Sirohee.
भखरी ...	Bhakhrí ...	Bhakhri ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
भरक ...	Bharak ...	Bharak ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
भसावर ...	Bhasáwar ...	Bhasáwar ...	District ...	Bhurtpore.
भावी ...	Bháwí ...	Bháwi ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
भीलवाडा ...	Bhílwárá ...	Bhílwára ...	Town and Post Office.	Oodeypore.
भीमलट ...	Bhímlat ...	Bhímlat ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
भिनाए ...	Bhínáí ...	Bhinai ...	District and Town	Ajmere.
भींडर ...	Bhíndar ...	Bhíndar ...	Town and Sub-division.	Oodeypore.
भीनमाल ...	Bhínmál ...	Bhínmál ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
भीतरोठ ...	Bhítroth ...	Bhítroth ...	District ...	Sirohee.
भोमगढ ...	Bhomgarh ...	Bhomgarh ...	Town and Fort ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
भूकरकी ...	Bhúkarkí ...	Bhúkarki ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
भूमसेन ...	Bhúmsen ...	Bhúmsen ...	Hill ...	Jodhpore.
भूताला ...	Bhútálá ...	Bhutála ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
बियाना ...	Biyáná ...	Biána ...	District ...	Bhurtpore.
बीदासर ...	Bídásar ...	Bídásar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
बिगगा ...	Biggá ...	Biggah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बीजासन माता ...	Bíjásan Mátá ...	Bíjásan Máta ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
बिकमपुर ...	Bikampur ...	Bikampur ...	Town ...	Jeysulmere.
बीलाडा ...	Bílárá ...	Bílára ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
बिरजेशजी ...	Birjeshjí ...	Birjeshji ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
बीसलपुर ...	Bísalpur ...	Bísalpur ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
बिसाऊ ...	Bissáú ...	Bissau ...	Town and Post Office.	Jeypore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
बिवाई ...	Biwáí ...	Biwai ...	Railway Station ...	Jeypore.
बोरावड ...	Boráwar ...	Boráwar ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
बरज ...	Braj ...	Braj ...	Tract of country	Bhurtpore.
बूज ...	Bújh ...	Bújh ...	Town ...	Jeysulmere.
चकवाडा ...	Chakwárá ...	Chakwára ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
चमबल ...	Chambal ...	Chambal ...	River ...	Tonk, Harowtee, Kerowlee.
चानोद ...	Chánaud ...	Chánaud ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
चंदाना ...	Chandáná ...	Chandána ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
चंदरभाका ...	Chandar Bháká	Chandarbháka ...	River ...	Oodeypore and Harowtee and Tonk.
चंडावल ...	Chandáwal ...	Chandáwal ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
चंदरावती ...	Chandráwati ...	Chandrawati ...	Place of historical interest.	Sirohee.
चांदसैन ...	Chándsain ...	Chándsain ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
चांग ...	Cháng ...	Cháng ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
चापो ...	Chápí ...	Chápi ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
चारभुजाजी ...	Chárbhujájí ...	Chárbhujaji ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
चारचौमूहां ...	Chár Chaumúhán	Chár Chaumúhán	Ditto ...	Ditto.
चाटसू ...	Chátsú ...	Chátsú ...	District and Town	Jeypore.
चतुरभुज ...	Chaturbhuj ...	Chaturbhuj ...	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore.
चतुरभुज ...	Chaturbhuj ...	Chaturbhuj ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
चौमुखा ...	Chaumukhá ...	Chaumukha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
चौमूं ...	Chaumún ...	Chaumún ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
चवरा ...	Chaurá ...	Chaura ...	District ...	Sirohee.
चौथकाबरवाडा ...	Chauth-ká-Barwárá.	Chauth-ka-Barwára.	Town and Fair ...	Jeypore.
छबडा ...	Chhabrá ...	Chhabra ...	District and Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
छापर ...	Chhápar ...	Chhápar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
छःपनकापहाड ...	Chhappan-ká-pahár.	Chhappan-ka-Pahár.	Hill ...	Jodhpore.
छिरान ...	Chhiráná ...	Chhirána ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
छोटीकनवास ...	Chhotí Kanwás	Chhoti Kanwás	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
छोटीनदी ...	Chhotí Nadí ...	Chhoti Nadi ...	River ...	Ditto.
छोटीसादरी ...	Chhotí Sádrí ...	Chhoti Sádri ...	Town ...	Oodeypore.
चिकसाना ...	Chiksáná ...	Chiksána ...	Ditto ...	Bhurtpore.
चिमनाबावडी ...	Chimná Báwarí	Chimna Báwari	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
चिरावा ...	Chíráwá ...	Chiráwa ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
चीतलवाना ...	Chítalwáná ...	Chítalwána ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
चीतोरगढ ...	Chítorgarh ...	Chítorgarh ...	Town and Fort ...	Oodeypore.
चोटीला ...	Chotílá ...	Chotíla ...	Mountain ...	Sirohee.
चूरू ...	Chúrú ...	Chúru ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
चूरू ...	Chúrú ...	Chúru ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
दद्रेवा ...	Dadrewá ...	Dadrewa ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
डांग ...	Dáng ...	Dáng ...	Ravines ...	Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.
दांतारामगढ ...	Dántá Rámgarh	Dánta Rámgarh	District, Town and Railway Station	Jeypore.
दांथल ...	Dánthal ...	Dánthal ...	Town ...	Ditto.
दौसा ...	Dausá ...	Dausa ...	Hill, Province and Town.	Ditto.
दवेद ...	Dawer ...	Dawer ...	Town and Cantonment.	Ajmere.
देवगांव ...	Deogánw ...	Deogaon ...	Town ...	Ditto.
देवगढ	Deogarh ...	Deogarh ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
देवली ...	Deolí ...	Deoli ...	Cantonment ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
देवलिया ...	Deolíá ...	Deolia ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
देवटी ...	Deotí ...	Deoti ...	Lake ...	Ulwur.
देशनोक ...	Deshnok ...	Deshnok ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
देसूरी ...	Desúrí ...	Desuri ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
धानाडुंगर ...	Dháná Dúngar...	Dhána Dúngar...	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair.	Jeypore.
धनेरु ...	Dhanerú ...	Dhaneru ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
धानी ...	Dhání ...	Dháni ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
धरमपुरा ...	Dharampurá ...	Dharampura ...	Ditto ...	Bhurtpore.
ढोला ...	Dholá ...	Dhola ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
धोलागर ...	Dholágarh ...	Dholagarh ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
ढुंड ...	Dhúnd ...	Dhúnd ...	River ...	Jeypore.
डीडवाना ...	Dídwáná ...	Dídwána ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
डीडवाना ...	Dídwáná ...	Dídwána ...	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair.	Jeypore.
डिगगी ...	Diggí ...	Diggi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
दिलवाडा ...	Dilwárá ...	Dilwára ...	Town and Temple	Sirohee
दिलवाडा ...	Dilwára ...	Dilwára ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
दोढो ...	Dodho ...	Dodho ...	Hill ...	Jodhpore.
दूदाकर ...	Dúdákar ...	Dúdákar ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
दूदू ...	Dúdú ...	Dúdu ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
दूगारी ...	Dúgárí ...	Dugári ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
दूनी ...	Dúní ...	Dúni ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
द्वारकाधीश ...	Dwárkádhísh ...	Dwárakadhísh ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
द्वारकानाथजी ...	Dwárkánáthjí ...	Dwaraknáthji ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Oodeypore.
ऐचराणो ...	Echráno ...	Echráno ...	Hill ...	Jodhpore.
ऐकलङ्गजी ...	Eklingjí ...	Eklinji ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Oodeypore.
एरांवन ...	Eráwan ...	Eráwan ...	Hill ...	Ditto.
इसरदा ...	Esardá ...	Esardah ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
फतेहगढ ...	Fatehgarh ...	Fatehgarh ...	Ditto ...	Kerowlee.
फतेहगढ ...	Fatehgarh ...	Fatehgarh ...	Ditto ...	Kishengurh.
फतेहपुर ...	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
गागरोन ...	Gágraun ...	Gágraun ...	Fort ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
गजनेर ...	Gajner ...	Gajner ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
गलवो ...	Galwá ...	Galwa ...	River ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
गमभेरी ...	Gambherí ...	Gambheri ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
गमभीर ...	Gambhír ...	Gambhír ...	Ditto ...	Bhurtpore.
गनेशगट ...	Ganeshgarh ...	Ganeshgarh ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
गंगापर ...	Gangápur ...	Gangapur ...	Town and District	Jeypore.
गांगली ...	Gánglí ...	Gángli ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
गंगूपीयामहादेव ...	Gangúpíyá Mahádeo.	Gangupíya Mahádeo.	Place of Pilgrimage.	Sirohee.
गंगवाना ...	Gangwáná ...	Gangwána ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
गरडवासी ...	Gardwásí ...	Gardwási ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
गौंदेर ...	Gaunder ...	Gaunder ...	Town and place of Pilgrimage.	Ditto.
घानेराव ...	Gháneráo ...	Gháneraо ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
घेगल ...	Ghegal ...	Ghegal ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
घोटडु ...	Ghotru ...	Ghotru ...	Ditto ...	Jeysulmere.
घोंसला ...	Ghúnslá ...	Ghúnsla ...	District ...	Jeypore.
गोबिंदगढ ...	Gobindgarh ...	Gobindgarh ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
गोएला ...	Goelá ...	Goela ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
गोगुंदा ...	Gogundá ...	Gogunda ...	District ...	Oodeypore.
गोमती ...	Gomtí ...	Gomti ...	River ...	Ditto.
गोपालगढ ...	Gopálgarh ...	Gopálgarh ...	District ...	Bhurtpore.
गोपालपुरा ...	Gopálpurá ...	Gopálpura ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
गुरमजी ...	Goramjí ...	Goramji ...	Hill and Shrine ...	Ajmere.
गुशाइसर ...	Gosháinsar ...	Gosháinsar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
गोविंदगढ ...	Govindgarh ...	Govindgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ulwar.
गूगोर ...	Gúgor ...	Gúgor ...	Town and Fort ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
गूंदोच ...	Gúndoj ...	Gúndoj ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
गूंडोलाव ...	Gúndoláo ...	Gundolá ...	Lake ...	Kishengurh.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
गूड़ा ...	Gúrá ...	Gúra ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
गूयाबाला ...	Gúyábálá ...	Gúyabala ...	River ...	Ditto.
ग्याबनु ...	Gyábnu ...	Gyábnu ...	Hill ...	Ditto.
हाबुर ...	Hábur ...	Hábur ...	Town ...	Jeysulmere.
हाडोती ...	Hádotí ...	Hádoti ...	Ditto ...	Kerowlee.
हलेना ...	Halená ...	Halena ...	Ditto ...	Bhurtpore.
हमीरगढ ...	Hamírgarh ...	Hamírgarh ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
हांसेरा ...	Hánserá ...	Hánsera ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
हरमाडा ...	Harmárá ...	Harmára ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
हेलक ...	Helak ...	Helak ...	Railway Station...	Bhurtpore.
हिम्मतसर ...	Himmitsar ...	Himmatsar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
हिनडौन ...	Hindaun ...	Hindaun ...	District and Town	Jeypore.
हिनडोली ...	Hindolí ...	Hindoli ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
इकासरामहादेव ...	Ikásirá Mahádeo	Ikásira Mahádeo	Place of Pilgrimage.	Ditto.
इकरन ...	Ikran ...	Ikran ...	Railway Station ...	Bhurtpore.
عنایتی ...	Ináyatí ...	Ináyati ...	Town ...	Kerowlee.
इनदरगढ ...	Indargarh ...	Indargarh ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
जाढन ...	Jádhan ...	Jádhan ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
जायल ...	Jáel ...	Jáel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
जहाजपुर ...	Jaházpur ...	Jaházpur ...	Town and Fort ...	Oodeypore.
जैपुर ...	Jaipur ...	Jaipur ...	Mountain ...	Jeypore.
जैराज ...	Jairáj ...	Jairáj ...	Ditto ...	Sirohee.
जैसमंदयानेढेबर ...	Jaisamand *or* Dhebar.	Jaisamand *or* Dhebar.	Lake ...	Oodeypore.
जैतसर ...	Jaitsar ...	Jaitsar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
जाखम ...	Jákham ...	Jákham ...	River ...	Oodeypore.
जालोर ...	Jálor ...	Jálor ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
जमालखेडा ...	Jamálkherá ...	Jamálkhera ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
جامع مسجد ...	Jámi Masjid ...	Jámi Masjid ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
जरगाजी ...	Jargájí ...	Jargaji ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
जसाना ...	Jasáná ...	Jasána ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
जसोल ...	Jasol ...	Jasol ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
जसरासर ...	Jasrásar ...	Jasrásar ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
जस्साखेडा ...	Jassákherá ...	Jassakhera ...	Town and Cantonment.	Ajmere.
जटवाडा ...	Jatwárá ...	Jatwára ...	Railway Station...	Jeypore.
जवाजा ...	Jawájá ...	Jawája ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
जावर ...	Jáwar ...	Jáwar ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
जवारी ...	Jawárí ...	Jawárj ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
जेतारण ...	Jetáran ...	Jetáran ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
झाक ...	Jhák ...	Jhák ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
झापान ...	Jhapán ...	Jhapán ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
झीको ...	Jhíko ...	Jhíko ...	Hill ...	Jodhpore.
झीलकाबारा ...	Jhíl-ká-bárá ..	Jhíl-ka-bára ...	Marsh ...	Bhurtpore.
झोरो ...	Jhoro ...	Jhoro ...	District ...	Sirohee.
झुगगा कीबावडी ...	Jhuggá-kí-báuri	Jhugga-ki-baori	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
झूनझुनूं ...	Jhúnjhnú ...	Jhúnjhnu ...	Town ...	Ditto.
जीनडोली ...	Jíndolí ...	Jíndoli ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
जीरोता ...	Jírotá ...	Jírota ...	District ...	Kerowlee.
जिसोद ...	Jisod ...	Jisod ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
जोबनेर ...	Jobner ...	Jobner ...	Town ...	Ditto.
जोजरी ...	Jojrí ...	Jojri ...	River ...	Jodhpore.
जुइनमाताजी ...	Júin Mátájí ...	Juin Mátaji ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
जूनियां ...	Júnián ...	Júnián ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
कहटन ...	Kahtan ...	Kahtan ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
कैलाजी ...	Kailájí ...	Kailaji ...	Place of Pilgimage	Kerowlee.
काकंद ...	Kákand ...	Kákand ...	River ...	Bhurtpore.
कालीसिंध ...	Kálí Sindh ...	Káli Sindh ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
कालक ...	Káluk ...	Káluk ...	District ...	Jeypore.
कलयानरायजी ...	Kalyán Ráejí ...	Kalyán Raeji ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
कमलनाथ ...	Kamalnáth ...	Kamalnáth ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
कामां या कामबन ...	Kámán *or* Kámban.	Kámán *or* Kámban.	District ...	Bhurtpore.
कानौता ...	Kánautá ...	Kánauta ...	Railway Station...	Jeypore.
कांकरोली ...	Kánkrolí ...	Kánkroli ...	Town and Lake ...	Oodeypore.
कानुड ...	Kánur ...	Kánur ...	Town ...	Jeysulmere.
कन्यागिर ...	Kanyágir ...	Kanyagir ...	Hill ...	Jodhpore.
कपलधाराकुंड ...	Kapaldhárá Kund	Kapaldhárá Kund	River ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
करमोई ...	Karmoí ...	Karmoi ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
करनसर ...	Karnsar ...	Karnsar ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
काशबकोलाखेडा ...	Káshab Kolá Kherá.	Káshab Kola Khera.	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
कठूनमर ...	Kathúnmar ...	Kathúnmar ...	Ditto ...	Ulwur.
काया ...	Káyá ...	Káya ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
केकडी ...	Kekrí ...	Kekri ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
केमरी ...	Kemrí ...	Kemri ..	Ditto ...	Jeypore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
केवलादेव ...	Keolá deo ...	Keola deo ...	Marsh ...	Bhurtpore.
केशोरायपाटन ...	Keshoráe Pátan	Keshorae Pátan	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
खैरथल ...	Khairthal ...	Khairthal ...	Railway Station ...	Ulwur.
खंडेलाहरसनाथका ...	Khandelá-Harsnáth-ká.	Khandela-Harsnáth-ka.	Hill and Town ...	Jeypore.
खंडार ...	Khandhár ...	Khandhár ...	District and Town	Ditto.
खानुवा ...	Khánuá (Khánuá)	Khánua ...	Town ...	Bhurtpore.
खारी ...	Khárí ...	Khári ...	River ...	Oodeypore and Jeypore.
खारी ...	Khárí ...	Khári ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
खारी ...	Khárí ...	Khári ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
खरजाबीजपुरा ...	Kharjá Bíjpurá...	Kharja Bijpura...	Fair ...	Jeypore.
खरकरी ...	Kharkarí ...	Kharkari ...	Town ...	Ditto.
खरकडो ...	Kharkarí ...	Kharkari ...	Ditto ...	Kishengurh.
खटकड ...	Khatkar ...	Khatkar ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
खाटू ...	Khátú ...	Khátu ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
खेडा ...	Kherá ...	Khera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
खेरवाडा ...	Kherwárá ...	Kherwára ...	Cantonment ...	Oodeypore.
खेतडी ...	Khetrí ...	Khetri ...	Hill and Town ...	Jeypore.
खींवसर ...	Khínwsar ...	Khinwsar ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
खिरवा ...	Khirwá ...	Khirwa ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
खोहझील ...	Khohjhíl ...	Khohjhíl ...	Lake ...	Bhurtpore.
खुनी ...	Khuní ...	Khuni ...	District ...	Sirohee.
किशनगढ ...	Kishangarh ...	Kishangarh ...	Town ...	Jeysulmere.
किशनगढ ...	Kishangarh ...	Kishangarh ...	Ditto ...	Ulwur.
किशनगढ ...	Kishangarh ...	Kishangarh ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
कोलायत ...	Koláyat ...	Koláyat ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
कोरमदसर ...	Koramdesar ...	Koramdesar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
कोटबनावड ...	Kot Banáwar ...	Kot Banáwar ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
कोठेसरी ...	Kothesrí ...	Kothesri ...	River ...	Oodeypore.
कोटकासिम ...	Kot Kásim ...	Kot Kasim ...	Province ...	Jeypore.
कोटपूतली ...	Kot Pútlí ...	Kot Putli ...	Town ...	Ditto.
कोटरा ...	Kotrá ...	Kotra ...	Cantonment ...	Oodeypore.
कुचामण ...	Kucháman ...	Kucháman ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
कूचरा ...	Kúcherá ...	Kúchera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
कूमलगढ ...	Kúmalgarh ...	Kumalgarh ...	Fort ...	Oodeypore.
कुम्हेर ...	Kumher ...	Kumher ...	District ...	Bhurtpore.
कुपासन ...	Kupásan ...	Kupásan ...	Town ...	Oodeypore.
कूड़ा ...	Kúrá ...	Kúra ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
कूरगांव ...	Kúrgánw ...	Kúrgaon ...	Ditto ...	Kerowlee.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
लछमनगढ ...	Lachhmangarh	Lachhmangarh	Town ...	Ulwur.
लछमनगढ ...	Lachhmangarh	Lachhmangarh	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
लछमीनारायन ...	Lachhmí Náráyan	Lachhmi Náráyan	Shrine ...	Harowtee & Tonk.
लाडनूं ...	Ládnún ...	Ládnún ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
लालगढ ...	Lálgarh ...	Lálgarh ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
लालसोट ...	Lálsot ...	Lálsot ...	Town and District	Jeypore.
लांबा ...	Lámbá ...	Lámba ...	Town ...	Ditto.
लापली ...	Láplí ...	Lápli ...	River ...	Oodeypore.
लठाबन ...	Lathában ...	Lathában ...	District (another name for Deeg.)	Bhurtpore.
लिवाली ...	Liwálí ...	Liwáli ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
लोहागढ ...	Lohágarh ...	Lohagarh ...	Hill ...	Ditto.
लोहागढजी ...	Lohágarhjí ...	Lohagarhji ...	Place of Pilgrimage	Ditto.
लोहवान ...	Lohwán ...	Lohwán ...	Town ...	Ditto.
लुदाना ...	Ludáná ...	Ludána ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
लूनी ...	Lúní ...	Luni ...	River ...	Jodhpore.
लूणवा ...	Lúnwá ...	Lúnwa ...	Town ...	Ditto.
लूटाना ...	Lútáná ...	Lutána ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
मछीद ...	Machhíd ...	Machhíd ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
माधोला ...	Mádholá ...	Mádhola ...	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore.
माढोनी ...	Mádhoní ...	Mádhoni ...	Hill ...	Bhurtpore.
माधोराजपुर ...	Mádhorájpur ...	Mádhorájpur ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
मदकोटरी ...	Madkotrí ...	Madkotri ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
मगरा ...	Magrá ...	Magra ...	District ...	Sirohee.
महाजन ...	Mahájan ...	Mahájan ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
महारसामोद ...	Mahár Sámod ...	Mahár Sámod ...	Hill ...	Jeypore.
महीजी ...	Mahíjí ...	Mahiji ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
महवा ...	Mahwá ...	Mahwa ...	District and Town	Jeypore.
माकरजी ...	Mákarjí ...	Mákarji ...	Hill and Temple...	Ajmere.
माल ...	Mál ...	Mál ...	Hill ...	Sirohee.
मालाखेडा ...	Málákherá ...	Málakhera ...	Railway Station ...	Ulwur.
मलारना ...	Malárna ...	Malárna ...	District ...	Jeypore.
मलारनाचौडका ...	Malárná-chaur-ká	Malárna-chaur-ka	Town ...	Ditto.
मलारनाडूंगर ...	Malárná Dúngar	Malárna Dungar	Ditto ...	Ditto.
मालपुरा ...	Málpurá ...	Málpura ...	Town and District	Ditto.
मांडल ...	Mándal ...	Mándal ...	Town ...	Oodeypore.
मांडलगढ ...	Mándalgarh ...	Mándalgarh ...	Fort ...	Ditto.
मंडावरी ...	Mandáwarí ...	Mándáori ...	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore.
मंडार* ...	Mandár ...	Mandár ...	Post Office ...	Sirohee.
मंडावा ...	Mandáwá ...	Mandáwa ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
मंडावर ...	Mandáwar ...	Mandáwar ...	District and Railway Station.	Ditto.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
मंडोर ...	Mandor ...	Mandore ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
मंडरायल ...	Mandráel ...	Mandráel ...	District ...	Kirowlee.
मांगलयावास ...	Mángaliáwás ...	Mángaliawás ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
मांकली ...	Mánkalí ...	Mánkali ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
मनोहरपुर ...	Manoharpur ...	Manoharpur ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
मानपुर ...	Mánpur ...	Mánpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
मारोठ ...	Mároth ...	Mároth ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
मासलपुर ...	Másalpur ...	Másalpur ...	District ...	Kerowlee.
मसूदा ...	Masúdá ...	Masúda ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
माताजी ...	Mátájí ...	Mátaji ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
मथानिया ...	Mathániya ...	Mathánia ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
मथुरानाथजी ...	Mathuránáthjí ...	Mathuranáthji ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
मातरीकुंडयान ...	Mátrí Kunryán...	Mátri Kunrián...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Oodeypore.
मन ...	Man ...	Man ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
मेडाली ...	Medálí ...	Medáli ...	River ...	Oodeypore.
मेंडकी ...	Mendkí ...	Mendki ...	Ditto ...	Kerowlee.
मेडता ...	Mertá ...	Merta ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
मेवात ...	Mewát ...	Mewát ...	Province ...	Bhurtpore.
मींढा ...	Míndhá ...	Míndha ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
میران چهل تن ...	Mírán Chahaltan	Mírán Chahaltan	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
मीठरी ...	Míthrí ...	Míthri ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
मोगरा ...	Mográ ...	Mogra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
मोहनगढ ...	Mohangarh ...	Mohangarh ...	Ditto ...	Jeysulmere.
مومنا مصور ...	Momná Musawwir	Momna Musawwir	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
मोरां ...	Morán ...	Morán ...	River ...	Jeypore.
मोरेल ...	Morel ...	Morel ...	Ditto ...	Kerowlee.
मोरी ...	Morí ...	Mori ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
मोतीझील ...	Motí Jhíl ...	Moti Jhíl ...	Lake ...	Bhurtpore.
معظم آباد ...	Muazzamábád ...	Muazzamabad ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
محمد گڑھ ...	Muhammadgarh	Muhammadgarh	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
मुकंदगढ ...	Mukandgarh ...	Mukandgarh ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
मुकंदरा ...	Mukandra ...	Mukandra ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
मुंदावारा ...	Mundáwárá ...	Mundawára ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
मुंडिया ...	Mundiyá ...	Múndia ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
मुंदहा ...	Múndrá ...	Múndra ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
मुंडवा ...	Múndwá ...	Múndwa ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
नाचना ...	Náchaná ...	Náchana ...	Ditto ...	Jeysulmere.
नदबाई ...	Nadbái ...	Nadbai ...	Railway Station ...	Bhurtpore.
नाडोल ...	Nádol ...	Nádol ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
नागन ...	Nágan ...	Nágan ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
नगर ...	Nagar ...	Nagar ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
नगर ...	Nagar ...	Nagar ...	District ...	Bhurtpore.
नागौर ...	Nágaur ...	Nágaur ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
नागेला ...	Nágelá ...	Nágela ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
नगो ...	Nago ...	Nago ...	Hill ...	Jodhpore.
नागपहाड ...	Nágpahár ...	Nágpahár ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
नाहरगढ ...	Náhargarh ...	Náhargarh ...	Town and Fort ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
ननानेकीनदी ...	Nanáne-kí-nadí	Nanáne-ki-nadi	River ...	Kerowlee.
नांद ...	Nánd ...	Nánd ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
नांडोली ...	Nándolí ...	Nándoli ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
नरायना ...	Naráyaná ...	Naraina ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
नरायनपुर ...	Naráyanpur ...	Náráyanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ulwur.
नरहर ...	Narhar ...	Narhar ...	Fair ...	Jeypore.
नारोली ...	Nárolí ...	Nároli ...	Town ...	Kerowlee.
नासरीदा ...	Násrídá ...	Násrída ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
नाथद्वारा ...	Náthdwárá ...	Náthdwára ...	Town and Shrine	Oodeypore.
नवाई ...	Nawáí ...	Nawai ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
नवलगढ ...	Nawalgarh ...	Nawalgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
نیک نامجی ...	Neknámjí ...	Neknámji ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
नियारां ...	Niyárán ...	Niárán ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
निभेरा ...	Nibherá ...	Nibhera ...	Ditto ...	Bhurtpore.
नीलकंठमहादेव ...	Nílkanth Mahádeo.	Nílkanth Mahádeo.	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
नीमान ...	Nímán ...	Nímán ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
नींबाज ...	Nímbáj ...	Nímbáj ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
नीमकाथाना ...	Ním-ká-tháná ...	Ním-ka-thána ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
नीमली ...	Nímlí ...	Nímli ...	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair.	Ditto.
निवाई ...	Níwáí ...	Niwai ...	District ...	Ditto.
नोहर ...	Nohar ...	Nohar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
ओराई ...	Oráí ...	Orai ...	River ...	Oodeypore.
ओड़पुरेकातास ...	Orpure-ká-tál ...	Orpure-ka-tál ...	Lake ...	Kerowlee.
पचेवर ...	Pachewar ...	Pachewar ...	Town ..	Jeypore.
पचपदरा ...	Pachpadrá ...	Pachpadra ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
पदमनाथजी ...	Padamnáthjí ...	Padamnáthji ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
पहेसर ...	Pahesar ...	Pahesar ...	Town ...	Bhurtpore.
पाकरयावास ...	Pákariáwás ...	Pákariawás ...	Cantonment ...	Ajmere.
पाली ...	Pálí ...	Páli ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
पांचून ...	Pánchún ...	Pánchún ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
पंजना ...	Panjná ...	Panjna ...	River ...	Kerowlee.
पावटा ...	Páotá ...	Páota ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
पार्बती ...	Párbatí ...	Párbati ..	River ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
परबतसर ...	Parbatsar ...	Parbatsar ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
परवन ...	Parwan ...	Parwan ...	River ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
पाटन ...	Pátan ...	Pátan ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
पथेना ...	Pathená ...	Pathena ...	Ditto ...	Bhurtpore.
पटली ...	Patlí ...	Patli ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
पागी ...	Phágí ...	Phági ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
फालेदी ...	Phalodi ...	Phalodi ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
फलसूंड ...	Phalsúnd ...	Phalsúnd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
पिछोला ...	Pichholá ...	Pichhola ...	Lake ...	Oodeypore.
पीलोदा ...	Pílandá ...	Pílanda ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
पीपाड ...	Pípár ...	Pípár ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
पीसांगन ...	Písángan ...	Písángan ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
पोहकर या पुष्कर ...	Pohkar *or* Pushkar.	Pohkar *or* Pushkar.	Town and Fair ...	Ditto.
पोकरन ...	Pokaran ...	Pokaran ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
पोटलां ...	Potlán ...	Potlán ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
परागपुरा ...	Prágpurá ...	Prágpura ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
पुंगल ...	Pungal ...	Pungal ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
पुर ...	Pur ...	Pur ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
पुष्पसागर ...	Pushp Ságar ...	Pushp Ságar ...	Lake ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
रायपुर ...	Ráepur ...	Raepur ...	Town ...	Oodeypore.
रायपुर ...	Ráepur ...	Raepur ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
रघुनाथगढ ...	Raghunáthgarh	Raghunáthgarh	Hill ...	Jeypore.
रायसर ...	Ráesar ...	Raisar ...	Town and Fair ...	Ditto.
राजलदेसर ...	Rájaldesar ...	Rájaldesar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
राजगढ ...	Rájgarh ...	Rájgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ulwur.
राजगढ ...	Rájgarh ...	Rájgarh ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
राजगढ ...	Rájgarh ...	Rájgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
राजमहल ...	Rájmahal ...	Rájmahal ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
राजनगर ...	Rájnagar ...	Rájnagar ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
राजपुरा ...	Rájpurá ...	Rájpura ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
राजसमंद ...	Rájsamand ...	Rájsamand ...	Lake ...	Oodeypore.
रलावता ...	Raláotá ...	Raláota ...	Town ...	Jeypore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
रामदारा ...	Rámdwárá ...	Rámdwárá ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
रामगढ ...	Rámgarh ...	Rámgarh ...	Town ...	Ulwur.
रामसर ...	Rámsar ...	Rámsar ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
रानीडूंगरी ...	Ráni Dúngrí ...	Ráni Dúngrí ...	Hill ...	Kishengurh.
रणथमभोर ...	Ranthambhor ...	Ranthambhor ...	Town and Fortress	Jeypore.
रास ...	Rás ...	Rás ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
रसया ...	Rasyá ...	Rasia ...	Hill ...	Bhurtpore.
रसीदपुर ...	Rasídpur ...	Rasídpur ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
रातादेवी ...	Rátádeví ...	Rátadeyi ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
रतनगढ ...	Ratangarh ...	Ratangarh ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
रतनजीला ...	Ratanjílá ...	Ratanjíla ...	District ...	Jeypore.
राथासन ...	Rathásan ...	Rathásan ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
रतनागिर ...	Ratnágir ...	Ratnagir ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
रवाई ...	Rawáí ...	Rawai ...	District ...	Sirohee.
रावलया ...	Ráwalyá ...	Ráwalya ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
रावतसर ...	Rawatsar ...	Ráwatsar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
रायण ...	Ráyan ...	Ráyan ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
रेनी ...	Rení ...	Reni ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
रेडी ...	Rerí ...	Reri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
रिखबदेव ...	Rikhabdev ...	Rikhabdeo ...	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore.
रिशीकिशन ...	Rishíkishan ...	Rishikishan ...	Old Temples ...	Sirohee.
रोहट ...	Rohat ...	Rohat ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
रोजो ...	Rojo ...	Rojo ...	Hill ...	Ditto.
रुदावल ...	Rudáwal ...	Rudáwal ...	Town ...	Bhurtpore.
रूपाहेली ...	Rúpáhelí ...	Rúpaheli ...	Fair ...	Jeypore.
रूपारेल ...	Rúpárel ...	Rúparel ...	River ...	Bhurtpore and Ulwur.
रूपबास ...	Rúpbás ...	Rúpbás ...	District ...	Bhurtpore.
रूपनगर ...	Rúpnagar ...	Rúpnagar ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
रूपनागढ ...	Rúpnágarh ...	Rúpnagarh ...	Province ...	Kishengurh.
रूपनारायन ...	Rúpnáráyan ...	Rúpnáráyan ...	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore.
साबी ...	Sábí ...	Sábi ...	River ...	Ulwur.
साचोर ...	Sáchor ...	Sáchor ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
सादडी ...	Sádrí ...	Sádri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
सागरमती ...	Ságarmatí ...	Ságarmati ...	River ...	Ajmere.
साहीवा ...	Sáhíwá ...	Sáhíwa ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
सकरहालपुर ...	Sakarhálpur ...	Sakarhálpur ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
सकरा ...	Sakrá ...	Sakra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
सालासर ...	Sálásar ...	Sálasar ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
सालावास ...	Sálawás ...	Sálawás ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
سلیم آباد ...	Salímábád ...	Salímabad ...	Town ...	Kishengurh.
सलूंबर ...	Salúmbar ...	Salúmbar ...	District ...	Oodeypore.
सांभर ...	Sámbhar ...	Sámbhar ...	Lake, Cantonment, &c.	Jeypore, Jodhpore, Ajmere.
समदडी ...	Samdarí ...	Samdari ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
समेल ...	Samel ...	Samel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
सामोद ...	Sámod ...	Sámod ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
सांपला ...	Sámplá ...	Sámpla ...	Ditto ...	Kishengurh.
सांडेराव ...	Sánderáo ...	Sánderao ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
सांडवा ...	Sándwá ...	Sándwa ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
सांगानेर ...	Sángáner ...	Sánganer ...	Town and Railway Station.	Jeypore.
सांखूं ...	Sánkhún ...	Sánkhún ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
सांडमाता ...	Sánr Mátá ...	Sánr Máta ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
सांथू ...	Sánthú ...	Sánthu ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
सांतनाथजी ...	Sántnáthjí ...	Santnáthji ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
सराधना ...	Sarádhná ...	Sarádhna ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
सारनेश्वरमहादेव ...	Sáraneshwar Mahádeo.	Sáraneshwar Mahádeo.	Place of Pilgrimage.	Sirohee.
सरदारगढ ...	Sardárgarh ...	Sardárgarh ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
سردار شہر ...	Sardárshahr ...	Sardárshahr ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
सारोठ ...	Sároth ...	Sároth ...	Cantonment and Town.	Ajmere.
सरसुरा ...	Sarsurá ...	Sarsura ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Kishengurh.
सरसुती ...	Sarsutí ...	Sarsuti ..	River ...	Ajmere.
सरवाड ...	Sarwár ...	Sarwár ...	Town and District	Kishengurh.
साठ ...	Sáth ...	Sáth ...	District ...	Sirohee.
सथाना ...	Sathána ...	Sathána ...	Town ..	Ajmere.
सथलाना ...	Sathláná ...	Sathlána ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
सावर ...	Sáwar ...	Sáwar ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
सेमली ...	Semlí ...	Semli ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
सेन ...	Sen ...	Sen ...	River ...	Ditto.
सेंदरा ...	Sendrá ...	Sendra ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
सेंथल ...	Senthal ...	Senthal ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
شاہ آباد ...	Sháhábád ...	Shahabad ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
शाहगढ ...	Sháhgarh ...	Shahgarh ...	Ditto ...	Jeysulmere.
شاہ بلدان ...	Sháh-i-buldán ...	Shah-i-Buldán *or* Nogaza.	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
شاہ پورہ ...	Sháhpúrah ...	Shahpura ...	Town ...	Oodeypore.
शेखावाटी شیخاوٹی ...	Shaikhàwátí ...	Shaikhawátí ...	Town and Province.	Jeypore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
शेखसर ...	Shaikhsar ...	Shaikhsar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
शामगढ ...	Shámgarh ...	Shámgarh ...	Town and Pergunnah.	Ajmere.
शेरगढ ...	Shergarh ...	Shergarh ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
सीदमुख ...	Sídmukh ...	Sídmukh ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
सिहोदरा ...	Sihodrá ...	Sihodra ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
सिकंदरा ...	Sikandrá ...	Sikandra ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
सीकर ...	Síkar ...	Síkar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
सिकराई ...	Sikráí ...	Sikrai ...	District and Town	Ditto.
सीकरी ...	Síkrí ...	Síkri ...	Town ...	Bhurtpore.
सीलीसढ ...	Sílíserh ...	Síliserh ...	Lake ...	Ulwur.
सिंदा ...	Sindá ...	Sinda ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
सिंदरी ...	Sindrí ...	Sindri ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
सिंघाना ...	Singháná ...	Singhána ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
सीताबाडी ...	Sítábárí ...	Síta bári ...	Shrine ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
सिवाई जैपुर ...	Siwáí Jaipur ...	Siwai Jaipur ...	Province ...	Jeypore.
सिवाई माधोगढ ...	Siwáí Mádhopur	Siwai Mádhopur	Province and District.	Ditto.
सिवाई रामगढ ...	Siwáí Rámgarh	Siwai Rámgarh	Town ...	Ditto.
सिवाना ...	Siwáná ...	Siwána ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
सोजत ...	Sojat ...	Sojat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
श्री माधोपुर ...	Srí Mádhopur ...	Srí Mádhopur ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
श्री नगर ...	Srínagar ...	Srínagar ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
श्री नाथजी ...	Srínáthjí ...	Srínáthji ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Oodeypore.
सुगरी ...	Sugrí ...	Sugri ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
सुजानगढ ...	Sujángarh ...	Sujángarh ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
सुखली ...	Sukhlí ...	Sukhli ...	River ...	Oodeypore.
सुकरी ...	Sukrí ...	Sukri ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
सुंधो ...	Súndho ...	Súndho ...	Hill ...	Ditto.
सुरजगढ ...	Súrajgarh ...	Súrajgarh ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
सुरतगढ ...	Súratgarh ..	Súratgarh ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
टाला ...	Tálá ...	Tála ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
तलेरा ...	Talerá ...	Talera ...	Province ...	Kerowlee.
तमनगढ ...	Tamangarh ...	Tamangarh ...	Town ...	Ditto.
तामडा ...	Támrá ...	Támra ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
तारागढ ...	Tárágarh ...	Táragarh ...	Hill ...	Ajmere.
टेकरी रसया ...	Tekrí Rasyá ...	Tekri Rasya ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
टेम ...	Tem ...	Tem ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
تهانه غازي ...	Thánah Ghází ...	Thána Ghází ...	Ditto ...	Ulwur.
थांवला ...	Thánwlá ...	Thánwla ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
तिबारा नीलगरी ...	Tibárá Nílgarrí...	Tibára Nílgarri	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
टीबी ...	Tíbí ...	Tíbi ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
तिजारा ...	Tijárá ...	Tijára ...	Ditto ...	Ulwur.
तिलवाडा ...	Tilwárá ...	Tilwára ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
तिंवरी ...	Tinwrí ...	Tinwri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
टोड़ा भीम ...	Todá Bhím ...	Toda-Bhím ...	Town and District	Jeypore.
टोड़ारायसिंघ ...	Todá Ráe Singh	Toda-Rae Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto.
तोरावाटी ...	Toráwátí ...	Torawáti ...	Town, District and Province.	Ditto.
तोड़ी ...	Torí ...	Tori ...	Town ...	Ditto.
उबेसरजी ...	Ubesarjí ...	Ubesarji ...	Hill ...	Oodeypore.
उचेन ...	Uchen ...	Uchen ...	District ...	Bhurtpore.
उदई ...	Udaí ...	Udaí (1) ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
उदई ...	Udaí ...	Udai (2) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
उदैसागर ...	Udaiságar ...	Uday Ságar ...	Lake ...	Oodeypore.
उदेपुर ...	Udepur ...	Udepur ...	Town and District	Jeypore.
اُمید گنج ...	Umedganj ...	Umedganj ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
उनीयार ...	Únıárá ...	Úniára ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
उटंगन ...	Utangan ...	Utangan ...	River ...	Bhurtpore.
उटगिर ...	Utgir ...	Utgir ...	District ...	Kerowlee.
वैर ...	Wair ...	Wair ...	Ditto ...	Bhurtpore.
वालघाट ...	Wálghát ...	Wálghát ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
वजीरपुर ...	Wazírpur ...	Wazirpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
वीनावास ...	Wínáwás ...	Wínawás ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
वींजुवा ...	Wínjuwá ...	Wínjua ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

A supplementary list of places in Banswara, Dholpur, Partabgarh, Dungarpur, and Harowtee and Tonk will be published hereafter.

C. K. M. WALTER,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, OUDH.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 29th January 1877.

No. 26.—Mr. H. A. F. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, officiated as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, from 8th December 1876 to 7th January 1877, both dates inclusive, *vice* Mr. N. A. Garstin, absent on privilege leave.

DE S. BARROW, *Colonel,*
Depy. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Oudh, Police Dept.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th January 1877.

No. 13.—Mr. A. Brereton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is granted one day's leave without allowance, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 107, dated 28th June 1876.

No. 14.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 18 of the 18th January 1877, placing the services of Captain W. S. S. Bisset R.E., tem-

porarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, Locomotive Superintendent, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Manager of the Open Line, Holkar and Neemuch Railways.

Captain Bisset and Mr. Gutersloh respectively made over, and received, charge of the office and duties of Manager, Open Line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the morning of the 18th January 1877.

Mr. Gutersloh will conduct the duties of Manager in addition to his own.

No. 15.—The services of Ardaseer Harmusjee, Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, being no longer required, have been dispensed with from the afternoon of the 22nd December 1876.

No. 16.—Mr. H. B. Ginger, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 31st December 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 29th January 1877.

No. 2.—Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Division, has been granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th December 1876.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th January 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. P. C. Augier, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted leave without allowances from August 10th to November 14th, 1876.

The 22nd January 1877.

No. 18.—Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Mooltan District.

The 25th January 1877.

No. 19.—Baboo Tej Rai, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, has been posted by the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, to the Khanpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 26th January 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Ravi Division to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, which office he joined on the forenoon of the 19th January 1877.

No. 21.—Sheik Edoo, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Open Line of this Railway. He joined the Open Line on the 18th September 1876.

No. 22.—Baboo Khetter Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Chenab Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 12th January 1877, and joined the latter on the afternoon of the same date.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 23rd January 1877.

No. 11.—Mr. R. S. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 222 of 25th October 1876, and joined the Northern Division on the afternoon of 2nd January 1877.

No. 12.—Baboo Keddar Nath Banerjee, Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Southern Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 247 of 8th December 1876, on the forenoon of 9th January 1877.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 527 of 23rd December 1876, Mr. J. Jamieson, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from the Auditor's Office, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, has reported his arrival and joined the Central Office of Accounts on the forenoon of the 22nd January 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

1st February 1877 ... Rs. 2,68,821-8-2.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
2nd Feb. 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES ON CURRENCY DEPT.	BALANCE OF BULLION.		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jany. 22nd	...	3,96,750	13,59,878	38,33,865	58,62,475
" 23rd	2,29,531	4,27,965	12,67,659	37,95,170	61,63,925
" 24th	7,50,000	4,13,590	16,29,357	37,32,384	64,52,227
" 25th	...	4,15,502	12,39,131	37,03,985	67,42,453
" 26th	...	1,98,828	10,52,186	36,99,999	68,29,398
" 27th	...	64,034	9,91,902	36,99,893	67,89,362

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th Jany. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1470.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the six months of the year 1876-77, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875-76.*

N. B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Sept. 1875.	April to Sept. 1876.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,381,000	8,678,848	8,302,741	...	376,107
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	336,527	321,808	...	14,719
III.—Forest ...	600,000	222,127	208,693	...	13,434
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,525,000	1,226,964	1,243,150	16,186	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	250	233	...	17
VI.—Customs ...	2,620,000	1,305,484	1,073,195	...	232,289
VII.—Salt ...	6,300,000	2,944,940	2,869,115	...	75,825
VIII.—Opium ...	8,200,000	4,071,390	4,494,057	422,667	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,837,000	1,513,662	1,498,254	...	15,408
X.—Mint ...	124,000	63,003	138,474	75,471	...
XI.—Post Office ...	778,000	384,139	387,340	3,201	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	281,500	61,756	73,215	11,459	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	316,000	164,560	173,766	9,206	...
XIV.—Marine ...	198,000	74,134	78,430	4,296	...
XV.—Interest ...	488,000	288,537	300,526	11,989	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	504,400	88,370	78,559	...	9,811
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	347,000	134,931	172,046	37,115	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	238,400	60,403	106,111	45,708	...
Total ...	48,438,300	21,620,025	21,519,713	...	100,312
Army ...	840,800	455,602	363,331	...	92,271
Public Works, Ordinary ...	65,000	21,038	24,253	3,215	...
Canals ...	527,000	255,417	244,217	...	11,200
State Railways ...	415,000	114,550	162,367	47,817	...
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways ...	7,888,000	3,214,241	3,570,574	356,333	...
Total ...	58,174,100	25,680,873	25,884,455	203,582	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	193,900	161,048	109,417	...	51,631
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,368,000	25,841,921	25,993,872	151,951	...

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Sept. 1875.	April to Sept. 1876.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,106,400	1,466,577	1,501,454	34,877	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	390,000	183,999	190,939	6,940	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	390,000	155,551	142,227	...	13,324
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,467,800	1,187,041	1,180,986	...	6,055
5.—Forest ...	414,500	168,712	188,508	19,796	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	87,000	41,935	48,470	6,535	...
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Customs ...	189,000	91,883	97,386	5,503	...
9.—Salt ...	525,600	259,374	245,422	...	13,952
10.—Opium ...	2,199,000	1,853,121	2,423,795	570,674	...
11.—Stamps ...	71,700	37,453	37,551	98	...
12.—Mint ...	79,000	41,516	44,717	3,201	...
13.—Post Office ...	760,400	395,954	373,987	...	21,967
14.—Telegraph* ...	381,300	125,897	131,849	5,952	...
15.—Administration ...	1,251,500	615,562	648,794	33,232	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	249,400	114,527	105,503	...	9,024
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,364,200	1,138,936	1,194,270	55,334	...
18.—Marine ...	403,400	170,443	180,671	10,228	...
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	161,100	76,762	77,369	607	...
20.—Medical ...	184,000	90,065	88,283	...	1,782
21.—Political ...	293,400	161,663	145,236	...	16,427
22.—Allowances ...	1,675,200	624,008	594,590	...	29,418
23.—Civil Furlough ...	...	...	94	94	...
24.—Superannuation ...	586,000	342,874	296,183	...	46,691
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	2,332,000	781,318	1,132,667	351,349	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	45,000	18,383	38,932	20,549	...
27.—Allotments ...	5,059,400	2,541,610	2,532,508	...	9,102
Total ...	25,576,300	12,685,164	13,642,391	957,227	...
Army ...	11,820,700	5,696,678	5,565,251	...	131,427
Public Works, Ordinary, including Irrigation ...	2,441,500	1,120,596	1,175,339	54,743	...
Ditto Extraordinary, including Railways ...	3,015,900	1,451,456	1,470,048	18,592	...
Land and Supervision ...	93,000	34,758	17,280	...	17,478
Interest in India ...	30,000	17,833	22,727	4,894	...
State Railways ...	292,000	100,120	145,255	45,135	...
Working Expenses, Guaranteed Railways, including Surplus Profit ...	4,418,000	1,580,096	1,433,299	...	146,797
Total ...	47,687,400	22,686,701	23,471,590	784,889	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c. ...	14,295,600	6,343,591	6,728,521	384,930	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,983,000	29,030,292	30,200,111	1,169,819	...

* Indian, including Ceylon up to July. Indo-European up to August.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE; CALCUTTA, Thursday, February [illegible]

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25.	4 per cent. Loans of 1828-29.	4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43.	4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loans Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1872.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th January 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,46,900	1,55,50,300	1,08,25,500	1,62,05,700	34,61,700	2,57,000	2,90,32,000	82,800	4,10,52,800	28,92,000	33,15,000	12,73,67,335
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	85,300	...	16,500	10,000	...	5,39,500	...	5,77,000	...	70,000	12,98,300
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,46,900	1,56,40,600	1,08,25,500	1,62,22,200	34,71,700	2,57,000	2,95,71,500	82,800	4,16,29,800	28,92,000	33,85,000	12,86,70,635
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	17,000	...	...	47,000	...	1,23,500	21,000	6,12,000	8,21,500
Balance on 31st January 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,46,900	1,56,40,600	1,08,24,500	1,62,05,200	34,71,700	2,57,000	2,95,24,500	82,800	4,15,06,300	28,71,000	27,73,000	12,78,49,125

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1876, enfaced from India, 2,369 lakhs, re-transferred from London, 2,428 lakhs.
" 1st Dec. 1876 to 15th Dec. " " " 3 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 2 " " " 9 "
" 1st Jan. 1877 to 15th Jan. 1877 " 14 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 13 " " " 8 "
2,401 lakhs. 2,456 lakhs.
2,401
Balance against London ... 55 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st February 1877.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th January 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities ...	1,06,67,302	2	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,164	2	5	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	66,06,316	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 93,18,366 14 4; Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,03,79,108 5 11	1,96,97,475	4	3	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	59,12,768	4	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,94,88,940	0	4	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,50,44,515	11	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,01,240	0	3	Balances with other Banks ...	6,46,667	0	3
Sundries	5,89,145	11	8	Bullion	10,082	0	9
				Dead Stock	10,48,006	6	11
				Stamps	11,791	14	5
				Sundries	4,51,555	15	4
					4,03,99,005	12	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 82,05,773 0 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,33,43,186 6 0	2,15,48,959	6	6
TOTAL ...	6,19,47,965	2	11	TOTAL ...	6,19,47,965	2	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; Calcutta, 1st February 1877.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 34.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st January 1877.*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Simla Imperial Circle.	Nov. 1876	Dec. 18, 1876
2	Central Provinces; Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
4	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
5	Port Blair ..	Ditto ...	Jan. 15, 1877
6	Oudh ..; Hyderabad ...; Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 25 "
9	Coorg ...; Central India ...; Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 "
12	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
13	Bombay ..; Punjab ...; Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
16	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "
17	Indian Telegraph...	Oct. 1876	Dec. 22, 1876
18	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "
19	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
20	Grand Trunk Road	Ditto .	Do. 29 "
21	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 5, 1877

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana ...	Nov. 1876	Dec. 30, 1876
2	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 26, 1877
3	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
4	Bombay ...; Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
6	Bengal ...; North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "
8	Madras ...	Oct. 1876	Dec. 28, 1876

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bombay ...; Oudh ...	Nov. 1876	Jan. 29, 1877
3	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
4	Bengal ...	Oct. 1876	Dec. 22, 1876
5	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Nagpur and Chatisgurh.	Dec. 1876	Jan. 29, 1877
2	Rangoon and Sittang.	Nov. 1876	Dec. 22, 1876
3	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "
4	Tirhoot Surveys ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 "
5	Wurdah Valley ..	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
6	Sindhia ...; Western Rajputana.	Ditto ...	Jan. 22, 1877
8	Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "
9	Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
10	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25 "
11	Holkar ...; Punjab Northern ..; Neemuch ..; Hubli and Karwar ..; Dhond and Munmar.	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
16	Northern Bengal; Assam Extension; Seebsagur Coal Line Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
19	Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "
20	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Oct. 1876	Dec. 22 "
21	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 26 "
22	Hyderabad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1876	Dec. 15, 1876
2	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "
3	Oomraotee ...; Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 17, 1877
5	Nulhati ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 "
6	Nizam's ...; Tirhoot ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "
8	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
9	Holkar; Punjab Northern; Neemuch	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "

Dated 1st February 1877.

G. J. MELLISS, *Lieut.-Colonel, Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay Haranchandra	Ditto.
3	Thomson, W H.	Hugli College.
4	Mitra, Amvikacharan	Ditto.
5	Nagwant Sahay	Patna College.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Sasisekhar	Presidency College.
7	Bagchi, Brajagopal	Ditto.
8	Nag, Haradhan	Ditto.
	Basu, Jogendrachandra	Ditto.
10	Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	Ditto.
11	Das, Ramsaran	Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Basu, Kalipada	Ditto.
13	Chakravarti, Byomkes	Presidency College.
14	Sen, Kalimohan	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
15	Lalchand	Lahore Government College.
16	Bandyopadhyay, Bisveswar	Dacca College.
17	Basu, Asvinikumar	Ditto.
	Mitra, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
	Bomanjee Cowasjee	St. Xavier's College.
20	Dammilal	Agra College.
21	Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	Free Church Institution.
	Sen, Adharlal	Presidency College.
23	Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	Hugli College.
24	Mitra, Purnachandra	Presidency College.
25	Ghose, Saradaprasad	Free Church Institution.
	„ Kalipada	Presidency College.
27	Bhattacharyya, Chandra Kumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Majumdar, Kunjavihari	Free Church Institution.
29	Datta, Mahinimohan	Teacher.
	„ Ramlal	Presidency College.
	Syed, Khyrat Ahmed	Teacher.
32	Ghose, Priyanath	St. Xavier's College.
33	Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	Ditto.
34	De, Brajendralal	Canning College, Lucknow.
35	Izad Bakhsh	Hugli College.
	Gupta, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Harinath	Ditto.
	Ray, Navadwipachandra	Free Church Institution.
39	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
40	Gangopadhyay, Satyacharan	Ditto.
	Baral, Nilmani	Ditto.
42	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Hugli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Isvarchandra	Patna College.
44	Bhagwan Sahay	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Aikath, Saradakumar	Presidency College.
	Amjad Ali	Benares College.
	Ashraf Ali	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	Ditto.
	„ Mahadev	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	„ Rajendralal	Presidency College.
	„ Rakhaldas	Free Church Institution.
	„ Taraprasanna	Hugli College.
	Basak, Rashvihari	Cathedral Mission College.
10	Bhaduri, Lalvihari	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Meghnath	Hugli College.
	„ Srischandra	Presidency College.
	Bhaumik, Dinavandhu	Free Church Institution.
	Chakravarti, Girischandra	Teacher.
	„ Jogendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan	Canning College.
	„ Dvarkanath	Patna College.
	„ Sripati	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Jadavchandra	Cathedral Mission College.
20	Das, Kamalanath	Dacca College.
	„ Prasannachandra	Teacher.
	„ Tarakchandra	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Tarraprasanna	Teacher.
	Datta, Bijaykrishna	Presidency College.
	„ Kamalkrishna	Ditto.
	„ Mahinimohan	Hugli College.

	Dé, Advaityaprasad	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Ghosh, Chandidas	... Presidency College.
	„ Haranath	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
30	„ Nityananda	... Presidency College.
	„ Ramgopal	... Ditto.
	„ Saradaprasad	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gosvami, Kisarilal	... Presidency College.
	Guruprasad	... Muir Central College.
	Gyaprasad	... Ditto.
	Jyotirvid, Gopaldatta	... Bareilly College.
	Kunjaviharilál	... Muir Central College.
	Maitra, Kasinath	... Presidency College.
	Misra, Umasankar	... Benares College.
40	Mitra, Rammohan	... Presidency College.
	Mohanlál	... Delhi College.
	Molakram	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	... Presidency College.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Benares College.
	„ Nilalohit	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Purnachandra	.. Presidency College.
	Nág, Revatikanta	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	„ Syamakanta	... Presidency College.
	Nizamdeen Hasan	.. Muir Central College.
50	Pain, Isvarprasad	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Pál, Tulsicharan	... Presidency College.
	Palit, Priyanath	... Ditto.
	Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	... Ex Student, Presidency College.
	Pramanik, Ramesvar	... Canning College.
	Prayagdas	... Muir Central College.
	Raghunathprasad	... Ditto.
	Ramlál	... Agra College.
	Ray, Girischandra	... Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Kuladakinkar	... Presidency College.
60	„ Rangalál	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ugrakanta	.. Presidency College.
	„ Umacharan	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Sankardyal	... Agra College.
	Sanvardas	... Muir Central College.
	Sayyid Faizuddin Hosain	... Hugli College.
	Scott, G. W.	... Patna College.
	Sen, Harinath	... Teacher.
	„ Srinath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sinha, Nandalál	... Cathedral Mission College.
70	„ Pramathakrishna	... Presidency College.
	Som, Saradaprasad	.. Hugli College.
	Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	... Cathedral Mission College.
73	Taslimuddin Ahmed	... Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Bindulal	... St. Xavier's College.
	Basu, Ananta Kumár	... Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bhavadev	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Manikchandra	... Free Church Institution.
	Bisvas, Dandadhari	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chakravarti, Bisveswar	... Teacher.
	Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Taraknath	... Presidency College.
	Dev, Kalimohan	... Presidency College.
10	Goonewardene, W. F.	... Free Church Institution.
	Kotal, Umeschandra	... Presidency College.
	Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Madangopal	... Delhi College.
	Majumdar, Chandicharan	... Benares College.
	Mitra, Krishnakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhar	.. Teacher.
	„ Tulsidás	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Upendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Palit, Umeschandra	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
20	Pande, Ramavatar	... Muir Central College.
	Ray, Kedarnath	... Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Mukundanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Rajendranath	... Canning College.
	„ Sitanath	... Presidency College.
	Sen, Kedarnath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Matilál	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
27	Sheolál	... Teacher.

The under-mentioned student has passed the First Examination in Arts in the Third Division :—

Mitra, Purna Chandra ... Patna College.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Regr., Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th January 1877.

The under-mentioned students have passed the B. L. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Das, Navinchandra	Presidency College.
2	Chakravarti, Harachandra	Dacca College.
3	Ray, Satischandra	Presidency College.
4	Datta, Purnachandra	Ditto.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari	Ditto.
	Das, Brajendramohan	Patna College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Guha, Revatimohan	Dacca College.
2	Das, Raghunath	Presidency College.
3	Maitra, Atalvihari	Kishnaghur College.
4	Mustaphi, Chandragoti	Presidency College.
5	Ray, Benimadhav	Ditto.
6	Mitra, Charuchandra	Ditto.
	Das, Gnanendranath	Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Jogendranath	Presidency College.
10	Ray, Prasannagopal	Ditto.
11	Som, Murarilal	Hugli College.
	Sinha, Nikunjavihari	Presidency College.
13	Datta, Amvikacharan	Ditto.
14	Pandit, Surajnarayan	Canning College, Lucknow.
15	Matilal, Surendranath	Presidency College.
16	Basu, Pramathanath	Ditto.
	Ray, Kedarnath	Dacca College.
	Bhattacharyya, Radhakisor	Presidency College.
19	Ray, Bijaykrishna	Ditto.
20	Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	Ditto.
	Sriram	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Datta, Rajendranath	Presidency College.
23	Datta, Girischandra	Ditto.
	Mitra, Biharilal	Ditto.
25	Sen, Kalikumar	Ditto.
26	Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	Ditto.
	Ray, Devendranath	Ditto.
28	Hajra, Aghorchandra	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath	Ditto.
	Sen, Umeschandra	Dacca College.
31	De, Amvikacharan	Muir College, Allahabad.
	Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad	Canning College, Lucknow.
33	Maitra, Bijaykrishna	Presidency College.
34	Sur, Harimohan	Ditto.
35	Mukhopadhyay, Kumadinikanta	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	Ditto.
37	Sanyal, Krishnagopal	Muir College, Allahabad.
38	Chaudhuri, Purnachandra	Presidency College.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	Ditto.
40	Narayanprasad	Patna College.
41	Lahiri, Asutosh	Presidency College.
42	Govindacharan	Patna College.
43	Gangopadhyay, Rajanikanta	Presidency College.
44	Kanjilal, Kailas Chandra	Kishnaghur College.
	Ray, Navinchandra	Berhampore College.
46	Mukhopadhyay, Rajanikanta	Presidency College.
	Ray, Harinath	Ditto.
48	Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan	Ditto.
	Sivsaranlal	Patna College.
50	Sen, Radhanath	Presidency College.
51	Gangopadhyay, Kisarimohan	Ditto.
52	Chakravarti, Adityachandra	Dacca College.
53	Pandit, Jwalanath	Presidency College.
	Maitra, Syamacharan	Ditto.
	Singh, Saligram	Ditto.

The under-mentioned persons having fulfilled the conditions required under para. 1 of the Regulations for admission to the degree of Doctor in Law, are declared admissible to that degree:—

Mitra, Trailokyanath, M. A., B. L.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas, M. A., B. L.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd February 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
397	L 82—56192	100	Hajee Jockereah Hajee Ahamed.
398	L 52—71286	500	Mr. H. T. Prinsep, C. S.
399	A 91—83478	100	Moulvie Ahmed Ali.
400	L 83—30329	100	Babu Kedar Nath Shaw.
	L 81—36193	50	
401	L 81—16623	50	Mr. Harry Lee, C.S.
402	L 81—09106	50	Babu Aumrito Nath Jha.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
297	L 65—71736	20	Messrs. Ram Chunder Juber Mull.
	„ —71739		
	A 67—12981	10	
	A 65—28776		
	L 58—51148	10	
	L 42—47059		
	L 61—91875	10	
	L 71—70375		
	L 20—05639	5	
	„ —05640		
	L 20—30846	5	
	L 21—47030		
298	L 21—57669	5	Babu Nilmoney Roy.
	„ —57668		
300	L 90—01139	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	L 89—54069		
301	L 81—04379	50	Babu Raj Narayan Gupta.
	„ —04380		
302	L 25—22013	5	Babu Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee.
	„ —22017		
303	L 89—52276	20	Mr. G. Savage.
	„ —52279		
304	L 13—85673	20	Babu Obhoy Churn Sircar.
	„ —85672		
	L 39—17974	10	
	„ —17975		
	L 17—45942	5	
	„ —45943		
	L 20—54429	5	
	„ —54426		
305	L 21—18476	5	Babu Neem Chand Gupta.
	„ —18475		
306	A 94—18281	20	Babu Pran Kristo Dhur.
	A 93—12681		
307	L 23—07709	5	Mr. J. H. Martyr.
	„ —07705		
308	A 80—17609	10	Messrs. Hurro Nath Muttylall.
	„ —17608		
	L 10—08479	5	
	L 9—53300		
309	A 27—51141	20	Babu Sree Nath Banerjee.
	„ —51142		
453	L 60—16601	10	Babu Kedar Nath Mittra.
454	A 67—79239	10	Mahomed Burkatoolla.
455	L 40—49828	10	Major B. Money, B. S. C.
	L 15—82885	5	
456	L 81—05209	50	Captain W. G. Thomas.
457	L 44—46312	10	Babu Juggobundhoo Bose.
	L 95—41719	10	
	L 75—05929	10	
458	L 95—49876	10	Mr. W. Swift.
	L 23—65625	5	
459	L 82—40990 to „ —40993	100 each	Mr. T. Smith, C. S.
460	A 96—78956	10	Babu Khallaram Kur.
461	A 89—15390	20	Babu Ramrutton Shaw.
462	L 73—33833	10	Babu Trailokya Nath Mittra.
	L 72—29093	10	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 2nd February 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W3	C 99—81058	20	Mr. G. R. Purvis, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
	„ —81059	20	
	„ —81060	20	
	„ —81061	20	
W4	M 24—92920	100	Hukum Chand, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Delhi.
W5	C 70—84921	500	Major T. Cadell, Political Agent, Alwar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
M3	M 3—43738	5	Asur Lalje, 13, Modikhana Back Road, Bombay.
	„ —43739	5	
H7	C 99—81147	20	William Nolan, M.D., Bombay Medical Department, Aden.
	„ —81171	20	
1876.			
H129	C 99—53385	20	Mr. Jehangir Edulje Davur, Bombay.
	„ —84321	20	
	M 4—59794	5	
1877.			
H9	M 22—28813	20	Ramcowhua Gobind Dhopesharkar, Revenue Commissioner's Office, S. D., Poona.
H8	M 27—70248	10	Vithu Jotiba, Oomarkadi.
	C 99—52852	20	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd January 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
86	B 52—23243	10	Mr. G. Rodrigues, Madras.
87	B 49—57015	10	T. Narasing Row, Salem.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
228	B 40—34045	5	Janerchand Bhinaji Sait, Coimbatore.
	B 52—11156	10	
	B 42—23616	20	
	„ —39320	20	
229	B 40—26140	5	Mr. B. V. D'Rozario, Mangalore.
	„ —26141	5	
	„ —26142	5	
	„ —26143	5	
	„ —26144	5	
	„ —26145	5	
230	B 50—28914	100	Mr. C. S. M. Abru, Mangalore.
231	B 49—98118	10	C. Vadanta Chariar, Madras.
232	B 42—37373	20	Nimmah Cothendah Ramah, Seringapatam.
	„ —45114	20	
	„ —46272	20	
233	B 49—00823	10	Mr. T. Burke, Fyzabad.
44	B 42—21658 } wrongly joined.	20	R. C. Walker, Esq., Madras.
	„ —21657 }		
	B 50—51747 } ditto	100	
	„ —51748 }		
240	B 41—42439 } ditto	10	T. Casavooloo Chetty, Madras.
	„ —42436 }		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 22nd January 1877.

F. de H. LARPENT,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4	L 19—88490	50	The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 27th January 1877.

T. W. BISS,
Depy. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

WANTED.

A Cashier for the Sutlej Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem.

The applicant must be able to keep his accounts in English and furnish security of Rs. 4,000.

Apply to the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, Indus Valley State Railway, Mooltan.

MOOLTAN,
The 17th January 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1877.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Almorah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 7th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Hydaspes*, will be closed at

the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 7th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 6th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himataya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 3rd February 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th February 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 8th February 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd February 1877.

Adie, J. R.
Allen, W. H. & Co., Messrs.
Barker, M. A., Mrs.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Blank, F. O.
Briey, A.
Butcher, E.
Calder, John.
Child & Co., Messrs.
Croft, J.
Davies, H.
Davidson & Co., Messrs.
Davis, Mrs.
Doveton, H.
Farlow, Mrs. Jane.
Faulding & Co., Messrs.
Francis, W.
Francis, C.
Godfrey, T. P.
Granger, John H.
Green, Patrick J.
Gruzelier, Mr.
Hickson, J. A.
Higgins, Mrs. E.
Hodges, William.
Jackson, E. M.
Johnson, Gen.
Joseph, C.
Kay, Geo.
Leckie, Forbes & Co.
Levy, Paul.
Macrone, W. B.
MacIver, Mrs.
McConaig, Jas.
Manuel, R. A.
Marshall, Miss L.
Martin, Mrs. S.
Marthin, Henry.
Murphy, E. T.
Newman, Thos.
Paul, Mrs. P. J.
Paul, X. M.
Ross, F. A.
Ryde, Miss.
Samuells, H. E.
Scott, Mrs. W.
Sharkey, John.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Smith, James.
Stack, G. A.
Stewart, C. E.
Thompson, Mrs. G. F.
Walker, N. T.
Walls, G.
White, W. M.
Williams, F.
Williamson, A.
Wilsion, Messrs.
Winscom, Miss K.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.
Barry, J. M.
Barlow, H. E.
Berardi, Monsieur Gastow.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Buckley, C. W.
Campier, Jas. C. B.
Campbell, J. F.
Carrington and Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Charlston, John.
Christian, A.
Condey, Mr.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Crammer, Mrs. G. A.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Daniel, D.
Darby, W. K.
DeSouza, J. P. C.
Douglas, Christie G.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Esse
Ferguson, Duncan
Findlay, Alfred.
Frawley, M. A.
Friedwaht, Fany.
Galloway, John.
Gardner, William.
Glukman, Lione.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Griffith, Andrew.
Huguenot, M.
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Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
Kelly, W. P.
Kramer, T. O.
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Liddiard, Mr.
Lovering, Geo. L.
Marshall, Capt. G.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
McWilliams, Miss.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt W. H.
Munro, Major C. A.
Musgrove, Geo.
Nemo.
Nicholson John S.
O'Brien, T. H.
Orban, Monsieur.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power. W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Reed, J. V. C.
Richardson, Geo.
Roehn, Profs. E.
Rowe, Mrs.
Scolfi, A. L.
Scott, Walter.
Shutz, J.
Sinclair, A.
Travis, Miss Ida.
Valentine, Rev. C.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Williams, C A.
Williams, T.
Willins, W. E. S.
Wilkinson, Mrs. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Woods, R. L.
Young, A.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Bellany, J.
Berarai, Monsieur.
Cayton, Geo.
Galloway, John.
Holland, Capt.
Jacob, Edward.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, W. P.
Liddiard, Mr.
Munro, Major C. A.
Orban, Monsieur.
Richardson, Geo.
Rowe, Mrs.
Stewart, A.

Registered Letter.

O'Brien, C.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL IRON WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Calcutta, on Monday, 12th February 1877, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of January 27th, 1877, *viz.*:—

That Clause 75 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words—

"so that not more than Rs. 1,00,000 principal money be due at any one time."

By order of the Directors,

RUTHERFOORD & Co.,

Agents & Secretaries.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,

BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,

Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA, *The 1st February 1877.*

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," will be held at the Company's Office, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 8th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the following Resolution, which it is intended to confirm at a subsequent meeting, as a Special Resolution, will be proposed:—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended and, as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept and give Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, on behalf, and for the purposes, of the Company. And in particular the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a trust deed and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof, in cash or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

By Order of the Board,

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,

Managing Agents.

104, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA, *The 6th December 1876.*

NOTICE.

Nundolal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose of Sham Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, being about to execute a Deed of Trust to Sreemutty Thacooranee Dassee and others, conveying over all their properties situated in Zillah Gya, Patna, Lohardugga, and 24-Pergunnahs, and in the Town of Calcutta, and its Suburbs, the creditors of the said Nundo Lal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose are hereby requested to send in particulars of their claims against the said Nundolal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose within fifteen days from the date hereof, at their residence in No. 13, Bindabun Pal's bye-Lane, Sham Bazar, Calcutta, in order that arrangements may be made for the payment of the same before execution of the said Deed.

NUNDOLAL BOSE.
PASSUPUTTY NATH BOSE.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased, late Manager of the Coochela Tea Company, Limited, at Hylakandy, Cachar, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March 1877, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,
Administrator to the Estate of the deceased.

NOTICE.

We have admitted Mr. William James Ker a partner in our firm as from the 1st instant.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd January 1877.

KER, DOD & Co.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 1 of 1877.

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877:"

Commencement.

It shall come into force at once;

Extension.

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, all or any of the provisions herein contained to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Forest officer."

"Forest officer" means any person whom the Local Government may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to do

(1) anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest officer:

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act:

"Tree." "Tree" includes bamboos and brushwood:

"Timber." "Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood when cut up, or when fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes:

"Forest-produce." "Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, reeds, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, cutch, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, skins and horns:

"Forest-offence." "Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act:

"Cattle." "Cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, bullocks, cows, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

"River." "River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

Power to reserve forests.

3. The Local Government may from time to time constitute any forest or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

Demarcation of boundaries.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute a Reserved Forest, and the limits of such Forest have not been defined by boundary-marks, and are not, in the opinion of the Local Government, already sufficiently defined by roads, rivers or other such boundaries, the Local Government may cause such limits to be demarcated in such manner as it thinks fit.

Notification by Local Government.

5. When the Local Government has ascertained that the limits of such Forest are already sufficiently defined as aforesaid, or when such limits have been demarcated under section 4, it may publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(a) declaring that it is proposed to reserve such Forest under this Act;

(b) specifying the limits of such Forest;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights.

6. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section 17, no right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the Forest comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or any other purpose shall be made in such forest.

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.

7. When a notification has been issued under section 5, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest mentioned therein a proclamation in the language of the country:—

(a) specifying the limits of such forest;

(b) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid, to present to such officer within such period a written notice stating the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

Rights not claimed, extinguished.

8. Any such right in respect of which no such notice is presented within the said period shall be deemed to be extinguished, unless the person claiming such right satisfies the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the notice within such period.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

9. When any such notice is presented as aforesaid, the Forest Settlement Officer shall inquire into the merits of the claim, and may, in the case of a claim to or over any land, if he considers it proved and if he thinks fit to do so, pass an order to that effect and proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and may, in the case of a claim to rights of way or of pasture, or to forest-produce, proceed in the manner prescribed in sections 10 and 11.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(a) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and attending before him in pursuance of a notice issued under section 9 of that Act; and

(c) the conditions prescribed by the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been fulfilled.

Enquiry into claims.

10. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall enquire into the nature and extent of such rights and shall pass an order, admitting, rejecting or modifying the claim.

Record to be made by Forest Settlement Officer.

11. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any such order, shall record the name, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right, the designation (if any), position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the

designation and position of all buildings, in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

No such claim shall be admitted, unless

(*a*) the claimant was, at the time when the limits of the forest were notified under section 5, in the habitual exercise of the right claimed, and

(*b*) the exercise of the right is required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same.

Record where he admits claim.

12. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits any such claim with or without modification, he shall also record the extent to which such rights have been admitted by him, specifying the quantity of timber and other forest-produce annually required, the number and description of cattle admitted to graze in the forest and the season during which such pasture is required. He shall also record whether the produce obtained by the exercise of such rights may be sold or bartered.

Exercise of rights admitted or modified.

13. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, make such arrangements as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified. For this purpose, the Forest Settlement Officer may—

(*a*) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(*b*) so alter the limits of the proposed reserved forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and conveniently situated for the purposes of the claimants; or

(*c*) record an order, conferring upon such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the Reserved Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

Commutation of rights.

14. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such arrangements as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

Appeal from order passed under section 9, 10 or 13.

15. Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section 9, 10 or 13, present an appeal from such order to such of the officers who hear appeals in cases relating to land-revenue as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by notification in the official Gazette: Provided that, where the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) three persons (hereinafter called the Forest Court) to hear appeals from such orders, the appeal shall lie to such persons.

Every appeal under this section shall be made by petition in writing, and shall be delivered to and forwarded by the Forest Settlement Officer.

If the appeal be to the officer so appointed, the order passed thereon shall be communicated to the Forest Settlement Officer who shall forthwith carry out the same.

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day for hearing the appeal and shall give notice of such day to the parties, and shall hear such appeal in the neighbourhood of the forest. The order passed thereon by such Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall (subject to review by the Local Government) be final, and the Forest Settlement Officer shall forthwith carry out such order.

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government.

16. The Local Government may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

Notification declaring forest reserved.

17. When the following events have occurred (namely)—

(*a*) the period fixed under section 7 for presenting notices has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(*b*) (if any such claims have been made) the period limited by section 15 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate Court; and

(*c*) all lands (if any) included in the forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section 9, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section 16 of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette declaring the forest, or any portion thereof, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification, and from the date so fixed, such forest or such portion thereof shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

Publication of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

18. The Forest officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation of such notification into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act.

19. Any forest constituted a Reserved Forest under any law in force previous to the date on which this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act:

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

Formation and extension of Reserved Forests under Land Acquisition Act.

20. The formation and extension of a Reserved Forest shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section 4.

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided.

21. No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government.

Rights not to be alienated.

22. No right conferred under section 13, clause (*c*), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government, and no produce obtained by virtue of such a right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as a right to sell or barter may have been admitted in the order recorded under section 12.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests.

23. The Forest officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that he has already assigned or constructed another way or water-course (as the case may be) in lieu thereof, and that such other way or water-course is a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

24. Any person who—

(*a*) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire therein in such manner as to endanger the same;

(*b*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire therein at such seasons as the Local Government may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(*c*) burns any lime, bricks or charcoal therein;

(*d*) trespasses or grazes his cattle or permits his cattle to trespass therein;

(*e*) causes any damage therein by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(*f*) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree therein, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, the same;

(*g*) collects therein or removes therefrom any forest-produce;

(*h*) clears or breaks up any land therein for cultivation or any other purpose;

(*i*) hunts, shoots, fishes or sets snares therein in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such damages for injury done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest officer, or the exercise of any right conferred under section 13, clause (*a*), or created by written grant or contract made by or on behalf of Government.

In any case of fire which has been caused wilfully, or which there is reason to believe has been so caused, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that the forest or any portion thereof may be closed for such period as it thinks fit. During the period of such closure the exercise of all rights to pasture or other forest-produce shall be suspended.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

25. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion of any forest reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion thereof shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished in such forest shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Demarcation of village-forests.

26. The Local Government may assign any Reserved-forest or portion thereof, or any forest the property of Government, for the use of any villages situated in the vicinity of such forest. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests. The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the inhabitants of the villages for the use of which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, pasture or other forest-produce, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DISTRICT-FORESTS.

"District-forests" defined.

27. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest; but which is the property of Government, or is a forest over which the Government has proprietary rights.

The forests and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called "District-Forests."

Power to issue notification—

28. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

reserving trees,

(*a*) declare any class of trees in a district-forest or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification;

prohibiting collection of forest-produce,

(*b*) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of limestone, laterite or any other stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection of any description of forest-produce, in any such forest or in any portion thereof; and

and breaking up or clearing of land.

(*c*) the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purposes, any land in any such forest.

Publication of such notification in neighbourhood.

29. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section 28 to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest to which such notification applies.

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of district-forests.

30. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce from the district-forests;

(b) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of district-forests, and the production and return of such permits by such persons;

(c) the granting of trade-permits to persons felling or removing trees or timber or forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such permits by such persons;

(d) the fees (if any) payable by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or forest-produce;

(e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;

(f) the examination of produce passing out of the forest;

(g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes;

(h) the protection from fire of timber lying in district-forests;

(i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle;

(j) hunting, shooting, fishing and setting snares in such forests.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 28.

31. Any person who—

(a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section 28, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, any such tree; or

(b) breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any forest containing trees reserved as aforesaid, or sets fire to such forests; or

(c) kindles a fire without taking all such reasonable precautions as are requisite to prevent its spreading to any trees so reserved, or to any timber of such trees in the vicinity; or

(d) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber; or

(e) fells any tree or drags any timber in such a manner as to injure any tree reserved as aforesaid; or

(f) permits cattle belonging to him or under his charge to injure any such tree; or

(g) quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects or removes any forest-produce, when such quarrying, burning or collecting has been prohibited by a notification under section 28; or

(h) infringes any rule under section 30,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

32. Nothing in this chapter or in any rule made under this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest officer, or in accordance with rules made under section 30, or in the exercise of any right.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Protection of forests for special purposes.

33. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit the breaking up of land for cultivation or the clearing of the growth in any forest, when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones and avalanches;

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys of mountain-ranges, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against shifting and moving sands:

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks:

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways, and other lines of communication:

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health.

Power to assume management of such forests.

34. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any prohibition under section 33, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the proprietor or other person interested in the forest, and considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest shall be paid to the said proprietor or other person.

Expropriation of forests in certain cases.

35. In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest under the control of a Forest officer, the forest should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire the same in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

Power to impose duty on timber.

36. On all timber the produce of forests situated within British India or brought from any forest situated beyond the frontier, a duty may be levied in such manner, at such places and at such rates, as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix by like notification the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

Limit not to apply to royalty or purchase-money.

37. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or forest-produce, notwithstanding that the same be levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest-produce.

38. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and forest-produce in transit by land or sea, is vested in the Local Government, and it may from time to time make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which only timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(*b*) prohibit the import, export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from the Forest officer, authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(*d*) provide for the stoppage, reporting and examination of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(*e*) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; the conditions under which timber shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôts;

(*f*) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(*g*) provide for the removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering from the person causing such obstruction the cost of such removal;

(*h*) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(*i*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, provide for the registration of such marks and the time for which such registration shall hold good limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

Penalty for breach of rules made under section 38.

39. The Local Government may prescribe penalties for the infringement of any rule made under section 38, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or by both. Double penalties may be prescribed in cases where the offence is committed between sunset and sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of the same offence.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to forest-produce at depôt.

40. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section 38, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at depôt.

41. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest or Police officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

Drift or stranded timber or timber unmarked, or with marks obliterated to become property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly.

42. All timber and wood found adrift or stranded on any river, or off the sea-coast of any province to which this Act shall be extended, and all unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and all timber beached, stranded or sunk in any river, or on the sea-coast as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto. Such timber may be collected by any Forest officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section 48 and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

Notice to claimants of drift-timber.

43. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest officer, of timber collected under section 42. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person having a claim to the possession of the same to present to such officer within three months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

44. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim or deliver the timber to the claimant.

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any damages or costs against the Government, or against any Forest officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

Disposal of unclaimed timber.

45. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section 43, or on such claim having been so preferred by him, and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section 44, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 44, in such other person free from all encumbrances of every description.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber.

46. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section 42, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

47. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section 48.

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

48. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, (namely) :—

(*a*) the salving and collection of timber or of certain kinds of timber which may be floating loose and unrafted, or may be sunk, stranded or beached in any river or on the sea-coast;

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(*c*) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting and storing such timber;

(*d*) the use and registration of marking-hammers.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe for the infringement of any rule made under this section the penalty of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

A.—Of Penalties.

Disposal of property connected with cases under trial.

49. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any timber or forest-produce, the property of Government, in respect of which any offence has been committed.

Forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

50. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

51. When there is reason to believe that any property is liable to confiscation under section 50 for any offence, it may be seized by any Police or Forest officer.

Application for confiscation.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, apply for the confiscation of the same to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.

Procedure on such application, when summons can be served.

52. If on receiving an application under section 51, and on making such inquiry as he deems fit, such Magistrate has reason to believe that such property is liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall cause a summons to be served in manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure on the owner or person found in possession of such property, and on his appearance pursuant to such summons, or in default thereof, shall examine into the cause of the seizure and, after hearing such evidence as the parties respectively may produce, may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

Procedure when summons cannot be served.

53. Where the summons cannot be served, the Magistrate shall cause a notice of the application for confiscation to be affixed at such place as he thinks fit.

Persons interested may oppose confiscation.

54. Within one month from the date on which such notice was affixed, any person may present a petition to the Magistrate claiming to be heard in opposition to the application.

Order for confiscation.

55. On the expiry of the said period of one month, if no such petition has been presented, or, if any such petition has been presented, after hearing the petitioner and considering any evidence he may adduce, the Magistrate may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any articles seized under section 52 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such articles if they had not been sold.

Appeal from such order.

56. The officer who made the seizure under section 51, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Sessions Judge, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property when to vest in Government.

57. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section 52 or 55, as the case may be, and the period limited by section 56 for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when on such an appeal being preferred, the Sessions Judge confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances of every description.

Saving of power to release property seized.

58. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 51.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

59. Any Police or Forest officer who vexatiously or unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

60. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest officer; or

(*c*) alters, moves, detroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

B.—Of Criminal Procedure.

Power to arrest without warrant.

61. Any Police or Forest officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

62. Every Police and Forest officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Power to arrest person designing to commit offence.

63. Every such officer knowing of a design to commit any such offence may arrest without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant the person entertaining such design, if the commission of such offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Power to try offences summarily.

64. The Magistrate of the district and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try in the summary way prescribed by the eighteenth chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for not more than six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Operation of other laws not barred.

65. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to compound offences.

66. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest officer of such grade as the Local Government may from time to time direct, to accept from any person charged with any forest-offence other than an offence under section 60 or section 61 a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings of any description shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt such person from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

Presumption that timber belongs to Government.

67. When in any proceedings instituted under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

C.—Of Cattle-trespass.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

68. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest, or doing damage to any trees reserved under section 32, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Police or Forest officer.

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

69. The Local Government may from time to time by rule direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 68 of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

For each elephant	Ten rupees.
For each buffalo	Two "
For each camel, horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	One rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid ...	Eight annas.

D.—Miscellaneous.

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest and Police officers.

70. Every person who exercises any right in a district-forest or in a forest reserved under this Act or under any law in force previous to the date on which this Act is extended, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest,

and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest or Police officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Police or Forest officer demanding his aid—

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence;

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Local Government may confer additional powers.

71. The Local Government may, subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest a Forest Settlement Officer, or any Forest officer, by name or as holding any office, with any of the following powers to be exercised by him for the purposes of this Act in any territory to which this Act has been extended, or in any class of cases, that is to say:—

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;

(*b*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits or the hearing of appeals;

(*c*) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate officer.

Local Government may invest Forest officers with certain powers.

72. The Local Government may invest any Forest officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

(*a*) to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(*b*) to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath.

Such evidence shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

Additional powers to make rules.

73. In addition to the other rules which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, it may from time to time make rules:—

(*a*) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at and in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and

(*b*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules.

74. The Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment on conviction before a Magistrate of imprisonment which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both.

Rules when to have force of law.

75. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

76. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may from time to time either

(*a*) undertake the management of such forest or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(*b*) issue such regulations for the management of the forest or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the conservation of the forest or produce and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes under clause (*a*) of this section the management of any forest, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions herein contained as to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

Recovery of money due to Government.

77. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue under the law for the time being in force.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

78. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest officer until such amount has been paid.

Power to sell such produce.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Bribing Forest officers.

79. All Forest officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

80. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Forest officers not to trade.

81. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government no Forest officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in tim-

ber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The insufficiency of the present general Forest-law (Act VII of 1865) is universally admitted.

The necessity for legislation regarding forests in the Bombay Presidency, to which Act VII of 1865 has never been applied, has long been apparent, and has been urged by the Local Government. Thus, the want of legal powers to control timber in transit, to require it to be covered by a pass, and to levy duty on foreign timber, causes the loss of several lákhs of rupees annually, and a regular machinery for enquiring into and adjudicating upon private rights claimed in forests and reserves would be equally advantageous to the Government and the people.

The case of the Madras Presidency is generally similar to that of the other Provinces, and there is no doubt that the application to it of an improved Forest-law will be very beneficial.

A general Forest Bill has been under consideration since 1868, and more than one draft has been circulated to the various Local Governments. The present draft is for the most part the work of the Inspector General of Forests with the assistance of the Forest Conservators of Bengal and the Panjáb.

It will be observed that this Bill follows in a great measure the Bill for Burma, which has recently been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and that provision is made in section 1 for the non-extension to particular Provinces of any portions of it which may have no local application or utility. The present Bill is divided into nine Chapters, dealing respectively with the following matters:—I, Preliminary; II, Reserved Forests; III, Village-Forests; IV, District-Forests; V, Forests not the property of Government; VI, Duty on Timber; VII, Control of Timber and Forest-produce in Transit; VIII, Collection of drift and stranded Timber; IX, Penalties, Procedure, etc.

In Chapter II will be found provisions for ascertaining, securing and commuting the rights of private persons in any forest which it is deemed necessary to reserve.

Chapters III and IV contain provisions regarding forest-lands belonging to Government or in which Government has proprietary rights, which it is deemed necessary to subject, as District or Village-forests, to regulations less stringent than those indispensable for Reserved Forests.

Chapter V regulates, in a manner analogous to that of the law of France and other European nations, forests and lands not the property of Government for objects affecting the safety and well-being of the public at large.

Chapters VI and VII provide for the levy of duty on timber in transit in certain parts of India, and for the prevention of illicit abstraction of timber from the Government forests.

T. C. HOPE.

The 22nd January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 2 OF 1877.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many Thákurs in Broach and Kaira are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877:"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Act No. XV of 1871 repealed.

2. Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) is repealed: but all applications and appointments and rules made, all notices published, and all other things duly done, under the said Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Thákur."

"Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágírdár, kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Heir."

"Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner in Broach or Kaira, as the case may be.

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for benefit of Act.

4. At any time within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any Thákur,

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to enquire.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an enquiry to be made as aforesaid.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. When an enquiry has been directed under section 4, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such enquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer, subject to his control, may require.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Report of enquiry and proceedings thereon.

7. The officer so appointed, after making enquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (*a*) direct a further enquiry, or (*b*) dismiss the application, or (*c*), by order published in the

Bombay Government Gazette, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

"Order of management" to what it extends.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

Commencement of management.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

First, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 7 shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

The debtor incompetent—

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent

to contract debts,

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to encumber or alienate property,

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to grant receipts for rent.

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms, consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

to have powers of Collector for their recovery.

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Thákur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government:

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

Manager to pay therefrom—

11. From the sums received or recovered under section 10, the manager shall pay—

costs of management and repairs,

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs;

Government revenue, &c.,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

rent due to superior holder,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to the jágírdár or other superior holder in respect of the said property;

allowance for maintenance of debtor,

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family;

cost of improvements, &c.

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

Residue how disposed of.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 other than those so due or incurred to Government.

IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujaráti calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlatdárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Power to exclude documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 18, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Admission of claims within further period of six months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section 11 the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Scheme for liquidation.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may—

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

Power to relinquish management.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section 10;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section 10, shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

1*st*, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

2*nd*, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the man-

agement, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

23. Subject to the rules made under section 31, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(*a*) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

Manager's receipt, a discharge.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Restoration of owner.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

Death of debtor during management.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1*st*, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2*ndly*, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 9; and

3*rdly*, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under section 26 to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

31. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

32. The Local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act, shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation, a judicial proceeding.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done by him *boná fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

Amendment of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

38. And whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of Bombay Act No. VI of 1862 (*for the amelioration of the condition of Taluqdárs in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt*) so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for the purpose of precluding such doubts, it is hereby further enacted that the said Act, so far as it purports to affect the said High Court, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid.

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

39. Nothing in section 9 shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Debej and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section 28 apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Kaira. The reasons for the measure are substantially the same as those which led to the introduction of similar measures for the relief of landholders in Oudh, Chutiá Nágpur, Ahmadábád, Broach, and Sindh.

The Bill repeals and re-enacts the substance of the Broach Act XV of 1871.

T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 3 OF 1877.

A Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Transport of Salt Act, 1877:"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, further, applies—

(*a*) to all European British subjects of Her Majesty within the territorial jurisdiction of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, wherever they may be;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

Penalty for carrying salt in certain vessels.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a square-rigged vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Exceptions.

3. Nothing in section two applies to—

(*a*) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873;

(*b*) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf;

(*c*) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Governor General in Council may from time to time exempt from the operation of section two.

4. When any officer of Government empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, whether by name or office, to act under this section, has reason to suspect that any salt is being carried, or is about to be, or has recently been, carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may—

Power of stoppage search and arrest.

(a) require such vessel to be brought to and enter and search the same;

(b) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;

(c) arrest without a warrant any person on board of such vessel who he has reason to suspect is punishable under section two.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four,

Penalties for resisting officer.

and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty,

may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

6. Every vessel in which salt is carried in contravention of this Act, and the cargo on board such vessel, shall be liable to confiscation.

Confiscation of vessel and cargo.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged (a) by the Collector of Customs, or (b) by such other officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article and shall at once report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Collector of Customs or such other officer as aforesaid, who may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

7. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

Adjudication of offences.

8. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

Jurisdiction.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is no law at present to prevent salt shipped from Bombay without payment of duty and destined for Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast and smuggled salt being taken in lieu thereof and carried on to the port for which the vessel was cleared.

Moreover, there is nothing to prevent foreign salt or any other salt on which no duty has been made, being landed at any of our ports throughout our seaboard. Both of these defects have led to an immense amount of smuggling, which it is important to check without further delay. The present Bill therefore proposes that no vessel of less than three hundred tons shall be allowed to carry salt except under certain very strict conditions, and that vessels may be brought to and searched, regarding which suspicion exists that they are engaged in carrying on contraband traffic.

T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week:—

No. 4 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the expression 'High Court' as used in Act No. XIII of 1875 *(to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration)*, sections 2, 3 and 4; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The expression 'High Court' in each of the said sections shall mean, and be deemed to have always meant—

'Chief Court' defined in Act XIII of 1875, sections 2, 3 and 4.

(a) a High Court for the time being established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104:

(b) the Chief Court of the Panjáb:

(c) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act XIII of 1875 provides that probates or letters of administration granted by a 'High Court' shall (unless otherwise directed by the grant) have like effect throughout the whole of British India, and that, whenever such a grant is made, the Registrar shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate of the grant.

It has been found that the burden thus imposed on the High Courts is excessive. For 'High Court' is defined to mean (both in the Succession Act and in the General Clauses Act, 1868) 'the highest Civil Court of Appeal,' and of such Courts there are, besides the High Courts properly so called, a large number in outlying parts of British India.

The remedy which the present Bill proposes to apply is to limit, in Act XIII of 1875, the expression 'High Court' to (a) the four High Courts properly so called, (b) the Panjáb Chief Court, and (c) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

A. HOBHOUSE.

The 8th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEARS.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	228,412	2,02,07,928	135,484	1,09,72,278	161,496	79,69,993	64,039	30,97,600	3,377	51,454	23,205	1,08,777	616,013	4,24,08,030
1873-74 ...	226,464	2,00,35,610	142,559	1,15,99,192	164,197	81,05,381	68,913	33,42,975	4,396	65,705	19,234	1,09,722	625,763	4,32,58,585
1874-75 ...	232,223	2,02,13,536	144,877	1,13,90,228	163,527	81,04,227	62,473	30,33,123	3,803	56,076	18,750	98,295	625,653	4,28,95,485
1875-76 ...	225,215	1,97,74,281	146,253	1,14,47,101	170,828	84,94,475	68,868	33,52,970	5,230	72,173	23,808	1,26,201	640,202	4,32,67,201
1876-77 ...	232,675	2,02,71,194	156,887	1,22,53,940	165,847	82,53,935	77,919	38,03,212	4,750	67,287	22,929	1,10,587	661,007	4,47,60,155
AVERAGE	228,998	2,01,00,510	145,212	1,15,32,548	165,179	81,85,602	68,442	33,25,976	4,311	62,539	21,585	1,10,716	633,727	4,33,17,891

* The quantity on which Excise Duty was collected is not included.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 29th January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 24th January 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble B. W. COLVIN took his seat as an Additional Member.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber. He said that, in asking this permission, he might observe *in limine* that the present idea was that the Bill should be merely of a permissive character, and would not necessarily apply to any province where there might be special local circumstances or peculiarities which needed separate and peculiar legislation. Burma was an instance of the peculiarities to which he referred. He had explained what they were in introducing a separate Bill on a recent occasion. It would be for the Select Committee who would consider the Bill if he obtained leave to introduce it, to judge how far those peculiarities were sufficient to warrant a separate Act, or whether or not it was possible to bring the case of Burma within the general Act now contemplated. At the same time he might say that the tendency of all enquiries that had been made into this subject and the general purport of the reports that had been received, went to show that these peculiarities in different parts of India were not so very formidable in themselves as was supposed, and it would appear to be very practicable to have a law embodying general principles applicable to the whole of India, and to provide for local peculiarities by means of rules to be framed by Government under it.

Another general feature of the Bill was that it was proposed that there should be given power to extend certain portions of the Act, and not the whole Act, to any particular Province. The object of this was that the people in a certain district might not be oppressed, for instance, by restrictions which were quite unnecessary in their district, although they were of the utmost importance in another.

As to the necessity for general Forest legislation, he might refer briefly to the present basis of action in some provinces. Take the Panjáb for instance. We had one set of rules passed in 1855 which had acquired the force of law under the Panjáb Laws Act; they applied to one portion of the Panjáb. Another set of rules was passed in 1871, under the General Forest Act of 1865; but it was not quite certain whether the whole of the rules passed under that Act properly fell within its provisions. Again, another set of rules was passed in 1873, the legality of some portions of which had been called in question

in some quarters. Besides these, the district of Hazára had a separate Regulation, which was passed under the Statute 38 Victoria, c. 3; and after all there were certain portions of the Panjáb which had no rules and no laws whatever relating to forests.

He would not trouble the Council by going through all the different provinces under the Government of India in order to explain the differences and inconsistencies in the laws and rules applicable to them. The Panjáb might be taken as a fair sample of the whole. The laws in force in Bengal had been by competent authority designated as "utterly useless," and there was more or less of action without legal warrant going on throughout the various forest-tracts in the country.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, there was no regular forest-law, because Act VII of 1865 had never been applied to either of them. In Bombay this absence of law was a special difficulty, because we had there Government forests interlaced with important private forests and private lands of different tenures, and with small Native States; so that it was a matter of extreme difficulty to prevent our forests being pillaged, and from this cause there was a loss in the forest-revenue of several lákhs of rupees annually. In Bombay the question had been under consideration for some years, and more than one Bill had been drafted on the subject; but it was now the desire of the Bombay Government that they should be embraced in this general Bill. As to Madras no doubt the necessity for legislation had long been established and gradually admitted by all the authorities there. It might be a question whether, as in the case of Burma, the local peculiarities were such as to require them to be dealt with by the local legislature; and as this Bill presented no obstacle to such a course being pursued, the local Council could legislate with regard to them if necessary. But if local legislation was not needed, Madras could of course be brought under the Bill.

As regards the Bill itself, he might say that the question had been under consideration for a long number of years. This was about the fourth Bill which had been circulated to the various Governments, and they had all been most elaborately reported upon. All the recommendations, observations and criticisms that had been received had been fully considered, and the present draft was in the main the work of the Inspector General of Forests with the assistance of two Conservators. At the same time MR. HOPE had no doubt that in Committee they would be able to improve it very considerably.

There were only two main features in the Bill to which he need now refer. One of these was complete provision for the investigation, preservation or commutation of private rights in forests; and the other was that power was given to control timber in transit, and otherwise to ensure that the Government really received the revenue to which they were entitled. He had no doubt that if permission were given to introduce the Bill, it could be worked out in an efficient manner and would prove an immense improvement on any thing which they had at present.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA THÁKURS INCUMBRANCES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira. He said that, referring to Kaira first, he might state that it was a district which lay on the north of the Bombay Presidency in the Province of Gujarát. On one side was the district of Ahmadábád, for which a special law of this description was passed in 1862, and on the south was Broach, for which also a special Act (XV of 1871) was passed with a similar view with reference to Thákurs there. This district of Kaira had remained between the two, containing landholders and owners who were under very similar circumstances to their neighbours, and hitherto there had been no special legislation for their relief. It contained a great number of petty Native gentlemen or Chiefs. These, in some places, were entitled to the name of Chiefs, and in others were what was equivalent to squires or squireens, according to the different classes to which they belonged. These men were for the most part of Rájpút or Kúli origin. They had maintained their families by the law of primogeniture from

very remote times. A certain number of them were of more recent origin being Muhammadans and owning estates acquired at the conquest. The designation of Thákur did not exactly fit the various local appellations which these men received, and further the limits of the Kaira District did not exactly cover all the persons whom we were desirous of relieving. There might be a particular class of men in Ahmadábád, for instance, who were not exactly covered by the Ahmadábád Act, and whom it was intended to relieve by this Act. He hoped that in Select Committee they should be able to hit upon some designations which would answer both purposes.

As to the condition of the people to whom this Bill was intended to apply, it was simply one of almost hopeless insolvency. Our laws had come in upon them, laws which they were too ignorant to understand and too proud to take means of becoming acquainted with. They had been accustomed for centuries to cut all difficulties with the sword, and they were entirely disarmed by the obligation which our Government forced upon them of cutting them with the tongue and the pen. The result was that they were involved in difficulties from which it was impossible for them unaided to escape. The older men amongst them were quite incapable of business and quite ready to contract fresh debts. The younger men were fairly promising, and were receiving good education in our schools. But they were weighed down by the millstones which their fathers had hung round their necks. These Thákurs had not perhaps the same claims on sentimental grounds for assistance as the Jágírdárs of Sindh, because they were not the very Chiefs from whom we had wrested the country a few years ago. But at the same time they had very important claims from an administrative point of view, because they were of a manly, combative and rather lawless nature. They had great influence, and they had the sympathies of all the dangerous classes of the community, who were always ready to come forward when anything like a row was got up. They had been a source of anxiety ever since we became possessed of the country. They gave us a great deal of trouble during the mutinies in 1857, and there could be no doubt that it would be highly politic to remove any cause of dissatisfaction with our Government.

In 1874 it was proposed to pass an Act for their relief. It was thought better, however, to make an attempt to settle their difficulties by private negotiation, and the Government agreed to advance nearly three lákhs of rupees for that purpose. But the attempt fell through, as there were no means of settling with the creditors equitably, when they proved quite unreasonable, and there was moreover no restriction on the men themselves, who if liberated one day were ready to contract fresh obligations the next morning. So it had become necessary to come to this Council for a legislative enactment.

When the Chutiá Nágpur Act came before the Council, MR. HOPE mentioned the good effects which had resulted from the passing of the Acts for Bombay, and when the Sindh Act was being passed, he reviewed the chief features of the several Acts, and showed how that Act differed from the others. The Act now proposed was almost in the same words, *mutatis mutandis*, as the Sindh Act.

Hitherto, what he had had to say was as to the district of Kaira; but it would be observed that the Bill also included Broach, which had a separate Act of its own. That Act was passed in 1871. But it was found to be defective in the wording in several places, and not up to the times; it could be drafted a great deal better in several minor particulars. It was also an object to relieve the Statute-book of a number of petty Acts on analogous subjects. It was therefore proposed to repeal the Broach Act and to make this Bill applicable both to Kaira and Broach. At the same time great care would be taken not to subject any of the Broach Thákurs, without fresh and sufficient cause arising, to any disabilities which the present Act did not impose upon them.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea. He said that the object of this Bill might be stated in a few words. There was no law at present to prevent salt shipped

from Bombay without payment of duty, with intended destination to Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast, and smuggled salt being taken in lieu of it and carried on to the port for which the vessel was cleared.

Moreover there was nothing to prevent foreign salt or any other salt on which no duty had been paid being landed at any of our ports throughout our seaboard. Both of these defects had led to an immense amount of smuggling, which it was considered highly important to check without further delay. It was therefore proposed to introduce a Bill to the effect that no vessel of less than three hundred tons should be allowed to carry salt except under certain very strict conditions, and that vessels might be brought to and searched regarding which suspicion might exist that they were engaged in carrying on contraband traffic.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

Leave was granted.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875. He said that the necessity for this Bill arose from an inadvertence of the Council, or he should say of his own, in passing Act XIII of 1875. The object of that Act was to prevent the necessity which existed of persons taking out separate probates of wills whenever a testator happened to die possessed of property in separate Provinces. To effect that object we gave power to the High Courts to grant probates which should take effect all over India; and to prevent the clashing of probates granted by different High Courts, the Council further provided that, when any High Court granted such a probate, it should give notice to the other High Courts. Now what was not considered was this, that by the definition of "High Court" in the General Clauses Act (I of 1868) every Civil Court of final appeal was a High Court; so that in many out-lying parts of India, Courts of the very pettiest kind—such as Courts of Political Agents—would come under the definition of "High Court." It was not intended that such Courts should grant such probates, neither was it intended that they should receive notices from other High Courts. It was desired to introduce a proper definition of the term "High Court" for this purpose, and that was the sole object of the Bill which he asked leave to introduce.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 31st January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMINE, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH JANUARY 1877.

No. 3, dated 20th January 1877.

From—The Government of Madras, &c
To—Her Majesty's Secy. of State for India.

We have the honor to sumbit our usual weekly report on the state of the season in continuation of our despatch No. 2, of the 13th instant.

2. A slight fall of rain occurred during the week under report in some of the districts, but not to an extent sufficient to affect prospects in any way. Prices have varied, falling slightly in some districts, excepting in Ganjam, Kurnool, Bellary, Madras, and South Canara, where they remained stationary, and in the Kistna District where they rose a little.

3. The numbers on the relief works in the most distressed districts, *viz.*, Bellary and Kurnool, remain almost the same as those reported in our last despatch, while in Cuddapah there was an appreciable falling off of some 6,000 persons. In Chingleput, through a clerical error in the Office of the Collector of that district, the numbers were erroneously stated in our former despatches of the 6th and 13th instant, and we are glad to inform your Lordship that the real numbers are only a fraction of those last reported, being 11,789 instead of 72,562.

The only noticeable increase in numbers has occurred in the districts of Coimbatore and Nellore; in the former they have nearly trebled, and in the latter increased by about 15 per cent. In North Arcot, the numbers are almost the same as those last reported, while in Salem there has been a very remarkable falling off, which, in our last despatch, we noticed and attributed to the omission from the district report of the returns from one of the taluqs, as reported by the Collector. Subsequent information, however, shows that the decrease is chiefly attributable to the enforcement of task-work as the organisation has been made more complete.

4. Cholera, we regret to say, prevails in almost all the districts, but the mortality from it is not, considering the population, large in any of them.

5. One of the gravest causes for future anxiety is the general insufficiency of pasture and water for cattle, which is already making itself severely felt.

6. The supply of grain for the eastern taluqs of Kurnool from the sea coast is proceeding with as much expedition as the circumstances of the local transport will admit of.

7. In the neighbourhood of Madras the Pauper Camp at the Red Hills is making rapid progress towards completion. In the city itself the latest returns show a daily average of about 21,000 indigent persons, unable to work, receiving State alms.

8. The procedure prescribed under the Land Improvement Act having been found, in practice, too complicated to be suited to an emergency like the present and to small advances for petty improvements, such as sinking wells, we applied, as we informed your Lordship in the 12th paragraph of our despatch of the 6th instant, No. 1, to the Governor-General in Council for leave to simplify it, so that advances of the above kind, within the limit of Rs. 300 in any one case, might be made on simple agreements to repay the loans in fixed instalments, collateral security in the shape of mortgages of the lands to be improved being at the same time taken, and the local officers taking every precaution to guard against advances being made on encumbered property. His Excellency was pleased promptly to accede to our request, presuming correctly that our object was only to simplify the procedure connected with these advances, and not in any way to lessen the validity of the security taken for their repayment. As they will all be made under the Act, they will be recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

9. We have received, through the Government of India, an intimation of your Lordship's wish to be supplied with sketch-maps of the distressed districts showing the railways and important irrigation works in each, and indicating by colors the relative distress in localities where large relief works are in progress, and one of a general nature is herewith enclosed, but the preparation of the more detailed ones cannot be completed in time for this mail.

10. Since the date of our last despatch His Grace the Governor has returned from Delhi, having reached Madras on the 18th instant. Sir Richard Temple, with whose appointment as delegate of the Government of India for the purpose of inspecting the distressed districts in this Presidency and of communicating personally with us, your Lordship has, no doubt, been already informed, has arrived at Kurnool from Hyderabad, and having visited Gooty, Bellary, and Cuddapah, is now on his way to the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly. We await his arrival in Madras towards the end of next week.

	Rs.
Kistna ...	70,000
Nellore ...	2,73,000
Cuddapah	8,40,000
Bellary ...	28,37,000
Kurnool	11 26,000
Chingleput	1,35,365
North Arcot	1,85,450
South Arcot	15,000
Trichinopoly	5,000
Madura	98,748
Tinneveliy	23,000
Coimbatore	1,00,000
Salem	1,38,900
Madras ...	30,33,974
Tanjore ..	12,200
Total ...	88,93,637

11. We enclose the form embodying the information received by telegram from all the districts of the Presidency relative to the season, and append in the margin an abstract showing for each district the advances made on account of the famine, according to the Accountant-General's figures, up to date.

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Information for the Week ending Tuesday, 16th January 1877.

District.	Price. Seers per rupee. A seer = 80 tolas or 2·06 lbs. weight. Second sort Rice.	Cholum or other ordinary dry grain.	Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population	Number on Relief Works.	Number fed gratuitously by Government.	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Number of Medical Officers, including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Rainfall.	Health of Population.	Condition of Cattle.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ganjam ...	12	17	591	1,500,000	...	...	...	20	·87	Cholera ...	Cattle-disease.	
Vizagapatam ...	11	17·3	95	2,300,000	...	...	...	...	2	Cholera, fever ...	Healthy ...	Pasture moderate.
Godavari ...	10	14	...	1,580,000	...	...	...	15	1	Fever ...	Cattle-disease ...	Pasture scanty.
Kistna ...	7·96	9 58	92	1,400,000	3,819	61	...	...	·45	Cholera, fever ...	Do.	
Nellore ...	6·92	8·48	1,674	1,375,000	63,733	8,970	8	19	·25	681 cholera, small-pox.	Cattle suffering for want of fodder.	Prospects of cattle very bad.
Cuddapah ...	6·40	7·77	2,186	1,350,000	195,476	1,003	13	14	Some rain.	564 cholera ...	1,460 cattle died from want of fodder and disease.	
Kurnool ...	6·27	8·04	...	1,000,000	308,280	3,345	53	13 Additional	·10	291 cholera ...	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	
Bellary ...	6·63	7·51	3,745	1,650,000	400,800	40,300	10	3	*Nil.*	Do. ...	Healthy ...	Dry fodder very scarce.
North Arcot ...	7	8·1	...	2,007,000	21,263	...	3	16	*Nil.*	Cholera, fever ...	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	Pasture very scarce.
Chingleput ...	8·08	8·58	180	940,000	11,759	3,066	3	11	·23	Cholera, small-pox, fever.	Pasture and water scarce.	
Madras ...	6·93	9·20	13,630	400,000	...	...	...	...	0·01	Cholera, fever, small-pox, dysentery.	Foot-and-mouth disease.	
South Arcot ...	8	10·8	138	1,760,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Cattle-disease, cattle weak.	Fodder scarce.
Salem ...	7·12	9·25	849	1,200,000	14,700	2,600	2	16	*Nil.*	Do. ...	Food-and-mouth disease.	
Trichinopoly ...	7·5	12·77	61	1,200,000	492	...	...	19	·2	569 cholera, small-pox.	Healthy ...	Pasture deficient.
Tanjore ...	8·5	11	967	2,060,000	...	...	...	...	Some rain.	383 cholera ...	Do.	
Coimbatore ...	7·2	9·2	662	1,750,000	18,368	...	6	Not given.	*Nil.*	493 cholera ...	Cattle deteriorating	Scarcity of water severe in parts.
Madura ...	7·14	10·28	736	2,250,000	6,016	708	...	...	*Nil.*	319 cholera ...	Cattle want fodder and water.	
Tinnevelly ...	7·5	11	689	1,700,000	9,194	380	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Healthy ...	Pasture scanty.
Nilgiris ...	6·18	8·53	33	50,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Good ...	.....	Pasture insufficient.
Malabar ...	9	9	3,463	2,700,000	1,741	...	...	...	*Nil.*	2 cholera ...	Cattle-disease ...	Pasture sufficient.
South Canara ...	9·75	11·5	3	920,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Small-pox ...	Healthy ...	Pasture insufficient.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 26th January 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collector's Report by Telegram, dated 23rd and 24th January 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed.		Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6162 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.			Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
							During the past Week.	During the present Week.			Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the past Week.	Prices during the present Week.		
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	130 tons of grain exported. Fever and small-pox in several talukas. A heavy storm of rain and hail throughout District on the 19th; hail stones weighed from 2 ounces to 1½ lbs. Serious damage done to crops, and those in beds of rivers swept away. 19 cattle killed in one Taluka alone.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	2,343	2,884	2,29,233	57,206	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	32¾ 29½	32¾ 29½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Prices cheaper. About half an inch of rain in eastern Talukas, damaging uncovered grain stacks.	Ditto ...	20,000	17,600	1,15,750	1,07,230	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	31 26	32 29	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough. Heavy showers and hail in 4 Talukas, injuring the standing crops.	Ditto ...	25,273	26,944	2,70,831	2,30,823	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	30 27	29 26	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Large grain importations, prices steady. Public health good.	Ditto ...	54,000	54,000	7,50,133	2,65,030	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	22 23	22 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 39,908; exports Rs 59,009. Slight rain. Slight cholera in two Talukas.	Ditto ...	93,892	94,617	10,69,202	5,10,469	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply satisfactory. Cholera decreasing. Small-pox among people at Nehr Tank.	Ditto ...	18,321	18,994	5,71,338	1,65,411	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20½ 19½	20 19½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera in 3 Talukas. 84 deaths.	Ditto ...	41,297	46,020	5,71,171	2,29,761	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17½ 17½	17 17¼	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful, except in Athni, where prices have slightly risen. 165 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,000	29,049	4,05,518	1,36,894	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	20 21	18 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	People and cattle returning from Kanara, unable to stand the climate. Cholera in nine Talukas.	Ditto ...	30,577	34,830	7,79,280	1,38,930	Jowari 43	19	18	26 39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			3,12,703	3,24,938	47,62,456	18,41,754					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There has been a heavy rain and hail storm in Khandesh, which has caused considerable injury to the crops and cattle. Damage has also been done by the rain in Ahmednagar and Nasik, while in Sholapur its effect upon the water-supply may be beneficial, and there are no crops to injure. Had this rain fallen a month earlier, the benefit to such crops as there are would have been marked.

There is a slight increase in the price of the staple grain, jowari, which now averages a little over 23lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

Owing to a mistake in the information supplied by the Collector of Sholapur, the number of people upon Relief Works in that district was given in Statement No. X as 1,18,700; it should have been 93,892. The total number of people upon Relief Works was, therefore, 3,12,703, and the increase during the fortnight, 24,855, or at the rate of 12 427½ per week.

The number of people now on Relief Works is 3,24,938, against 3,12,703 for the week ending January 19th, and 5,147 immigrants and hill-men are upon works in Kanara and Ratnagiri.

The Sanitary Commissioner has again visited the Relief Works in the Satara District, and reports that the physical condition of the labourers continues good.

2. In reviewing the general question of Famine Relief, the Government of India have decided that "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." This Government have, therefore, ordered that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal. It is scarcely necessary to add that Government never require people to do work forbidden by their caste rules.

Government have recently taken measures to strengthen the establishments of the Collectors of Sholapur and Kaladgi, the two districts in which the most complete failure of crops has taken place.

Owing to the increasing pressure in Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara Government have ordered the commencement of the Sheersophul irrigation tank, the Nira Canal, and the Ojhra Canal extension, and are anxiously awaiting the orders of the Government of India regarding the commencement of the Dhond-Munmar Railway.

3. The Government expenditure on charity is shewn in the statement below, but conveys no idea of the very liberal manner in which charitable relief is afforded by the public generally, and regarding which detailed information cannot, at present, be furnished :—

Districts.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Expenditure during the week ending 20th January 1877.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nasik	19	104 8 10	13 13 6	118 6 4
Ahmednagar	Return not received	3,693 13 7	Return not received	3,693 13 7
Poona	1,544	2,787 5 6	589 2 11	3,376 8 5
Sholapur	948	9,271 2 1	846 8 3	10,117 10 4
Kaladgi	252	301 14 4	110 11 6	412 9 10
Belgaum	345	899 5 4	132 8 6	1,031 13 10
Total ...	3,108	17,058 1 8	1,692 12 8	18,750 14 4

4. A table is appended showing the whole area and population, and the affected area and populaton of the Native States in which distress on account of the present scarcity exists, and contrasting the present and past weeks as regards the prices of the staple food-grains, and the number of persons upon Relief Works.

5. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,364 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th January, and during the same week, 4,898 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur, and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 8,262 tons for the week.

6. A map, on a scale of ten miles to one inch, shewing the affected areas and principal relief works, is under preparation, but cannot be completed in the manner required by the Government of India before next week, at the earliest.

7. On the whole, the prospects of the crops, owing to the unseasonable rain, are slightly worse, and the public health in Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar is not very good. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, though dear, and the increase during the week in the number of labourers upon Relief Works is not excessive.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed.		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.		
							During the past week.	During the present week.			Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.
Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Grain importations decreasing, and prices rising.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	13,574	18,294	1,91,689	72,030	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19¼	18 18¾
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	The failure of the crops has been very general	Ditto ...	3,332	2,938	24,228	15,527	Jowari 61	21	20¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	The crops are very bad, and the water-supply is growing scanty.	Ditto ...	434	...	14,559	8,503	Jowari 63	16½	17
Phaltan ...	397	...	59,124	...	The crops are very indifferent.	Ditto ...	468	...	15,000	3,805	Jowari 54	26 7/10	26 7/10
Total ...	7,187	...	15,75,284	...			17,808	...	2,45,476	99,865			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.							
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,635	11,301 7	74	331 14	27	115 7	2,097	11,793 5	11	47 5	121	867 8	136	211 4	4,101	24,668 2
Received ...	1,255	6,800 0	96	429 12	27	151 9	2,213	9,668 9	32	78 3	237	1,349 9	60	104 3	3,920	18,581 13
TOTAL ...	2,890	18,101 7	170	761 10	54	267 0	4,31	21,461 14	43	125 8	358	2,217 1	196	315 7	8,021	43,249 15
TRANSIT.																
East to West	12	88 4	8	26 13	4	15 10	1,759	8,264 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	8,395 0
West to East	226	1,076 11	39	100 9	1	3 5	1,356	8,027 2	...	...	...	...	4(a)	17 9	1,626	9,225 4
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(b)	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 6
East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	238	1,164 15	47	127 6	5	18 15	3,116	16,295 13	...	...	...	...	4	17 9	3,410	17,624 10
GRAND TOTAL...															11,431	60,874 9

(a) From Europe 3 *vid* Suez and 1 *vid* Teheran.
(b) From Aden *vid* Suez to Persian Gulf.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1876.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,255	1,635	2,890	34·95	42·66	38·93
	„ Turkey	96	74	170	2·67	1·93	2·29
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	27	27	54	·75	·70	·73
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	2,213	2,097	4,310	61·63	54·71	58·05
	TOTAL ...	3,591	3,833	7,424	100·00	100·00	100·00

Eastern Extension Co.'s Cable, Madras to Penang, interrupted the whole month.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st FEBRUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras light rain is reported from Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore; none has fallen elsewhere. The numbers on relief works have fallen from 1,017,631 last week (including Malabar) to 947,404, or by about 70,000. There is a decrease of 42,000 in Kurnool, 40,000 in Cuddapah and 7,900 in Nellore, and an increase of 13,380 in Tinnevelly, 5,700 in Chingleput, and 1,000 in Coimbatore. No rain is reported from Bombay except light showers in Sind; considerable damage has been done to crops in Khandesh by last week's storm; otherwise there is no change. In Mysore no rain has fallen and no change is reported. Showers and cloudy weather continue in the Central Provinces, to the damage of the wheat and linseed. The harvest of the *rabi* has commenced in Berar. Reports are good from Rajputana and Central India. There has been slight rain in about half the districts of Lower Bengal: prospects are excellent. In Assam rain is reported from Sylhet. Slight rain and cloudy weather have prevailed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; blight is feared if the clouds continue. Showers have fallen in all districts of the Punjab except Hissár and Mooltan; prospects are very good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— Kistna (Jan. 30th)	·50	Later dry crops generally good; prices falling in Bander, Repalli, and Sattanapalli; elsewhere stationary; cholera in seven taluks, seizures 503, deaths 220; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease here and there; markets badly supplied; 4,116 against 3,389 last week on relief works; 2,221 fed gratuitously by Government, 1,084 by people.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Kurnool (Jan. 31st)	·27 in Ramalkota; *Nil* elsewhere.	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, seizures 174, deaths 173; cattle dying for want of fodder; number on relief works 216,152; gratuitously fed 2,680; difference between this and previous week's figures is 81,149, of which 40,000 due to Cumbum figures being omitted owing to mistakes in taluk return; of the remainder, part due to systematic weeding and part to *mohurrum* feast.
Cuddapah („ 30th)	*Nil*	People on relief works 169,304, against 209,550 last week; gratuitously fed 1,430, against 1,419; deaths from cholera 715, against 645; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,364, against 642.
Bellary („ 30th)	*Nil*	349,000 on relief works, decrease on last week of 5,000 (*sic*) persons; this is owing to large number of Mysore coolies sent away from Hindupur, Madahsira, and Pengonda; 28,147 gratuitously fed; decrease of more than 11,000 chiefly in Hindupur, where Mysore paupers have been sent back; 4,200 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grants; cholera in 13 taluks out of 15; small-pox and fever also prevalent; many cattle perishing for want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing rapidly.
Nellore („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 55,937, against 63,879 last week; some of the taluk weekly returns have not been received, the numbers have been filled up from daily returns so far as have been received; the fall in the numbers seems to have taken place in Atmakur and will be explained; number fed gratuitously 16,498, against 13,117 last week; poor-houses have been established throughout the district, hence the increase; deaths from cholera 591, which is 148 less than last week; small-pox in several taluks; and in Nellore water drying up in wells; prospects of cattle continue bad; season has not improved.
Chingleput („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 8,053, against 2,324; gratuitously fed 4,038; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; pasture insufficient; want of water much felt.
North Arcot („ 30th)	*Nil*	Relief works coolies 22,235, against 23,023 last week; decrease in coolies since last week owing to prevalence of cholera; persons gratuitously fed none; cholera still very prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle are dying for want of water.
South Arcot („ 30th)	*Nil*	Relief works not yet commenced; cholera in some taluks; fodder scarce; cattle disease in some villages.
Salem („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 23,700, against 23,150 last week; gratuitously fed 9,100, against 8,100; health—cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 30th)	*Nil*	Cholera continues, deaths 433; cattle deteriorating; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 28,460, against 27,411 last week; gratuitously fed 58.
Tanjore („ 30th)	·46 in Negapatam in one day.	Relief works none; 783 deaths from cholera; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 6,974 against 6,901 last week; gratuitously fed 331; water generally becoming more and more scarce; cholera chiefly in Kulni, deaths 329, elsewhere 91; condition of cattle unaltered.
Trichinopoly („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 717, against 680 last week; gratuitously fed by public subscription 1,078; cholera continues, rather better, seizures 601, deaths 321; slight small-pox also; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 30th)	*Nil*	No improvement in condition of crops; where harvested, yield poor; cholera abating; cattle healthy, but suffering from want of water and pasture; prices slightly fallen since last week; number on relief works 20,798, against 7,418 last week; gratuitously fed 1,995.
Malabar („ 30th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; eleven deaths from cholera in Palghaut, Calicut, and Anjengo; health otherwise satisfactory; cattle healthy, except in Walhevanad; pasture failing; 1,958 coolies employed on Kolathur road-work, against 1,796 last week.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged on the whole.
Bombay— (Feb. 1st)		
Sind. (Jan. 31st)		
Hyderabad ...	...	Crops fair; weather changeable; 12 fresh cases of small-pox in Hyderabad city, 3 deaths; it has appeared in four other talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	0·115	Weather mild; *rabi* crops very promising; fever and cough prevail.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops continue well.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops and cotton thriving.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking in progress.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; small-pox abating; *kopahs* in Ankleswar injured by cloudy weather; slight drizzling in places.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops much injured throughout district by rain and hailstorm last week; small-pox prevailing in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Condition of *rabi* crops middling; small-pox and fever in some talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 30th)	...	A few cholera cases in Bhimthadi taluka; cattle disease in Takwe, taluka Máwal; public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; slight cholera in Mádha and Karmála talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Satara (Jan. 30th)	...	No change in condition of people; small-pox continues among work-people on Neher tank.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 114.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevalent in every taluka, especially among Ron relief work-people; scarcity of drinking water very general.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevails; 28 deaths.
Kaládgi (Jan. 29th)	...	Cholera in 4 talukas, 113 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Wheat being reaped; small-pox in Gondal and Khareri talukas.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and health good.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox in Sind and Khandesh; cholera in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; crops as before, except that in Khandesh the standing *rabi* crops have been injured by the storm reported last week.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0·2	Weather seasonably cool; the cold weather crops promise well; cholera is still prevalent.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	The nights and mornings have been cold and raw throughout the week, the afternoons have not been subject to such high ranges of temperature as in the previous week; the *amun* crops have been reaped almost everywhere in the district; chillies, pulses, &c., are being sown, and are progressing well, except in the inundated tracts; cholera is still very prevalent, and stray cases of small-pox reported from Sundeep and Fenny sub-division.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the week; cloudy on the 23rd instant; the prospects of the mustard crop are good; the tobacco plants are thriving well; there are no other crops on the ground.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy up to 23rd instant; since then fine and cold, with north-west wind; the principal failure of crops appears to have taken place in the central portion of Dakhin Shabazpore; where the inundation lasted longest; the country adjacent to the coast of the island did not suffer so much, as the water ran off it when the storm-wave subsided; the sub-divisional officer of Patuakhali reports a very poor outturn of rice in the Chaltabonia outpost jurisdiction, not more than from 4 to 6 annas, the failure being greatest in the islands of Bora and Chota Bashdia; cholera is still very prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair; cholera is abating.
Dacca ...	·20	It is still raining; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather foggy and cloudy; the *boro* rice has been transplanted; the late rain will greatly benefit this crop as well as the more common cold-weather crops.
Tipperah ...	·56	Weather foggy and damp; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·83	Weather seasonable and occasionally cloudy; the harvesting of the late rice is not yet completed; public health is much better.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, but cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are everywhere good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally bright and seasonable, but occasionally cloudy; the crops promise well on the whole.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable with passing clouds; the *rabi* crops are everywhere doing well, but sugarcane is not so; the prices remain steady; public health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are looking very well after the rain of last week; ploughing is being pushed on; cholera has much decreased.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy, without rain; the cold-weather crops are in general thriving, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest; 9 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state of the district is most prosperous; sugarcane, mustard, *pan* (betel), and rice crops, are better than they have been for years; other crops are good.
Malda ...	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy almost every day, mornings foggy; the temperature varies from 54° at the lowest to 72° at the highest; wind generally from the north-west; the crops are in excellent condition; 55 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·14	Weather, foggy mornings, cloudy atmosphere; the *amun* crops are not yet fully gathered in.
Rungpore ...	·15	Weather warm; the outturn of *amun dhan* is good; mustard, potatoe and sugarcane are being reaped; preparations for the early rice have commenced.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; warmer than last week; there is nothing to add to the last report; the crops are generally good, and the outturn satisfactory; tobacco and mustard are looking well; public health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; *sirsou* (mustard) is being gathered; the yield will probably be good twelve annas; the ploughing for early rice is going on satisfactorily; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	·26	Weather very cold; the *haimanta* rice has all been gathered in, with good results; wheat and barley in the hills are doing well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Midnapore ...	1·66	Weather cool and fair; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; the crops are off the ground, and there is nothing fresh to report about them.
Hooghly ...	·23	Weather getting warm; the *amun* harvest is over, with very good outturn; mustard, *moong*, and *kalai* are being reaped in places; prospects of the spring crops continue favourable; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	·20 at Raneegunge; none elsewhere.	Weather cloudy; the prospects of the crops are everywhere good; cholera is reported from the sub-divisions of Raneegunge and Culna, and from the head-quarter sub-division; fever is reported from Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	0·18	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crops are doing well; the late rain has enabled the ryots to plough their rice lands.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; all crops look very promising; health is better in Deoghur, and cattle disease, which was of late prevalent there, is now abating.
Bhâgalpur ...	·37	Weather fine and bright, with west wind; the crops are all excellent; general health is very good; only a few cases of small-pox reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	·88 ·02 at Begoo Serai.	Weather fair and windy; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	·24 ·15 at Arrareah.	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Durbhanga ...	*Nil*	Weather damp, cloudy, and cold at the beginning of the week, warmer and generally fine since; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are very good; oil-seeds are ripening, and are being cut in some parts of Tajpore.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, cold and cloudy; the prospects of the crops seem to be excellent; the late rain has been beneficial to the winter crops; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; the sky appears to have settled; wind blowing from the west; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent throughout the district, and a bumper season is anticipated; wheat and barley are in ear; *rahur*, mustard, peas, and poppy are flowering; indigo-fields are ready for next year's sowings; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	Return not received.	The cloudy weather has now passed off, and the sky is clear; no wind; pr spects of the crops are excellent.
Patna ...	·02 Previous week *nil.*	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; health is generally good.
Gya ...	0·07	The sky was partly cloudy and partly clear during the week; the *kharif* crop is now nearly harvested; the prospects of all crops continue so far satisfactory; the rain has done good, but clear weather is now required.
Shahabad ...	0·13	Weather cloudy and cool; the *rabi* crops have greatly benefited by the late rain, and promise well throughout the district.
Hazáribágh ...	0·15	Weather cloudy and cold; the rain has benefited the crops on the ground, and enabled the ryots to commence ploughing, the cloudy weather is, however, unfavourable, tending to cause blight.
Lohardugga ...	0·60	There was heavy rain with strong wind on the evening of the 23rd instant; it was slight on the 26th; rain fell almost daily at Palamow, and 1·25 inches reported during the week ending 23rd idem; the rain has been heavier than usual at this time of the year; the prospects of the crops are excellent; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	0·25	Weather seasonable, days are getting perceptibly warmer; most of the crops have been harvested; the outturn is generally good, as previously reported.
Singbhoom ...	0·82	Weather seasonable; the prospects of wheat and pulses continue good; general health is good.
Balasore ...	·47	Weather cold and dry, the *sarud* crop is all cut, the *rabi* crops are coming on well; the exportation of rice is still going on very largely; public health is good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	No more rain since last report; the ploughing for early rice is going on; the cold weather crops are being reaped with a good outturn.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *dalua* paddy is progressing well, but requires more rain for a good outturn; the state of the other crops is good. Mangoe promises a good crop; exportation is still going on; the prices have risen a little over those of the last week.
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported to have fallen in some of the districts of Bengal during the week; the late rice has nearly been all gathered in with excellent results; th spring crops are doinge well after the recent rainfall, and there is every prospect of a good harvest; the ploughing for early rice is being pushed on.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 31st)	·1 on 29th.	Blight in a few places in consequence of cloudy weather.
Allahabad („ 31st)	...	Weather cloudy, with partial showers; sun wanted to give a fine *rabi*.
Jhansi (Feb. 1st)	...	No change; weather cloudy.
Agra (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Cloudy.
Meerut („ 31st)	...	Slight rain; weather cloudy; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 31st)	*Nil*	Cloudy; prospects good.
Almora („ 29th)	...	Light general rain on 28th; rest of the week cloudy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Jan. 31st)	·1	Health good.
Hissár (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Health generally good, and harvest prospects favourable.
Umballa (Jan. 31st)	·5	Crops and health good.
Jullundur (Jan. 31st)	·7	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Lahore (Jan. 31st)	·2	Crops and health good.
Ráwalpindi (Jan. 31st)	1·1	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Mooltan (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Crops favourable and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan. (Jan. 31st)	·6	Health and harvest prospects good.
Pesháwar (Jan. 31st)	·5	Health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good throughout the province; crops have further benefited from the light rainfall of the past week.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 31st)...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; public health good.
Sitapur (Jan. 31st)...	Slight rain	
Fyzabad (Jan. 31st)...	Slight rain	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 27th)	...	Weather clear; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices falling.
Sambalpur ...	1·1	Heavy rain; prospects good; no epidemic; prices easy.
Biláspur ...	·70	Linseed and *masur* suffered owing to continued cloudy weather; fever continues; prices easy.
Raipur ...	·60	Crops, especially linseed, injured by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	·10	Considerable damage done to crops by continuous rain and hail in Búrha tahsil; slight fever; prices steady.
Chhindwára ...	4·67	*Rabi* damaged to the extent of one-eighth owing to heavy rain and hail; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Jan. 29th)	·30	*Rabi* suffered slightly; health good; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	2·54	*Rabi* suffered by heavy rain and hail; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 30th)	·40	*Jowar* suffered much, wheat also to some extent; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 31st)	1·4	Rain done some damage to wheat and linseed; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·01	*Rabi* favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Nimár ...	·19	Weather cloudy and warm; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cloudy; more injury apprehended if clouds continue; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Weather cloudy, with light showers; prospects fair if weather clears up; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	·09	*Rabi* would suffer if clouds continue; health good.
Saugor ...	·28	Weather cloudy; no damage to crops; health good; prices risen slightly.
Seoni ...	·45	Pulses partially injured; health good.
Damoh ...	...	Cloudy weather unfavourable to crops; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·85	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain and hail have injured wheat and linseed, chiefly latter; more damage apprehended unless clouds clear away; if fine weather sets in, *rabi* will still be fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 1st)	*Nil*	Heavy fog in the morning; days clear and cool; mustard crop being gathered in; public health good.
Sylhet („)	1·05	Crops benefited; field work progresses.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore (2nd Feb.)	...	Prospects unimproved; grain price has fallen slightly in several districts, stationary in others; markets kept supplied by importation; cholera prevalent in this province and Coorg; deaths in Bangalore 94, against 31 previous week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 1st)	...	*Rabi* cutting commenced in some places, expected outturn below usual average.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Gwalior (Jan. 31st)		
Neemuch (Jan. 31st)		
Rutlam (Jan. 31st)		
Sutna (Jan. 31st)		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 1st)		Weather seasonable; small-pox still reported on increase.
Jeypore („ 1st)		Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli (Dec. 27th)	...	No change.
Harowtee (Dec. 27th)		
Tonk (Dec. 27th)		
Jhallawar („ 27th)	...	Health and prospects goood; weather cloudy.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 5, dated 26th January 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

IN continuation of our despatch of the 19th instant, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, we beg leave to forward for Your Lordship's information, copies of the communications specified in the margin.

Memoranda by Mr. Bernard, dated 16th January 1877.
Minute by Sir R. Temple, dated 19th January 1877.
Memorandum by Mr. Bernard, dated 19th January 1877.
Minute by Sir R. Temple, dated 20th January 1877.
Telegram from Sir R. Temple, dated 22nd January 1877.
Ditto ditto 20th "
Ditto ditto 23rd "
Ditto ditto 23rd "
Ditto ditto 23rd "
Ditto from Government of India to Madras Government, dated 26th January 1877.
Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 18th January 1877.
Letter from ditto ditto No. dated 18th January 1877.
" to ditto ditto No. 57, dated 16th "
" from ditto ditto No. 260C.-W., dated 9th Dec. 1876.
" to ditto ditto No. 1T., " 20th "
" from ditto ditto No. 22C.-W., " 8th Jan. 1877.
" to ditto ditto No. 90, " 23rd "
Telegram from Sir R. Temple, dated 23rd January 1877.

2. The condition of Bombay has not improved, the numbers on the works having, by the 19th instant, increased to 337,511, and the prices of grain having slightly risen in the districts of Násik, Sátára, Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dharwar. There have been showers in Násik, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur, and a heavy storm in Khandesh which has injured the *rabi* crops and washed away those in the beds of rivers.

3. In the Madras Presidency slight rain has fallen in parts of the Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot districts, but without practically improving the position of affairs. In Bellary there has been a large reduction in persons on the works, but this is nearly counterbalanced by increases in some of the southern districts, the condition of which is undoubtedly serious. The total number on the relief works is 1,015,835, independently of persons receiving gratuitous support.

4. Sir Richard Temple has visited all the central and southern districts of the Madras Presidency, and is to reach Madras to-day, for the purpose of conferring with the local Government. We have received and enclose herewith three memoranda from his Secretary, Mr. Bernard, on the condition and prospects of the Kurnool and Bellary districts, and the organisation of relief in the former, as also two minutes from Sir Richard himself suggesting means of reducing and controlling relief expenditure in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah and commenting on their condition. Regarding these districts, he makes very important suggestions, the result of which he estimates, in a separate telegram, will be a reduction in expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees per mensem. You will observe, from other telegrams from him which we enclose, that Sir Richard Temple considers that relief operations in North Arcot are cheaply and efficiently conducted, as compared with those in Cuddapah; that there has been some mitigation of the block of grain on the railways, but that the Madras line is still unequal to the demand for carriage; and that he has submitted to the Bombay Government suggestions analogous to those sent to Madras, whereby he hopes that twenty-five lakhs of rupees may be saved.

5. With reference to the subject of suspending instead of remitting arrears of land-revenue, we have commended to the consideration of the Madras Government a suggestion from Sir Richard Temple in favour of the latter course. On the other hand, we are led by a telegram from the Bombay Government, of which a copy is enclosed, to anticipate objections from that Government to the instructions which we issued, as reported in our last despatch; but the promised communication has not actually reached us.

6. In connection with Your Lordship's telegram of the 16th instant, and our replies of the 17th and 23rd instant, we have to report that we have authorised the Madras Government to begin the Chingleput Extension Railway if, after consultation with Sir Richard Temple on the condition of the Chingleput district, they consider the measure to be necessary.

7. The inconvenience and irregularities arising from delegating to Collectors in the Bombay Presidency the important power of commencing relief works without the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner having come prominently before us, we have requested His Excellency the Governor in Council to take steps for its withdrawal, and enclose a copy of our letter on the subject.

8. In continuation of paragraph 6 of our despatch of the 12th instant, in which mention was made of slight distress in the Colaba and Ratnagiri districts of the Bombay Presidency, we enclose copies of correspondence connected with those districts and the opening of relief works in Kanara, from which Your Lordship will see that we have found it necessary to lay down, as a general principle, that the British Government is not under any obligation to provide extensive relief for the subjects of Foreign States.

9. In conclusion, we would invite your attention to a telegram from Sir Richard Temple in which he shows the application of certain paragraphs of our instructions to the condition of affairs in Madras and Bombay.

Memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the Kurnool District, as ascertained at SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S *conference with the local officers on the 14th and 15th January 1877.*

THE officers who met Sir Richard Temple at Kurnool were—Mr. Davidson, who had joined the district as Collector about a fortnight previously, and Messrs. Clogstown and Gibson, civil servants of 12 years' standing, who had been deputed to Kurnool for relief duty about six weeks ago: Mr. Latham, Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Company, was also good enough to furnish valuable information. Rajasatna Modeliar, Deputy Collector, deputed on relief duty to the south of the district, met Sir Richard at Peapally; and at Kurnool a conference of some twenty-five of the chief local traders was held, from whom information regarding the grain trade was obtained. As Mr. Davidson's heavy current duties had prevented him from fully acquainting himself with all that had happened before his arrival, he introduced to Sir Richard Gopaul Krishwama Chetty, Deputy Collector, and also the Dewan (Native Superintendent) of the Collectorate Office, both of whom had served long in the Kurnool District and had been much trusted by successive Collectors.

2. All the ordinary crops of the year 1876-77 have failed over the whole of the district; and the only areas from which any appreciable yield has been, or will (by March 1877) be, secured are the lands watered from wells or by the Irrigation Company's canal. The ordinary acreage of Kurnool food-crops and the estimated yield of the current year is as follows:

	Area sown in the last ordinary year.	Estimated yield of the current year's crop.
Cholum (or jowari or big millet) ...	904,000	Two annas or ⅛ of ordinary good crop.
Korra (a lesser millet)	322,000	Half-anna or hardly any appreciable yield.
Arkalu, small poor grain	142,000	Ditto ditto ditto.
Cumboo (a lesser millet)	83,000	Ditto ditto ditto.
Rice (both early and late crops) ...	74,000	Two annas or ⅛ of an ordinary yield.
Ragi (lesser millet)	17,000	Ditto ditto ditto.

The cotton crop, which covered during the previous year 202,000 acres, also failed utterly. The only crops which have given any appreciable yield are cholum and rice, and this yield has been secured on the irrigated lands only. About 16,000 acres are irrigated from tanks and wells, and 72,000 acres have this year taken canal water. The present utter failure was due to the short rainfall; the average yearly rainfall of the district for the last three years being 32½ inches, while the average rainfall of 1876-77 from June up to the end of December was 5¼ inches for the whole district, ranging from 2½ inches in the Markapore to 8¼ inches in the Nandial taluk.

It is noteworthy that though the canal is in full working order, and can water from 20 to 300,000 acres, yet in 1875-76 only 9,000 acres took canal water. Even in the present famine year nine-tenths of the canal water ran to waste until November, and about two-thirds is going off unused; though Government has engaged to pay the water rent this year on lands which may take water, and yet fail to produce a good crop.

3. The harvests of the preceding year 1875-76 were fairly good all round; in the year 1874-75 there was too much rain, and the yield was below the average. After the irrigated crops now in the ground shall have been reaped, the first food-crop will be the cholum (millet). If the rainy season is favourable, about two-thirds of the whole cholum crop of the district will be ripe in September. The rest (about one-third) of the cholum is a winter crop and is reaped about January. Some, but only a small proportion, of the lesser millets will also ripen in September. The district ordinarily produces quite enough food for the support of its people. The staple food of the ryots and poorer classes is millet (cholum, korra, arkalu and cumboo); the richer classes eat rice. A good deal of rice is ordinarily imported into the district from the Nizam's territory, while other food-grains are exported to Bellary and Cuddapah.

4. The total population of the Kurnool District is 912,000. Kurnool is the only large town with a population of 35,000. The people mostly live by the land; the weaver, pariah and other labouring classes being roughly estimated at about one-third of the whole. There are 85,000 ryots holding land directly from Government, besides some 10 to 12,000 privilege holders (inamdars) of different kinds. About 35,000 of the ryots have substantial holdings, and out of these 4,000 hold really considerable farms, but 50,000 ryots possess small holdings of about six acres and under. The trading classes are numerous and prosperous, but it is said that more than three quarters of the ryots are heavily in debt, and have mortgaged their land or their bullocks. To the eye of a man from Behar, the Kurnool peasantry look well-clad and prosperous, but the local officers say that the great bulk of the people have neither stocks nor credit to fall back upon, and that as there is no work to be done in the fields, they have no means of earning their living off the relief works. It is urged also that the immense increase of thefts and dacoities in the autumn evinced the straits to which the people were driven, especially as violent crimes of this kind almost ceased when relief works had been everywhere opened. There is an abundance of roomy bullock carts (of the Madras bandy type) in the district, and these ply freely over the roads of the plain country, but the district is intersected by rocky hills on the passes of which the large carts ply with difficulty.

5. The grain markets are at present fairly well supplied with rice and cholum. Part of the supply comes from home stocks, and part is imported from the Nizam's country, or from stations on the railway, to which it comes from Madras and from Central India. On only a very few of the more remote relief works have the labourers been on occasions unable to buy food locally. Importations of grain have slackened somewhat lately; the traders explain that prices are cheaper since Government grain began to come, and so the profit on importations from a distance is smaller and less certain.

6. The present prices of grain in Kurnool are—

Cholum	...	...	...	8¼ seers per rupee.
Common rice	...	...	...	6½ " "

The average price of cholum at Kurnool during the last three years has been 28 seers per rupee. Some weeks ago prices were dearer than they are now, having touched 6½ seers for cholum and 5 seers for rice. The prices quoted for Kurnool apply to most of the chief markets in the district, for they, too, draw supplies direct from railway stations.

7. For some weeks past Government has been importing rice from Madras (believed to be Coconada rice) into Kurnool by railway. It is understood that the Government propose to import 2,000 tons (about 54,400 maunds) of rice into Kurnool per month for four months. The price at which this grain is being put down at Kurnool is not precisely known to the local officers. The Collector has also bought grain in the local markets, and is making contracts with Kurnool traders for the supply of some 3,000 tons for his relief works. About 33,000 maunds (1,200 tons) of Government grain have already been expended, and out of this total 13,200 maunds consisted of grain purchased locally.

8. Relief is being given to the people mainly in the shape of wages for labour on relief works. Employment is given mainly on some 250 miles of roads and cross-roads, and the people are engaged in throwing up embankments, making cuttings, and in collecting, stacking, spreading and consolidating road metal. On one large tank 10,000 people are said to be employed, but on the whole a comparatively small number only are on tanks and petty village works. As the Irrigation Company's canal is a private* concern, no relief labourers are employed on canal extensions, although the canal engineers are understood to have on hand schemes for such extensions.

* Interest on its capital is guaranteed by Government, and the whole charge for interest has hitherto fallen on the public treasury.

9. The total number of persons returned as employed on relief works in Kurnool on the 6th January is 320,338. Up to that date every body who applied was taken upon the works, and received a daily relief wage which at one time was 3 annas a day. During the last three weeks the rate has been 2½ annas a day, and this week it is being reduced to 2 annas a day. For some few days a corn wage of ¾ of a seer (1½ lbs.) of rice was given. These rates are for adult males, the wages for women and children being proportionately lower. A full day's wage is paid, but no labour is exacted for Sunday. It is not possible to say precisely how many of these persons on the returns are women and how many children, for biggish boys are rated as women. But among the work people (some thousands), whom Sir Richard Temple saw on works round Kurnool, the great majority seemed to be women and children. None of the work-people whom he saw bore on their persons signs of present or past want; and their clothing was certainly better than the raiment of ordinary day labourers in other parts of India.

10. Thirteen lakhs of rupees have already been spent on Kurnool relief works, and the present expenditure is at the rate of about Rs. 30,000 a day. The Engineering Staff of the district is small† for the work now doing; and hitherto no task-work or piece-work has been exacted from the labourers, who spend a certan number of hours on or near the works, and go back to their homes in the evenings. In only a very few instances did Sir Richard observe that labourers had put up temporary shelter for them close to works; though it was said that some of them come from villages 7 or 8

† 1 Engineer.
3 Assistants or other Range Officers.
8 Overseers, one for each Taluk.
4 Extra Overseers ordered from other districts and now arriving.

miles away. The work-people are mostly paid under the supervision of civil officers of different grades; though the services of the Engineering officials are fully utilised as far as they go. A revenue inspector on a salary of Rs. 20 a month, who was employed near the Gooty road, said that he had 10,000 relief labourers under him, whom he managed and paid through gomashtas (clerks) and maistries (gangmen). Mr. Clogstown, the Kurnool relief officer, stated that the coolies whom he had employed in the grain store at 4 annas a day complained that the work was too hard, and went off to the relief works on 2½ or 2 annas a day.

11. Mr. Davidson, the new Collector, was not satisfied with the state of affairs he found at Kurnool; and he has drawn up rules for enforcing task-work and for paying labourers according to the task they may perform. These rules seem to be in the main good, and should be worked upon as quickly as possible; but a largely increased number of trustworthy Engineering subordinates is required. Meanwhile the maximum daily relief wage should be brought down to the bare subsistence point, and the Sunday present of one day's wages might cease. Mr. Davidson considers that a rigorous exaction of task-work will drive away from the relief works all people who could support themselves otherwise; and he anticipates that he will be able very materially to reduce the numbers of relief labourers, and also to keep them from increasing hereafter to the high maximum named by the local Native officials. The Native Deputy Collector in charge of relief work at Peapally expressed an opinion that 20 per cent. of the relief labourers could thus be reduced. The Collector's Assistants Mr. Clogstown and Mr. Gibson fear that only 10 per cent. could thus be reduced. The Native officials of Kurnool and of the several taluks (sub-divisions) have estimated, and appear still to believe, that 500,000 people (more than half the population of the district) will eventually at the worst time of the year come upon the relief works. But the Collector, Mr. Davidson, does not accept this estimate; he hopes to get the number of relief labourers down to 250,000, and to keep the number from very greatly exceeding 300,000, provided he can obtain adequate engineering assistance.

12. Gratuitous relief is being given from private charity to some 2,000 indigent persons in Kurnool City. Sir Richard Temple visited the Kurnool poor-house at the time cooked food was being distributed. Most of the recipients were infirm, blind, lame or otherwise unfit to labour; and a considerable proportion were small children. The numbers, who are obtaining gratuitous relief at the public expense in the interior of the district, are said to amount to 4,000; but there seems some doubt about the number for the Cumbum taluk, where charitable relief is sometimes given in the shape of cash, 2 annas a day for adults. The administration of charitable relief is under the direction of Civil Officers; but it is not clear that such relief (at present not large compared to the relief wages) is administered on a uniform system.

13. The condition of the cattle is said to be bad. But there is a good deal of fodder along the canal and on the marshes which it creates. The cattle have not been driven away to distant pastures outside the Kurnool district, and they suffice for the grain carts, though they are said to be in bad condition and unable to draw heavy* loads. It is believed that more cattle than usual are dying; and this belief is borne out by the fact (to which the owner of one of the chief tanneries testified) that four or five times the usual number of hides are now being brought daily to the Kurnool tanneries.

* On the Gooty road were passed this morning (16th January) 127 carts with an average load of over eight bags (16 maunds) each, so the bullocks were doing good duty as the gradients on part of the road are steep.

14. The Collector has not yet reported how much of the land revenue will have to be suspended or remitted in Kurnool. Notices of demand for the instalment of land revenue now due are being issued, but the collection has not regularly begun. From some of the taluks (sub-divisions) suggestions have come in, which point to the suspension of more than half the current year's land revenue, and the possible eventual remission of nearly one quarter. The total land revenue of the district is between 12 and 13 lakhs. As yet no remissions whatever have been granted or promised.

GOOTY,
16th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
On special duty.

Memorandum regarding the staff required for relief operations in the Kurnool district.

MR. DAVIDSON, the Collector of Kurnool, asked for suggestions regarding the staff he ought to organise and the manner of its employment for effectually combating distress in his district. This memorandum has therefore been drawn up under Sir Richard Temple's orders, and contains suggestions dictated by experience in previous famines.

2. The Kurnool district contains an area of 7,037 square miles and a population of 912,000 souls.

It is divided into eight taluks (or tahsil sub-divisions), thus —

	Total population.	Percentage of population now on relief works.	Some characteristics of the taluk.
Ramalkotha (head-quarters)...	146,000	48 per cent.	Mostly open plain; is traversed by the canal.
Pathkonda	171,000	21 "	Large area; much of it hilly.
Koilkuntla	98,000	45 "	Mainly open plain; traversed by the canal in one corner only.
Nandi Kotkar	101,000	27 "	Plain parts traversed by the canal; east part hilly and sparsely peopled.
Nandial	107,000	46 "	Valley part traversed by the canal; remainder hilly and sparsely peopled.
Sirwell	71,000	36 "	Traversed by the canal; mostly open country.
Cumbum	123,000	44 "	Hilly in parts; remote from head-quarters.
Markapur	92,000	19 "	Hilly, sparsely peopled; large area; difficult of access for carts.

3. At present the Collector's civil staff consists, besides the police officers, of—

3 covenanted assistants of several years' experience.
1 covenanted assistant of one year's work.
3 uncovenanted European officers, who are said to be active and efficient.
2 native deputy collectors, besides the treasury officer.
2 additional deputy collectors, under orders for Kurnool, but not yet arrived.
8 tahsildars with their staff of revenue inspectors and clerks, &c.

And the engineering staff of the district consists of—

1 executive engineer.
3 range officers, either sub-engineers or supervisors.
8 overseers, one for each taluk.
4 additional overseers recently deputed for relief duty.

The district and its relief work of all kinds are at present divided into three sections thus—

Kurnool section ...	Under Mr. Clogstown, C.S., with head-quarters at Kurnool	Ramalkotha taluk Pathkonda " Koilkantla "
Nandial section ...	Under Mr. Gibson, C. S., with head-quarters at Nandial	Nandial " Nandi Kotkar " Sirwell "
Cumbum section ...	Under Mr. Farmer, C. S., with head-quarters at Cumbum	Cumbum Markapur "

4. Probably this arrangement cannot be improved* upon. But steps should be taken to accelerate the postal service to Cumbum, which is at present three days post from the Collector I am not sure that the other officers are at present employed to the best advantage. For instance the Deputy Collector at Peapally has under him, so far as relief work is concerned, the tahsildars of Pathkonda and Koilkantla. Mr. Maver has under him the Markapur taluk and the Markapur tahsildar. So again the Nandial Deputy Collector has under him the Sirwell taluk and the Sirwell tahsildar. I think that in this way there are too many links in the official chain, and that the area in charge of each primary executive officer (a whole taluk) is too large.

* Major Hicks, who is not now serving in Kurnool, has suggested that Koilkantla would come better into the Nandial, and Nandi Kotkar into the Kurnool section.

5. I would divide the whole district into relief circles, and would place a responsible officer in full relief charge of each circle; the circle officer would be subordinate only to the section officer and to the Collector. I suggest that each taluk be divided into two circles, with perhaps three† circles in the Cumbum taluk. The town of Kurnool would be kept under separate management outside the head-quarter Ramalkotha circle. This would give 17 circles in al besides the town of Kurnool. Each taluk head-quarters would naturally be the site for one circle officer, and suitable central stations would have to be chosen for the other circle officers.

† Major Hicks suggests that Pathkonda should also be divided into three circles.

6. I suggest that each tahsildar, provided he be personally active and efficient, be at once made circle officer for his own head-quarter circle. He would have to be relieved‡ entirely of all his ordinary tahsil and magisterial duties: probably the deputy (or some other local official) could be appointed to officiate in his tahsildar's room. In a famine time like this all ordinary current work diminishes, and a considerable number of the tahsil staff (gomashtas and peons) could be told off for relief duty. Then the other nine circles could be officered perhaps by Mr. Brett and the three European uncovenanted officers, and by five other native officials whom the Collector would have to select§ from the police inspectors of his district, or from the class of men who furnish suitable candidates for tahsildarships and inspectorships.

‡ Mr. Thornhill says that in Bellary the tahsildars have been thus relieved already.

§ Mr. Thornhill fears it would be difficult to spare many inspectors, but he thinks that men might perhaps be drawn from the Settlement and Survey Departments.

7. Each circle officer will have to be a disbursing officer, so it would be well that he should be a permanent official borrowed from some other duty, whose integrity could be thoroughly trusted. Any revenue subordinates, such as revenue inspectors, within a circle should be placed under the circle officer's orders, so that he may have full command of the village officials (reddis and karnams). Sufficient shelter for him and his office would have to be hired or built, and a strong box provided for cash. Each circle officer would require at least two clerks, one of whom would be in charge of the accounts. To each circle officer would be allotted a police guard for his cash and a sufficient number of police (or other) orderlies. An allowance of Rs. 40 a month might be made to police inspectors or other officials below the rank of tahsildar who may be selected for each circle officership. I do not think any other extra allowances should be given.

8. A deputy collector out of the staff* now in the district should be attached to each section officer with a competent staff of clerks; for the section officer will have to be constantly moving about, while his deputy collector will manage the treasury work, accounts and current correspondence.

* At paragraph 3 above, I have shown that the district has, or soon will have, four available deputy collectors, besides the treasury officer.

9. In order that the Collector, Mr. Davidson, may have time to travel in the interior, to supervise and to organise, he should have the assistance of another covenanted† officer with full powers, to whom he could delegate (during his absence from Kurnool or otherwise) the current judicial and executive work and ordinary correspondence. If this be not done, Mr. Davidson will not be able to visit or make himself felt in the interior of the district. The officer who comes as Personal Assistant to the Collector would be able to direct relief operations in Kurnool town.

† Mr. Thornhill fears that covenanted civil officers may not be available, but he suggests that a military officer with civil experience may be found. Civil servants from other presidencies would not know Telugu.

10. Each circle officer should have under him (or associated with him) an engineering subordinate to direct and control the work, overseers and gangmen described in the Collector's new rules (page 4). One of the range officers should be attached to each relief section of the district, so that they may direct and supervise the relief works, under the orders of the section officer, while the executive engineer should occupy a similar position under the Collector.

11. Now that such an enormous expenditure is going on, I think it would be well that the Accountant-General at Madras should depute‡ a selected official from his staff to organise and direct the punctual preparation of accounts. If this is not done now, there will be great trouble hereafter. It is believed that the Account Department will be satisfied without excessively elaborate accounts; all they require is that daily sheets of receipts and disbursements should be sent into Kurnool for compilation with detailed vouchers prepared at the time.

‡ Mr. Thornhill says that a deputation from the Revenue Board recently came up on similar duty.

12. Hereafter, if village to village inspection and relief should be required, it may be necessary to form sub-circles (under the circle officer) of 10 or 15 villages each, and to place over every such circle a selected village official (reddi or karnam) or a competent clerk (gomashta) from the tahsil or police department. But I do not think that such a measure can be at present needed, while such an immense proportion of people is receiving relief wages.

13. If these suggestions are accepted, with such modifications as local knowledge may suggest, then the steps which must be at once taken, are —

(a) to get from Government a competent civil servant to be Personal Assistant to the Collector:

(b) to mark out circles on the map, with a central head-quarters and sufficient shelter for each:

(c) to nominate and send out circle officers, fill the places of officials taken from tahsil or other departments, and to provide each circle officer with a small establishment of clerks, &c., with a house, and with a map of his circle showing works in progress:

(d) to get from Government additional overseers, and to allot an overseer to each circle.

GOOTY;
16th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
On Special Duty.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated 19th January 1877.

Having visited the Ceded Districts, comprising Bellary and Cuddapah, and also the district of Kurnool,—all of which are much affected with loss of harvests and are threatened with danger unless some interposition by Government shall be maintained,—I have to submit for the consideration of the Government of Madras certain proposals, which have reference mainly to considerations of expense, as bearing on the condition of the people. In separate memoranda I have caused an epitome to be made of all that was learnt during my visit to these districts. This Minute, therefore, will be confined to suggestions.

2. There is no doubt that in these districts the threatened famine has been met and is being kept down; danger being averted from the people, distress being alleviated, and the exertions of the local officers being most praiseworthy. But in rapidly accomplishing this great amount of good, three risks are incurred: namely, 1stly, that the numbers of relief

recipients should grow beyond the powers of the local officers to control; 2ndly, that the people may entertain an exaggerated idea of the extent to which the State charity can be properly dispensed; and 3rdly, that the Government may be involved in expenditure beyond its means of defraying. To obviate these two risks, two main objects might be aimed at, *viz.*, 1st, to reduce the existing numbers, and 2ndly, to prevent the numbers from rising too rapidly.

3. When distress suddenly developes itself over an extensive area, the local authorities are generally obliged to take all comers, until the first crisis is passed, time not admitting of individual scrutiny. But afterwards, when the authorities get a little leisure to examine the position, they are often able to eliminate persons who had at the first outbreak been temporarily admitted. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that now, when these districts have been placed for the present beyond the reach of danger, the local authorities might be able to re-examine every person in all relief gangs and to eliminate every one who did not seem to be in absolute need, or in such a condition as could not be endured without Government support. It may be conceded that many of those in the gangs are in absolute need. But I am sure the condition of many falls short of such extremity at present; whether their condition will hereafter approach such extremity is a question which may be re-considered a few weeks hence; all I say is that they are not yet in absolute need; they are at present in good condition; if hereafter it be found that physical depression is commencing, then, and not till then, will it be necessary for Government to interpose.

4. Again, such large numbers (equal to one-fourth of the total population) having been admitted to relief, the first shock of the calamity must have been fully, perhaps more than fully, resisted; therefore it cannot be necessary to admit any more at present, save in exceptional cases of destitution which might be certified by some competent and responsible officer.

5. Further, although the relief organization in these districts may not yet be complete, yet it is to be remembered that the ordinary civil organisation is strong,—stronger indeed than in most parts of India. Each district is divided into taluks; in each taluk there is a tahsildar and a deputy tahsildar, both responsible native officials; under them there are two or three revenue inspectors, native officials of lesser rank: all these are available for supervision of relief. Every three or four taluks are formed into a sub-district under either an Assistant or a Deputy Collector. There is already a considerable engineering establishment of officers and overseers: besides these, several European military officers are immediately expected. In every village there is a headman (reddi) and an accountant (kurnam). These village officials are all available for supervision of relief. I recapitulate all this because, when extensive measures are adopted with many and large gangs, it is not safe to proceed unless a tolerably effective agency exists on the spot, which can immediately pick up and remedy any bad cases which may occur, and which may prevent any accident happening. It seems to me that there actually is such an agency in these districts. If all these establishments from top to bottom be thoroughly on the alert, as they doubtless are, it is almost impossible for any man, woman or child to drift into danger of starvation without the case being found out and remedied.

6. Another mode of reducing or keeping down numbers is the well-known plan of enforcing task work: but with such large numbers of both sexes and of all sorts and conditions, such enforcement is always difficult, and in a large proportion of the total number of cases is almost impossible. It must often happen that our officers try to enforce the task and hope to succeed: while in reality they fall short of success. We may be sure that although task work may be enforced upon many works, yet that in many other cases it never will, despite all our efforts, be really enforced: and that in all this category of cases, the labour will at the best be but very light.

7. Now, the present rate of wages is fixed at two annas per diem for an adult, and proportionately lower for women and children. This rate is fixed upon the supposition that it will purchase one and a half pound of grain per diem,—a quantity which is deemed essential for a man while at work. There might indeed be a question whether life cannot be sustained with one pound of grain per diem, and whether Government is bound to do more than sustain life. This is a matter of opinion; and I myself think that one pound per diem might be sufficient to sustain life, and that the experiment ought to be tried. Possibly, the gangs might not perceptibly fall off in condition. After a week or fortnight of experience it would be seen whether they so fall off, or not: if they were to seriously fall off, then the point could be considered. It is to be remembered that, when these poor people first came on relief, their condition was low, and they needed very full rations. Such rations have been allowed for some time, and the people are in very good case. A reduction might now be demanded in the interests of financial economy and might be attempted for a time at least without danger; at all events the trial might be made for people at task work, and especially with those who are not really at task work, and who, though nominally at some sort of task work, are doing very light or nominal work. One pound of grain ought to be made to suffice. At the present prices, a rate of one anna and a half would purchase a pound of grain and would leave a small margin for condiments, vegetables and the like. It may be that Government would be willing to allow more than a pound a day of grain if its financial means permitted; but the demands of economy seem to require that at all events a trial should be made as to whether a pound a day might not be made to suffice for the one purpose which is admitted, namely, the staving off of danger by starvation.

8. I do not include in these suggestions the ordering of the enforcement of task work, because this has been already ordered, and will doubtless be carried out as far as possible;

but looking to all the circumstances and to the scattered character of the work, I should fear that in a considerable proportion of the cases it never can be really carried out: that in many, perhaps more cases, it is not as yet exacted, I feel sure.

9. The summary of my suggestions thus would be as follows:—

(I).—To stop all fresh admissions to relief works in the Ceded Districts, save under a certificate from an official of a grade not lower than a deputy tahsildar.

(II).—To re-examine, as soon as possible, every gang, person by person, with a view to eliminating and discharging for the present every one not in absolute need of State relief. By absolute need is meant danger of starvation if not supported by Government.

(III).—To reduce the adult wage from two annas to one and a half anna per diem, and the rates for women and children proportionately. The grain wherever issued to be adjusted exactly according to this standard.

(IV).—To impress upon the reddi and kurnam of every village the responsibility of bringing before the nearest revenue inspector every case of dangerous distress.

(V).—These measures, if adopted, to be quite tentative, subject to reconsideration after one month subsequent to their introduction.

10. I am aware that the successful carrying out of such measures with such large numbers of persons is a difficult task demanding the exercise of caution, patience and resolution combined with a humane sense of what is necessary for safety of life. If judiciously carried out, they will produce financial economy without endangering safety. If injudicious proceedings, however, were to be taken, then some accident might occur to life. I believe that the authorities in these three districts, if well instructed, would be able to carry out these measures successfully. At all events, I think that an effort ought to be made and a trial ought to be had.

11. Seeing that the grain trade which was slack at first has set in with activity both on the railway and inland from the railway stations into the interior, there can be no need to pay the relief labourers in grain; their wages will enable them to buy grain. The grain wage only becomes necessary when there is reason to fear that the grain is so deficient that it cannot be got for money. I would therefore deprecate any payments in grain, and any further purchases of grain by Government. Any operations of this nature by Government would be likely to discourage private trade. Rather than send grain to work-people, I would prefer, if possible, to bring work-people to the grain and employ them on large and fully supervised works near to well-supplied markets. It may be advisable to despatch a limited quantity of the grain already purchased by Government to certain places distant sixty miles and upwards from the railway, for the supply of which private trade may not prove sufficient. This seems the best way of disposing of the grain which has been purchased. The remainder of the grain already purchased might be kept in reserve at Madras. But within such a radius of sixty miles, I think it would be better to avoid storing Government grain.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the Bellary district, as ascertained at Sir Richard Temple's conferences with the local officers on the 17th and 18th January 1877.

AMONG the officers and gentlemen who met Sir Richard Temple at Bellary were—

Mr. G. Thornhill, first member of the Revenue Board, who kindly accompanied Sir Richard from Gooty.

Mr. G. H. Master, Collector of Bellary for the last seven years.

Mr. Cox, C.S., who joined the district for relief work a few days previously only.

Major Hicks, who for some years has been District Superintendent of Police in Bellary and who is now managing the transport of Government grain from the railway to the interior.

Mr. Legatt, the Executive Engineer, and several assistants and subordinates, whom Sir Richard met on the different relief works which he visited.

Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy, a Bellary firm which deals in country produce.

V. Venkata Chulum, Deputy Collector of Hospett, who has charge of the three western taluks of Hospett, Haveinhudgally and Harpinhally.

Moorgeshum Modeliar, Deputy Collector, now living at Bellary, but in charge of relief works in the south-western taluks of Rayadroog and Kudligi.

Mr. Agar, in relief charge of the head-quarter taluk.

The Deputy Collector at head-quarters and other head-quarter officials all furnished information. But Mr. Ross, C.S., the Assistant in charge of the remote southern taluks of Pennakonda, Indapur and Madkasira, was at his post in Pennakonda, and therefore some of the facts regarding the condition of that part of the district remain to be cleared up.

2. The district of Bellary has an area of 11,007 square miles, and a population of 1,668,006 persons. It is divided into fifteen taluks (revenue sub-divisions). The food-crop area of Bellary as returned for the last ordinary year (1875) was 2,660,000 acres. The proportion

ordinarily sown with each of the great food staples and the estimated yield of the present year may be thus shown—

	Area of crop acres sown in the year 1875.	Estimated yield of the current year's crop, on an average for the whole district.
Cholum (jowaree millet)	1,240,000	Varies from nothing to three annas in different taluks, but cannot exceed half an anna on an average for the whole district; that is to say, is not more than 1/32nd of an ordinary yield.
Ragi (small millet)	101,000	
Cumboo (small millet)	230,000	
Other small millets, such as korra, &c. ...	560,000	
Rice	185,000	2 annas, or 1/8th of an ordinary good yield.
Total, say under a one-anna crop for the whole district.		

The yield, such as it is, has been secured only on the lands watered from wells and tanks, or by the channels led from the Tungabadra river. In the Hospett taluk, for instance, some 25 villages along this river have got very fair rice and cholum (millet) crops. But the area returned as "under wet crop" for the whole district was only 115,000 acres in an ordinary year, so the irrigated area bears only a very small proportion to the whole food-crop land of the district. The district tanks are said to be mostly dry, as the rainfall of this year did not suffice to fill them. Of the dry (unirrigated) crop, not one quarter of the usual area was even sown, and on the area sown only about one-eighth of the ordinary yield was secured. The cotton crop covering about 340,000 acres in ordinary years, has failed entirely. The plants ought at this season to be green, as the fibre is picked in March and April; but at present there is, it is said, no cotton to be seen in any part of the district. From Gooty to Bellary, and for several miles round Bellary itself, Sir Richard saw that the country was absolutely bare of all crop or stubble, and that there was no sign of any fodder or grass. The local officers say that the condition of the country is the same all over the black soil taluks (*i. e.*, more than one-third the district); over the red soil taluks some fodder has been produced, but there has been no appreciable food-crop except on the areas within the influence of the Tungabadra river, or on small patches of land near wells. The loss of harvest, subject to exceptions above noted, has been utter all over the district.

3. The rainfall of the Bellary district is never large, and the rain of an ordinary year ranges from 22 inches in the western and south-western, to 15 inches in the central and eastern taluks. The district lies on the edge of the area of each of the two south-west (or August) and north-east (or October) monsoons, and it often gets a short rainfall under one of them. The rainfall of the past six months has ranged from 2½ to 5 inches in different parts of the district. Bellary has suffered from more or less severe famines in the years 1751, 1793, 1803, 1833, 1854 and 1866.

4. The harvests of the preceding year (1875) were poor, not exceeding 8 annas, or half an ordinary good yield for the whole district. The rainfall of that year was short. In the year 1874, there was a very heavy downpour which greatly injured the cholum crop, so that the total yield of the district for that year also is not estimated at above 10 annas, or 5/8ths of a good yield. In good years the Bellary district is said to produce sufficient food for the support of its population; though a certain quantity of rice, wheat and other food-grains is usually imported from the Nizam's territory and elsewhere for the consumption of the richer classes and the urban population. If seasonable rain falls in June next, the first food-crop of next season (yellow cholum) will come into the market by the end of July.

5. The condition of the Bellary peasantry and labouring classes is said to be tolerably good in ordinary years; they amassed a good deal of wealth during the days of dear cotton. Many of the ryots are of course in debt, but on the whole the Collector does not consider the people of Bellary to be in an exceptionally poor or distressed condition. The number of ryots who pay revenue direct to Government is 143,000, of whom about 80,000 have holdings of ten acres and under. The ryots and petty privileged holders (inamdars) with their families must amount to over 900,000 persons. The classes who live by daily labour are estimated to amount to one-fourth of the district population.

6. The grain markets of Bellary town and most of the markets of the interior are now fairly well supplied with cholum and rice. At some of the petty towns and villages of the interior the local supply has on occasions been insufficient for the wants of the relief labourers. Nearly all the grain exposed for sale in the bazars is said to be railway-borne grain, from Central India and from Madras. A small quantity of grain from the Malabar Coast finds its way by carts into the western taluks of the Bellary district.

7. The present prices of grain at Bellary as compared with ordinary prices are—

	Prices in January 1877. First week.	Prices in January 1877. Second week.	Average price for previous six years in the month of December.
Cholum	8 seers per rupee	8 seers per rupee	23 seers per rupee
Rice	6½ "	6½ "	12 "
Ragi	8½ "	8¾ "	34 "
Cumboo	Not now obtainable at all		25 "
Korra			35 "

In the interior of the district, where markets are mostly supplied with grain imported through Bellary, prices range from ½ to one seer per rupee dearer. Some weeks ago prices at Bellary were from one to two seers per rupee dearer than they now are. Grain became cheaper partly in consequence of private importations and partly (so the native officials and traders say) because Government imported grain itself, and no one knew how much Government grain was coming, or how it was to be used. There are abundance of good carts in the district, and sufficient grain can certainly be carried from the railway into the interior, if only the cattle do not die or migrate. But unless a constant stream of traffic be maintained, and the cartmen are enabled to buy food for their bullocks, there is risk that the supply of carts and draught cattle may fail.

8. The local officers have not yet received final orders as to the quantity of grain Government is going to buy and send into the distressed districts. So far as can be ascertained on the spot matters stand thus. Government have, it is believed, arranged for the purchase of 30,000 tons of coast (and Calcutta) rice through a Madras firm (Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company) as brokers. The Collectors also have authority (so it is said) to lay in supplies through the local traders. No limit has as yet been put on Collectors' action in this respect, save that they are to consult the local agent of the Government broker. It is not known precisely what amounts of grain Collectors have thus purchased or arranged for, but the total probably does not exceed some few thousand tons altogether. The Government grain bought at Madras is being stored by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company at railway stations up-country, and is there handed over to Major Hicks (Government grain officer) for transport into the interior Major Hicks has already concluded contracts at comparatively moderate rates (5 annas and 6 annas per ton per mile) for carrying 8,700 tons of Government grain per month for four months to the depôts marginally noted. He has received from local officers indents for the despatch of a further quantity of about 9,000 tons per month. He anticipates that Government grain will be also required for remote tracts round the depôts noted in the margin; and he estimates that the indents of the local officers will not be fully satisfied under a total of about 20,000 tons a month. This quantity, it may be observed, would cost about 22 lakhs (£ 220,000) a month, and would furnish food (one pound per diem) to one and a half millions for one month; so that this supply, if sanctioned, would feed ⅔ths of the total population of the three famine districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and it would feed nearly two-thirds of the total population of the tracts remote from the railway, which these depôts are intended to serve.

Bellary ...	Pennakonda	...	1,000 tons a month.
Kurnool ...	Kurnool	...	2,000 " "
	Koilkantla	...	800 " "
	Nassam	...	300 " "
	Peapally	...	858 " "
	Nendial	...	850 " "
	Cumbum	...	300 " "
	Cagulmaree	...	400 " "
Cuddapah...	Kadiri	...	600 " "
	Royachoti	...	400 " "
	Budmail	...	300 " "
	Jummulmadpi	...	200 " "
	Pradator	...	200 " "
	Door	...	200 " "
	Pulivendla	...	300 " "
	Total	...	8,705

Bellary ...	Hurpunhully.
	Hadagulley.
	Koodligi.
	Madakasira.
	Hindapore.
Kurnool ...	Markapore.
Cuddapah...	Cuddapah
	Muddumpaly.
	Voilpard.

9. Some of the local traders of Bellary represent that the interposition of Government in the grain trade has had the effect of deterring local traders from importing as they would otherwise have done and as they at first were doing. Government having entered as a buyer into the markets of the coast, prices there have grown much dearer. At the same time, while there is so much doubt how much Government will import and how it will use its importations, prices have fluctuated very greatly in the local markets; and the grain trade has become a risky business. They cite as an instance of the effect of these fluctuations, that a few weeks ago prices went down at Bellary and up at Madras; so much so that private grain (previously imported from the east coast and from Central India) was being despatched from Bellary to Cuddapah at the rate of 20 wagons a day. Prices at Bellary have now stiffened somewhat and this strange export has ceased. The traders urge that if Government wants grain for its relief labourers, local dealers are ready to put it down at Bellary, and they suggest that cholum (jowari) be ordered from the north instead of rice from the south, for cholum is 15 per cent. cheaper than rice and is moreover the ordinary food of the people. They point out that in the autumn this plan of supplying the Government need answered well both directly and indirectly. The traders vied with each other, and supplied Government with rice (about 14 or 15 transactions aggregating 1,50,000 maunds) at rates which began at Rs. 10½ per bag of 164lbs and came down, by dint of competition, to Rs. 8¼ per bag. At the same time the local trade was kept brisk and was free from the fear of competition from the Government.

10. The facts and arguments urged by certain of the local traders on Sir Richard Temple are abstracted as above. At the same time it should be stated that the petty native dealers did not seem to deprecate or to complain of Government action. And the larger Bellary traders expressed a fear that private trade might fail to carry sufficient supplies into the remoter taluks of the south and west. It was not, however, clear why the lesser traders in the interior should abstain from the grain-trade, provided the fear of Government competition did not deter them.

11. It is said that, generally speaking, stocks are small in consequence of the shortness of the harvests of 1875. Still it is believed that small stocks do exist in the possession of many of the ryots; and that stocks are larger in the eastern than in the southern taluks. The latter are accustomed to draw supplies of "ragi" millet from Mysore, which country can at present barely* support itself. Some of the native traders said that the local stocks now in hand would barely suffice for seed-grain which after previous famines had been obtained from the Nizam's country, whence supplies this year would be short.

* So the Bellary people say. Sir Richard Temple has not yet been able to verify the facts of the Mysore case on the spot, though he hopes to do so. Recently, when he passed through the south of the Nizam's territory, in two directions, he found that the failure of crops there was not by any means so general or so severe as the civil authorities of the Bombay Deccan had been led to fear.

12. The population of the affected tracts of Bellary are being mainly relieved by wages paid for presence on relief works. Hitherto no one who offered himself or herself for employment has been refused. The relief works consist mainly of roads on which the people are engaged in making embankments and cuttings, in breaking, stacking and spreading road metal. Some few thousands are employed on excavating or clearing tanks, in deepening wells and in other petty village works.

13. The number of people returned as employed on the works is enormous, and has been rising at the rate of about 30,000 a week. The numbers of people now on the works is as follows :—

Name of taluk.	Total number on the works on the 15th January 1877.	Proportion of relief labourers to the total population.
Bellary	55,219	31 per cent.
Hospett	16,669	18 "
Kudligi	22,405	24 "
Havanhudgully	17,854	20 "
Hurpanhally	7,912	9 "
Alur	31,186	32 "
Adoni	63,931	31 "
Gooty	23,997	16 "
Tadpatri	11,999	10 "
Rayadrug	8,071	9 "
Anantapur	22,588	21 "
Dhurmaveram	24,548	20 "
Pennakonda	10,551	11 "
Madaksira	23,375	30 "
Hindapore	42,080	46 "
TOTAL ...	382,385	or 23 per cent.

These are the figures as given by the Bellary Collectorate Office, taluk by taluk. But the total number on relief works in Bellary, according to a statement published in the Madras newspapers of the 18th current, is 446,100, or equal to 26 per cent. on the total population of the district. These large figures did not reach Sir Richard Temple till he had left Bellary, so the discrepancy was not explained. On the face of the taluk figures no explanation can be offered of the great variations in the percentage of the population admitted to relief wages in the different taluks. It is said the emigrants from the distressed tracts of Mysore swell the numbers in the Madaksira and Hindapore taluks. Other* facts would seem to show that the local authorities in the south of the district do not exercise sufficient discrimination in admitting claimants to relief. It may be noted that the highest number of labourers in receipt of relief wages during the Bellary famine of 1866 never exceeded 22,000.

* See paragraph 21 below.

14. The civil authorities consider that a large proportion of the relief labourers are ryots who hold land from Government. They think also that a proportion of these people could for a time, at any rate, support themselves without relief wages. The physical condition of the labourers (men, women and children) is said to be at present good. Sir Richard Temple saw several thousands of them on works round Bellary, and he inspected them closely. It seemed to him that these relief labourers, as a rule, looked a comfortable well-clad body of peasantry. The clothes of nearly all, men and women, looked to be considerably better than one is accustomed to see on the backs of labouring men and women in other parts of India. Many of the labourers were provided with excellent new blankets of Bellary make. It was said that in the Bellary and Adoni taluks a good many people, who did not need Government relief, have been turned off the works. In this way the numbers, which at one time were 62,000 in Bellary taluk, have been brought down to 55,000.

15. Some of the subordinate officials estimated that the total number on the relief works in Bellary might eventually reach 900,000. Mr. Master, the Collector, however on a review of the past history of the scarcity, hopes that there will be no great increase in the number of relief labourers after the month of January. He anticipates that by strictly enforcing task work, and by turning off the work-people who apparently could live without relief wages, he may be able to reduce the present great numbers. He would be prepared to stop all new admissions to the relief works, for a fortnight at any rate, as an experiment.

16. On the works in the Bellary taluk task-work is to some extent exacted from the relief labourers; and it has been found possible to make the task-work on stone-breaking rigorous in

this taluk. But in outlying taluks task work is not exacted; and the staff of engineering subordinates is insufficient to control the enormous number of labourers. The works are under the supervision of the local civil officers. Rules have been issued by the Collector for enforcing discipline among and paying the labourers. The names of all the labourers are entered on registers by subordinate officials.

17. The rate of relief wages in the early days of the works* was one and half anna a day for adult males. But they were afterwards raised to two annas a day when the prices rose. At present in the Bellary taluk, relief wages are paid in grain, at the rate of a little over two pounds of rice per diem. Outside the Bellary taluk relief wages are still paid in cash. These are the rates for adult males, and the relief wages for women and children are proportionately lower.

* Relief works began in the western taluks as far back as July.

18. The total expenditure on relief works in Bellary, from the commencement of operations to the beginning of January, was 22 lakhs (£220,000), and the present expenditure on relief wages only is at the rate of 14 lakhs (£140,000) per mensem.

19. Relief labourers are not at present employed on irrigation works. Proposals were made for constructing a new canal (for which plans and estimates were prepared some time ago) from the Tungabudra with relief labour, but the relief labourers could perform only a portion of the work; the canal probably would not be remunerative, and so it has not been considered suitable to undertake this canal as a relief work. The local officer of Hospett suggests that some of the relief labour be employed to re-construct the Tungabudra anicuts and channels which are out of repair, but the professional agency is not strong enough to prepare schemes of this kind, and relief labourers are put upon works on which some labour can be done without professional preparation.

20. The numbers of people in receipt of gratuitous relief at the public expense is already 45,365, of whom 18,686 are in the single taluk of Hindapore. It is said that some of these people have come across from the Mysore country in family parties and in a depressed condition. But it also appears that seven-ninths of the Hindapore paupers are children of people who are in receipt of relief wages on the works. The Collector considers that all such children should be supported by their parents, and no doubt these large numbers at Hindapore will be shortly reduced. Some 5,000 persons receive cooked food daily at the Bellary relief house, which is administered at the cost of private funds. Persons are admissible to charitable relief on the certificate of the tahsildar at the head-quarters of each taluk; but practically discretion in the matter is delegated to the tahsildar's subordinates, and at outlying relief houses to relief superintendents on Rs. 20 a month. Village headmen (reddis) are authorised to relieve casual sufferers, and then to forward them to the nearest constituted relief house; and the "reddi" sends in his bill periodically to the tahsildar. At the relief houses the allowance is one pound of cooked food for adults and half a pound for children; the recipients come to the relief house in the afternoon, get their food, and go home.

21. The condition of the cattle in Bellary is critical. Over a great part of the district there is no fodder at all. The Native officials and Native traders estimate that from one-fifth to one-fourth of the cattle have died already; and they anticipate that more than one-half must die before June, unless heavy January showers fall. It was estimated that four-fifths of the cattle in the district died during the famine of 1833. European and Native officials substantiate the statements (previously published in the newspapers) that ryots formerly well-to-do have sold bullocks in the Bellary market at one rupee a head, or for eight seers of cholum. Some of the cattle from the eastern taluks have been driven to the Kurnool hills; from Western Bellary some of the cattle have been taken to the Western Ghât pastures; while the hills of the Soondoor chiefship (in Bellary) afford some pasture. Attempts are being made to employ relief labourers in converting prickly pear (cactus), of which there is abundance in Central Bellary, cutting into fodder by separating off the thorns. In Bellary town these attempts are succeeding on a small scale, but they have yet to be extended into the interior of the district.

* See page of the Bellary Manual.

22. The supply of drinking water has not run short as yet, though many of the tanks are quite dry. Wells are being deepened by relief labour in the villages. Still it is feared that, later in the year, there will be scarcity of water in some villages. It is not clear that anything else can be done to remedy the difficulty.

23. It is expected that from one-half to three-quarters of the land revenue (that is 16 out of 23 lakhs) will have to be suspended. And it is feared that after two years of short crops and one year of absolute failure, the Government may be compelled eventually to remit a large proportion of the suspended land revenue demand. It is urged that if a large number of the cattle die, the power of the people to pay up the suspended land revenue demanded will be greatly crippled. Besides the suspension of land revenue, one-half of the abkaree (liquor excise) revenue demand from the contractors has been suspended in Bellary.

CUDDAPAH,
The 19th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
On Special Duty.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated 20th January 1877.

In forwarding the three memoranda of facts ascertained on the spot regarding the famine in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah, I have to record the following observations :—

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

2. There is, unhappily, no doubt as to the danger which threatens the district of Kurnool, and which would have broken ere this had relief operations not been commenced. There is also no doubt that these operations are sustaining the people in good condition. Consequently, as regards mortality from starvation or any dangerous degree of distress, there is no apprehension whatever. The local officers are extremely anxious to do their work well, according to the instructions they have received, and to save the people from danger. So far well.

3. On the other hand, the relief operations must have passed out of hand, and have got beyond control locally, previous to the arrival of the present Collector, Mr. Davidson, about a fortnight ago, he having been urgently despatched thither by the Government of Madras. Within this brief period he is doing all he can to bring affairs into order, but they have arrived at such a stage as to demand further consideration and further instructions from superior authority. It seems to me that, on arriving here, he must have found the operations being conducted in a manner calculated to cause a heavy drain upon the treasury and to render the people too dependent upon the State.

4. The gravity of the case is in this wise: out of a population of 917,000 souls, there are reported to be 330,000 on relief works in the first fortnight of January, having gradually risen to the great number during December. There are some thousands on charitable relief from the State. Thus at this very early period, namely, the beginning of January, more than one-third of the total population have been allowed to be fed by the State. That such a proportion should come upon the State during the worst season, namely, the hot weather, might, under the circumstances of the district, have been anticipated, though this proportion even at that season would be full. But that such a proportion should at this early period come upon the Government is a circumstance not heretofore known and transcending the experience of former famines in India. Looking to that experience and allowing also for the poverty and depression of the people, admitting further that some considerable relief is even now called for, yet I cannot believe that the extreme degree of relief is absolutely necessary at this early period. Even now there is a tendency to increase, and at this rate of progress, if it be unchecked, ere long half the population will be in receipt of State support. And if additional precautions be not taken, the process might go on until nearly the whole population were involved in State charity. Although the State may be called upon to save life from starvation, it surely need not be called upon to undertake such a task as that above described. At present the population consists of a peasantry with very small holdings of land. Of these already a large number are upon relief works. There seems to be no reason why larger and larger numbers from the same class should not apply for employment; and if they do, they will get it under existing orders. There is no preliminary check whatever for testing whether they are in absolute need or not. The fact of such men applying at all, does indeed indicate that they are in some need; the question, however, is otherwise: Are they in such extreme need as to require State support?

5. The following table of percentages shows that in some taluks, or component parts of the district, the numbers on relief are excessive, while in other taluks they are comparatively moderate. There are not, so far as I can learn, local circumstances to account for these differences, which must be in part attributed to variations in administration; either the people have got the idea that they are to be fully fed at any cost, or the local authorities are too lenient. The object should be to reduce the proportions in some taluks to the level of the proportions in other taluks :—

TALUKS.

Ramalkota	has 49 per cent.		Nandial	has 46 per cent.	of its total population on relief works.
Pattikonda	„ 21 „		Sirwell	„ 36 „	
Koilkantla	„ 45 „		Cumbum	„ 44 „	
Nundikothkoor	„ 27 „		Markapore	„ 19 „	

6. As a *primâ facie* proof that these extreme measures in Kurnool can hardly be necessary, I would adduce the case of the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency which I have just visited. In the districts of Sholapur and Kaládgi and half the districts of Ahmednagar and Poona, the loss of crops is as great as in Kurnool. Yet, in these several tracts with a total population exceeding 2½ millions, there were in the beginning of January about 200,000 relief labourers, as compared with 330,000 in Kurnool out of a population of 917,000. Thus proportionately the number of relief labourers, as compared with the population, is in Kurnool more than four times as great as in the Deccan. Perhaps in some respects the position of Kurnool may be more unfavourable than that of the Deccan; but I am unable to learn any such local variations between the one and the other as would justify Kurnool having four times as many relief labourers as the Deccan. Certainly it cannot be said that the relief labourers in the Deccan are too few under the circumstances. On the contrary, the people in the Deccan are being well sustained under their misfortunes, and the only question is whether the

number of relief labourers even there might not be somewhat reduced. Thus, I fail to perceive any escape from the argument which is brought to bear upon Kurnool from the analogy of the Deccan. Therefore it seems necessary that the new Collector of Kurnool should be instructed to immediately re-consider the situation in his district, with a view to reducing the present number of relief labourers and to prevent its being augmented.

7. Another question relates to the importation and issue of Government grain. Although it is impossible to know the amount of grain in stock, there is no reason to suppose that stocks are exceptionally low, or that there is any deviation from the custom, whereby in other places several months' supply of food is kept in hand. Private trade is tolerably active; there are plenty of unemployed carts in the district, which can be and are used for the conveyance of grain from the several railway stations into the interior. There is a fair prospect of large quantities of grain coming from the north as well as from the south. The grain merchants of Kurnool are importing 3,000 maunds daily into the city; they say, however, that their importations are diminishing, which diminution they seem to attribute to the importations of grain by Government. They do not seem, indeed, to particularly object to such importations of grain by Government; they only assign it as a reason for themselves taking a less active part in the trade. Under the circumstances, the policy of importing grain on account of Government seems to require consideration. I mention this, because it is understood that 5,000 tons of grain a month are ordered to be imported by Government from without for this district. Even if the maintenance of some reserve is necessary; still the policy of importing into the district at this early period may be open to question, because it may discourage trade and might cause railway wagons and country carts to be taken up for Government, which might otherwise have been at the disposal of traders.

8. At all events, I would recommend that Government grain be not under any circumstances issued to relief labourers at present. It may, indeed, be necessary hereafter at some places to pay relief labourers in grain only, especially when the worst season approaches. But at present it is far better to pay in cash, because this causes a local demand for grain, which again induces the holders of stock to bring forward their supplies, and encourages traders to bring in grain from without. Experience in relief operations has conclusively proved this. So long as the labourers can purchase food with their cash wages, let them be paid in cash. They certainly can at present obtain grain for cash. When the cash wages shall no longer enable them to purchase grain (and that time is apparently still distant), then and not till then let them be paid in grain.

9. It may be necessary to store a certain amount of grain at Kurnool itself, for use in event of emergency arising in the eastern parts of the districts Kumbum, Nundial, Markapore. But I would explain this carefully to the traders, and assure them that not a bag of this store would be used so long as any grain were otherwise forthcoming. But I would not store any grain at any place between the railway and Kurnool, as these places are easily accessible to traders.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

10. As another proof that the numbers on relief in the Kurnool district must be too high, I would advert briefly to the Bellary district. There the failure of this year's harvest has been as utter as in Kurnool, with this difference, however, that in Kurnool last year's harvest was fairly good, whereas in Bellary it was bad last year and indifferent the year before that. In Bellary, therefore, there has been a gradually deepening scarcity. Now in Bellary the total number of those on relief amounts to 450,000, representing more than one-fourth of the total population of 1,600,000. By that analogy there ought to be less than one-fourth of the population on relief in Kurnool, instead of more than one-third as there actually is.

11. In Bellary, however, as in Kurnool, I have carefully inspected the gangs of relief labourers, person by person, and have seen many who do not appear to be in absolute need. It is manifest, also, that not only have all the labouring classes been admitted to relief, but also a portion of the ryot classes, that is, peasant proprietors and men having a beneficiary interest in the land. One relief gang near Bellary, drawn up in line for inspection, consisted of peasant proprietors in one line and their wives in another line. I cannot think that State charity need be dispensed to such people at this early period.

12. When the proportion of persons on relief to the whole population is compared in each taluk, there are striking differences which cannot, I think, be fully accounted for, save by the supposition that in some taluks the relief is being too liberally administered. Thus—

TALUKS.

Bellary	has	31	per cent.	Tadpatri	has	10	per cent.
Hospett	„	18	„	Raydrug	„	9	„
Kudligi	„	24	„	Anantapore	„	21	„
Havunhudgally	„	20	„	Dharmaveram	„	20	„
Harpunhally	„	9	„	Pennakonda	„	11	„
Alur	„	20	„	Madukasira	„	30	„
Adoni	„	31	„	Hindapore	„	46	„
Gooty	„	16	„				

of its total population on relief works.

13. The number of those on charitable relief, about 45,000, seems extraordinarily high in Bellary; it requires immediate revision. It is partly, however, to be accounted for by the fact that here the children of persons earning relief wages on the works are admitted to gratuitous relief. This is not necessary, and should, I think, be stopped.

14. Those works which are under the supervision of the Public Works Department employing above 150,000 persons on trunk roads and large tanks, are well supervised. I fear that over the rest of the 400,000 on relief works, say 250,000 who are on petty village works, the supervision is not yet complete.

15. The benefit to the Bellary district of the railway is striking during such a crisis as this. After successive failures of harvests the local stocks must be abnormally low (though, if all accounts be true, there are still more stocks remaining), but the local grain markets are all well supplied through importations by rail through private trade The mart of Bellary itself receives the supplies from the distant districts, and then distributes them among the bazars in the interior. There may ultimately be some difficulty in supplying by trade the markets in the western and south-western parts of the district near the frontiers of Mysore and of the South Mahratta Country, namely, the taluks of Hospett, Huvundhudgally, Hurpunhally and Pennakonda, and to these grain may have to be sent by Government. I am far from being sure of this, however, as opinions seem to differ on the point. But in all other parts of the district I would deprecate the storing of Government grain, as interfering with private trade.

16. And I would deprecate the issue of grain wages to relief labourers as not being called for by any existing deficiency of grain in the markets.

17. The prospect of preserving the cattle is more gloomy in Bellary than in any other district. Fortunately, however, the prickly-pear is abundant, and many trials have proved that it answers as fodder. The ryots, indeed, have a prejudice on the point, which is known to be erroneous and ought to be overcome. The most earnest attention of the Collector might be drawn to the subject, as vitally affecting the preservation of the plough cattle; and relief labourers might be employed in preparing the plant for fodder, which is done by extracting the prickles.

18. The future increase of relief labourers in this district is a question on which opinions differ. The Collector, Mr. Master, hopes that it will not largely increase beyond the present total, but some of his subordinates think it will. Seeing that the increase has been so rapid of late, at a rate of 30,000 persons a week, I very much fear that the total will largely increase unless a check be applied.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

19. This district is much more favourably situated than either Kurnool or Bellary. Though it has lost three-fourths of the crops of the year, still it has saved nearly one-fourth. There is some irrigation going on. There is something of a crop in the ground which will be reaped in the spring. Out of a population of 1,350,000, there are 200,000 persons on relief or one-eighth. Here, also, are some of those differences between the taluks or component parts of the districts, in respect to the proportion of relief labourers to the population which indicate variations in the administration. In the south-western taluks (locally called the "plateau" taluks), the administration is apparently too liberal, the proportion of relief labourers to the population being too high to be satisfactorily accounted for. Thus—

TALUKS.

Cuddapah	has	6	per cent.	Muddunpally	has	16	per cent.
Roychoti	„	13	„	Kadiri	„	28	„
Pulumpett	„	5	„	Voilpand	„	19	„
Prodotore	„	9	„	Sirdhont	„	8	„
Janamadigee	„	13	„	Pulivendla	„	20	„
Boodrail	„	6	„				

of its total population on relief works.

The management is stricter around the head-quarters of the district under the eye of Mr. Price, the Collector. But even here I saw many persons receiving relief who seem to be as yet far from being in extremity. But I am under the impression that in the Muddunpally division of the district there is an excessive expenditure going on, and that re-consideration is urgently called for there. The best part of the cattle are said to be safe. The grain markets are well supplied. I would deprecate any payments being made in grain; and the storing of any grain save at a few distant localities beyond the reach of private trade.

20. In a separate minute I will offer such practical suggestions as occur to me in reference to all these considerations respecting the three districts.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PREVENTION OF DEATH BY STARVATION IN TIME OF FAMINE.

No. 7, dated the 2nd February 1877.

From—Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE beg leave to forward for Your Lordship's information copies of a Resolution passed by the Government of Bombay on the subject of the prevention of death by starvation in time of famine, and of the letter which we have caused to be addressed to that Government on the subject.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department No. 50 E.—158, dated 25th January 1877.

RESOLUTION:—By Resolution No. 26 E.—93 of the 18th instant, His Excellency the Governor in Council approved of certain orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, prescribing the mode of dealing with labourers employed on relief works, who might think fit to leave them from dissatisfaction with the rules laid down by Government for regulating the rates of wages.

2. By those orders, the Village Officers were directed to "take care that no person is allowed, through obstinacy, to die of starvation." This injunction was quite in conformity with the principle on which the Government was then acting, *viz.*, that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation, if it was in the power of the Government to prevent it. But His Excellency in Council now observes that, in the instructions issued by the Government of India to Sir R. Temple on the 16th instant, the following very important qualification is introduced: "Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal."

3. The letter in question does not lay down any general principles by which the District Officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life; and His Excellency in Council would view with satisfaction the issue of supplementary instructions on that point. In the meantime, however, he feels convinced that in no case could assistance be more properly refused, than in that of a man who wilfully and deliberately refuses to render the reasonable equivalent demanded by the Government for the means of subsistence which it is ready to afford him.

4. It is therefore, ordered, in modification of the instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner, that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing, on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.

No. 116, dated the 2nd February 1877.

From—The Hon'ble T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

THE attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 50 E—158, dated 25th January. This Resolution begins by referring to previous orders of the Bombay Government under which "the village officers were directed to take care that no person is allowed through obstinacy to die of starvation;" it says that "this injunction was quite in conformity with the principle on which the Government was then acting, *viz.*, that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation if it was in the power of the Government to prevent it;" and the Government of Bombay then proceeds to modify its former instructions. The new orders are accompanied by observations which imply that there are circumstances in which relief is to be withheld, even though it may be necessary to save life, and the instructions lately issued to Sir Richard Temple by the Government of India are quoted as the reason for this change of policy.

2. The views of the Government of India appear to have been seriously misunderstood. The Government of Bombay seems to think that the Government of India has laid down the doctrine that there are certain circumstances

in which the Government ought to allow people to die of starvation, although it may be in its power to prevent it. The Resolution to which reference has been made states that the instructions to Sir Richard Temple "do not lay down any general principles by which the district officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life, and that His Excellency in Council would view with satisfaction the issue of supplementary instructions on that point." It cannot be stated too strongly that the Government of India has never had any such views as those which the Government of Bombay supposes it to have expressed, and it is now necessary further to explain the opinions which His Excellency in Council actually holds, and which he believes have been fully understood by Sir R. Temple, in whose instructions it was endeavoured to state them with clearness and precision.

3. The second paragraph of those instructions contains a general statement of the principles by which our policy ought to be guided. Those principles may be summarised and repeated as follows: It is no more the duty of the Government to prevent all distress in time of famine than in other times, but it is the duty of the Government to spare no effort which may be possible to save the people from starvation and from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life. Paramount as this duty is, and fully as it is accepted by the Government of India, it is obvious that it could not be adequately performed if it involved the necessity of an expenditure beyond the power of the country to bear, and which might go far to render the future good government of India an impracticable task. This may seem to be a truism, but it was necessary to state it, because it has often been assumed that the Government was placed in this dilemma, *viz.*, that in times of severe famine it must either allow people to die of starvation, or incur expenditure which might ultimately bring ruin upon the country The Government of India has denied that any such dilemma exists, and has confidently asserted that the history of past famines shows that the duty of preventing loss of life and extreme suffering can be efficiently discharged without incurring charges disastrously heavy. This opinion, however, will only be justified if every effort be made to prevent relief being given to those who do not actually require it, and to exact the application of the strictest practicable tests and rules, so that no more relief shall be afforded than is absolutely necessary to ensure the fulfilment of the object in view.

4. In laying down instructions of a purely official character relative to the management of relief operations by the officers of Government, the Governor General in Council thought it out of place and unnecessary to give assurances of his sympathy with suffering, or to dwell on his determination, which he thought had already been made sufficiently clear, that no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it. In regard to the duties which humanity imposes upon the Government, there has not been, and will not be, any change of policy. We say that human life shall be saved at any cost and at any effort; no man, woman, or child shall die of starvation. Distress they must often suffer; we cannot save them from this. We wish we could do more, but we must be content with saving life and preventing extreme suffering, and it taxes all our efforts and all our resources to accomplish even this. In regard, therefore, to the enquiry which has been made by the Government of Bombay as to the "general principles by which the district officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life," the reply must be that there are no such principles, and that there are no circumstances in which such aid can be refused.

5. The Resolution of the Government of Bombay No. 26E.-93 of 1877, dated the 18th January, "approved of certain orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, prescribing the mode of dealing with labourers employed on relief works, who might think fit to leave them from dissatisfaction with the rules laid down by Government for regulating the rate of wages." The Governor General in Council agrees with the Government of Bombay in generally approving the Revenue Commissioner's orders; but this approval is subject to one exception. By those orders the village officers were required to watch all persons who had left the works, and to "take care that no person is allowed through obstinacy to die of starvation." The Governor General in Council does not believe that any one ever died

of starvation through obstinacy, and certainly no rules for dealing with such cases can be necessary. Under almost all circumstances which, if the Government of India is rightly informed, are likely to hold good in the distressed districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the population is almost wholly agricultural, and accustomed to field and other manual labour, the rule laid down by the Government of Bombay appears quite proper. That rule is that "in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal." The result of such refusal will certainly, in the case of agricultural labourers, not be death from starvation. The Bombay Government, however, will doubtless bear in mind the fact that, unless circumstances are very different in Bombay from those in the Bengal Presidency, there may be exceptional cases which will require exceptional treatment. There is, for example, the class of respectable women who cannot appear in public, and for whom the ordinary labour-tests are altogether inappropriate. There may also be men, who on account of caste or other prejudices or feelings would rather die than take employment on relief works. Ordinary rules will evidently not be applicable to such cases, which must be dealt with as they arise. These views are, in regard to the main principle involved, identical with those stated in paragraph 7 of the instructions to Sir R. Temple, which distinctly contemplate the possible existence of circumstances under which it may be necessary to give relief without the application of the ordinary tests.

6. I am to state in conclusion that, while the Governor General in Council regrets that his views in regard to the duty of sparing no efforts to save life should have been misunderstood, he feels sure that there is really no difference of opinion between the two Governments on this subject. He is satisfied that the Bombay Government and its officers are as anxious and as determined as he is himself, that no loss of life shall occur which can be prevented by the Government. The Governor General in Council notices at the same time with much satisfaction the efforts which are being made to prevent the relief works from becoming too attractive, and to prevent relief being given to those who do not really require it.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 6th February 1877.

No. 5.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Mr. R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, Panjáb, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

No. 6.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Mahárájá Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore of Calcutta to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

The 7th February 1877.

No. 7.—The following Statutes and Rules thereunder are published for general information:—

38 & 39 VIC., CHAP. 91.

An Act to establish a Register of Trade Marks.

[13TH AUGUST 1875.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Registration of trade marks.

1. A register of trade marks as defined by this Act, and of the proprietors thereof shall be established under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Patents, and from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six a person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent the infringement of any trade mark as defined by this Act until and unless such trade mark is registered in pursuance of this Act.

Characteristics of registered trade mark.

2. A trade mark must be registered as belonging to particular goods, or classes of goods; and when registered shall be assigned and transmitted only in connexion with the goodwill of the business concerned in such particular goods or classes of goods, and shall be determinable with such goodwill, but subject as aforesaid registration of a trade mark shall be deemed to be equivalent to public use of such mark.

Title of first proprietor of a trade mark.

3. The registration of a person as first proprietor of a trade mark shall be primâ facie evidence of his right to the exclusive use of such trade mark, and shall, after the expiration of five years from the date of such registration, be conclusive evidence of his right to

the exclusive use of such trade mark, subject to the provisions of this Act as to its connexion with the goodwill of a business.

Title of proprietor claiming by transmitted proprietorship.

4. Every proprietor registered in respect to a trade mark subsequently to the first registered proprietor shall, as respects his title to that trade mark, stand in the same position as if his title were a continuation of the title of the first registered proprietor.

Rectification of register.

5. If the name of any person who is not for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of a trade mark in accordance with this Act, or otherwise in accordance with law, is entered on the register of trade marks as a proprietor of such trade mark, or if the registrar refuses to enter on the register as proprietor of a trade mark the name of any person who is for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of such trade mark in accordance with this Act, or otherwise in accordance with law, or if any mark is registered as a trade mark which is not authorised to be so registered under this Act, any person aggrieved may apply in the prescribed manner for an order of the court that the register may be rectified; and the court may either refuse such application, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and may award damages to the party aggrieved.

Where each of several persons claims to be registered as proprietor of the same trade mark, the registrar may refuse to comply with the claims of any of such persons until their rights have been determined by the court, and the registrar may himself submit or require the claimants to submit in the prescribed manner their rights to the court.

The court may, in any proceeding under this section, decide any question as to whether a mark is or is not such a trade mark as is authorised to be registered under this Act, also any question relating to the right of any person who is party to such proceeding to have his name entered on the register of trade marks, or to have the name of some other person removed from such register, also any other question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register.

The court may direct an issue to be tried for the decision of any question of fact which may require to be decided for the purposes of this section.

Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register the court shall by its order direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the registrar.

Restrictions on registry of trade marks.

6. The registrar shall not, without the special leave of the court, to be given in the prescribed manner, register in respect of the same goods or classes of goods a trade mark indentical with one which is already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods, and the registrar shall not register with respect to the same goods or classes of goods a trade mark so nearly resembling a trade mark already on the register with respect to such goods or classes of goods as to be calculated to deceive.

It shall not be lawful to register as part of or in combination with a trade mark any words the exclusive use of which would not, by reason of their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be deemed entitled to protection in a court of equity; or any scandalous designs.

Establishment of registry and general rules.

7. Subject as aforesaid, a register office shall be established from and after such time (not being later than the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six), in such manner and with such officers, and at such salaries, to be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, as the Lord Chancellor may, with the consent of the Treasury, direct; and the Lord Chancellor may from time to time, with the assent of the Treasury as to fees, make, and, when made, alter, annul, or vary, such general rules as to the registry of trade marks, and as to notices to be given by advertisement before the registration of trade marks, and as to the classification of goods for the purposes of this Act, and as to the registration of first and subsequent proprietors of trade marks, and as to the fees to be charged for registration, and also for the continuance of a trade mark on the register or otherwise, and as to the removal from the register of any trade mark, as to notices, and as to the persons entitled to inspect the register, and as to any proceedings to be taken to obtain the judgment or leave of the court in any matter in which the judgment or leave of the court is required to be obtained under this Act, and generally for the purpose of carrying into effect this Act, as he may deem expedient.

Any rules made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament if Parliament be then sitting, or if not then sitting, then within ten days from the then next assembling of Parliament, and shall be of the same validity as if they had been enacted by Parliament: provided that if either House of Parliament resolve, within one month after such rules have been laid before such House, that any of such rules ought not to continue in force, any rule in respect of which such resolution has been passed shall, after the date of such resolution, cease to be of any force, without prejudice, nevertheless, to the making of any other rule in its place, or to anything done in pursuance of any such rules before the date of such resolution.

Certificate of registrar to be evidence.

8. The certificate of the registrar as to any entry, matter, or thing which he is authorised by this Act, or any general rules made thereunder, to make or do, shall be evidence of such entry having been made, and of the contents thereof, and of such matters and things having been done or left undone.

Provision as to Cutlers Company and Sheffield corporate marks.

9. With respect to the master, wardens, searchers, assistants, and commonalty of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, in the county of York (in this Act called "the Cutlers Company"), and the marks or devices (in this Act called "Sheffield corporate marks") assigned or to be assigned by the master, wardens, searchers, and assistants of that company, be it enacted as follows:

(1.) Within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner the Cutlers Company shall at their own expense deliver to the registrar under this Act copies of all Sheffield corporate marks in force at the time of such delivery:

(2.) When any person, after the passing of this Act, applies to the said master, wardens, searchers, and assistants to assign to him any mark or device, notice of such application, with a copy of such mark or device, shall, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, be delivered to the registrar under this Act; and such mark or device shall not be assigned until after the expiration of the prescribed period from the giving of such notice. In like manner, when any person applies for the registration under this Act of a trade mark as belonging to any goods or class of goods specified in section two of the Cutlers Company's Act of 1860, notice of such application, with a copy of such trade mark, shall, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, be delivered to the Cutlers Company; and such trade mark shall not be registered until after the expiration of the prescribed period from the giving of the last-mentioned notice:

(3). Upon the assigning of any such mark or device, or the registration of any such trade mark as aforesaid, notice of the assignment or registration shall, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, be given to the registrar under this Act, or to the Cutlers Company, as the case may be:

(4.) The registrar under this Act, without the special leave of the court, to be given only in cases where the applicant proves his right, shall not in respect of any goods or classes of goods with respect to which a Sheffield corporate mark shall have been assigned and actually used, and of which mark a copy or description or notice of the assigning whereof shall have been delivered or given to the registrar as aforesaid, register a trade mark identical with such Sheffield corporate mark, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive:

(5.) The master, wardens, searchers, and assistants of the Cutlers Company shall not assign to any person a mark or device identical with any trade mark registered under this Act, and notice of the registration whereof shall have been given to the Cutlers Company as aforesaid, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive:

(6.) Any person to whom a Sheffield corporate mark legally belongs shall be entitled to have the same mark registered also as a trade mark under this Act, in respect of any particular goods or classes of goods, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions in and upon which he might have registered the same if it were not a Sheffield corporate mark:

(7.) Nothing in this Act shall prejudice or affect the rights and privileges of the Cutlers Company, nor, save as is otherwise in this Act expressly provided, shall any of the provisions of this Act apply to or in the case of any Sheffield corporate mark.

Definitions.

10. For the purposes of this Act:

A trade mark consists of one or more of the following essential particulars; that is to say,

A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or

A written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or

A distinctive device, mark, heading, label, or ticket;

and there may be added to any one or more of the said particulars any letters, words or figures, or combination of letters, words, or figures; also

Any special and distinctive word or words or combination of figures or letters used as a trade mark before the passing of this Act may be registered as such under this Act.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by general rules made in pursuance of this Act; and

"Court" means any of Her Majesty's superior courts of law or equity at Westminster, or any court to which the jurisdiction of such courts may be transferred, or any one or more of such courts which may be declared to be the court for the purposes of this Act by such general rules as aforesaid; but the provisions of this Act conferring a special jurisdiction on the court as above defined shall not, excepting so far as such jurisdiction extends, affect the jurisdiction of any court in Scotland or Ireland in causes, actions, suits, or proceedings relating to trades marks; and if the register requires to be rectified in consequence of any proceedings in any such court in Scotland or Ireland, due notice of such requirements shall be given to the registrar, and he shall rectify the register accordingly.

Short title of Act.

11. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875.

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39 & 40 VIC., CHAP. 33.

An Act for the Amendment of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875.

[24TH JULY 1876.]

38 & 39 Vic. c. 91.

WHEREAS by the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, in this Act referred to as the principal Act, it is provided that from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, a person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent the infringement of any trade mark as defined by the principal Act until and unless such trade mark is registered in pursuance of that Act;

And whereas by reason of the number of trade marks, and especially by reason of the difficulties attending the registration of trade marks in relation to textile fabrics, it has been found impossible to complete the registration of existing trade marks within the time specified by the said section; and it is therefore expedient to prolong the time for the completion of such registration as aforesaid, and otherwise to amend the principal Act:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and

Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Amendment of section 1 of the principal Act.

1. There shall be repealed so much of section one of the principal Act as provides that from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six a person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent the infringement of any trade mark as defined by that Act until and unless such trade mark is registered in pursuance of that Act, and in place thereof be it enacted that—

From and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, a person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent or to recover damages for the infringement of any trade mark as defined by the principal Act until and unless such trade mark is registered in pursuance of that Act, or until and unless, with respect to any device, mark, name, combination of words, or other matter or thing in use as a trade mark before the passing of the principal Act, registration thereof as a trade mark under the principal Act shall have been refused as herein-after is mentioned.

Saving of marks and devices not capable of being registered under Act.

2. When an application by any person to register as a trade mark a device, mark, name, word, combination of words, or other matter or thing proposed for registration as a trade mark, which has been in use as a trade mark before the passing of the recited Act, has been refused, it shall be the duty of the registrar, on request, and on payment of the prescribed fee, to give to the applicant a certificate of such refusal, and a certificate so granted shall be conclusive evidence of such refusal.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Trade Marks Registration Amendment Act, 1876.

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APPENDIX I.

RULES.

Whereas by the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, the Lord Chancellor is authorised from time to time, with the assent of the Treasury as to fees, to make general rules as to the registry of trade marks, and other matters connected therewith, and also when made to alter, annul, or vary such rules, as is in the said Act mentioned:

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Hugh MacCalmont Baron Cairns, of Garmoyle in the county of Antrim, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in pursuance of the said Act, and of all other powers enabling me in this behalf, do hereby, without prejudice to any proceedings that may have been taken under any former rules as to the registry of trade marks before made by me, annul all such rules, and do hereby make the following Rules:—

Preliminary.

Classification of goods in schedule.

1. For the purposes of these Rules goods are classified in the manner appearing in the first schedule hereto.

Fees.

2. The fees to be charged in pursuance of these Rules are the fees specified in the second schedule hereto.

Determination of doubt as to classes.

3. If any doubt arises as to what class any particular description of goods belongs to, the doubt shall be determined by the registrar.

Registration of different trade marks, or trade marks in different classes.

4. A trade mark or trade marks may be registered in pursuance of the same application by the same person in respect of all or any goods, subject to the payment of the additional fees specified in the second schedule in respect of the registration of different trade marks or the extension of the same trade marks to goods in different classes.

Application for Registry.

Proceedings on application.

5. A person, whether a British subject or an alien, desiring to register a trade mark shall apply to the registrar by sending to him a statement accompanied by such declaration as is herein after mentioned and the prescribed fee.

Contents of statement on application.

6. The statement shall contain the following particulars:—

A. The name and address and calling of the applicant: and

B. The description of the trade mark to be registered: and

C. The class or classes of goods (being some one or more of the classes mentioned in the first schedule): and

D. In the case of a trade mark used before the passing of this Act, a description of the goods in respect of which it has been used and the length of time during which it has been so used.

Requisites of statement.

7. The above statement must bear a date and be signed by the applicant. Subject to any other directions that may be given by the registrar, the statement sent to the registrar shall be upon foolscap paper of a size of thirteen inches by eight inches, and shall have on the left-hand part thereof a margin of not less than one inch and a half.

Nature and size of representation of trade mark.

8. Subject to any other directions that may be given by the registrar, a description of a trade mark shall be given in writing, and shall be accompanied, when practicable, by a drawing or other representation, of a durable nature, in duplicate, not less than three inches square, on foolscap paper of the size aforesaid, or by pasting or otherwise fastening on such paper a specimen of the trade mark.

Where a drawing or other representation or specimen cannot be given in manner aforesaid, a specimen or copy of the trade mark may be sent either of full size or on a reduced scale, and in such form as may be thought most convenient.

The registrar may, if dissatisfied with the representation of a trade mark, require a fresh representation either before he proceeds with the application or before he registers the trade mark.

The registrar may also, in exceptional cases, deposit in the Patent Museum a specimen or copy of a trade mark which cannot conveniently be placed on his register, and may refer thereto in his register in such manner as he thinks advisable.

Declaration to accompany application.

9. The declaration must be on foolscap paper of the abovementioned size, and must verify the statement, and declare that, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and be-

lief, he is lawfully entitled to use the trade mark, and must be made and subscribed as hereinafter mentioned.

Application by company.

10. Where an application for the registry of a trade mark is made by or on behalf of a corporate body of persons, the statement and declaration shall be made by the secretary or other principal officer of the body of persons; and the registrar may require such proof as he thinks fit that the application made is duly authorised by such body of persons.

Application by firm.

11. Where an application for the registry of a trade mark is made by or on behalf of any firm or partnership, the statement and declaration may be made by any one member of such firm or partnership, or by any person duly authorised by such firm or partnership; and the registrar may require such proof as he thinks fit that the application made is duly authorised by such firm or partnership.

Acknowledgment of application by registrar.

12. On receipt of the application the registrar shall send to the applicant an acknowledgment thereof.

Advertisement of Application and Notice of Opposition.

Advertisement of application.

13. As soon as may be after the receipt of an application made as provided by these Rules, the registrar shall require the applicant to insert an advertisement of the application in the official paper, during such time, and in such form, and generally in such manner as the registrar may think desirable, and distinguishing whether the mark has or has not been used before the thirteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Definition of official paper.

14. The official paper for the purposes of these Rules shall be some paper published under the direction of the Commissioners of Patents, or such other paper as such Commissioners, or any one of them, may from time to time direct.

Means of advertising trade mark to be supplied to official paper.

15. For the purposes of such advertisement the applicant may be required to furnish the printer of the official paper with a wood-block or electrotype of the trade mark, of such dimensions as may from time to time be directed by the registrar, or with such other information or means of advertising the trade mark as may be allowed by the registrar.

Notice and proceedings for opposition.

16. A notice of opposition may be given by sending to the registrar, together with the prescribed fee, a written notice in duplicate, on foolscap paper of such size as aforesaid, stating the grounds of the opposition. The registrar shall acknowledge the receipt of such notice of opposition, and shall send one copy of such notice to the applicant.

Within three weeks after the receipt of such notice, or such further time as the registrar may allow, the applicant may send to the registrar, on foolscap paper of such size as aforesaid, a counter-statement in duplicate of the grounds on which he relies for his application, and if he does not do so shall be deemed to have withdrawn his application.

If the applicant sends such counter-statement the registrar shall require the person who gave notice of opposition to give security, in such manner and to such amount as the registrar may require, for such costs as may be awarded in respect of such opposition; and if such security is not given within fourteen days after such requirement was made, or such further time as the registrar may allow, the opposition shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

If the person who gave notice of opposition duly gives such security as aforesaid, the registrar shall send him one copy of the counter-statement sent by the applicant, and thereupon the case shall be deemed to stand for the determination of the court.

Registration of Trade Marks.

Time of registration of trade mark.

17. On the expiration of three months from the date of the first appearance of the advertisement in the official paper, the registrar may, if he is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to registration, register the trade mark in respect of the description of goods for which he may be entitled to be registered, and the applicant as the proprietor thereof, on payment of the prescribed fee.

Duty of registrar in case of disputed claim.

18. Where each of several persons claims to be registered as proprietor of the same or a nearly identical trade mark in respect of the same goods or goods belonging to the same class, the registrar shall use his discretion as to registering all or any of such trade marks, either unconditionally or on the condition of the introduction of such variations (if any) or otherwise as he thinks fit, or the registrar may, if in any case he thinks it expedient, submit or require the claimants to submit their rights to the court.

Prohibition of registration of identical trade marks.

19. Where a trade mark has been already registered in respect of any goods or description of goods belonging to one particular class, a trade mark identical with such trade mark, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, shall not, without leave of the court, be registered in the name of another person as proprietor thereof with respect to any goods in that class.

Entries to be made in register.

20. Upon registering any trade mark the registrar shall enter in the register the date on which the statement relating to the application for registry was received by the registrar (which day shall be deemed to be the date of the registry) and such other particulars as he may think necessary, including the name and address of the proprietor.

Notice of registration.

21. The registrar shall send notice to the applicant of the registration of his trade mark, together with a reference, where practicable, to the advertisement of such trade mark in the official paper.

Trust not to be entered in register.

22. There shall not be entered in the register, or be receivable by the registrar, any notice of any trust, expressed, implied or constructive.

Registration of subsequent Proprietors.

Registration of assignee or transmittee.

23. The person to whom any registered trade mark has been assigned or transmitted may apply to be registered as proprietor thereof.

Production of assignment, &c., by assignee.

24. Where the trade mark has been assigned the person claiming as assignee to be registered shall send to the registrar, with his application, an assignment by deed executed both by the assignor and assignee, or a certified copy of such assignment, and a declaration verifying the fact of such assignment having been made.

Right of transmittee or his assignee.

25. Where a trade mark has been transmitted by the death of the registered proprietor, the legal personal representative of such proprietor shall be recognised as having the title to the mark.

Where the trade mark has been transmitted by marriage, bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the person applying as the transmittee to be registered shall send to the registrar, together with his application, a statement of the manner in which such trade mark has been transmitted, and a declaration verifying such statement.

Any transmittee may assign his interest in the mark, notwithstanding that he has not been registered as proprietor thereof.

Evidence to be produced on transmission.

26. Where the person applying to be registered claims as the transmittee of any registered proprietor, or as the assignee of a transmittee, there shall be produced to the registrar the following evidence :—

(1.) If the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the trade mark is registered is carried on in England or Ireland, then

A. If such transmission has taken place by the death of any person, there shall be produced the probate of the will of such deceased person, or the letters of administration to his estate, or an official extract therefrom; and

B. If such transmission has taken place by the marriage of the female proprietor, there shall be produced a certified copy of the register of such marriage, or other legal evidence of the celebration thereof, and a declaration of the identity of such female proprietor; and

C. If such transmission has taken place by the bankruptcy of the registered proprietor, or otherwise by operation of law, there shall be produced to the registrar such evidence as may, for the time being, be receivable as proof of the title of the applicant; and

(2.) Where the said business is not carried on in England or Ireland,—

There shall be produced similar evidence to that hereinbefore prescribed, or such evidence as would be received as sufficient evidence in the courts of justice of the country or place at which the proprietor carries on business.

Declaration by assignee and transmittee.

27. Every declaration made by an assignee or transmittee shall state his name and address, and that he is entitled to the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the trade mark is registered, or to some part of such goodwill.

Assignee, &c., of joint owners.

28. Where two or more persons are registered as joint proprietors of the same registered trade mark, those proprietors, or the survivors or survivor of them, or their or his assignee or transmittee, shall alone be recognised by the registrar as having any title to the mark.

Registration of joint owners as separate owners of separate trade marks.

29. Where divers persons claim to be severally entitled to the goodwill of a business concerned in the goods with respect to which a trade mark has been registered, such persons, or any of them, may, if they all consent thereto, and on the production of the proper evidence, and on payment of the prescribed fee, be registered separately as separate proprietors of such trade mark.

If all of such persons so entitled do not so consent, the registrar shall not, without leave of the court, register any of them as separate proprietors of such trade mark.

Continuance of a Trade Mark on the Register.

Removal of trade mark after fourteen years unless fee paid.

30. At a time not being less than two months nor more than three months before the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the registration of a trade mark, the registrar shall send a notice to the registered proprietor that the trade mark will be removed from the register unless the proprietor pays to the registrar, before the expiration of such fourteen years (naming the date at which the same will expire), the prescribed fee, and if such fee be not previously paid, he shall at the expiration of one month from the date of the giving of the first notice send a second notice to the same effect, and if such fee be not paid before the expiration of such fourteen years, the registrar may, after the end of three months from the expiration of such fourteen years, remove the mark from the register, and so from time to time at the expiration of every period of fourteen years.

Payment of additional fee after expiration of fourteen years.

31. If before the expiration of the said three months the registered proprietor pays the said fee, together with the additional prescribed fee, the registrar may, without removing such trade mark from the register, accept the said fee as if it had been paid before the expiration of the said fourteen years.

Power of Commissioners to restore trade mark.

32. Where after the said three months a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee,

the Commissioners of Patents, or one of them, may, if they are satisfied that it is just so to do, restore such trade mark to the register on payment of the prescribed additional fee and compliance with such conditions as they may think just.

Trade mark like one removed not to be registered for five years.

33. Where a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee or otherwise, such trade mark shall nevertheless for five years after the date of such removal be deemed for the purpose of section six of the Act, and not for any other purpose, to be a trade mark which is already registered.

Removal of trade mark where no business in goods.

34. The court may, on the application of any person aggrieved, remove any trade mark from the register on the ground, after the expiration of five years from the date of the registry thereof, that the registered proprietor is not engaged in any business concerned in the goods within the same class as the goods with respect to which a trade mark is registered.

Alteration and Rectification of Register.

Alteration of non-essential parts of trade mark.

35. The registered proprietor of any registered trade mark may, by leave of the court, alter such trade mark, so that he do not alter any one or more of the particulars in such mark which are declared by section ten of the Act to be the essential particulars of a trade mark, and the registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee and compliance with the requisitions of the registrar as to the deposit of representations of the trade mark as altered, alter the register accordingly.

Entry of rectification in register.

36. Where due notice of an order of any court rectifying the register has been given to the registrar, the registrar shall forthwith, upon an official copy of so much of the order as relates to such rectification being left with the registrar, and payment of the prescribed fee, rectify the register in accordance with the order.

Publication of rectification or alteration of register.

37. Whenever the register is rectified or altered in any particular in respect to any trade mark, the registrar shall, if he thinks that such rectification or alteration should be made public, at the expense of any person interested, publish, by advertisement or otherwise, and in such manner as he thinks just, the circumstances attending the rectification or alteration of the register.

Notice to registrar of opposition in any matter.

38. Any person may send, with the prescribed fee, notice to the registrar of his desire to oppose the registration of any assignee or transmittee, or any alteration of the register. The registrar shall give to the applicant for such registration or alteration the like notice, and may require security for costs in like manner as in the case of a notice of opposition to the original registration of a trade mark.

The registrar in such case may, if he think fit, require the parties interested to submit their claims to the court.

Alteration of address, &c., in register.

39. If the registered proprietor of a trade mark send to the registrar, together with the prescribed fee, notice of an alteration in his address, the registrar shall alter the register accordingly.

Inspection of Register.

Inspection and copies of register.

40. On such days and during such hours as the registrar may from time to time determine, not being less than three hours on three separate days in a week, any person may, on paying the prescribed fee, inspect the register of trade marks; and any person may, on paying the prescribed fee, obtain an office copy of any entry in the register.

Certificate by registrar.

41. The registrar when required for the purpose of any legal proceeding or other special purpose to give a certificate as to any entry, matter, or thing which he is authorised by the Act, or any of these rules to make or do, may, on payment of the prescribed fee, give such certificate, and shall specify on the face of it the legal proceeding or other purpose for which such certificate is granted.

Application to the Court.

Definition of court.

42. The court for the purposes of this Act is hereby declared to be the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

Application to court.

43. An application to the court under the Act and these Rules may, subject to rules of court under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, be made by motion or by application in chambers, or in such other manner as the court may direct.

Submission to court of conflicting claims.

44. Where the registrar refuses to comply with the claims of any persons until their rights have been determined by the court, the manner in which the rights of such claimants may be submitted by the registrar, or, if the registrar so require, by the claimants, to the court shall, unless the court otherwise order, be by a special case; and such special case shall be filed and proceeded with in like manner as any other special case submitted to the court, or in such other manner as the court may direct.

Settlement of special case.

45. The special case may be agreed to by the parties, or if they differ may be settled by the registrar.

Cutlers' Company.

Time for delivery of old Sheffield marks.

46. The time within which the Cutlers' Company are in pursuance of the Act to deliver to the registrar copies of all Sheffield corporate marks in force at the time of such delivery shall be the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, or such later day as the Lord Chancellor may fix.

Manner of delivery of old Sheffield marks.

47. Subject to any other directions that may be given by the registrar the manner in which such copies are to be delivered shall be the sending to the registrar of copies

as hereinafter defined of such marks, accompanied by a statement of the names, addresses, and callings of the persons to whom such trade marks have been assigned.

Time for delivery of new Sheffield marks.

48. The time within which the Cutlers' Company are to deliver to the registrar notice of an application to them for assigning any mark or device, with a copy of such mark or device, shall be as soon as practicable after the date at which such Company have determined on the mark or device to be assigned.

Manner of delivery of new Sheffield marks.

49. The manner in which such notice and copy shall be delivered to the registrar shall be the sending to the registrar a notice of the application, accompanied by a statement comprising the like particulars as a statement required to be made by an applicant for the registration of a trade mark by the registrar under the Act, so far as such particulars are known to the Cutlers' Company.

Period between notice to registrar and assignment of new Sheffield marks.

50. The period before the expiration of which such mark or device shall not be assigned by the Cutlers' Company, shall be six weeks from the date of sending the said notice to the registrar.

Time for notice of application to register new trade marks to Cutlers' Company.

51. The time within which notice of an application for the registration under the Act of a trade mark as belonging to any particular goods or class of good specified in section two of the Cutlers' Company's Act, 1860, together with a copy of the trade mark, is to be delivered to the Cutlers' Company, shall be as soon as practicable after the receipt of the application by the registrar.

Manner of giving notice to Cutlers' Company of application.

52. The manner in which such notice is to be given shall be the sending to the Cutlers' Company a copy of the official journal containing the mark of which notice is required to be given, with a note distinguishing such mark.

Time between notice to Cutlers' Company and registration of trade mark.

53. The period from the giving of such notice, before the expiration of which the trade mark is not to be registered, shall be six weeks from the date of sending such notice to the Cutlers' Company.

Time for notice of assignment of mark or registration of mark.

54. The time within which notice of the assignment of any trade mark or device, or the registration of any trade mark, is to be given to the registrar or to the Cutlers' Company (as the case may be) shall be fourteen days after such assignment or registration.

Manner of giving notice of assignment or registration of mark.

55. The manner in which such notice shall be given shall be the sending a notice of such assignment or registration, with sufficient particulars to identify the mark, or device, or trade mark, to the registrar or Cutlers' Company, as the case may be.

Description of copies for purpose of Cutlers' Company.

56. A copy of a trade mark for the purpose of these Rules when sent by the Cutlers' Company shall be a drawing or representation of the trade mark, in duplicate, and, subject to any other directions that may be given by the registrar, shall be of a size of not less than three inches square, and shall be upon foolscap paper of such size as aforesaid.

Cotton Goods.

Establishment of office for exhibition of cotton trade marks at Manchester.

57. For the purpose of facilitating the granting of trade marks in respect of cotton goods in Classes 23, 24, and 25 there shall be established by the Commissioners of Patents, and subject to their control, an office at Manchester for the exhibition of all devices, marks, headings, labels, tickets, letters, words, or figures, or combinations of letters, words, or figures used in the cotton trade, and in these rules included under the expression "cotton marks."

Representations of cotton marks to be sent to Manchester office on or before December 1st, 1876.

58. Every person who at the date of the passing of the Act used any cotton mark shall, on or before the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, send to the Manchester office three representations of such cotton mark, in such form and with such a description as may be from time to time required by the Commissioners of Patents.

Committee of experts to be appointed, and to divide cotton marks into two classes.

59. A committee of persons versed in the usages of the cotton trade shall be appointed by the Commissioners of Patents, consisting of such number of persons as may from time to time be determined by them; and it shall be the duty of such committee, on or before a time to be named by the Commissioners of Patents, to divide the cotton marks, representations of which have been so sent in to the Manchester office, into two classes, the first class consisting of such of the said cotton marks as are, in the opinion of the committee, trade marks within the meaning of the Act, and the second class consisting of such of the said cotton marks as are not, in the opinion of the committee, trade marks within the meaning of the Act.

Committee to form list of marks sent in to Manchester office.

60. The said committee shall form a list of the cotton marks sent to the Manchester office in each of the aforesaid classes, and shall transmit such lists to the Commissioners of Patents, accompanied by two representations of each of the marks specified in the second class in such list.

The third representation of each of the marks in the second class in such list shall be retained for reference in the Manchester office.

Marks may be added to list.

61. The Commissioners of Patents may from time to time add to the aforesaid list any cotton marks as they may think just, and such addition shall be deemed to be part of the original list.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a cotton mark in Class 1 may apply to be registered.

62. Any proprietor of a cotton mark not specified in the second class in such list may apply to be registered as proprietor of such cotton mark in manner and subject to the conditions in which he may apply to be registered as proprietor of any other trade mark, but it shall not be lawful for the registrar to register any person as proprietor of any cotton mark in the second class of the aforesaid list except in pursuance of an order of the court.

Cotton mark not to be registered except in manner herein prescribed.

63. A cotton mark shall not be registered except in manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by these rules with respect to the registry of cotton marks.

Declaration and Evidence.

Dispensing with declaration, evidence, &c.

64. In any case in which any person is required under this Act to make a declaration on behalf of himself, or of any body corporate, or any evidence is required to be produced to the registrar, the registrar, if satisfied that from any reasonable cause such person is unable to make the declaration, or that such evidence may be dispensed with, may, upon the production of such other declaration or evidence, and subject to such terms as he may think fit, dispense with any such declaration or evidence.

Manner in which and persons before whom declaration is to be taken.

65. The declarations required by these rules shall be made and subscribed in the United Kingdom under the authority of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-two, "to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits,' and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths," and may be made and subscribed before any justice of the peace, or any commissioner or other officer authorised by law in any part of the United Kingdom to administer an oath for the purpose of any legal proceeding.

The declaration, when taken out of the United Kingdom, shall

(*a.*) If made in any part of Her Majesty's dominions be made and subscribed before some court, justice, or officer authorised by law in such part of Her Majesty's dominions to administer an oath for the purpose of a legal proceeding; and

(*b.*) If made out of Her Majesty's dominions, be made and subscribed before a British consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer.

Notice of seal of officer taking declaration to prove itself.

66. Any document purporting to have affixed, impressed, or subscribed thereto or thereon the seal or signature of any person hereby authorised to take such declaration, in testimony of such declaration having been made and subscribed before him, may be admitted by the registrar without proof of the genuineness of any such seal or signature, or of the official character of such person or his authority to take such declaration.

Declaration by infant, lunatic, &c.

67. If any person is, by reason of infancy, lunacy, or other inability, incapable of making any declaration or doing anything required or permitted by the Act or these rules to be made or done by such incapable person, then the guardian or committee, if any, of such incapable person, or if there be none, any person appointed by any court or judge possessing jurisdiction in respect of the property of incapable persons, upon the petition of any person on behalf of such incapable person, or of any other person interested in the making such declaration or doing such thing, may make such declaration, or a declaration as nearly corresponding thereto as circumstances permit, and do such thing in the name and on behalf of such incapable person, and all acts done by such substitute shall for the purpose of the Act and these Rules be as effectual as if done by the person for whom he is substituted.

Commissioners of Patents.

Registrar subject to Commissioners of Patents.

68. The registrar, in the exercise of his powers, duties, and discretion under the Act and these Rules, shall be subject to the superintendence of the Commissioners of Patents, and shall conform in every case to any instructions, directions, orders, or rules (general or special) that may be issued, given, or made by such Commissioners, or any one of them; and he shall in all cases of doubt be entitled to refer to the said Commissioners, or any of them, for instructions.

Notices.

Notices to be in writing and served by post.

69. Applications, statements, notices, and documents, required by the Act or by these Rules to be served or sent shall be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and may be delivered personally, or served and sent by post, and if sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post; and in proving such service or sending it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was prepaid and put into the post properly addressed.

Mode of addressing notices.

70. Any application, statement, notice, and document to be served or sent on or to the registrar shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the registrar of trade marks at his office; and if required to be served on or sent to the proprietor of any trade mark shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the registered proprietor at his registered address.

Construction of Rules.

71. These Rules shall be construed as if they were part of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, as amended by the Trade Marks Registration Amendment Act, 1876, and the said Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, amended as aforesaid, is in these Rules referred to as "the Act."

72. The forms in the third schedule to these Rules or such other forms as the registrar may direct may be used in all cases to which they are applicable.

Forms.

CAIRNS, C.

August, 1876.

We the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do hereby assent to the above Rules so far as they relate to fees.

CRICHTON.
R. WINN.

September, 1876.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

	Illustrations. Note.—Goods are mentioned in this column by way of illustration, and not as an exhaustive list of the contents of a class.
Class 1.	
Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives.	Such as— Acids, including vegetable acids. Alkalies. Artists' colours. Pigments. Mineral dyes. Varnish.
Class 2.	
Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes.	Such as— Artificial manure. Sheep washes. Deodorisers.
Class 3.	
Chemical substances not included in Class 1, used in medicine and pharmacy.	Such as— Tinctures. Extracts. Barks. Patent medicines. Cod-liver oil. Plaisters. Lozenges.
Class 4.	
Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures, not included in other classes.	Such as— Resins. Oils, not included in other Classes. Dyes, other than mineral. Tanning substances. Fibrous substances (*e. g.* cotton, hemp, flax, jute). Wool. Silk. Bristles. Hair. Feathers. Cork. Seeds. Bone. Sponge.
Class 5.	
Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture.	Such as— Iron and steel, pig or cast. " rough. " bar and rail, including rails for railways. " bolt and rod. " sheets, and boiler and armour plates. " hoops. " wire. Lead, pig. " rolled. " sheet. Copper. Zinc. Gold, in ingots.
Class 6.	
Machinery of all kinds, and parts of machinery, except agricultural machines included in Class 7.	Such as— Steam engines. Boilers. Pneumatic machines. Hydraulic machines. Locomotives. Sewing machines. Weighing machines. Machine tools. Mining machinery. Fire engines.
Class 7.	
Agricultural and horticultural machinery, and parts of such machinery.	Such as— Ploughs. Drilling machines. Reaping machines. Thrashing machines. Churns. Cider presses. Chaff cutters.
Class 8.	
Philosophical instruments, instruments and apparatus for useful purposes, or for teaching.	Such as— Gauges. School desks. Logs.
Class 9.	
Musical instruments.	
Class 10.	
Horological instruments.	
Class 11.	
Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to health.	Such as— Bandages. Friction gloves. Lancets.
Class 12.	
Cutlery and edge tools.	Such as— Knives. Forks. Scissors. Shears. Files. Saws.
Class 13	
Metal goods not included in other classes.	
Class 14.	
Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia metal, &c.), and jewellery, and imitations of such goods and jewellery.	Such as— Plate. Clock cases and pencil cases of such metals. Sheffield and other plated goods. Gilt and ormolu work.
Class 15.	
Glass.	Such as— Window and plate glass. Painted glass. Glass mosaic. Glass for optical purposes.
Class 16.	
Porcelain and earthenware.	Such as— China. Stoneware. Terra-cotta. Statuary porcelain. Tiles. Bricks.
Class 17.	
Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration.	Such as— Cement. Plaster. Imitation marble.
Class 18.	
Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances.	Such as— Diving apparatus. Warming apparatus. Ventilating apparatus. Filtering apparatus. Lighting contrivances. Drainage contrivances. Electric and pneumatic bells.

Class 19.	
Arms, ammunition, and stores not included in Class 20.	Such as— Cannon. Small-arms. Fowling-pieces. Swords. Shot and other projectiles. Camp equipage. Equipments.
Class 20.	
Explosive substances.	Such as— Gunpowder. Gun cotton. Dynamite. Fog-signals. Percussion caps. Fireworks. Cartridges.
Class 21.	
Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in classes 19 and 20.	Such as— Boats. Anchors. Chain cables. Rigging.
Class 22.	
Carriages.	Such as— Railway carriages. Waggons. Railway trucks. Velocipedes. Bath chairs.
Class 23.	
Cotton yarn and thread.	
Class 24.	
Cotton piece goods of all kinds.	
Class 25.	
Cotton goods not included in Classes 23, 24, or 38.	
Class 26.	
Linen and hemp yarn and thread.	
Class 27.	
Linen and hemp piece goods.	
Class 28.	
Linen and hemp goods not included in classes 26, 27 and 50.	
Class 29.	
Jute yarns and tissues, and other articles made of Jute not included in Class 50.	
Class 30.	
Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing.	
Class 31.	
Silk piece goods.	
Class 32.	
Other silk goods not included in classes 30 and 31.	
Class 33.	
Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair.	
Class 34.	
Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted, or hair.	
Class 35.	
Woollen and worsted and hair goods not included in classes 33 and 34.	
Class 36.	
Carpets, floor-cloth, and oil-cloth.	Such as— Drugget. Mats and matting. Rugs.
Class 37.	
Leather, and skins unwrought and wrought.	Such as— Saddlery. Harness. Whips. Portmanteaus. Furs.
Class 38.	
Articles of clothing.	Such as— Hats of all kinds. Caps and bonnets. Hosiery. Gloves. Boots and shoes. Other ready-made clothing.
Class 39.	
Paper (except paper hangings), stationery, printing, and book-binding.	Such as— Envelopes. Sealing wax. Pens (except gold pens). Ink. Playing cards. Blotting cases. Copying presses.
Class 40.	
Goods manufactured from india-rubber and gutta-percha not included in other classes.	
Class 41.	
Furniture and upholstery.	Such as— Paper hangings. Papier-mâché. Mirrors. Mattresses.
Class 42.	
Substances used as food, or as ingredients in food.	Such as— Cereals. Pulses. Olive oil. Hops. Malt. Dried fruits. Tea. Sago. Salt. Sugar. Preserved meats. Confectionery. Oil cakes. Pickles. Vinegar. Beer clarifiers.
Class 43.	
Fermented liquors and spirits.	Such as— Beer. Cyder. Wine. Whisky. Liqueurs.
Class 44.	
Mineral and aërated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger beer.	
Class 45.	
Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.	
Class 46.	
Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes.	
Class 47.	
Candles, common soap, detergents, illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils, matches, and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes.	Such as— Washing powders. Benzine collas.
Class 48.	
Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).	

Class 49.

Games of all kinds.	Such as—
Archery.	Billiard tables.
Fishing tackle.	Roller skates.
Toys.	Fishing nets and lines.

Class 50.

Miscellaneous, including—	Such as—
(1.) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone, wood, not included in other classes.	Coopers' wares.
(2.) Goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other classes.	
(3.) Goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances, not included in other classes.	
(4.) Tobacco pipes.	
(5.) Umbrellas, walking sticks, brushes, and combs.	
(6.) Furniture cream, plate powder.	
(7.) Tarpaulins, tents, rick-cloths, rope, twine.	
(8.) Buttons of all kinds other than of precious metal or imitations thereof.	
(9.) Packing and hose of all kinds.	
(10.) Goods not included in the foregoing classes.	

GENERAL NOTE.

Any wares made of mixed materials (for example, of both cotton and silk) shall be included in such one of the classes appropriated to those materials as the registrar may decide.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FEES.

The following fees shall be payable to the registrar on or for the following occasions or purposes :—

	£	s.	d.
1. On application to register one trade mark for one or more articles included in one class	1	0	0
2. On application to register more than one trade mark for one or more articles included in one class, for each additional trade mark after the first	0	10	0
3. On application to register a trade mark in respect of goods in different classes, for every class after the first to which such trade mark is extended, an additional fee of ...	0	2	0
4. For registration of one trade mark ...	1	0	0
5. Where the same person is registered at the same time for more than one trade mark, for registration of each additional mark after the first ...	0	10	0
6. Where the same person is registered at the same time for the same trade mark in respect of goods in different classes, for the registration of one mark in each class after the first an additional fee of ...	0	2	0
7. For entering notice of opposition ...	2	0	0
8. For registering subsequent proprietor	1	0	0
9. For altering address on the register	0	5	0
10. For every entry in the register of a rectification thereof or an alteration therein, not otherwise charged ...	0	10	0
11. For continuance of mark at expiration of fourteen years	2	0	0
12. Additional fee where fee is paid within three months after expiration of fourteen years	1	0	0
13. Additional fee for restoration of trade mark when removed for non-payment of fee	2	0	0
14. For certificate	1	0	0
15. For inspecting register, for every quarter of an hour	0	1	0
16. For office copy of documents, 2*d.* per folio, but never less than ...	0	1	0
17. Settling a special case by registrar ...	2	0	0

Note.

If a copy of a trade mark is required for any purpose, such copy shall be supplied by or at the expense of the applicant.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

FORM OF STATEMENT ON APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF ONE TRADE MARK.

I,* [*John Jones, of Moon Street, in the town of Birmingham, pharmaceutical chymist,*] apply to be registered as proprietor of a Trade mark† [*being a goat's head and neck with a gold collar attached thereto*], and which is represented in the paper annexed hereto.

I desire that the said trade mark may be registered in respect of the description of goods following contained in [*Class I., that is to say,*‡ *acids, including pigments, mineral dyes*].

I have used the said trade mark in respect of the said goods for [*ten*] years before the 13th of August 1875.§

|| The____day of_____187 .

(Signed) *John Jones.*¶

* *Here insert name, address, and calling of the applicant.*

† *Here insert in writing description of trade mark.*

‡ *Here insert description of the goods, and the class or classes under which the applicant desires to have them registered.*

§ *This paragraph may be omitted if the trade mark was not used before the 13th of August 1875.*

|| *Here insert date.*

¶ *Here insert signature.*

FORM B.

FORM OF STATEMENT ON APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF MORE THAN ONE TRADE MARK.

I,* [*John Jones, of Moon Street, in the town of Birmingham, pharmaceutical chymist,*] apply to be registered as proprietor of the following trade marks, numbered from "*1*" to .

The trade marks are described as follows; that is to say,

No. 1 is†

and is represented on paper 1 annexed hereto.

No. 2 is†

and is represented on paper 2 annexed hereto [*and so forth*].

I desire that the said trade marks may be registered in respect of the descriptions of goods following; that is to say,

As to No. 1, in respect of the following goods contained in class ‡

As to No. 2, in respect of the following goods contained in class ‡ [*and so forth*].

§ I have used the trade marks numbered [*respectively*] and in respect of the goods for which I desire them to be registered for years before the 13th of August 1875.

|| The____day of_____187 .

(Signed) *John Jones.*¶

* *Here insert name, address, and calling of the applicant.*

† *Here insert in writing description of trade mark.*

‡ *Here insert description of the goods and the class or classes under which the applicant desires to have them registered.*

§ *This paragraph may be omitted if the trade marks were not used before the 13th of August 1875.*

|| *Here insert date.*

¶ *Here insert signature.*

FORM C.

FORM OF DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY STATEMENT ON APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF ONE TRADE MARK.

I *A. B.* of

do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as follows:—

(1.) The statement signed by me and dated the day of , and marked with the letter "A," and shown to me at the time of making this declaration is true:

(2.) The description of the trade mark in such statement is a true description of the trade mark for the registration of which I apply:

(3.) I am lawfully entitled to the use of the trade mark, of which the said description is a true description.

And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.'"

Signed *A. B.*

Declared before me

NOTE.—*The above Form will require to be altered so as to suit an application for the registration of more than one trade mark.*

FORM D.

FORM OF DECLARATION* TO ACCOMPANY STATEMENT ON APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF ONE TRADE MARK.

* This Form is to be used when the Declaration is made out of the United Kingdom.

I *A. B.* of
do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as follows:

(1.) The statement signed by me, and dated the day of , and marked with the letter "A," and shown to me at the time of making this declaration is true:

(2.) The description of the trade mark in such statement is a true description of the trade mark for the registration of which I apply:

(3.) I am lawfully entitled to the use of the trade mark of which the said description is a true description.

(Signed) *A.B.*

Declared before me

NOTE.—*The above Form will require to be altered so as to suit an application for the registration of more than one trade mark.*

FORM E.

FORM OF ASSIGNMENT OF TRADE MARK.

* *Here enter number or other means of identifying trade mark in register.*

Trade mark, class *
Name
Place of business

I† *A.B.* of in the county of being registered proprietor of the trade mark above particularly described, in consideration of pounds paid to me by *E.F.*, carrying on business at in the county of under the firm of *F. & Co.*, hereby assign the said trade mark to the said *E.F.*, together with the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the trade mark is registered.

† *Alter as necessary if there be more than one proprietor.*

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, this day of 18 .

(Signed)

Executed by the above-named *A.B.*,
in the presence of
[*insert description and place of residence.*]
Executed by the above-named *E.F.*,
in the presence of

FORM F.

DECLARATION BY TRANSMITTEE APPLYING TO BE REGISTERED AS PROPRIETOR.

* *Here enter number or other means of identifying trade mark in register.*

Trade mark, class , No. *.
Name of owner
Firm
Place of business.

(1.) I†, the undersigned *A.B.* of in the county of ,‡ carrying on business at in the county of , declare as follows:

† *Alter accordingly, if more than one person makes the declaration.*
‡ *Alter according to circumstances.*

I declare that *A.B.*, the registered proprietor of the trade mark above described§ [died at in the county of , having first made his will, dated the day of whereby he appointed me executer and I proved [*or* confirmed] his said will on the day of in the Court of], *or* [died at in the county of on the day of , intestate, and letters of administration of his estate and effects were [confirmation as executor of the said was] on the day of duly granted to me by the Court of]:

§ *Alter according to circumstances.*

Or,

I declare, that [the estate of] *C.D.*, the registered proprietor of the trade mark above described, was on the day of duly† [adjudged a bankrupt] [sequestrated], and that I was on the day of appointed trustee of the [sequestrated] estate of the said *C.D.*, and I am by law entitled to be registered as proprietor of the said trade mark in place of the said *C.D.*:

* *Alter according to circumstances.*

Or,

I declare, that on the day of I intermarried with and am now the husband of *C.D.*, the registered proprietor of the trade mark above described; and † I declare that on such marriage the interest of the said *C.D.* in the said trade mark and in the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the trade mark is registered became by law vested in me, and that I am entitled to be registered as owner of the said trade mark in place of the said *C.D.*, and I declare that *C.D.* is the person referred to in the annexed certificate.

† *Alter according to circumstances.*

(2.) I am lawfully entitled to the goodwill ‡ of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the trade mark so transmitted to me is registered.

‡ *If the declarant is entitled only to some share in the goodwill, the share must be specified.*

And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of "the present session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for "'the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations "'taken and made in various departments of the State, and "'to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the "'more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial "'oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for "'the abolition of unnecessary oaths.'"

(Signed)

Dated at the
day of 18 .

Made and subscribed by the above-named
A.B. in the presence of me,

(Signed)

APPENDIX I.

Instructions to Persons applying for the Registration of Trade Marks.

Forms of Application will be found at page 25 of the Rules under the Trade Marks Registration Acts. The Applicant should carefully read over Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11, relating to Application for Registry, and attend to the notes attached to the forms in the third schedule to the Rules.

All applications must be made in the English language.

The attention of Applicants is called to the following points:

The Declaration.

1. Declarations made *in the United Kingdom* are made under the authority of the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. cap. 62. (*vide* Rule 65), and should conclude in the form set out in

that Act,—"And I make this Declaration conscientiously "believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provi- "sions of an Act made and passed in the session of Parlia- "ment held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His "late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act "'to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, inti- "'tuled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths "'and Affirmations taken and made in various departments "'of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu there- "'of, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and "'extra-judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other pro- "'visions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.'"

2. The Declaration must be made before a Justice of the Peace or before a Commissioner for administering oaths (*vide* Rule 65). If made before a Commissioner, it should bear a 2*s*. 6*d*. Inland Revenue impressed stamp.

3. Declarations made *out of the United Kingdom* are not made under the authority of the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. cap. 62, and should not conclude with the statutory termination above quoted, but should be made strictly in accordance with Form D. of the third schedule of the Rules; such Declarations do not require an Inland Revenue stamp.

4. Declarations made out of Her Majesty's dominions may, in cases where it is impracticable to make them before a British consular officer, be subscribed before a mayor, whose signature or official seal must, however, be certified by a British consular officer, or by the Consul of the nation, in London.

5. The Declaration, and the Statement on Application, should bear the ordinary signature of the person or persons by whom made. The trading name under which the business is carried on must also be stated in every case.

6. If the Application is made by a partner, secretary, or manager of a firm or corporate body, the Declaration and Statement should be made as "on behalf of" such firm or body, and the capacity in which the person signing the documents is acting should be stated.

7. In filling up the first paragraph of the Declaration the day of the month and the year should be stated.

The Statement on Application.

FORM A. OR B.

1. The Statement should be certified as an exhibit to the Declaration by the authority before whom the latter document is declared.

2. It should give an accurate description of the Mark, specifying any words, &c., forming a conspicuous part of the Mark. It should also specify *separately for each class* the description or descriptions of Goods in respect of which the Mark is applied for.

3. Ornamental or coloured groundwork, such as plaids or checks, &c., cannot be claimed as part of a mark unless it is included within the mark by some border or lines which should be referred to in the statement.

4. Where part of a label or mark consists of words or figures which vary with the different goods or qualities of goods to which the mark is applied, these variable parts should not be set out in the description of the mark, but should be referred to in general terms as "printed matter" or "other words referring to the goods to which the mark is applied," in which case these parts may appear in the representations in one variety, or the applicant may leave these parts of the mark or label blank, describing the blank spaces as "to be filled according to the quality or description of the goods with printed matter," or as "to be filled with other words, &c.," as above.

5. Attention should further be paid to the following points:—

Applications for the Registry of Trade Marks in Class 7 should only be made in respect of the larger kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements and machines; for all the smaller descriptions of metal implements, such as gardening, draining, excavating, and mining tools, other than with a cutting edge, application should be made in Class 13.

Marks for the under-mentioned goods should be claimed in Class 50:

Bags, sacks, tarpaulins, rick-cloths, tents brattice, cloth.
Brushes (except artists' brushes) and combs.
Buttons of all kinds, other than of precious metals or imitations thereof.
Cordage, rope, twine.
Coopers' wares.
Flasks.
Fuel (patent and artificial).
Furniture cream, plate powder, polishing paste.
Grindstones, oilstones, hones, emery.
Hoss.
Packing.

Representations.

1. The Representations accompanying an Application must be sent in duplicate, each Representation upon a separate half sheet of foolscap paper, and with a margin of not less than one inch and a half on the left-hand side of the page.

2. Representations of a larger size than foolscap may be folded, but all such Representations must be mounted on linen.

3. Representations should be not only of a durable nature but of such a kind as will admit of their being preserved bound together in volumes as records of the property of the Applicants.

4. No Representation or part of a Representation supplied for the purposes of Registration should be in pencil or be merely punched upon paper or stamped or embossed.

5. The two Representations must in all cases be exactly similar.

6. The words "Registered," "Copyright," "Entered at Stationers' Hall," to "counterfeit this is forgery," will not be registered under the Trade Marks Registration Act. 1875, and, therefore, should not appear upon the Representations supplied for the purpose of Registration, nor in the Description of Marks given in the Statement on Application.

7. The engraver's or printer's name should not appear upon the Representations.

Marks not used before the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875.

1. The definition of a Trade Mark not used prior to the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, is given in the 10th section of that Act, as follows:—

"A Trade Mark consists of one or more of the following essential particulars; that is to say,
"A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or
"A written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or
"A distinctive device, mark, heading, label, or ticket:
"and there may be added to any one or more of the said "particulars any letters, words, or figures, or combina- "tion of letters, words or figures.

All Marks, therefore, which it is desired to register, and which were not used prior to the passing of the Act, must consist of one or more of the above essential particulars.

2 The following devices, designs, or words will not be registered as new marks or parts of new marks:

Representations of Her Majesty the Queen, or of any member of the Royal Family, or of Foreign Sovereigns.
Royal or national arms, crests, or mottoes.
Representations of the Royal Crown or of National flags.
Arms of counties, cities, and boroughs within the United Kingdom.
Prize or exhibition medals.
The words "trade mark," "patent," "warranted," "guaranteed."
Words of advertisement, or words indicating the special quality of the goods to which the mark is applied, such as "pure," "genuine," "excellent," "unequalled, &c."

Fees.

Fees will not be received in cash. They may be paid by a Post Office Order payable to the Registrar at the General Post Office, London; or, if they exceed five pounds, may be paid by a cheque drawn to the "Registrar of Trade Marks or Bearer," and crossed "Bank of England."

Each application for the registry of a Trade Mark or Marks must be accompanied by a statement, on foolscap paper, of the following particulars:—.

1. Name and address of applicant.

(Example.) *John Jones,*
Moon Street,
Birmingham;
Pharmaceutical Chemist.

2. Account of fees for trade mark or marks required (Examples.)

	£	s.	d.
One trade mark in class 4 ...	1	0	0
or			
Two trade marks in class 20 ...	1	10	0
or			
One trade mark in four classes ...	1	6	0

The Post Office Orders or crossed cheques enclosed for payment of fees should be fastened to the form of account of fees.

The Abatement of fees is only allowed when more than one Mark is applied for in pursuance of the *same* Application (*vide* Rule 4).

Applications may be made either on printed forms or altogether in writing, and must be addressed as follows:—

The Registrar,
Trade Marks Registry Office.
Quality Court,
Chancery Lane,
London, W. C.

Printed Forms are not supplied by the Registry Office, but may be obtained at law stationers.

Applications may either be delivered by hand or sent prepaid by post, but an application will not be attended to unless it is accompanied by the proper fees specified in Schedule II. of the Rules.

Advertisements in Trade Marks Journal.

1. A Wood-block or Electrotype must be furnished for each Mark in each class, even though the Mark consists only of words.

2. The wood-blocks or Electrotypes furnished must correspond exactly with the representations accompanying the application, and must afford distinct impressions of the Marks.

3. The Blocks and Electrotypes need not be larger than is required to show the mark in a distinct manner; and provided the Mark is clearly represented, it is not necessary that it should be on a Block two inches square. The largest space available for the representation of any single mark is nine inches broad by eight inches deep.

4. No block should exceed two inches in *breadth* unless a larger size is necessary in order to show the mark distinctly.

5. The Number given by the Registrar should *not* be cut on the Block or Electrotype, but should only be marked upon the side or bottom in such a manner as to secure its identification.

6. A description of the manner in which the Mark is applied should not be cut on the Block.

7. All Blocks should be sent, together with the papers marked "Form 2," to the Office of the Registrar.

8. It would greatly facilitate the compilation of the Trade Marks Journal if each applicant would affix an impression of the mark from the Block, as cut for the Journal, to the Form 2 before forwarding it to the Trade Marks Registry Office.

Notice.

Copies of the Instructions and Rules and of each number of the Journal may be obtained, on payment of a shilling for each copy, of the following publishers:—

Knight and Co., 90, Fleet Street;
Stevens and Sons, 119, Chancery Lane;
E. Stanford, 55, Charing Cross;
Shaw and Sons, Fetter Lane;
Butterworths, 7, Fleet Street;
G. Downing, 8, Quality Court, Chancery Lane;
Trübner and Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill;
Waterlow and Sons, "Limited," 24 and 25, Birchin Lane, 60, 61, and 65, London Wall, and 49, Parliament Street;
J. M. Johnson and Sons, "Limited," 3, Castle Street, Holborn, and 56, Hatton Garden;
Palmer and Howe, 1, 3, and 5, Bond Street, Manchester;
Alex. Thom, 87 and 88, Abbey Street, Dublin; and
A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

Copies will also be sent by post by any of the above publishers on a prepaid application, containing the name and address of the sender, and accompanied with a Post Office Order for the amount due in respect of the copies required.

Trade Marks Registry Office, H. READER LACK,
4, Quality Court, Registrar.
Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.
15th September 1876.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 8.—Mr. J. V. Woodman, Barrister-at-law, is confirmed in the appointment of Chief Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, and will hold in addition, until further orders, the appointment of Reporter in the High Court at Calcutta, doing the duties of both offices.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 5th February 1877.

No. 88.—Messrs. G. B. Pasley and W. G. Probyn are permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 97.—Messrs. J. E. Bridges and E. F. Roche, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma their arrival at Rangoon on the 1st December last.

No. 99.—The services of Mr. T. J. Chichele Plowden, C.S., Inspector General of Police in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

No. 102.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F. M. Lind to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 6th February 1877.

No. 24.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain W F. Trotter, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in Assam, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Assistant Commissioners.

SANITARY.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 13.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major S. C. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Provinces, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major J. M. Cuningham, or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 5th February 1877.

No. 26.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. George Peck, Chief Officer of the Steamer *Tenasserim*, to be Harbour Master of Port Blair, in the room of Mr. C. Darwood, deceased.

EDUCATION.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 15.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. G. Thompson, President, High School, Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, to be Inspector of Schools, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. J. Deardon, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th February 1877.

No. 21.—The Reverend E. G. Davis, Chaplain of Mhow, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

The 7th February 1877.

No. 23.—ERRATUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 1, dated the 11th ultimo, line 9, for "31st October *1876*," read "31st October *1866*."

The 9th February 1877.

No. 29.—The services of the Reverend K. E. Barrow, M.A., Chaplain of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 19th instant, or subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment.

No. 30.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend W. J. Hunt, B.A., Chaplain of Dharmsála, to be Chaplain of Morar.

No. 32.—The services of the Reverend J. Kilbee Stuart, M.A., Chaplain of Fyzabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 12th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment.

No. 34.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend C. R. Tollemache, M.A., Officiating Chaplain of Meerut, to be Chaplain of Fyzabad.

No. 39.—The Reverend John Jefferis Bartlett Coles, M.A., and the Reverend Brook Deedes, M.A., have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

Messrs. Coles and Deedes reported their arrival in India on the 23rd ultimo and 8th instant, respectively.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Fort William, the 7th February 1877.

No. 19.—The services of Major Godwin-Austen, Deputy Superintendent in the Topographical Survey, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Trustees, Indian Museum, from the 1st instant to the end of September next.

EMIGRATION.

The 7th February 1877.

No. 14.—Under Section 12, Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Dr. James Cromarty, Civil Medical Officer of Goálpára, to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Dhubri, and to invest him with all the powers of a Medical Inspector under the said Act. The powers conferred on Dr. Cromarty shall be exercised within the local limits of the district of Goálpára only.

This Notification will have retrospective effect from the date on which Dr. Cromarty assumed charge of his duties at Goálpára.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 6th February 1877.

No. 235*P*.—With reference to Notification No. 1686P, dated 20th July 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Carl Kapp as Consul for the German Empire at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 7th February 1877.

No. 337*G*.—Sheik Hissam-ud-din, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, from the 18th to the 27th November 1876, during Major Mayne's absence on privilege leave.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 348*G*.—The services of Surgeon H. Johnstone, Residency Surgeon, Mandalay, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell.

No. 350*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell, of the Madras Medical Department, to be Residency Surgeon at Mandalay, *vice* Surgeon H. Johnstone, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 7th February 1877.

No. 717.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Bombay Civil Service, made over charge of the Offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras, to Mr. W. Donald, before noon, on the 29th January 1877.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 792.—Mr. T. H. Biggs received charge of the Offices of Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle, from Mr. H. G. Cowie, B.A., after noon, on the 2nd February 1877.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 646.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "Military Department" be substituted for the words "Controller of Military Accounts" in the second sentence of the Note at the head of Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 805.—*Statement of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.*

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st January 1877 ...	Calcutta	5,66,48,335	99,31,497	69,30,898	2,84,80,903	4,53,43,295
Ditto	Madras	1,14,65,580	89,40,260	...	60,00,000	99,40,260
Ditto	Bombay	3,74,25,370	1,68,41,326	1,61,17,349	1,58,00,000	4,87,58,675
Ditto	Allahabad	70,48,535	55,71,605	...	31,00,000	86,71,605
Ditto	Lahore	55,24,405	27,71,585	...	33,00,000	60,71,585
Ditto	Calicut	16,12,370	4,94,930	...	7,00,000	11,94,930
Ditto	Cocanada	11,88,395	6,00,335	...	5,00,000	11,00,335
Ditto	Nagpore	9,00,630	3,82,020	...	6,00,000	9,82,020
Ditto	Kurrachee	20,24,665	3,88,155	...	12,00,000	15,88,155
Ditto	Akola	5,24,190	4,11,615	...	3,00,000	7,11,615
	TOTAL ...	13,43,62,475	4,13,33,328	2,30,48,244	5,99,80,903	12,43,62,475

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 799.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 1 (*a* and *b*) under Section 29 of the Acting Allowance Code :—

1. Unless under special orders by the Director General, an Officer of the Post Office can count time only under Section 28, and can count under Part I of that Section only so much time as is continuous.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 802.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 4 under Section 123 of the Civil Pension Code :—

4. In the case of the Narora Branch Railway and Tramway, the Government of the North-Western Provinces exercises the powers of the Director of State Railways under these Rules.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 807.—*Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1876-77.*

	LATEST MONTH.			ELEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND TEN MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	458,800	485,493	26,693	4,959,628	5,510,731	551,103
Bombay	211,891	220,560	8,669	2,150,532	2,463,541	313,009
TOTAL ...	670,691	706,053	35,362	7,110,160	7,974,272	864,112

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th February 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 106.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant P. A. Buckland, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the 23rd January 1877, to fill an existing vacancy.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 107.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry, and Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant E. C. Dowse.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant F. G. Maltby, appointed to the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant O. C. Radford, 1st Battalion 25th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Captain W. B. Aislabie, officiating as Wing Commander.

No. 108.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Carbery Egan, Bengal Staff Corps. 24th January 1877.

No. 109.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Bannerman, Bombay Staff Corps.	3rd February 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Ryrie Alexander, Bombay Staff Corps.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Scott, Madras Staff Corps.	4th February 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Bolton Girdlestone, Bengal Staff Corps.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Frederick Williams, Madras Staff Corps.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Walter John Vizard, Madras Staff Corps.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Phillip Chesshyre, Bombay Staff Corps.	5th February 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Spence Hawks, Madras Staff Corps.	

No. 110.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. Gibbons, Army Medical Department, Madras, is brought on the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, with effect from the date of his arrival in Calcutta, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General T. Crawford, M.D., appointed Principal Medical Officer in Ireland.

Dr. Gibbons is appointed to the Medical Superintendence of the Allahabad Circle, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office.

No. 111.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—

Staff Veterinary Surgeon F. F. Collins, Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Circle, and Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal, is confirmed in those appointments, with effect from the 29th October 1876, *vice* Principal Veterinary Surgeon A. Turnbull, retired.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 112.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. deWolski, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer. 4th Grade (temporary rank), Port Blair, are, with reference to the Notification by the Public Works Department, No. 32, dated the 31st January 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 113.—The services of Lieutenant G. U Browne, 40th Foot, are placed *temporarily* at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, for appointment on His Honor's personal staff.

No. 114.—The services of Surgeon W. A. C. Roe, Medical Department, in medical charge, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed *temporarily* at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 115.—GOOD SERVICE PENSION—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned officer, with effect from the 1st September 1876, in room of Colonel W. D. Aitken, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance :—

Colonel JOHN GORDON PETRIE, *C. B., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery.*

2nd Lieutenant	...	11th June 1841.
Lieutenant	...	28th February 1843.
Captain	...	31st December 1853.
Brevet-Major	...	20th July 1858.
Lieutenant-Colonel		18th February 1861.
Brevet-Colonel	...	18th February 1866.
Colonel	...	26th April 1866.

Colonel Petrie served throughout the operations in Sind in 1843, including the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, and surrender of Oomerkote (Medal); commanded 2nd troop, Horse Artillery, throughout the operations in Rajpootana, in 1857-58, including the attack on Awah, siege and capture of Kotah, and battle of the Bunass (Medal and Brevet-Major); commanded the Artillery throughout the Abyssinian campaign from 1st January 1868, and was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala —(mentioned in despatches; C.B. and Medal.)

RETIREMENTS.

No. 116.—The under-mentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, with an additional annuity of £325-7-0, with effect from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Nembhard, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 117.—The under-mentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with the capitalized value of the additional annuity, *viz.*, £5,143, with effect from the 15th March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and capitalized value are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Anthony Steel, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Bharaich, Oudh.

No. 118.—Surgeon-Major Theodore Duka, M.D., Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum from the 22nd March 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 119.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 1024 of 1876, 11th Hussars, *for* Syce "Jughan," *read* Syce "Inghan."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 120.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel James Crofton, Royal Engineers, Inspector General of Irrigation, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Civil Works Branch, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Thornton Stewart, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, Public Works Department, Bengal,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 7th March 1877.

Surgeon-Major John Richardson, M.B., Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination, Benares Division,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain George Thomas Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Brigade Major on the Establishment,—private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Evans Hallett, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain James Dundas, V.C., Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Special Military Works, Simla. Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon John Henry Newman, M.D., Medical Department, in medical charge, Political Agency, Jodhpore,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Arthur Stephen, M.B., Medical Department, Superintendent, Central Jail, Lahore,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 121.—Major William Walker Pemberton, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

No. 122.—The grant of furlough on private affairs to Captain C. A. Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 3rd Class, Assistant to the Agent Governor General, Rajpootana, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Jeypore, in G. G. O. No. 75 of 1877, is cancelled.

No. 123.—With reference to G. G. O. No 952 of 1875, Major H. S. Jarrett, Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, is granted an extension of furlough to the 11th January 1877.

No. 124.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. S. Macbean, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General,—Bombay, 27th January 1877.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Æ. Perkins, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

Major H. S. Jarrett, Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to the Board of Examiners and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department,—Bombay, 11th January 1877.

Major W. W. Boddam, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Umballa District, Punjab—Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

Major R. C. B. Pemberton, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

Surgeon-Major R. H. Perkins, Medical Department, in medical charge, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

Captain J. Hill, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—Bombay, 27th January 1877.

Captain C. R. Pennington, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 13th Bengal Lancers,—Bombay, 31st January 1877.

Surgeon W. F. Murray, M.B., Medical Department,—Fort William, 2nd February 1877.

Surgeon H. Boyd, Medical Department, in medical charge, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 2nd February 1877.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. Litster, Head Clerk, Office of

the Assistant Adjutant General (for Musketry) at Army Head Quarters,—Bombay, 31st January 1877.

No. 125.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1178 of 1876,—*Australia*, 1st December 1876, from Bombay.

Captain J. C. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1040 of 1876,—*Nepaul*, 4th December 1876, from Bombay.

Captain A. D. Strettell, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1235 of 1876,—*Nepaul*, 4th December 1876, from Bombay.

Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1876,—*Nepaul*, 4th December 1876, from Bombay.

Major E. L. Ommanney, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1052 of 1876,—*Cathay*, 11th December 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. E. Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1167 of 1876,—*Trenacria*, 13th December 1876, from Bombay.

Major B. R. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1264 of 1876,—*Mirzapore*, 18th December 1876, from Bombay.

Captain G. W. Willock, General List, Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 1288 of 1876,—*Mirzapore*, 18th December 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1876,—*Serapis*, 19th December 1876, from Bombay.

Major A. Seagrim, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 9 of 1877,—*Assiria*, 15th January 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1235 of 1876,—*Malwa*, 22nd January 1877, from Bombay.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 126.—FURLOUGH—

G. G. O. No. 991 of 1876.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having decided to give retrospective effect to the privilege of drawing their furlough pay at the rate of exchange of 2*s.* the rupee, granted to those Officers who elected the furlough rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871, it is notified that all Officers who may desire that their arrears of pay may be issued to their Agents in England, should make application to that effect through the Government of the Presidency to which they belong.

No. 127.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876 does not apply to Officers in Command of Divisions and Brigades.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 27th January to 9th February 1877:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
9th Lancers ...	Captain W. C. Clayton ...	26th December 1876 ...	Delhi.		
Royal Artillery ...	Major R. C. W. Campbell ...	3rd February 1877 ...	Mooltan.		
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gillespie	7th February 1877 ...	Dera Ghazee Khan.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 29th January 1877.

No. 27.—Captain H. W. Pierson, R.E., on return from furlough, is appointed to the Public Works Department, with the rank of Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 3rd February 1877.

No. 37.—The following Officers are temporarily transferred from Bengal, Provincial Branch, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works:—

Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 38.—The following Officers are temporarily transferred from the North-Western Provinces, Provincial and Irrigation Branches, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works:—

Lieutenant G. H. M. Bellasis, S.C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Provincial).

Mr. C. L. Bickers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (Provincial).

Mr. N. A. Graydon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Irrigation.

No. 39.—The services of Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on duty in connection with the proposed Railway Conference, are replaced at the disposal of the Director of State Railways, with effect from 1st February 1877.

The 5th February 1877.

No. 40.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 24th November 1876, *vice* Mr. J. Barry, Overseer, 1st Grade, deceased :—

Shama Churn Dey, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, to Overseer, 1st Grade, permanent.
Nathoo Ram, Overseer, 2nd Grade, to temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.

No. 41.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Conductor J. Walsh, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, the following Upper Subordinates attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department will revert to their substantive grades, with effect from 16th November 1876 :—

Mr. P. Kelly, to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Sergeant M. Hanley, to Overseer, 1st Grade.
Nathooram, to Overseer, 2nd Grade.

No. 42.—Mr. P. McKenzie, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 25th October 1876.

No. 43.—M. A. Trimalcharry is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, with effect from 1st October 1876, and posted to Mysore.

This cancels Public Works Notification No. 484, dated 29th November 1876.

The 6th February 1877.

No. 44.—The following Upper Subordinates, now on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department from the dates specified :—

Mr. J. G. Hamer, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from 21st May 1874.
Modhoosudun Ghosal, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from 7th March 1874.
Omer Ally, Overseer, 1st Grade, from 5th September 1873.
Kader Nath Banerjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from 8th December 1873.

No. 45.—The following temporary Upper Subordinates on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways are confirmed in their respective Grades, from the dates specified :—

Mr. D. Bewell, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, 14th January 1873.
Mr. J. A. Edwards, Supervisor, 1st Grade, 31st May 1873.
Mr. G. Winmill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, 17th November 1875.

No. 46.—The following Officers are temporarily transferred to Bombay for Famine Relief Works :—

From North-Western Provinces, Irrigation.

Mr. G. C. Kauntze, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

From Punjab, Provincial.

Lieutenant R. de Villamil, R.E., Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

From Punjab, Irrigation.

Mr. D. McMordie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. H. Daniell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. C. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The 7th February 1877.

No. 47.—Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, and Sergeant J. Battman, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bengal, are temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 48.—Mr. C. Blair, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from British Burmah Railway Establishment to the Simla Imperial Circle.

Mr Blair joined his appointment on 18th January 1877.

No. 49.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 33 of 1st February 1877, Colonel C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., R.A., made over charge of the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to Major General Crommelin, C.B., R.E., on the afternoon of the 6th February 1877.

No. 50.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred from Bengal, Irrigation Branch, to Madras and Bombay respectively, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

To Madras.

Sergeant T. Green, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Mr. B. Marshall, Overseer, 2nd Grade.

To Bombay.

Mr. J. G. Pew, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
" R. J. Beckwith, Overseer, 1st Grade.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 51.—With reference to Notification No. 413, dated 11th October 1876, Baboo Sreekisto Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Military Works Branch, instead of Haran Chunder Bose.

No. 52.—The under-mentioned officer and subordinates are temporarily transferred from North-Western Provinces, Provincial Establishment, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

Captain H. A. Graves, R.A., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Ellison, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.
" J. D. Gash, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.
" J. Edwards, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

No. 53.—Major D. Ward, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, and appointed to the charge of the 5th Circle of Military Works, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 54.—Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, having reported his return to duty on the 2nd February 1877, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him by the Director of State Railways (Notification No. 50, dated 13th March 1876) is cancelled.

Mr. Jenkinson is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment in Bombay.

No. 55.—Mr. G. S. Duff, Officiating Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted 7 days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 486 of 30th November 1876.

No. 56.—Consequent on the return to duty of Major-General Maclagan, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Major-General A. Taylor, C.B., R.E., reverts to his substantive appointment of Chief Engineer, Military Works Branch, the duties of which office he assumed on the afternoon of the 19th January 1877.

TELEGRAPH.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 57.—With the consent of the Government of India, Colonel D. G. Robinson, R.E., Director General of Telegraphs, assumed charge of his office at Bombay on the forenoon of the 2nd February 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *R.E., Major-Genl.*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1877.

Offices opened and closed during the month of January 1877.

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
*Akote ...	West Berars ...	1st ...	Re opened.
Beawur ...	Rajputana ...	31st ...	Closed.
Delhi Imperial Assemblage Camp.	Punjab ...	15th ...	Closed.
Koliabar ...	Assam ...	16th ...	Opened.
Nowgong ...	Assam ...	1st ...	Opened.
Ongole ...	Madras Presidency	9th ...	Opened.

* Season Office.

ALBERT CAPPEL,

Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 3rd February 1877.

No. 7.—Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred temporarily to the Madras Famine Works, under orders from the Government of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th January 1877, on which date he left Mhow for Cuddapah.

No. 8.—Twenty days' privilege leave granted to Mr. W. Mulville, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 55, dated 16th December 1876, is cancelled.

No. 9.—Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary 3rd Grade), is allowed eighteen months' furlough out of India, with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 1st March 1877, or from such other date as he may avail himself of it.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Jowla, the 5th February 1877.

No. $\frac{398}{389}$G.—The following Notifications are published in continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 93G, dated 18th January 1877 :—

(1) Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., re-assumed charge of the office of Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, and 1st Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, from Major C. G. Gunning on the forenoon of the 3rd November 1876.

(2) Major C. G. Gunning re-assumed charge of the office of 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, from Captain A. R. T. McRae on the forenoon of the 3rd November 1876.

C. K. M. WALTER,

Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 29th January 1877.

No. 7.—Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, is granted

two months' privilege leave from 17th instant, under Section 29 of the Civil Leave Code.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 22nd January 1877.

No. 133.—Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Akola, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave of absence on full* pay, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

* Under Section 28(*d*), Rule I, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 31st January 1877.

No. 136.—Mr. R. D. Hare, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st February 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 22.—With reference to Residency Order, Notification No. 20, dated 13th January 1877, *for* "from the 18th to the 27th December last," *read* "from the 18th to the 27th November last."

By order,

C. B. EUAN SMITH, *Captain,*
1st Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd February 1877.

No. 5.—Mr. J. F. Chew, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to that of the Executive Engineer, 2nd Peshawar Division, Military Works.

The 3rd February 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. M. J. Mulroney, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted sick leave from the 12th to 23rd January 1877, inclusive.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 30th January 1877.

No. 5.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 39, dated the 31st July 1876, Barrack Sergeant Southcombe reported his arrival at Pachmarhi on the 25th instant, to relieve Barrack Sergeant G. Blake, who having taken his discharge, is proceeding to Europe.

No. 6.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 3, dated the 3rd instant, T. Permul Naidoo, Accountant, attached to the Pachmarhi Division, returned from the one month's privilege leave in the morning of the 25th instant, having availed himself of the leave on the 27th December 1876. The unexpired portion of his two days' leave is hereby cancelled.

The 1st February 1877.

No. 7.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 64, dated the 16th November last, Sergeant G. Booley, Overseer, 1st Grade, joined the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, on the 25th ultimo.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 4 of 20th ultimo, Sergeant G. Booley, Overseer, attached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, returned from the one month's privilege leave on the 24th ultimo.

The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 1st February 1877.

No. 3.—The following Barrack Masters temporarily transferred to the 3rd Circle, Military Works, in Inspector General's Notification No. 104, dated 5th October 1876, and posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, for employment at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, were relieved of their duties on the forenoon of the 24th January 1877, and directed to proceed to join their own Divisions:—

Conductor B. Revell.
Deputy Assistant Commissary G. Blake.

No. 4.—The following Barrack Sergeants temporarily transferred to the 3rd Circle, Military Works, in Inspector General's Notification No. 106, dated 21st October 1876, and posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, for employment at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, were relieved of their duties on the forenoon of the 24th January 1877, and directed to proceed to join their own Divisions:—

Sergeant T. Axe.
Sergeant W. Warren.
Sergeant C. Ingram.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawal Pindi, the 30th January 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. H. Conlan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the 1st Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, is granted twenty days' privilege leave which he availed himself of on the morning of 24th December 1876.

The 3rd February 1877.

No. 7.—Roodur Pershad, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lahore Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for thirty-eight days,

from the 1st February 1877, or such date as this Upper Subordinate avails himself of it.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 5th February 1877.

No. 170.—Sub-Conductor J. H. Quilter, Sub-Engineer, II Chakrata Division, availed himself of the twenty days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 98 of 22nd January 1877, from the forenoon of the 29th idem.

J. BIRNEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

8th February 1877 ... Rs. 5,037-8-8.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *9th Feb. 1877.*

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st February 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. W. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, returned to India on the 12th January 1877, from the sick leave granted in Director's Notifications Nos. 181 of the 25th October 1875, and 156 of the 9th October 1876.

No. 18.—Mr. G. E. Thomas, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted twelve months' furlough and thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 19.—The services of Babu Prosono Coomar Ghose, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, being no longer required, have been dispensed with from the 26th December 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 6th February 1877.

No. 3.—Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Engineer-in-Chief's Office to the 1st Division, with effect from the 1st instant.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 3rd February 1877.

No. 23.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 9 of 1877, posting Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of 16th November 1876, and is posted to the Peshawar Survey Division, which Division he joined on the forenoon of the 29th November 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. J. D. M. Burton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to this Railway by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 9 of 1877, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 16th November 1876, and is posted to the Jhelum Division of the Jhelum Section, which Division he joined on the forenoon of the 24th November 1876.

No. 25.—Mr. J. D. M. Burton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Ravi Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 16th December 1876, and joined the latter on the 18th idem.

No. 26.—In Notification No. 3, dated 6th January 1877, notifying return to duty from privilege leave of Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, for "on the afternoon of the 20th September 1876" read "on the afternoon of the 30th September 1876."

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 3rd February 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. W. Johnstone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Fatehabad Division, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 20th January 1877, from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 80 of 6th December 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. B. V Soobrow, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from 8th February 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 31st January 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to the Rajputana State Railway under Director's Notification No. 9, dated 18th instant, reported arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 13th November 1876.

Mr. Cole joined the Ajmere Division, to which he has been posted, on the forenoon of 3rd December 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred temporarily to this Railway under the Director of State Railways' Noti-

fication No. 10, dated 18th January 1877, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 24th November 1876, and was posted to the Agra Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 28th idem.

The 1st February 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. L. Harrington, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred under this Office Notification No. 58, dated 15th November 1876, from the Sambhar Division to the Central Office of Accounts, joined the latter on the 17th January 1877.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th January 1877.

No. 20.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 459 of 6th November 1876, Mr. R. T. Mallett, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 16th January and took over charge of the Upper Sind District on the afternoon of 23rd January 1877.

The 30th January 1877.

No. 22.—This Office Notification No. 93 of 23rd August 1876, granting two months' privilege leave to Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is cancelled.

The 1st February 1877.

No. 24.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Upper Sind to the Lower Sind District.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 28.—The following transfers and postings have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), to the Bahawalpur Division.

Mr. E. F. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Larkana Division.

Mr. D. Morris, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Kotri to the Sehwan Division.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Kotri Division.

Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 31st January 1877.

No. 14.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 526 of 22nd December 1876, Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Northern Division, was relieved of his duties and reported his departure on the afternoon of the 17th January 1877, to join the Public Works Department, Oudh.

No. 15.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 9 of 18th January 1877, the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, of the Royal Indian Engineering College, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway, and are posted to the respective Divisions:—

Name.	Date of joining.	Division to which posted.
Mr. R. S. T. Routh.	Forenoon, 23rd December 1876.	Northern Division, Saidpur.
Mr. J. M. Montague, B.A.	Forenoon, 19th December 1876.	Southern Division, Atrai.

No. 16.—Mr. A. J. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 24th January 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th February 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				16,71,164	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,32,501	10	7	1,46,87,411	6	0
Public Deposits at Branches ...	1,03,54,909	11	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,34,78,161	2	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,62,284	9	2
Sundries				6,06,108	1	8
TOTAL ...				6,08,05,129	5	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,05,98,400	13	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				60,98,035	4	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				42,18,337	10	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,44,51,919	2	7
Balances with other Banks ...				5,95,401	13	10
Bullion				10,082	0	9
Dead Stock				10,44,248	11	11
Stamps				11,308	12	5
Sundries				4,45,512	10	7
				3,74,73,247	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	1,06,36,942	10	0	2,33,31,882	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,26,94,939	10	9			
TOTAL ...				6,08,05,129	5	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 8th February 1877.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay Haranchandra	Ditto.
3	Thomson, W. H.	Hugli College.
4	Mitra, Amvikacharan	Ditto.
5	Nagwant Sahay	Patna College.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Sasisekhar	Presidency College.
7	Bagchi, Brajagopal	Ditto.
8	Nag, Haradhan	Ditto.
	Basu, Jogendrachandra	Ditto.
10	Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	Ditto.
11	Das, Ramsaran	Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Basu, Kalipada	Ditto.
13	Chakravarti, Byomkes	Presidency College.
14	Sen, Kalimohan	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
15	Lalchand	Lahore Government College.
16	Bandyopadhyay, Bisveswar	Dacca College.
17	Basu, Asvinikumar	Ditto.
	Mitra, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
	Bomanjee Cowasjee	St. Xavier's College.
20	Dammilal	Agra College.
21	Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	Free Church Institution.
	Sen, Adharlal	Presidency College.
23	Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	Hugli College.
24	Mitra, Purnachandra	Presidency College.
25	Ghose, Saradaprasad	Free Church Institution.
	,, Kalipada	Presidency College.
27	Bhattacharyya, Chandra Kumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Majumdar, Kunjavihari	Free Church Institution.
29	Datta, Mahinimohan	Teacher.
	,, Ramlal	Presidency College.
	Syed, Khyrat Ahmed	Teacher.
32	Ghose, Priyanath	St. Xavier's College.
33	Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	Ditto.
34	De, Brajendralal	Canning College, Lucknow.
35	Izad Bakhsh	Hugli College.
	Gupta, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Harinath	Ditto.
	Ray, Navadwipachandra	Free Church Institution.
39	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
40	Gangopadhyay, Satyacharan	Ditto.
	Baral, Nilmani	Ditto.
42	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Hugli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Isvarchandra	Patna College.
44	Bhagwan Sahay	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Aikath, Saradakumar	Presidency College.
	Amjad Ali	Benares College.
	Ashraf Ali	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	Ditto.
	,, Mahadev	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	,, Rajendralal	Presidency College.
	,, Rakhaldas	Free Church Institution.
	,, Taraprasanna	Hugli College.
	Basak, Rashvihari	Cathedral Mission College.
10	Bhaduri, Lalvihari	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Meghnath	Hugli College.
	,, Srischandra	Presidency College.
	Bhaumik, Dinavandhu	Free Church Institution.
	Chakravarti, Girischandra	Teacher.
	,, Jogendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan	Canning College.
	,, Dvarkanath	Patna College.
	,, Sripati	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Jadavchandra	Cathedral Mission College.
20	Das, Kamalanath	Dacca College.
	,, Prasannachandra	Teacher.
	,, Tarakchandra	Cathedral Mission College.
	,, Tarraprasanna	Teacher.
	Datta, Bijaykrishna	Presidency College.
	,, Kamalkrishna	Ditto.
	,, Mahinimohan	Hugli College.
	Dé, Advaityaprasad	Cathedral Mission College.

	Ghosh, Chandidas	... Presidency College.
	„ Haranath	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
30	„ Nityananda	... Presidency College.
	„ Ramgopal	... Ditto.
	„ Saradaprasad	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gosvami, Kisarilal	... Presidency College.
	Guruprasad	... Muir Central College.
	Gyaprasad	... Ditto.
	Jyotirvid, Gopaldatta	... Bareilly College.
	Kunjaviharilál	... Muir Central College.
	Maitra, Kasinath	... Presidency College.
	Misra, Umasankar	... Benares College.
40	Mitra, Rammohan	... Presidency College.
	Mohanlál	... Delhi College.
	Molakram	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	... Presidency College.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Benares College.
	„ Nilalohit	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Presidency College.
	Nág, Revatikanta	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	„ Syamakanta	... Presidency College.
	Nizamdeen Hasan	... Muir Central College.
50	Pain, Isvarprasad	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Pâl, Tulsicharan	... Presidency College.
	Palit, Priyanath	... Ditto.
	Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	Pramanik, Rameśvar	... Canning College.
	Prayagdas	... Muir Central College.
	Raghunathprasad	... Ditto.
	Ramlâl	... Agra College.
	Ray, Girischandra	... Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Kuladakinkar	... Presidency College.
60	„ Rangalál	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ugrakanta	... Presidency College.
	„ Umacharan	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Sankardyal	... Agra College.
	Sanvardas	... Muir Central College.
	Sarkar, Nandalál	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Sayyid Faizuddin Hosain	... Hugli College.
	Scott, G. W.	... Patna College.
	Sen, Harinath	... Teacher.
	„ Srinath	... General Assembly's Institution.
70	Sinha, Pramathakrishna	... Presidency College.
	Som, Saradaprasad	... Hugli College.
	Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	... Cathedral Mission College.
73	Taslimuddin Ahmed	... Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Bindulal	... St. Xavier's College.
	Basu, Ananta Kumár	... Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bhavadev	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Manikchandra	... Free Church Institution.
	Bisvas, Dandadhari	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chakravarti, Bisveswar	... Teacher.
	Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Taraknath	... Presidency College.
	Dev, Kalimohan	... Presidency College.
10	Goonewardene, W. F.	... Free Church Institution.
	Kotal, Umeschandra	... Presidency College.
	Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Madangopal	... Delhi College.
	Majumdar, Chandicharan	... Benares College.
	Mitra, Krishnakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhar	... Teacher.
	„ Tulsidás	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Upendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Palit, Umeschandra	... Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
20	Pande, Ramavatar	... Muir Central College.
	Ray, Kedarnath	... Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College
	„ Mukundanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Rajendranath	... Canning College.
	„ Sitanath	... Presidency College.
	Sen, Kedarnath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Matilál	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
27	Sheolál	... Teacher.

The under-mentioned student has passed the First Examination in Arts in the Third Division :—

Mitra, Purna Chandra ... Patna College.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Regr., Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th January 1877.

The under-mentioned students have passed the B. L. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Das, Navinchandra	Presidency College.
2	Chakravarti, Harachandra	Dacca College.
3	Ray, Satischandra	Presidency College.
4	Datta, Purnachandra	Ditto.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari	Ditto.
	Das, Brajendramohan	Patna College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Guha, Revatimohan	Dacca College.
2	Das, Raghunath	Presidency College.
3	Maitra, Atalvihari	Kishnaghur College.
4	Mustaphi, Chandragoti	Presidency College.
5	Ray, Benimadhav	Ditto.
6	Mitra, Charuchandra	Ditto.
	Das, Gnanendranath	Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Jogendranath	Presidency College.
10	Ray, Prasannagopal	Ditto.
11	Som, Murarilal	Hugli College.
	Sinha, Nikunjavihari	Presidency College.
13	Datta, Amvikacharan	Ditto.
14	Pandit, Surajnarayan	Canning College, Lucknow.
15	Matilal, Surendranath	Presidency College.
16	Basu, Pramathanath	Ditto.
	Ray, Kedarnath	Dacca College.
	Bhattacharyya, Radhakisor	Presidency College.
19	Ray, Bijaykrishna	Ditto.
20	Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	Ditto.
	Srirám	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Datta, Rajendranath	Presidency College.
23	Datta, Girischandra	Ditto.
	Mitra, Biháriláll	Ditto.
25	Sen, Kalikumar	Ditto.
26	Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	Ditto.
	Ray, Devendranath	Ditto.
28	Hajra, Aghorchandra	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath	Ditto.
	Sen, Umeschandra	Dacca College.
31	De, Amvikacharan	Muir College, Allahabad.
	Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad	Canning College, Lucknow.
33	Maitra, Bijaykrishna	Presidency College.
34	Sur, Harimohan	Ditto.
35	Mukhopadhyay, Kumadinikanta	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	Ditto.
37	Sanyal, Krishnagopal	Muir College, Allahabad.
38	Chaudhuri, Purnachandra	Presidency College.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	Ditto.
40	Narayanprasad	Patna College.
41	Lahiri, Asutosh	Presidency College.
42	Govindacharan	Patna College.
43	Gangopadhyay, Rajanikanta	Presidency College.
44	Kanjilal, Kailas Chandra	Kishnaghur College.
	Ray, Navinchandra	Berhampore College.
46	Mukhopadhyay, Rajanikanta	Presidency College.
	Ray, Harinath	Ditto.
48	Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan	Ditto.
	Sivsaranlal	Patna College.
50	Sen, Radhanath	Presidency College.
51	Gangopadhyay, Kisarimohan	Ditto.
52	Chakravarti, Adityachandra	Dacca College.
53	Pandit, Jwalanath	Presidency College.
	Maitra, Syamacharan	Ditto.
	Singh, Saligram	Ditto.

The under-mentioned persons having fulfilled the conditions required under para. 1 of the Regulations for admission to the degree of Doctor in Law, are declared admissible to that degree:—

Mitra, Trailokyanath, M. A., B. L.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas, M. A., B. L.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd February 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
403	L 57—43715	10	Hakim Khan.
405	L 83—50018	100	Mr. A. Lane.
406	L 83—14540	100	Talubdeen Khan.
	„ —39430	100	
	„ —39433	100	
	„ —39434	100	
407	L 52—63541	500	Babu Gopaul Chunder Bose.
408	L 52—55358	500	Mr. J. Muirhead.
409	L 95—67114	10	The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
410	L 86—42132	10	Sergeant J. Gray.
413	L 85—17963	1,000	Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt.
414	L 8[illegible]—16194	50	Gunga Ram Chumria.
415	L 83—29786	100	Mr. J. L. Napier Hay.
	„ —36738	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
310	L 88—37559 L 86—71521	10	Mr. A. W. Paul.
311	L 74—44406 „ —44409	10	Fool Chand Johoree.
312	L 69—87543 „ —87545	100	Babu Mohes Chunder Sircar.
313	L 5—46503 „ —46505	10	Poonum Chund.
463	A 98—53564	10	Babu Woopendra Chundra Mookerjee.
464	L 19—31812	50	Ubhoyram Chooni Lall.
	L 14—35727	20	
	L 33—84924	10	
465	L 73—67601	10	The Post Master General, Punjab.
466	L 79—22422	20	Babu Chaitanya Prosad Borat.
	L 59—60866	10	
467	L 88—29699	10	Babu Gopaul Chunder Chunder.
468	L 25—17409	5	Babu Gurudayal Singha.
469	L 87—68008	10	Babu Hridoya Krishna Ghose.
	„ —68218	10	
470	L 75—97708	10	Babu Lalmohun Bhattacharjee.
471	L 66—32262	50	Mr. Edward Hoggan.
	L 67—30220	50	
	L 77—22658	20	
472	L 61—76862	10	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
	L 86—82092	10	
473	L 65—66858	20	Mr. E. R. Douglas.
474	L 24—10237	5	Mr. T. D'Cruze.
476	A 41—69586	10	Babu Krishna Mohun Maschuruck.
477	L 78—14201	20	Nauthoo Misser.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 9th February 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
64	D 11—52540	10	Khoob Chund, Agra.
	D 5—63893	20	
65	D 4—64947	50	Mr. P. Morley, Umballa.
	D 7—81559	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
106	D 11—42498		10	Mrs. Bake, Bombay.
107	D 11—11466		10	Bhola Nauth, Mooradabad.
108	L 47—30430		20	Mrs. L. Conner, Bareilly.
109	A 18—12299		10	Abdool Kareem, Umballa.
110	D 10—68113		5	The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore.
111	D 11—35407		10	Baboo Essen Chunder Soor, Benares.
38	D 6—84819 „ —84820	wrongly joined.	10	Shaikh Mowla Bux, Calcutta.
39	D 5—88408 „ —88409	ditto	20	The Station Master, R. S. R., Delhie.
40	L 47—33542 „ —33538	ditto	20	Monohur Dass and Moorari Lall, Agra.
41	D 5—79973 „ —79976	ditto	20	Narain Pershad, Agra.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 1st February 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5	E 3—89815	100	Sergeant R. Mosley, Tajwala, *viâ* Umballa.
6	E 13—06660	100	Azeezud Deen, Lahore.
	E 4—88816	50	
	L 19—88820	50	
7	E 4—95786	50	Messrs. Carew & Co., Shahjahanpore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
10	E 12—27864	20	Mr. C. W. Burton, Jullundur.
20	E 3—83305 „ —83306	100	Kotoo Mal, Shawl Merchant, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 3rd February 1877.

J. W. McNAIR,
Offg. Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
88	B 49—32360	10	Acting Post Master General, Madras.
	„ —87886	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

			Rs.	
234	B 40—20981		5	Mrs. M. A. Good, Bangalore.
235	B 49—54231		10	Vangupuram Ramachendra Charloo, Cuddapah.
45	B 49—75479 „ —75473	wrongly joined	10	T. Peddi Chetty, Madras.
46	B 50—38523 „ —38525	ditto	100	Javalu Moonesawmy Chetty, Madras.
47	B 42—37319 „ —37318	ditto	20	C. Armuga Chetty, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 29th January 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			
W6	M 24—83574	100	Gopalji Girdhar, Wadachi Gadi.
W7	C 70—95801	500	Muncherji Bezonji, Satarewala, Girgaum.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1877.			
M4	M 4—87525 „ —87526	5	Treacher & Co., Byculla.
M5	M 17—94404 „ —34779	10	Bezonji Muncherji, National Bank.
H10	C 99—99694	20	Jamsetji Naserwanji, Mail Agent, Poona.
H11	M 23—24305	50	Brown & Co., 42, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
H12	M 25—01148	100	Major W. Strahan, R.E., Neemuch.
H13	M 24—91234	100	Sorabji Dadabhai, Mucadum, Bandora.
H14	M 19—97493	10	Jehangir Jamsetji Dhunjibhai, Bottlewala's House.
H15	M 3—86005	5	Sorabji Bomanji, Munshi, Messrs. Ardasir & Hormusji's Office.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 30th January 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rs. On the Currency Department.	On the General Treasury	Balance of Bullion Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Jan. 29	...	15,059	...	9,77,673	36,74,800	67,03,912
„ 30	...	2,10,168	...	7,80,206	36,66,136	68,01,378
„ 31	..	...	...	7,80,206	46,75,251	56,75,909
Feb. 1	...	1,07,766	.	6,78,958	46,45,140	57,77,157
„ 2	...	2,13,054	10,45,572	4,80,238	46,21,423	58,77,118
„ 3	.	2,05,551	...	2,87,190	46,22,660	59,70,108

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th Feb. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

WANTED.

A Cashier for the Sutlej Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem.

The applicant must be able to keep his accounts in English and furnish security of Rs. 4,000.

Apply to the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, Indus Valley State Railway, Mooltan.

MOOLTAN,
The 17th January 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1877.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Canara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 14th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 13th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 16th February 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 15th February 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th February 1877.

Adie, J. R.
Adley, Mrs.
Agnew, W. F.
Alexander, W. L.
Andrews, A. D.
Austruther, Hamilton.
Barings and Co., Messrs.
Banning, John.
Barker, Mrs. M. A.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Briey, B.
Brooks, W. E.
Butcher, E.
Calder, John.
Carbutt, Edward H.
Child & Co., Messrs.
Cockburn, W.
Dalton, E.
Davidson, Mr.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
Dyson, Thos.
Doveton, H.
Farlow, Mrs. Jane
Fasting, J. F.
Faulding & Co., Messrs.
Foot, Major.
Fox, Neil.
Francis, W.
Francis, C.
Granger, John H.
Green, Patrick J.
Gruzelier, Mr.
Hales, John & Co., Messrs.
Hamilton, A.
Handyside, Col.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Hickson, J. A.
Hodges, William.
Hog, S.
Jackson, E. M.
Joseph, C.
Kajer, J. E.
Kay, Geo.
King, Henry W.
Lackersteen and Co., Messrs.
Levy, Paul.
Logan, R.
MacIver, Mrs.
Manuel, R. A.
Marshall, Miss L.
Martin, Mrs. S.
McConaig, Jas.
Molloy, W. M.
Morrel, Miss E.
Morris, G. F.
Munro, Miss.
Murphy, E. T.
Newman, Thos.
Niven, A. P.
Paul, Mrs. P. J.
Paul, X. M.
Plant Brothers, & Co., Messrs.
Powell, E. H. C.
Reed, S.
Reuss, Mr.
Ross, F. A.
Russell, Arthur.
Ryde, Miss.
Samuells, H. E.
Schneider, Carl.
Scott, Mrs. W.
Sharkey, John.
Shean, Mrs. M.
Shepherd, T. R.
Shircore, Mrs. G. R.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Smith, James.
Stack, G. A.
Stewart, C. E.
Stone Maguns.
Straw, Fred. Thos.
Thompson, Mrs. G. F.
Vallentie, G. A.
Watkins, R. B.
White, W. M.
Williams, F.
Williamson, A.
Wilsion, Messrs.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.
Wyld, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, John.
Andrew, Walter G. G.
Austin, R. H.
Barry, J. M.
Barlow, H. E.
Bates, William.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Brownfield, M.
Buckley, C. W.
Campbell, J. F.
Corke, Chas.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Charlston, John.
Christian, A.
Condey, Mr.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawfurd, Major.
Dalitz, H. Oscar
DeSouza, J. P. C.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Esse.
Fleming, Chas.
Frawley, M. A.
Friedwaht, Fany.
Galloway, John.
George, James.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Griffith, Andrew.
Huguenot, M.
Johnson, Henry.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
Kelly, W. P.
Kramer, T. O.
Labanta, P.
Lewis, Chas.
Liddiard, Mr.
Lovering, Geo. L.
Mackey, Mrs. William.
Marshall, Capt. G.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
Moran, Frank Conygnham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
Munro, Major C. A.
Nicholson, John S.
O'Brien, T. H.
Pashley, G.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Reed, J. V. C.
Richardson, Geo.
Roehn, Profs. E.
Rowe, Mrs.
Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Scolfi, A. L.
Scott, Walter.
Shutz, J.
Sinclair, A.
Smith, J. W.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Travis, Miss Ida.
Valentine, Lev. C.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
West, J.
Whitely, Geo.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, T.
Wilkinson, Mrs. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Woods, R. L.
Wright, Major H. C.
Young, A.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Bellany, J.
Cameron, K. R.
Cayton, Geo.
Galloway, John.
Holland, Capt.
Jacob, Edward.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, W. P.
Liddiard, Mr.
Munro, Major C. A.
Richardson, Geo.
Rowe, Mrs.
Stewart, A.

Registered Letter.

O'Brien, C.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and

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A Statistical Account of Bengal: By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India:

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Apply to MR. E. M. LEWIS, *Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL IRON WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Calcutta, on Monday, 12th February 1877, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of 27th January 1877, *viz.* :—

That Clause 75 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words—

"so that not more than Rs. 1,00,000 principal money be due at any one time."

By order of the Directors,

RUTHERFOORD & CO.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, 27th January 1877.

BENGAL IRON WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

The Office of the Company is removed to No. 3, Fairlie Place.

MARILLIER & EDWARDS,
Agents & Secretaries.

NOTICE.

We have admitted Mr. William James Ker a partner in our firm as from the 1st instant.

CALCUTTA, *The 3rd January 1877.* } KER, DOD & Co.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann, Ernest Kraushaar and Henry Schumacher at Akyab, as rice-millers, under the style of Schumacher & Company, has this day been dissolved as from the 1st July 1876; and that the business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann and Ernest Kraushaar.

Dated this 15th July 1876.

J. H. M. STOHMANN.
E. KRAUSHAAR.
H. SCHUMACHER.

NOTICE.

Nundolal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose of Sham Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, being about to execute a Deed of Trust to Sreemutty Thacooranee Dassee and others, conveying over all their properties situated in Zillah Gya, Patna, Lohardugga, and 24-Pergunnahs, and in the Town of Calcutta, and its Suburbs, the creditors of the said Nundo Lal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose are hereby requested to send in particulars of their claims against the said Nundolal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose within fifteen days from the date hereof, at their residence in No. 13, Bindabun Pal's bye-Lane, Sham Bazar, Calcutta, in order that arrangements may be made for the payment of the same before execution of the said Deed.

NUNDOLAL BOSE.
PASSUPUTTY NATH BOSE.

CALCUTTA, *The 1st February 1877.* }

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{913364}{028590}$ of the four and a half per cent. of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 10,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and endorsed by the Agent at Negapatam for the Bank of Madras to V. Thavasu Muthu Nadar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. There is the transfer endorsement only on the upper half of the Government Promissory Note now existing, and there is no endorsement on the lower half of it. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

V. THAVASU MUTHU NADAR,
Poriar Company Garden, near Tranquebar,
Mayaveram Taluq, Tanjore District.

CAMP MANNARGOODY,
The 30th November 1876.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Loan Note, No. 033633 of 1859-60, of 5½ per cent., dated the 31st May 1859, for Company's Rs. 1,000, now standing in the name of Shapurjee Jehangir, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is made to Public Debt Office, for the issue of a duplicate note in favour of the proprietor.

SHAPURJEE JEHANGIR,
Girgaum Back Road, No. 178,
Care of Jehangir Bezonjee.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT I OF 1877.

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief obtainable in civil suits; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Specific Relief Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1877.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Acts specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in its third column.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

'obligation.'

'obligation' includes every duty enforceable by law:

'trust.'

'trust' includes every species of express, implied, or constructive fiduciary ownership:

'trustee.'

'trustee' includes every person holding, expressly, by implication, or constructively, a fiduciary character:

Illustrations.

(*a*). Z bequeaths land to A, 'not doubting that he will pay thereout an annuity of Rs. 1,000 to B for his life.' A accepts the bequest. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B to the extent of the annuity.

(*b*). A is the legal, medical, or spiritual adviser of B. By availing himself of his situation as such adviser, A gains some pecuniary advantage which might otherwise have accrued to B. A is a trustee for B within the meaning of this Act of such advantage.

(*c*). A, being B's banker, discloses for his own purpose the state of B's account. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B of the benefit gained by him by means of such disclosure.

(*d*). A, the mortgagee of certain leaseholds, renews the lease in his own name. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act of the renewal lease for those interested in the original lease.

(*e*). A, one of several partners, is employed to purchase goods for the firm. A, unknown to his co-partners, supplies them, at the market-price, with goods previously bought by himself when the price was lower, and thus makes a considerable profit. A is a trustee, for his co-partners, within the meaning of this Act of the profit so made.

(*f*). A, the manager of B's indigo factory, becomes agent for C, a vendor of indigo-seed, and receives, without B's assent, commission on the seed purchased from C for the factory. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the commission so received.

(*g*). A buys certain land with notice that B has already contracted to buy it. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the land so bought.

(*h*). A buys land from B, having notice that C is in occupation of the land. A omits to make any inquiry as to the nature of C's interest therein. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for C, to the extent of that interest.

'settlement.'

'settlement' means any instrument (other than a will or codicil as defined by the Indian Succession Act) whereby the destination or devolution of successive interests in moveable or immoveable property is disposed of or is agreed to be disposed of:

Words defined in Contract Act.

and all words occurring in this Act, which are defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

Savings.

4. Except where it is herein otherwise expressly enacted, nothing in this Act shall be deemed—

(*a*) to give any right to relief in respect of any agreement which is not a contract;

(*b*) to deprive any person of any right to relief, other than specific performance, which he may have under any contract; or

(*c*) to affect the operation of the Indian Registration Act on documents.

Specific relief how given.

5. Specific relief is given—

(*a*) by taking possession of certain property and delivering it to a claimant;

(*b*) by ordering a party to do the very act which he is under an obligation to do;

(*c*) by preventing a party from doing that which he is under an obligation not to do;

(*d*) by determining and declaring the rights of parties otherwise than by an award of compensation; or

(*e*) by appointing a Receiver.

Preventive relief.

6. Specific relief granted under clause (*c*) of section 5 is called preventive relief.

Relief not granted to enforce penal law.

7. Specific relief cannot be granted for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law.

PART II.

OF SPECIFIC RELIEF.

CHAPTER I.

OF RECOVERING POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.

(*a*).—*Possession of Immoveable Property.*

Recovery of specific immoveable property.

8. A person entitled to the possession of specific immoveable property may recover it in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Suit by person dispossessed of immoveable property.

9. If any person is dispossessed without his consent of immoveable property otherwise than in due course of law, he or any person claiming through him may, by suit instituted within six months from the date of the dispossession, recover possession thereof, notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit.

Nothing in this section shall bar any person from suing to establish his title to such property and to recover possession thereof.

No suit under this section shall be brought against the Government.

No appeal shall lie from any order or decree passed in any suit instituted under this section, nor shall any review of any such order or decree be allowed.

(*b*). *Possession of Moveable Property.*

Recovery of specific moveable property.

10. A person entitled to the possession of specific moveable property may recover the same in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

EXPLANATION 1.—A trustee may sue under this section for the possession of property to the beneficial interest in which the person for whom he is trustee is entitled.

EXPLANATION 2.—A special or temporary right to the present possession of property is sufficient to support a suit under this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeaths land to B for his life, with remainder to C. A dies. B enters on the land, but C, without B's consent, obtains possession of the title-deeds. B may recover them from C.

(*b*). A pledges certain jewels to B to secure a loan. B disposes of them before he is entitled to do so. A, without having paid or tendered the amount of the loan, sues B for possession of the jewels. The suit should be dismissed, as A is not entitled to their possession, whatever right he may have to secure their safe custody.

(*c*). A receives a letter addressed to him by B. B gets back the letter without A's consent. A has such a property therein as entitles him to recover it from B.

(*d*). A deposits books and papers for safe custody with B. B loses them and C finds them, but refuses to deliver them to B when demanded. B may recover them from C, subject to C's right, if any, under section 168 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(*e*). A, a warehouse-keeper, is charged with the delivery of certain goods to Z, which B takes out of A's possession. A may sue B for the goods.

Liability of person in possession, not as owner, to deliver to person entitled to immediate possession.

11. Any person having the possession or control of a particular article of moveable property, of which he is not the owner, may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession, in any of the following cases:—

(*a*) when the thing claimed is held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the claimant;

(*b*) when compensation in money would not afford the claimant adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed;

(*c*) when it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss;

(*d*) when the possession of the thing claimed has been wrongfully transferred from the claimant.

Illustrations

of clause (*a*).—A, proceeding to Europe, leaves his furniture in charge of B as his agent during his absence. B, without A's authority, pledges the furniture to C, and C, knowing that B had no right to pledge the furniture, advertises it for sale. C may be compelled to deliver the furniture to A, for he holds it as A's trustee.

of clause (*b*).—Z has got possession of an idol belonging to A's family, and of which A is the proper custodian. Z may be compelled to deliver the idol to A.

of clause (*c*).—A is entitled to a picture by a dead painter and a pair of rare China vases. B has possession of them. The articles are of too special a character to bear an ascertainable market-value. B may be compelled to deliver them to A.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

(*a*). *Contracts which may be specifically enforced.*

Cases in which specific performance enforceable.

12. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the specific performance of any contract may in the discretion of the Court be enforced—

(*a*) when the act agreed to be done is in the performance, wholly or partly, of a trust;

(*b*) when there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused by the non-performance of the act agreed to be done;

(*c*) when the act agreed to be done is such that pecuniary compensation for its non-performance would not afford adequate relief; or

(*d*) when it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the non-performance of the act agreed to be done.

EXPLANATION.—Unless and until the contrary is proved, the Court shall presume that the breach of a contract to transfer immoveable property cannot be adequately relieved by compensation in money, and that the breach of a contract to transfer moveable property can be thus relieved.

Illustrations

of clause (*a*).—A holds certain stock in trust for B. A wrongfully disposes of the stock. The law creates an obligation on A to restore the same quantity of stock to B, and B may enforce specific performance of this obligation.

of clause (*b*).—A agrees to buy, and B agrees to sell, a picture by a dead painter and two rare China vases. A may compel B specifically to perform this contract, for there is no standard for ascertaining the actual damage which would be caused by its non-performance.

of clause (*c*).—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000. B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey the house to him, he paying the purchase-money.

In consideration of being released from certain obligations imposed on it by its Act of incorporation, a railway company contract with Z to make an archway through their railway to connect lands of Z severed by the railway, to construct a road between certain specified points, to pay a certain annual sum towards the maintenance of this road, and also to construct a siding and a wharf as specified in the contract. Z is entitled to have this contract specifically enforced, for his interest in its performance cannot be adequately compensated for by money; and the Court may appoint a proper person to superintend the construction of the archway, road, siding and wharf.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a certain number of railway-shares of a particular description. A refuses to complete the sale. B may compel A specifically to perform this agreement, for the shares are limited in number and not always to be had in the market, and their possession carries with it the status of a shareholder, which cannot otherwise be procured.

A contracts with B to paint a picture for B, who agrees to pay therefor Rs. 1,000. The picture is painted. B is entitled to have it delivered to him on payment or tender of the Rs. 1,000.

of clause (*d*).—A transfers without endorsement, but for valuable consideration, a promissory note to B. A becomes insolvent, and C is appointed his assignee. B may compel C to endorse the note, for C has succeeded to A's liabilities, and a decree for pecuniary compensation for not endorsing the note would be fruitless.

Contracts of which the subject has partially ceased to exist.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, a contract is not wholly impossible of performance, because a portion of its subject-matter existing at its date has ceased to exist at the time of the performance.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell a house to B for a lákh of rupees. The day after the contract is made, the house is destroyed by a cyclone. B may be compelled to perform his part of the contract by paying the purchase-money.

(*b*). In consideration of a sum of money payable by B, A contracts to grant an annuity to B for B's life. The day after the contract has been made, B is thrown from his horse and killed. B's representative may be compelled to pay the purchase-money.

Specific performance of part of contract where part unperformed is small.

14. Where a party to a contract is unable to perform the whole of his part of it, but the part which must be left unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value, and admits of compensation in money, the Court may, at the suit of either party, direct the specific performance of so much of the contract as can be performed, and award compensation in money for the deficiency.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell B a piece of land consisting of 100 bíghás. It turns out that 98 bíghás of the land belong to A, and the two remaining bíghás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. The two bíghás are not necessary for the use or enjoyment of the 98 bíghás, nor so important for such use or enjoyment that the loss of them may not be made good in money. A may be directed at the suit of B to convey to B the 98 bíghás and to make compensation to him for not conveying the two remaining bíghás; or B may be directed, at the suit of A, to pay to A on receiving the conveyance and possession of the land, the stipulated purchase-money, less a sum awarded as compensation for the deficiency.

(*b*). In a contract for the sale and purchase of a house and lands for two lákhs of rupees, it is agreed that part of the furniture should be taken at a valuation. The Court may direct specific performance of the contract notwithstanding the parties are unable to agree as to the valuation of the furniture, and may either have the furniture valued in the suit and include it in the decree for specific performance, or may confine its decree to the house.

Specific performance of part of a contract where the part unperformed is large.

15. Where a party to a contract is unable to perform the whole of his part of it, and the part which must be left unperformed forms a considerable portion of the whole, or does not admit of compensation in money, he is not entitled to obtain a decree for specific performance. But the Court may, at the suit of the other party, direct the party in default to perform specifically so much of his part of the contract as he can perform, provided that the plaintiff relinquishes all claim to further performance, and all right to compensation, either for the deficiency, or for the loss or damage sustained by him through the default of the defendant.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell to B a piece of land consisting of 100 bighás. It turns out that 50 bighás of the land belong to A, and the other 50 bighás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the 50 bighás which belong to A, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey those 50 bighás to him on payment of the purchase-money.

(*b*). A contracts to sell to B an estate with a house and garden for a lákh of rupees. The garden is important for the enjoyment of the house. It turns out that A is unable to convey the garden. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the estate and house without the garden, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree, directing A to convey the house to him on payment of the purchase-money.

Specific performance of independent part of a contract.

16. When a part of a contract which, taken by itself, can and ought to be specifically performed, stands on a separate and independent footing from another part of the same contract which cannot or ought not to be specifically performed, the Court may direct specific performance of the former part.

Bar in other cases of specific performance of part of contract.

17. The Court shall not direct the specific performance of a part of a contract except in cases coming under one or other of the three last preceding sections.

Purchaser's rights against vendor with imperfect title.

18. Where a person contracts to sell or let certain property, having only an imperfect title thereto, the purchaser or lessee (except as otherwise provided by this chapter) has the following rights:—

(*a*) if the vendor or lessor has subsequently to the sale or lease acquired any interest in the property, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to make good the contract out of such interest;

(*b*) where the concurrence of other persons is necessary to validate the title, and they are bound to convey at the vendor's or lessor's request, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to procure such concurrence;

(*c*) where the vendor professes to sell unincumbered property, but the property is mortgaged for an amount not exceeding the purchase-money, and the vendor has in fact only a right to redeem it, the purchaser may compel him to redeem the mortgage and to obtain a conveyance from the mortgagee;

(*d*) where the vendor or lessor sues for specific performance of the contract, and the suit is dismissed on the ground of his imperfect title, the defendant has a right to a return of his deposit (if any) with interest thereon, to his costs of the suit, and to a lien for such deposit, interest and costs on the interest of the vendor or lessor in the property agreed to be sold or let.

Power to award compensation in certain cases.

19. Any person suing for the specific performance of a contract, may also ask for compensation for its breach, either in addition to, or in substitution for, such performance.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought not to be granted, but that there is a contract between the parties which has been broken by the defendant and that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for that breach, it shall award him compensation accordingly.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, and that some compensation for breach of the contract should also be made to the plaintiff, it shall award him such compensation accordingly.

Compensation awarded under this section may be assessed in such manner as the Court may direct.

EXPLANATION.—The circumstance that the contract has become incapable of specific performance, does not preclude the Court from exercising the jurisdiction conferred by this section.

Illustrations

of the second paragraph:—A contracts to sell a hundred maunds of rice to B. B brings a suit to compel A to perform the contract or to pay compensation. The Court is of opinion that A has made a valid contract and has broken it, without excuse, to the injury of B, but that specific performance is not the proper remedy. It shall award to B such compensation as it deems just.

of the third paragraph:—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000, the price to be paid and the possession given on the 1st January 1877. A fails to perform his part of the contract, and B brings his suit for specific performance and compensation, which is decided in his favour on the 1st January 1878. The decree may, besides ordering specific performance, award to B compensation for any loss which he has sustained by A's refusal.

of the Explanation:—A, a purchaser, sues B, his vendor, for specific performance of a contract for the sale of a patent. Before the hearing of the suit, the patent expires. The Court may award A compensation for the non-performance of the contract and may, if necessary, amend the plaint for that purpose.

A sues for the specific performance of a resolution passed by the directors of a public company, under which he was entitled to have a certain number of shares allotted to him, and for compensation for the non-performance of the resolution. All the shares had been allotted before the institution of the suit. The Court may, under this section, award A compensation for the non-performance.

Liquidation of damages not a bar to specific performance.

20. A contract, otherwise proper to be specifically enforced, may be thus enforced, though a sum be named in it as the amount to be paid in case of its breach, and the party in default is willing to pay the same.

Illustration.

A contracts to grant B an underlease of property held by A under C, and that he will apply to C for a license necessary to the validity of the underlease and that, if the license is not procured, A will pay B Rs. 10,000. A refuses to apply for the license and offers to pay B the Rs. 10,000. B is nevertheless entitled to have the contract specifically enforced if C consents to give the license.

(*b*). *Contracts which cannot be specifically enforced.*

Contracts not specifically enforceable.

21. The following contracts cannot be specifically enforced:—

(*a*) a contract for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief;

(*b*) a contract which runs into such minute or numerous details, or which is so dependent on the personal qualifications or volition of the parties, or otherwise from its nature is such, that the Court cannot enforce specific performance of its material terms;

(*c*) a contract the terms of which the Court cannot find with reasonable certainty;

(*d*) a contract which is in its nature revocable;

(*e*) a contract made by trustees either in excess of their powers or in breach of their trust;

(*f*) a contract made by or on behalf of a corporation or public company created for special purposes, or by the promoters of such company, which is in excess of its powers;

(*g*) a contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty extending over a longer period than three years from its date;

(*h*) a contract of which a material part of the subject-matter, supposed by both parties, to exist has, before it has been made, ceased to exist.

And save as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, no contract to refer a controversy to arbitration shall be specifically enforced; but if any person who has made such a contract and has refused to perform it, sues in respect of any subject which he has contracted to refer, the existence of such contract shall bar the suit.

Illustrations

to (*a*).—A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a lákh of rupees in the four per cent. loan of the Government of India.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, 40 chests of indigo at Rs. 1,000 per chest.

In consideration of certain property having been transferred by A to B, B contracts to open a credit in A's favour to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and to honour A's drafts to that amount.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced, for, in the first and the second both A and B, and in the third A would be reimbursed by compensation in money.

to (*b*).—A contracts to render personal service to B:

A contracts to employ B on personal service:

A, an author, contracts with B, a publisher, to complete a literary work.

B cannot enforce specific performance of these contracts.

A contracts to buy B's business at the amount of a valuation to be made by two valuers, one to be named by A and the other by B. A and B each name a valuer, but before the valuation is made, A instructs his valuer not to proceed.

By a charter party entered into in Calcutta between A, the owner of a ship, and B, the charterer, it is agreed that the ship shall proceed to Rangoon, and there load a cargo of rice, and thence proceed to London, freight to be paid, one-third on arrival at Rangoon, and two-thirds on delivery of the cargo in London.

A lets land to B and B contracts to cultivate it in a particular manner for three years next after the date of the lease.

A and B contract that, in consideration of annual advances to be made by A, B will for three years next after the date of the contract grow particular crops on the land in his possession and deliver them to A when cut and ready for delivery.

A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B, he will paint a picture for B.

A contracts with B to execute certain works which the Court cannot superintend.

A contracts to supply B with all the goods of a certain class which B may require.

A contracts with B to take from B a lease of a certain house for a specified term, at a specified rent, "if the drawing-room is handsomely decorated," even if it is held to have so much certainty that compensation can be recovered for its breach.

A contracts to marry B.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced.

to (*c*).—A, the owner of a refreshment-room, contracts with B to give him accommodation there for the sale of his goods and to furnish him with the necessary appliances. A refuses to perform his contract. The case is one for compensation and not for specific performance, the amount and nature of the accommodation and appliances being undefined.

to (*d*).—A and B contract to become partners in a certain business, the contract not specifying the duration of the proposed partnership. This contract cannot be specifically performed, for, if it were so performed, either A or B might at once dissolve the partnership.

to (*e*).—A is a trustee of land with power to lease it for seven years. He enters into a contract with B to grant a lease of the land for seven years, with a covenant to renew the lease at the expiry of the term. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

The directors of a company have power to sell the concern with the sanction of a general meeting of the shareholders. They contract to sell it without any such sanction. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

Two trustees, A and B, empowered to sell trust-property worth a lákh of rupees, contract to sell it to C for Rs. 30,000. The contract is so disadvantageous as to be a breach of trust. C cannot enforce its specific performance.

The promoters of a company for working mines contract that the company, when formed, shall purchase certain mineral property. They take no proper precautions to ascertain the value of such property and in fact agree to pay an extravagant price therefor. They also stipulate that the vendors shall give them a bonus out of the purchase-money. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (*f*).—A company existing for the sole purpose of making and working a railway, contracts for the purchase of a piece of land for the purpose of erecting a cotton-mill thereon. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (*g*).—A contracts to let for twenty-one years to B the right to use such part of a certain railway made by A as was upon B's land, and that B should have a right of running carriages over the whole line on certain terms, and might require A to supply the necessary engine-power, and that A should during the term keep the whole railway in good repair. Specific performance of this contract must be refused to B.

to (*h*).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for the lives of C and D. It turns out that, at the date of the contract, C, though supposed by A and B to be alive, was dead. The contract cannot be specifically performed.

(*c*). *Of the Discretion of the Court.*

Discretion as to decreeing specific performance.

22. The jurisdiction to decree specific performance is discretionary, and the Court is not bound to grant such relief merely because it is lawful to do so; but the discretion of the Court is not arbitrary but sound and reasonable, guided by judicial principles and capable of correction by a Court of appeal.

The following are cases in which the Court may properly exercise a discretion not to decree specific performance:—

I. Where the circumstances under which the contract is made are such as to give the plaintiff an unfair advantage over the defendant, though there may be no fraud or misrepresentation on the plaintiff's part.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a tenant for life of certain property, assigns his interest therein to B. C contracts to buy, and B contracts to sell, that interest. Before the contract is completed, A receives a mortal injury from the effects of which he dies the day after the contract is executed. If B and C were equally ignorant or equally aware of the fact, B is entitled to specific performance of the contract. If B knew the fact, and C did not, specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(*b*). A contracts to sell to B the interest of C in certain stock-in-trade. It is stipulated that the sale shall stand good, even though it should turn out that C's interest is worth nothing. In fact the value of C's interest depends on the result of certain partnership-accounts, on which he is heavily in debt to his partners. This indebtedness is known to A, but not to B. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(*c*). A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, certain land. To protect the land from floods, it is necessary for its

owner to maintain an expensive embankment. B does not know of this circumstance, and A conceals it from him. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(*d*). A's property is put up to auction. B requests C, A's attorney, to bid for him. C does this inadvertently and in good faith. The persons present seeing the vendor's attorney bidding, think that he is a mere puffer and cease to compete. The lot is knocked down to B at a low price. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

II. Where the performance of the contract would involve some hardship on the defendant which he did not foresee, whereas its non-performance would involve no such hardship on the plaintiff.

Illustrations.

(*e*). A is entitled to some land under his father's will on condition that, if he sells it within twenty-five years, half the purchase-money shall go to B. A, forgetting the condition, contracts, before the expiration of the twenty-five years, to sell the land to C. Here, the enforcement of the contract would operate so harshly on A, that the Court will not compel its specific performance in favour of C.

(*f*). A and B, trustees, join their beneficiary, C, in a contract to sell the trust-estate to D, and personally agree to exonerate the estate from heavy incumbrances to which it is subject. The purchase-money is not nearly enough to discharge those incumbrances, though, at the date of the contract, the vendors believed it to be sufficient. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to D.

(*g*). A, the owner of an estate, contracts to sell it to B, and stipulates that he, A, shall not be obliged to define its boundary. The estate really comprises a valuable property not known to either to be part of it. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B, unless he waives his claim to the unknown property.

(*h*). A contracts with B to sell him certain land, and to make a road to it from a certain railway-station. It is found afterwards that A cannot make the road without exposing himself to litigation. Specific performance of the part of the contract relating to the road should be refused to B, even though it may be held that he is entitled to specific performance of the rest with compensation for loss of the road.

(*i*). A, a lessee of mines, contracts with B, his lessor, that at any time during the continuance of the lease B may give notice of his desire to take the machinery and plant used in and about the mines, and that he shall have the articles specified in his notice delivered to him at a valuation on the expiry of the lease. Such a contract might be most injurious to the lessee's business, and specific performance of it should be refused to B.

(*j*). A contracts to buy certain land from B. The contract is silent as to access to the land. No right of way to it can be shown to exist. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(*k*). A contracts with B to buy from B's manufactory and not elsewhere all the goods of a certain class used by A in his trade. The Court cannot compel B to supply the goods, but if he does not supply them, A may be ruined, unless he is allowed to buy them elsewhere. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

III. Where the plaintiff has done substantial acts or suffered losses in consequence of a contract capable of specific performance.

Illustration.

A sells land to a railway company who contract to execute certain works for his convenience. The company take the land and use it for their railway. Specific performance of the contract to execute the works should be decreed in favour of A.

(*d*). *For whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.*

Who may obtain specific performance.

23. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the specific performance of a contract may be obtained by—

(*a*) any party thereto;

(*b*) the representative in interest, or the principal, of any party thereto: provided that, where the learning, skill, solvency or any personal quality of such party is a material ingredient in the contract, or where the contract provides that his interest shall not be assigned, his representative in interest or his principal shall not be entitled to specific performance of the contract, unless where his part thereof has already been performed;

(*c*) where the contract is a settlement on marriage, or a compromise of doubtful rights between members of the same family, any person beneficially entitled thereunder;

(*d*) where the contract has been entered into by a tenant for life in due exercise of a power, the remainderman;

(*e*) a reversioner in possession, where the agreement is a covenant entered into with his predecessor in title and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit of such covenant;

(*f*) a reversioner in remainder, where the agreement is such a covenant, and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit thereof and will sustain material injury by reason of its breach;

(*g*) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(*h*) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract for the purposes of the company, and such contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation, the company.

(*e*). *For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

Personal bars to the relief.

24. Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person—

(*a*) who could not recover compensation for its breach;

(*b*) who has become incapable of performing, or violates, any essential term of the contract that on his part remains to be performed; or

(*c*) who has already chosen his remedy and obtained satisfaction for the alleged breach of contract;

(*d*) who, previously to the contract had notice that a settlement of the subject-matter thereof, (though not founded on any valuable consideration) had been made and was then in force.

Illustrations

to clause (*a*).—A, in the character of agent for B, enters into an agreement with C to buy C's house. A is in reality acting, not as agent for B, but on his own account. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract.

to clause (*b*).—A contracts to sell B a house and to become tenant thereof for a term of fourteen years from the date of the sale at a specified yearly rent. A becomes insolvent. Neither he nor his assignee can enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to sell B a house and garden in which there are ornamental trees, a material element in the value of the property as a residence. A, without B's consent, fells the trees. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A, holding land under a contract with B for a lease, commits waste, or treats the land in an unhusbandlike manner. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, an unfinished house, B contracting to finish the house and the lease to contain covenants on the part of A to keep the house in repair. B finishes the house in a very defective manner: he cannot enforce the contract specifically, though A and B may sue each other for compensation for breach of it.

to clause (c).—A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, a house for a specified term at a specified rent. B refuses to perform the contract. A thereupon sues for, and obtains, compensation for the breach. A cannot obtain specific performance of the contract.

Contracts to sell property by one who has no title, or who is a voluntary settler.

25. A contract for the sale or letting of property, whether moveable or immoveable, cannot be specifically enforced in favour of a vendor or lessor—

(a) who, knowing himself not to have any title to the property, has contracted to sell or let the same;

(b) who, though he entered into the contract believing that he had a good title to the property, cannot at the time fixed by the parties or by the Court for the completion of the sale or letting, give the purchaser or lessee a title free from reasonable doubt;

(c) who, previous to entering into the contract, has made a settlement (though not founded on any valuable consideration) of the subject-matter of the contract.

Illustrations.

(a). A, without C's authority, contracts to sell to B an estate which A knows to belong to C. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract, even though C is willing to confirm it.

(b). A bequeaths his land to trustees, declaring that they may sell it with the consent in writing of B. B gives a general prospective assent in writing to any sale which the trustees may make. The trustees then enter into a contract with C to sell him the land. C refuses to carry out the contract. The trustees cannot specifically enforce this contract, as, in the absence of B's consent to the particular sale to C, the title which they can give C is, as the law stands, not free from reasonable doubt.

(c). A, being in possession of certain land, contracts to sell it to Z. On enquiry it turns out that A claims the land as heir of B, who left the country several years before, and is generally believed to be dead, but of whose death there is no sufficient proof. A cannot compel Z specifically to perform the contract.

(d). A, out of natural love and affection, makes a settlement of certain property on his brothers and their issue, and afterwards enters into a contract to sell the property to a stranger. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract so as to override the settlement, and thus prejudice the interests of the persons claiming under it.

(f). *For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced except with a variation.*

Non-enforcement except with variation.

26. Where a plaintiff seeks specific performance of a contract in writing, to which the defendant sets up a variation, the plaintiff cannot obtain the performance sought, except with the variation so set up, in the following cases (namely):—

(a) where by fraud or mistake of fact the contract of which performance is sought is in terms different from that which the defendant supposed it to be when he entered into it;

(b) where by fraud, mistake of fact, or surprise the defendant entered into the contract under a reasonable misapprehension as to its effect as between himself and the plaintiff;

(c) where the defendant, knowing the terms of the contract and understanding its effect, has entered into it relying upon some misrepresentation by the plaintiff, or upon some stipulation on the plaintiff's part, which adds to the contract, but which he refuses to fulfil;

(d) where the object of the parties was to produce a certain legal result, which the contract as framed is not calculated to produce;

(e) where the parties have, subsequently to the execution of the contract, contracted to vary it.

Illustrations.

(a). A, B and C sign a writing by which they purport to contract each to enter into a bond to D for Rs. 1,000. In a suit by D, to make A, B and C separately liable each to the extent of Rs. 1,000, they prove that the word 'each' was inserted by mistake; that the intention was that they should give a joint bond for Rs. 1,000. A can obtain the performance sought only with the variation thus set up.

(b). A sues B to compel specific performance of a contract in writing to buy a dwelling-house. B proves that he assumed that the contract included an adjoining yard, and the contract was so framed as to leave it doubtful whether the yard was so included or not. The Court will refuse to enforce the contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(c). A contracts in writing to let to B a wharf, together with a strip of A's land delineated in a map. Before signing the contract, B proposed orally that he should be at liberty to substitute for the strip mentioned in the contract another strip of A's land of the same dimensions, and to this A expressly assented. B then signed the written contract. A cannot obtain specific performance of the written contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(d). A and B enter into negotiations for the purpose of securing land to B for his life, with remainder to his issue. They execute a contract the terms of which are found to confer an absolute ownership on B. The contract so framed cannot be specifically enforced.

(e). A contracts in writing to let a house to B, for a certain term, at the rent of Rs. 100 per month, putting it first into tenantable repair. The house turns out to be not worth repairing, so, with B's consent, A pulls it down and erects a new house in its place: B contracting orally to pay rent at Rs. 120 per mensem. B then sues to enforce specific performance of the contract in writing. He cannot enforce it except with the variations made by the subsequent oral contract.

(g). *Against whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.*

Relief against parties and persons claiming under them by subsequent title.

27. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, specific performance of a contract may be enforced against—

(a) either party thereto;

(b) any other person claiming under him by a title arising subsequently to the contract, except a transferee for value who has paid his money in good faith and without notice of the original contract;

(c) any person claiming under a title which, though prior to the contract and known to the plaintiff, might have been displaced by the defendant;

(d) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(e) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract, the company: provided that the company has ratified and adopted the contract and the contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation.

Illustrations

to clause (b).—A contracts to convey certain land to B by a particular day. A dies intestate before that day without having conveyed the land. B may compel A's heir or other representative in interest to perform the contract specifically.

A contracts to sell certain land to B for Rs. 5,000. A afterwards conveys the land for Rs. 6,000 to C, who has notice of the original contract. B may enforce specific performance of the contract as against C.

A contracts to sell land to B for Rs. 5,000. B takes possession of the land. Afterwards A sells it to C for Rs. 6,000. C makes no enquiry of B relating to his interest in the land. B's possession is sufficient to affect C with notice of his interest, and he may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts in consideration of Rs. 1,000, to bequeath certain of his lands to B. Immediately after the contract A dies intestate, and C takes out administration to his estate. B may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts to sell certain land to B. Before the completion of the contract, A becomes a lunatic and C is appointed his committee. B may specifically enforce the contract against C.

to clause (c).—A, the tenant for life of an estate, with remainder to B, in due exercise of a power conferred by the settlement under which he is tenant for life, contracts to sell the estate to C, who has notice of the settlement. Before the sale is completed, A dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

A and B are joint tenants of land, his undivided moiety of which either may alien in his lifetime, but which, subject to that right, devolves on the survivor. A contracts to sell his moiety to C and dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

(h). *Against whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

What parties cannot be compelled to perform.

28. Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced against a party thereto in any of the following cases :—

(a) if the consideration to be received by him is so grossly inadequate, with reference to the state of things existing at the date of the contract, as to be either by itself or coupled with other circumstances evidence of fraud or of undue advantage taken by the plaintiff ;

(b) if his assent was obtained by the misrepresentation (whether wilful or innocent), concealment, circumvention, or unfair practices, of any party to whom performance would become due under the contract, or by any promise of such party which has not been substantially fulfilled;

(c) if his assent was given under the influence of mistake of fact, misapprehension or surprise : Provided that, when the contract provides for compensation in case of mistake, compensation may be made for a mistake within the scope of such provision and the contract may be specifically enforced in other respects if proper to be so enforced.

Illustrations

to clause (c).—A, one of two executors, in the erroneous belief that he had the authority of his co-executor, enters into an agreement for the sale to B of his testator's property. B cannot insist on the sale being completed.

A directs an auctioneer to sell certain land. A afterwards revokes the auctioneer's authority as to 20 bighás of this land, but the auctioneer inadvertently sells the whole to B, who has not notice of the revocation. B cannot enforce specific performance of the agreement.

(i). *The Effect of dismissing a Suit for Specific Performance.*

Bar of suit for breach after dismissal.

29. The dismissal of a suit for specific performance of a contract or part thereof shall bar the plaintiff's right to sue for compensation for the breach of such contract or part, as the case may be.

(j). *Awards and Directions to execute Settlements.*

Application of preceding sections to awards and testamentary directions to execute settlements.

30. The provisions of this chapter as to contracts shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to awards and to directions in a will or codicil to execute a particular settlement.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

When instrument may be rectified.

31. When, through fraud or a mutual mistake of the parties, a contract or other instrument in writing does not truly express their intention, either party, or his representative in interest, may institute a suit to have the instrument rectified; and if the Court find it clearly proved that there has been fraud or mistake in framing the instrument, and ascertain the real intention of the parties in executing the same, the Court may in its discretion rectify the instrument, so as to express that intention, so far as this can be done without prejudice to rights acquired by third persons, in good faith and for value.

Illustrations.

(a). A, intending to sell to B his house and one of three godowns adjacent to it, executes a conveyance prepared by B, in which, through B's fraud, all three godowns are included. Of the two godowns which were fraudulently included, B gives one to C and lets the other to D for a rent, neither C nor D having any knowledge of the fraud. The conveyance may, as against B and C, be rectified so as to exclude from it the godown given to C; but it cannot be rectified so as to affect D's lease.

(b). By a marriage-settlement, A, the father of B, the intended wife, covenants with C, the intended husband, to pay to C, his executors, administrators and assigns, during A's life, an annuity of Rs. 5,000. C dies insolvent and the official assignee claims the annuity from A. The Court, on finding it clearly proved that the parties always intended that this annuity should be paid as a provision for B and her children, may rectify the settlement and decree that the assignee has no right to any part of the annuity.

Presumption as to intent of parties.

32. For the purpose of rectifying a contract in writing, the Court must be satisfied that all the parties thereto intended to make an equitable and conscientious agreement.

Principles of rectification.

33. In rectifying a written instrument, the Court may inquire what the instrument was intended to mean, and what were intended to be its legal consequences, and is not confined to the inquiry what the language of the instrument was intended to be.

Specific enforcement of rectified contract.

34. A contract in writing may be first rectified and then, if the plaintiff has so prayed in his plaint and the Court thinks fit, specifically enforced.

Illustration.

A contracts in writing to pay his attorney, B, a fixed sum in lieu of costs. The contract contains mistakes as to the name and rights of the client, which, if construed strictly, would exclude B from all rights under it. B is entitled, if the Court thinks fit, to have it rectified, and to an order for payment of the sum, as if at the time of its execution it had expressed the intention of the parties.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RESCISSION OF CONTRACTS.

When rescission may be adjudged.

35. Any person interested in a contract in writing may sue to have it rescinded, and such rescission may be adjudged by the Court in any of the following cases, namely :—

(a) where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff ;

(b) where the contract is unlawful for causes not apparent on its face, and the defendant is more to blame than the plaintiff ;

(c) where a decree for specific performance of a contract of sale, or of a contract to take a lease, has been made, and the purchaser or lessee makes default in payment of the purchase-money or other sums which the Court has ordered him to pay.

When the purchaser or lessee is in possession of the subject-matter, and the Court finds that such possession is wrongful, the Court may also order him to pay to the vendor or lessor the rents and profits, if any, received by him as such possessor.

In the same case, the Court may by order in the suit in which the decree has been made and not complied with, rescind the contract either so far as regards the party in default, or altogether, as the justice of the case may require.

Illustrations

to (*a*).—A sells a field to B. There is a right of way over the field of which A has direct personal knowledge, but which he conceals from B. B is entitled to have the contract rescinded.

to (*b*).—A, an attorney, induces his client B, a Hindú widow, to transfer property to him for the purpose of defrauding B's creditors. Here the parties are not equally in fault, and B is entitled to have the instrument of transfer rescinded.

Rescission for mistake.

36. Rescission of a contract in writing cannot be adjudged for mere mistake, unless the party against whom it is adjudged can be restored to substantially the same position as if the contract had not been made.

Alternative prayer for rescission in suit for specific performance.

37. A plaintiff instituting a suit for the specific performance of a contract in writing may pray in the alternative that, if the contract cannot be specifically enforced, it may be rescinded and delivered up to be cancelled; and the Court, if it refuses to enforce the contract specifically, may direct it to be rescinded and delivered up accordingly.

Court may require party rescinding to do equity.

38. On adjudging the rescission of a contract, the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CANCELLATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

When cancellation may be ordered.

39. Any person against whom a written instrument is void or voidable, who has reasonable apprehension that such instrument, if left outstanding, may cause him serious injury, may sue to have it adjudged void or voidable, and the Court may, in its discretion, so adjudge it and order it to be delivered up and cancelled.

If the instrument has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, the Court shall also send a copy of its decree to the officer in whose office the instrument has been so registered, and such officer shall note on the copy of the instrument contained in his books the fact of its cancellation.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the owner of a ship, by fraudulently representing her to be seaworthy, induces B, an underwriter, to insure her. B may obtain the cancellation of the policy.

(*b*). A conveys land to B, who bequeaths it to C and dies. Thereupon D gets possession of the land and produces a forged instrument stating that the conveyance was made to B in trust for him. C may obtain the cancellation of the forged instrument.

(*c*). A, representing that the tenants on his land were all at will, sells it to B, and conveys it to him by an instrument dated the 1st January 1877. Soon after that day, A fraudulently grants to C a lease of part of the lands dated the 1st October 1876, and procures the lease to be registered under the Indian Registration Act. B may obtain the cancellation of this lease.

(*d*). A agrees to sell and deliver a ship to B, to be paid for by B's acceptances of four bills of exchange, for sums amounting to Rs. 30,000, to be drawn by A on B. The bills are drawn and accepted, but the ship is not delivered, according to the agreement. A sues B on one of the bills. B may obtain the cancellation of all the bills.

What instruments may be partially cancelled.

40. Where an instrument is evidence of different rights or different obligations, the Court may, in a proper case, cancel it in part and allow it to stand for the residue.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B, who endorses it to C, by whom it appears to be endorsed to D, who endorses it to E. C's endorsement is forged. C is entitled to have such endorsement cancelled, leaving the bill to stand in other respects.

Power to require party for whom instrument is cancelled to make compensation.

41. On adjudging the cancellation of an instrument, the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER VI.

OF DECLARATORY DECREES.

Discretion of Court as to declarations of status or right.

42. Any person entitled to any legal character, or to any right as to any property, may institute a suit against any person denying, or interested to deny, his title to such character or right, and the Court may in its discretion make therein a declaration that he is so entitled, and the plaintiff need not in such suit ask for any further relief:

Bar to such declaration.

Provided that no Court shall make any such declaration where the plaintiff, being able to seek further relief than a mere declaration of title, omits to do so.

EXPLANATION.—A trustee of property is a 'person interested to deny' a title adverse to the title of some one who is not in existence, and for whom, if in existence, he would be a trustee.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is lawfully in possession of certain land. The inhabitants of a neighbouring village claim a right of way across the land. A may sue for a declaration that they are not entitled to the right so claimed.

(*b*). A bequeaths his property to B, C and D, 'to be equally divided amongst all and each of them, if living at the time of my death, then amongst their surviving children.' No such children are in existence. In a suit against A's executor, the Court may declare whether B, C and D took the property absolutely, or only for their lives, and it may also declare the interests of the children before their rights are vested.

(*c*). A covenants that if he should at any time be entitled to property exceeding one lákh of rupees, he will settle it upon certain trusts. Before any such property accrues, or any persons entitled under the trusts are ascertained, he institutes a suit to obtain a declaration that the covenant is void for uncertainty. The Court may make the declaration.

(*d*). A alienates to B property in which A has merely a life-interest. The alienation is invalid as against C, who is entitled as reversioner. The Court may in a suit by C against A and B declare that C is so entitled.

(*e*). The widow of a souless Hindú alienates part of the property of which she is in possession as such. The person presumptively entitled to possess the property if he survive her, may, in a suit against the alienee, obtain a declaration that the alienation was made without legal necessity and was therefore void beyond the widow's lifetime.

(*f*). A Hindú widow in possession of property adopts a son to her deceased husband. The person presumptively

entitled to possession of the property on her death without a son may, in a suit against the adopted son, obtain a declaration that the adoption was invalid.

(*g*). A is in possession of certain property. B, alleging that he is the owner of the property, requires A to deliver it to him. A may obtain a declaration of his right to hold the property.

(*h*). A bequeaths property to B for his life, with remainder to B's wife and her children, if any, by B, but if B die without any wife or children, to C. B has a putative wife, D, and children, but C denies that B and D were ever lawfully married. D and her children may, in B's lifetime, institute a suit against C and obtain therein a declaration that they are truly the wife and children of B.

Effect of declaration.

43. A declaration made under this chapter is binding only on the parties to the suit, persons claiming through them respectively, and, where any of the parties are trustees, on the persons for whom, if in existence at the date of the declaration, such parties would be trustees.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú, in a suit to which B, his alleged wife, and her mother are defendants, seeks a declaration that his marriage was duly solemnized and an order for the restitution of his conjugal rights. The Court makes the declaration and order. C, claiming that B is his wife, then sues A for the recovery of B. The declaration made in the former suit is not binding upon C.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

Appointment of receivers discretionary.

44. The appointment of a Receiver pending a suit is a matter resting in the discretion of the Court.

Reference to Code of Civil Procedure.

The mode and effect of his appointment, and his rights, powers, duties and liabilities, are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC DUTIES.

Power to order public servants and others to do certain specific acts.

45. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may make an order requiring any specific act to be done or forborne, within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, by any person holding a public office, whether of a permanent or a temporary nature, or by any corporation or inferior Court of Judicature: provided—

(*a*) that an application for such order be made by some person whose property, franchise, or personal right, would be injured by the forbearing or doing (as the case may be) of the said specific act;

(*b*) that such doing or forbearing is, under any law for the time being in force, clearly incumbent on such person or Court in his or its public character, or on such corporation in its corporate character;

(*c*) that, in the opinion of the High Court, such doing or forbearing is consonant to right and justice;

(*d*) that the applicant has no other specific and adequate legal remedy; and

(*e*) that the remedy given by the order applied for will be complete.

Exemptions from such power.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any High Court—

(*f*) to make any order binding on the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the Governor General in Council, on the Governor of Madras in Council, on the Governor of Bombay in Council, or on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

(*g*) to make any order on any other servant of the Crown, as such, merely to enforce the satisfaction of a claim upon the Crown; or

(*h*) to make any order which is otherwise expressly excluded by any law for the time being in force.

Application how made.

46. Every application under section 45 must be founded on an affidavit of the person injured, stating his right in the matter in question, his demand of justice and the denial thereof; and the

Procedure thereon.

High Court may, in its discretion, make the order applied for absolute in the first instance, or refuse it, or grant a rule to show cause why the order applied for should not be made.

Order in alternative.

If, in the last case, the person, Court or corporation complained of shows no sufficient cause, the High Court may first make an order in the alternative, either to do or forbear the act mentioned in the order, or to signify some reason to the contrary and make an answer thereto by such day as the High Court fixes in this behalf.

Peremptory order.

47. If the person, Court or corporation to whom or to which such order is directed makes no answer, or makes an insufficient or a false answer, the High Court may then issue a peremptory order to do or forbear the act absolutely.

Execution of, and appeal from, orders.

48. Every order under this chapter shall be executed, and may be appealed from, as if it were a decree made in the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Costs.

49. The costs of all applications and orders under this chapter shall be in the discretion of the High Court.

Bar to issue of *mandamus*.

50. Neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *mandamus*.

Power to frame rules.

51. Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure under this chapter; and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court as to applications for and grants of writs of *mandamus* shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to applications and orders under this chapter.

PART III.

OF PREVENTIVE RELIEF.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INJUNCTIONS GENERALLY.

Preventive relief how granted.

52. Preventive relief is granted at the discretion of the Court by injunction, temporary or perpetual.

Temporary injunctions.

53. Temporary injunctions are such as are to continue until a specified time, or until the further order of the Court. They may be granted at any period of a suit, and are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Perpetual injunctions.

A perpetual injunction can only be granted by the decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit: the defendant is thereby perpetually enjoined from the assertion of a right, or from the commission of an act, which would be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff.

CHAPTER X.

OF PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS.

Perpetual injunctions when granted.

54. Subject to the other provisions contained in, or referred to by, this chapter, a perpetual injunction may be granted to prevent the breach of an obligation existing in favour of the applicant, whether expressly or by implication.

When such obligation arises from contract, the Court shall be guided by the rules and provisions contained in Chapter II of this Act.

When the defendant invades or threatens to invade the plaintiff's right to, or enjoyment of, property, the Court may grant a perpetual injunction in the following cases (namely):—

(*a*) where the defendant is trustee of the property for the plaintiff;

(*b*) where there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused, or likely to be caused, by the invasion;

(*c*) where the invasion is such that pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief;

(*d*) where it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the invasion;

(*e*) where the injunction is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of judicial proceedings.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section a trademark is property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A lets certain land to B, and B contracts not to dig sand or gravel thereout. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from digging in violation of his contract.

(*b*). A trustee threatens a breach of trust. His co-trustees if any, should, and the beneficial owners may, sue for an injunction to prevent the breach.

(*c*). The directors of a public company are about to pay a dividend out of capital or borrowed money. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(*d*). The directors of a fire and life-insurance company are about to engage in marine insurances. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(*e*). A, an executor, through misconduct or insolvency, is bringing the property of the deceased into danger. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain him from getting in the assets.

(*f*). A, a trustee for B, is about to make an imprudent sale of a small part of the trust-property. B may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale, even though compensation in money would have afforded him adequate relief.

(*g*). A makes a settlement (not founded on marriage or other valuable consideration) of an estate on B and his children. A then contracts to sell the estate to C. B or any of his children may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale.

(*h*). In the course of A's employment as a vakíl, certain papers belonging to his client, B, come into his possession. A threatens to make these papers public, or to communicate their contents to a stranger. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(*i*). A is B's medical advisor. He demands money of B which B declines to pay. A then threatens to make known the effect of B's communications to him as a patient. This is contrary to A's duty, and B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(*j*). A, the owner of two adjoining houses, lets one to B and afterwards lets the other to C. A and C begin to make such alterations in the house let to C as will prevent the comfortable enjoyment of the house let to B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain them from so doing.

(*k*). A lets certain arable lands to B for purposes of husbandry, but without any express contract as to the mode of cultivation. Contrary to the mode of cultivation customary in the district, B threatens to sow the lands with seed injurious thereto and requiring many years to eradicate. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from sowing the lands in contravention of his implied contract to use them in a husbandlike manner.

(*l*). A, B and C are partners, the partnership being determinable at will. A threatens to do an act tending to the destruction of the partnership-property. B and C may, without seeking a dissolution of the partnership, sue for an injunction to restrain A from doing the act.

(*m*). A, a Hindú widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, commits destruction of the property without any cause sufficient to justify her in so doing. The heir-expectant may sue for an injunction to restrain her.

(*n*). A, B and C are members of an undivided Hindú family. A cuts timber growing on the family-property, and threatens to destroy part of the family-house and to sell some of the family-utensils. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain him.

(*o*). A, the owner of certain houses in Calcutta, becomes insolvent. B buys them from the official assignee and enters into possession. A persists in trespassing on and damaging the houses, and B is thereby compelled, at considerable expense, to employ men to protect the possession. B may sue for an injunction to restrain further acts of trespass.

(*p*). The inhabitants of a village claim a right of way over A's land. In a suit against several of them, A obtains a declaratory decree that his land is subject to no such right. Afterwards each of the other villagers sues A for obstructing his alleged right of way over the land. A may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(*q*). A, in an administration-suit to which a creditor, B, is not a party, obtains a decree for the administration of C's assets. B proceeds against C's estate for his debt. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B.

(*r*). A and B are in possession of contiguous lands and of the mines underneath them. A works his mine so as to extend under B's mine and threatens to remove certain pillars which help to support B's mine. B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(*s*). A rings bells or makes some other unnecessary noise so near a house as to interfere materially and unreasonably with the physical comfort of the occupier, B. B may sue for an injunction restraining A from making the noise.

(*t*). A pollutes the air with smoke so as to interfere materially with the physical comfort of B and C, who carry on business in a neighbouring house. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain the pollution.

(*u*). A infringes B's patent. If the Court is satisfied that the patent is valid and has been infringed, B may obtain an injunction to restrain the infringement.

(*v*). A pirates B's copyright. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy, unless the work of which copyright is claimed is libellous or obscene.

(*w*). A improperly uses the trademark of B. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the user, provided that B's use of the trademark is honest.

(*x*). A, a tradesman, holds out B as his partner against the wish and without the authority of B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(*y*). A, a very eminent man, writes letters on family-topics to B. After the death of A and B, C, who is B's residuary legatee, proposes to make money by publishing A's letters. D, who is A's executor, has a property in the letters, and may sue for an injunction to restrain C from publishing them.

(*z*). A carries on a manufactory and B is his assistant. In the course of his business, A imparts to B a secret process of value. B afterwards demands money of A, threaten-

ing, in case of refusal, to disclose the process to C, a rival manufacturer. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from disclosing the process.

Mandatory injunctions.

55. When, to prevent the breach of an obligation, it is necessary to compel the performance of certain acts which the Court is capable of enforcing, the Court may in its discretion grant an injunction to prevent the breach complained of, and also to compel performance of the requisite acts.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, by new buildings, obstructs lights to the access and use of which B has acquired a right under the Indian Limitation Act, Part IV. B may obtain an injunction, not only to restrain A from going on with the buildings, but also to pull down so much of them as obstructs B's lights.

(*b*). A builds a house with eaves projecting over B's land. B may sue for an injunction to pull down so much of the eaves as so project.

(*c*). In the case put as illustration (*i*) to section 54, the Court may also order all written communications made by B, as patient, to A, as medical adviser, to be destroyed.

(*d*). In the case put as illustration (*y*) to section 54, the Court may also order A's letters to be destroyed.

(*e*). A threatens to publish statements concerning B which would be punishable under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain the publication, even though it may be shown not to be injurious to B's property.

(*f*). A, being B's medical adviser, threatens to publish B's written communications with him, showing that B has led an immoral life. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the publication.

(*g*). In the cases put as illustrations (*v*) and (*w*) to section 54, and as illustrations (*e*) and (*f*) to this section, the Court may also order the copies produced by piracy, and the trademarks, statements and communications therein respectively mentioned, to be given up or destroyed.

Injunction when refused.

56. An injunction cannot be granted—

(*a*) to stay a judicial proceeding pending at the institution of the suit in which the injunction is sought, unless such restraint is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of proceedings;

(*b*) to stay proceedings in a Court not subordinate to that from which the injunction is sought;

(*c*) to restrain persons from applying to any legislative body;

(*d*) to interfere with the public duties of any department of the Government of India or the Local Government, or with the sovereign acts of a Foreign Government;

(*e*) to stay proceedings in any criminal matter;

(*f*) to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced;

(*g*) to prevent, on the ground of nuisance, an act of which it is not reasonably clear that it will be a nuisance;

(*h*) to prevent a continuing breach in which the applicant has acquiesced;

(*i*) when equally efficacious relief can certainly be obtained by any other usual mode of proceeding, except in case of breach of trust;

(*j*) when the conduct of the applicant or his agents has been such as to disentitle him to the assistance of the Court;

(*k*) where the applicant has no personal interest in the matter.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A seeks an injunction to restrain his partner, B, from receiving the partnership-debts and effects. It appears that A had improperly possessed himself of the books of the firm and refused B access to them. The Court will refuse the injunction.

(*b*). A manufactures and sells crucibles, designating them as "patent plumbago crucibles," though, in fact, they have never been patented. B pirates the designation. A cannot obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy.

(*c*). A sells an article called "Mexican Balm," stating that it is compounded of divers rare essences, and has sovereign medicinal qualities. B commences to sell a similar article to which he gives a name and description such as to lead people into the belief that they are buying A's Mexican Balm. A sues B for an injunction to restrain the sale. B shows that A's Mexican Balm consists of nothing but scented hog's lard. A's use of his description is not an honest one, and he cannot obtain an injunction.

Injunctions to perform negative agreement.

57. Notwithstanding section 56, clause (*f*), where a contract comprises an affirmative agreement to do a certain act, coupled with a negative agreement, express or implied, not to do a certain act, the circumstance that the Court is unable to compel specific performance of the affirmative agreement, shall not preclude it from granting an injunction to perform the negative agreement; provided that the applicant has not failed to perform the contract so far as it is binding on him.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 the good-will of a certain business unconnected with business-premises, and further agrees not to carry on that business in Calcutta. B pays A the Rs. 1,000, but A carries on the business in Calcutta. The Court cannot compel A to send his customers to B, but B may obtain an injunction restraining A from carrying on the business in Calcutta.

(*b*). A contracts to sell to B the good-will of a business. A then sets up a similar business close by B's shop, and solicits his old customers to deal with him. This is contrary to his implied contract, and B may obtain an injunction to restrain A from soliciting the customers, and from doing any act whereby their good-will may be withdrawn from B.

(*c*). A contracts with B to sing for twelve months at B's theatre and not to sing in public elsewhere. B cannot obtain specific performance of the contract to sing, but he is entitled to an injunction restraining A from singing at any other place of public entertainment.

(*d*). B contracts with A that he will serve him faithfully for twelve months as a clerk. A is not entitled to a decree for specific performance of this contract. But he is entitled to an injunction restraining B from serving a rival house as clerk.

(*e*). A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B on a day fixed, he will not set up a certain business within a specified distance. B fails to pay the money. A cannot be restrained from carrying on the business within the specified distance.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1859	Civil Procedure ...	Sections 15 and 192.
XIV of 1859	Limitation	Section 15.
XXIII of 1861	Civil Procedure ...	Section 26.
IX of 1872	Contract	In section 28, the second clause of Exception 1.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months :—

No. 1 OF 1877.

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877:"

Commencement.

It shall come into force at once;

Extension.

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, all or any of the provisions herein contained to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Forest officer."

"Forest officer" means any person whom the Local Government may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to do

(1) anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest officer:

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act:

"Tree." "Tree" includes bamboos and brushwood:

"Timber." "Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood when cut up, or when fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes:

"Forest-produce." "Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, reeds, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, cutch, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, skins and horns:

"Forest-offence." "Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act:

"Cattle." "Cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, bullocks, cows, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

"River." "River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

Power to reserve forests.

3. The Local Government may from time to time constitute any forest or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

Demarcation of boundaries.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute a Reserved Forest, and the limits of such Forest have not been defined by boundary-marks, and are not, in the opinion of the Local Government, already sufficiently defined by roads, rivers or other such boundaries, the Local Government may cause such limits to be demarcated in such manner as it thinks fit.

Notification by Local Government.

5. When the Local Government has ascertained that the limits of such Forest are already sufficiently defined as aforesaid, or when such limits have been demarcated under section 4, it may publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(a) declaring that it is proposed to reserve such Forest under this Act;

(b) specifying the limits of such Forest;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights.

6. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section 17, no right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the Forest comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or any other purpose shall be made in such forest.

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.

7. When a notification has been issued under section 5, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest mentioned therein a proclamation in the language of the country:—

(a) specifying the limits of such forest;

(b) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid, to present to such officer within such period a written notice stating the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

Rights not claimed, extinguished.

8. Any such right in respect of which no such notice is presented within the said period shall be deemed to be extinguished, unless the person claiming such right satisfies the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the notice within such period.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

9. When any such notice is presented as aforesaid, the Forest Settlement Officer shall inquire into the merits of the claim, and may, in the case of a claim to or over any land, if he considers it proved and if he thinks fit to do so, pass an order to that effect and proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and may, in the case of a claim to rights of way or of pasture, or to forest-produce, proceed in the manner prescribed in sections 10 and 11.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(a) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and attending before him in pursuance of a notice issued under section 9 of that Act; and

(c) the conditions prescribed by the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been fulfilled.

Enquiry into claims.

10. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall enquire into the nature and extent of such rights and shall pass an order, admitting, rejecting or modifying the claim.

Record to be made by Forest Settlement Officer.

11. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any such order, shall record the name, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right, the designation (if any), position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the

designation and position of all buildings, in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

No such claim shall be admitted, unless

(a) the claimant was, at the time when the limits of the forest were notified under section 5, in the habitual exercise of the right claimed, and

(b) the exercise of the right is required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same.

Record where he admits claim.

12. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits any such claim with or without modification, he shall also record the extent to which such rights have been admitted by him, specifying the quantity of timber and other forest-produce annually required, the number and description of cattle admitted to graze in the forest and the season during which such pasture is required. He shall also record whether the produce obtained by the exercise of such rights may be sold or bartered.

Exercise of rights admitted or modified.

13. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, make such arrangements as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified. For this purpose, the Forest Settlement Officer may—

(a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(b) so alter the limits of the proposed reserved forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and conveniently situated for the purposes of the claimants; or

(c) record an order, conferring upon such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the Reserved Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

Commutation of rights.

14. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such arrangements as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

Appeal from order passed under section 9, 10 or 13.

15. Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section 9, 10 or 13, present an appeal from such order to such of the officers who hear appeals in cases relating to land-revenue as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by notification in the official Gazette: Provided that, where the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) three persons (hereinafter called the Forest Court) to hear appeals from such orders, the appeal shall lie to such persons.

Every appeal under this section shall be made by petition in writing, and shall be delivered to and forwarded by the Forest Settlement Officer.

If the appeal be to the officer so appointed, the order passed thereon shall be communicated to the Forest Settlement Officer who shall forthwith carry out the same.

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day for hearing the appeal and shall give notice of such day to the parties, and shall hear such appeal in the neighbourhood of the forest. The order passed thereon by such Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall (subject to review by the Local Government) be final, and the Forest Settlement Officer shall forthwith carry out such order.

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government.

16. The Local Government may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

Notification declaring forest reserved.

17. When the following events have occurred (namely)—

(a) the period fixed under section 7 for presenting notices has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(b) (if any such claims have been made) the period limited by section 15 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate Court; and

(c) all lands (if any) included in the forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section 9, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section 16 of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette declaring the forest, or any portion thereof, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification, and from the date so fixed, such forest or such portion thereof shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

Publication of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

18. The Forest officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation of such notification into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act.

19. Any forest constituted a Reserved Forest under any law in force previous to the date on which this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act:

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

Formation and extension of Reserved Forests under Land Acquisition Act.

20. The formation and extension of a Reserved Forest shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section 4.

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided.

21. No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government.

Rights not to be alienated.

22. No right conferred under section 13, clause (c), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government, and no produce obtained by virtue of such a right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as a right to sell or barter may have been admitted in the order recorded under section 12.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests.

23. The Forest officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that he has already assigned or constructed another way or water-course (as the case may be) in lieu thereof, and that such other way or water-course is a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

24. Any person who—

(a) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire therein in such manner as to endanger the same;

(b) kindles, keeps or carries any fire therein at such seasons as the Local Government may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(c) burns any lime, bricks or charcoal therein;

(d) trespasses or grazes his cattle or permits his cattle to trespass therein;

(e) causes any damage therein by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(f) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree therein, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, the same;

(g) collects therein or removes therefrom any forest-produce;

(h) clears or breaks up any land therein for cultivation or any other purpose;

(i) hunts, shoots, fishes or sets snares therein in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such damages for injury done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest officer, or the exercise of any right conferred under section 13, clause (a), or created by written grant or contract made by or on behalf of Government.

In any case of fire which has been caused wilfully, or which there is reason to believe has been so caused, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that the forest or any portion thereof may be closed for such period as it thinks fit. During the period of such closure the exercise of all rights to pasture or other forest-produce shall be suspended.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

25. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion of any forest reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion thereof shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished in such forest shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Demarcation of village-forests.

26. The Local Government may assign any Reserved-forest or portion thereof, or any forest the property of Government, for the use of any villages situated in the vicinity of such forest. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests. The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the inhabitants of the villages for the use of which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, pasture or other forest-produce, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DISTRICT-FORESTS.

"District-forests" defined.

27. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest; but which is the property of Government, or is a forest over which the Government has proprietary rights.

The forests and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called "District-Forests."

Power to issue notification—

28. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

reserving trees,

(a) declare any class of trees in a district-forest or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification;

prohibiting collection of forest-produce,

(b) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of limestone, laterite or any other stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection of any description of forest-produce, in any such forest or in any portion thereof; and

and breaking up or clearing of land.

(c) the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purposes, any land in any such forest.

Publication of such notification in neighbourhood.

29. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section 28 to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest to which such notification applies.

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of district-forests.

30. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce from the district-forests;

(b) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of district-forests, and the production and return of such permits by such persons;

(c) the granting of trade-permits to persons felling or removing trees or timber or forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such permits by such persons;

(d) the fees (if any) payable by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or forest-produce;

(e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;

(f) the examination of produce passing out of the forest;

(g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes;

(h) the protection from fire of timber lying in district-forests;

(i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle;

(j) hunting, shooting, fishing and setting snares in such forests.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 28.

31. Any person who—

(a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section 28, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, any such tree; or

(b) breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any forest containing trees reserved as aforesaid, or sets fire to such forests; or

(c) kindles a fire without taking all such reasonable precautions as are requisite to prevent its spreading to any trees so reserved, or to any timber of such trees in the vicinity; or

(d) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber; or

(e) fells any tree or drags any timber in such a manner as to injure any tree reserved as aforesaid; or

(f) permits cattle belonging to him or under his charge to injure any such tree; or

(g) quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects or removes any forest-produce, when such quarrying, burning or collecting has been prohibited by a notification under section 28; or

(h) infringes any rule under section 30,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

32. Nothing in this chapter or in any rule made under this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest officer, or in accordance with rules made under section 30, or in the exercise of any right.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Protection of forests for special purposes

33. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit the breaking up of land for cultivation or the clearing of the growth in any forest, when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones and avalanches:

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys of mountain-ranges, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against shifting and moving sands:

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks:

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways, and other lines of communication:

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health.

Power to assume management of such forests.

34. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any prohibition under section 33, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the proprietor or other person interested in the forest, and considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest shall be paid to the said proprietor or other person.

Expropriation of forests in certain cases.

35. In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest under the control of a Forest officer, the forest should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire the same in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

Power to impose duty on timber.

36. On all timber the produce of forests situated within British India or brought from any forest situated beyond the frontier, a duty may be levied in such manner, at such places and at such rates, as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix by like notification the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

Limit not to apply to royalty or purchase-money.

37. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or forest-produce, notwithstanding that the same be levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest-produce.

38. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and forest-produce in transit by land or sea, is vested in the Local Government, and it may from time to time make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which only timber and other forest produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(*b*) prohibit the import, export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from the Forest officer, authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(*d*) provide for the stoppage, reporting and examination of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(*e*) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; the conditions under which timber shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôts;

(*f*) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(*g*) provide for the removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering from the person causing such obstruction the cost of such removal;

(*h*) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(*i*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, provide for the registration of such marks and the time for which such registration shall hold good, limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

Penalty for breach of rules made under section 38.

39. The Local Government may prescribe penalties for the infringement of any rule made under section 38, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or by both. Double penalties may be prescribed in cases where the offence is committed between sunset and sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of the same offence.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to forest-produce at depôt.

40. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section 38, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at depôt.

41. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest or Police officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

Drift or stranded timber or timber unmarked, or with marks obliterated to become property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly.

42. All timber and wood found adrift or stranded on any river, or off the sea-coast of any province to which this Act shall be extended, and all unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and all timber beached, stranded or sunk in any river, or on the sea-coast as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto. Such timber may be collected by any Forest officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section 48 and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

Notice to claimants of drift-timber.

43. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest officer, of timber collected under section 42. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person having a claim to the possession of the same to present to such officer within three months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

44. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim or deliver the timber to the claimant.

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any damages or costs against the Government, or against any Forest officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

Disposal of unclaimed timber.

45. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section 43, or on such claim having been so preferred by him, and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section 44, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 44, in such other person free from all encumbrances of every description.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber.

46. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section 42, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

47. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section 48.

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

48. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, (namely) :—

(*a*) the salving and collection of timber or of certain kinds of timber which may be floating loose and unrafted, or may be sunk, stranded or beached in any river or on the sea-coast;

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(*c*) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting and storing such timber;

(*d*) the use and registration of marking-hammers.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe for the infringement of any rule made under this section the penalty of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

A.—Of Penalties.

Disposal of property connected with cases under trial.

49. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any timber or forest-produce, the property of Government, in respect of which any offence has been committed.

Forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

50. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

51. When there is reason to believe that any property is liable to confiscation under section 50 for any offence, it may be seized by any Police or Forest officer.

Application for confiscation.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, apply for the confiscation of the same to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.

Procedure on such application, when summons can be served.

52. If on receiving an application under section 51, and on making such inquiry as he deems fit, such Magistrate has reason to believe that such property is liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall cause a summons to be served in manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure on the owner or person found in possession of such property, and on his appearance pursuant to such summons, or in default thereof, shall examine into the cause of the seizure and, after hearing such evidence as the parties respectively may produce, may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

Procedure when summons cannot be served.

53. Where the summons cannot be served, the Magistrate shall cause a notice of the application for confiscation to be affixed at such place as he thinks fit.

Persons interested may oppose confiscation.

54. Within one month from the date on which such notice was affixed, any person may present a petition to the Magistrate claiming to be heard in opposition to the application.

Order for confiscation.

55. On the expiry of the said period of one month, if no such petition has been presented, or, if any such petition has been presented, after hearing the petitioner and considering any evidence he may adduce, the Magistrate may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any articles seized under section 52 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such articles if they had not been sold.

Appeal from such order.

56. The officer who made the seizure under section 51, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Sessions Judge, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property when to vest in Government.

57. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section 52 or 55, as the case may be, and the period limited by section 56 for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when on such an appeal being preferred, the Sessions Judge confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances of every description.

Saving of power to release property seized.

58. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 51.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

59. Any Police or Forest officer who vexatiously or unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

60. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest officer; or

(*c*) alters, moves, detroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

B.—Of Criminal Procedure.

Power to arrest without warrant.

61. Any Police or Forest officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

62. Every Police and Forest officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Power to arrest person designing to commit offence.

63. Every such officer knowing of a design to commit any such offence may arrest without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant the person entertaining such design, if the commission of such offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Power to try offences summarily.

64. The Magistrate of the district and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try in the summary way prescribed by the eighteenth chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for not more than six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Operation of other laws not barred.

65. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to compound offences.

66. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest officer of such grade as the Local Government may from time to time direct, to accept from any person charged with any forest-offence other than an offence under section 60 or section 61 a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings of any description shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt such person from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

Presumption that timber belongs to Government.

67. When in any proceedings instituted under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

C.—Of Cattle-trespass.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

68. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest, or doing damage to any trees reserved under section 32, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Police or Forest officer.

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

69. The Local Government may from time to time by rule direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 68 of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

For each elephant	Ten rupees.
For each buffalo	Two "
For each camel, horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	One rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid ...	Eight annas.

D.—Miscellaneous.

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest and Police officers.

70. Every person who exercises any right in a district-forest or in a forest reserved under this Act or under any law in force previous to the date on which this Act is extended, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest,

and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest or Police officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Police or Forest officer demanding his aid—

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence;

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Local Government may confer additional powers.

71. The Local Government may, subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest a Forest Settlement Officer, or any Forest officer, by name or as holding any office, with any of the following powers to be exercised by him for the purposes of this Act in any territory to which this Act has been extended, or in any class of cases, that is to say:—

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;

(*b*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits or the hearing of appeals;

(*c*) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate officer.

Local Government may invest Forest officers with certain powers.

72. The Local Government may invest any Forest officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

(*a*) to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(*b*) to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath.

Such evidence shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

Additional powers to make rules.

73. In addition to the other rules which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, it may from time to time make rules:—

(*a*) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at and in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and

(*b*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules.

74. The Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment on conviction before a Magistrate of imprisonment which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both.

Rules when to have force of law.

75. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

76. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may from time to time either

(*a*) undertake the management of such forest or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(*b*) issue such regulations for the management of the forest or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the conservation of the forest or produce and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes under clause (*a*) of this section the management of any forest, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions herein contained as to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

Recovery of money due to Government.

77. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue under the law for the time being in force.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

78. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest officer until such amount has been paid.

Power to sell such produce.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Bribing Forest officers.

79. All Forest officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

80. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Forest officers not to trade.

81. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government no Forest officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in tim-

ber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The insufficiency of the present general Forest-law (Act VII of 1865) is universally admitted.

The necessity for legislation regarding forests in the Bombay Presidency, to which Act VII of 1865 has never been applied, has long been apparent, and has been urged by the Local Government. Thus, the want of legal powers to control timber in transit, to require it to be covered by a pass, and to levy duty on foreign timber, causes the loss of several lákhs of rupees annually, and a regular machinery for enquiring into and adjudicating upon private rights claimed in forests and reserves would be equally advantageous to the Government and the people.

The case of the Madras Presidency is generally similar to that of the other Provinces, and there is no doubt that the application to it of an improved Forest-law will be very beneficial.

A general Forest Bill has been under consideration since 1868, and more than one draft has been circulated to the various Local Governments. The present draft is for the most part the work of the Inspector General of Forests with the assistance of the Forest Conservators of Bengal and the Panjáb.

It will be observed that this Bill follows in a great measure the Bill for Burma, which has recently been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and that provision is made in section 1 for the non-extension to particular Provinces of any portions of it which may have no local application or utility. The present Bill is divided into nine Chapters, dealing respectively with the following matters:—I, Preliminary; II, Reserved Forests; III, Village-Forests; IV, District-Forests; V, Forests not the property of Government; VI, Duty on Timber; VII, Control of Timber and Forest-produce in Transit; VIII, Collection of drift and stranded Timber; IX, Penalties, Procedure, etc.

In Chapter II will be found provisions for ascertaining, securing and commuting the rights of private persons in any forest which it is deemed necessary to reserve.

Chapters III and IV contain provisions regarding forest-lands belonging to Government or in which Government has proprietary rights, which it is deemed necessary to subject, as District or Village-forests, to regulations less stringent than those indispensable for Reserved Forests.

Chapter V regulates, in a manner analogous to that of the law of France and other European nations, forests and lands not the property of Government for objects affecting the safety and well-being of the public at large.

Chapters VI and VII provide for the levy of duty on timber in transit in certain parts of India, and for the prevention of illicit abstraction of timber from the Government forests.

T. C. HOPE.

The 22nd January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 2 OF 1877.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many Thákurs in Broach and Kaira are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877:"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Act No. XV of 1871 repealed.

2. Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) is repealed: but all applications and appointments and rules made, all notices published, and all other things duly done, under the said Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Thákur."

"Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágírdár, kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Heir."

"Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner in Broach or Kaira, as the case may be.

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for benefit of Act.

4. At any time within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any Thákur,

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to enquire.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an enquiry to be made as aforesaid.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. When an enquiry has been directed under section 4, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such enquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer, subject to his control, may require.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Report of enquiry and proceedings thereon.

7. The officer so appointed, after making enquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (*a*) direct a further enquiry, or (*b*) dismiss the application, or (*c*), by order published in the

Bombay Government Gazette, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

"Order of management" to what it extends.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

Commencement of management.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

First, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 7 shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

The debtor incompetent—

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent

to contract debts,

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability; or

to encumber or alienate property,

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to grant receipts for rent.

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms, consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

to have powers of Collector for their recovery.

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Thákur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government:

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

Manager to pay therefrom—

11. From the sums received or recovered under section 10, the manager shall pay—

costs of management and repairs,

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs;

Government revenue, &c.,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

rent due to superior holder,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to the jágírdár or other superior holder in respect of the said property;

allowance for maintenance of debtor,

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family;

cost of improvements, &c.

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

Residue how disposed of.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 other than those so due or incurred to Government.

IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujarátí calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlatdárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Power to exclude documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 18, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Admission of claims within further period of six months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section 11, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Scheme for liquidation.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may—

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

Power to relinquish management.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section 10;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section 10, shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

1*st*, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

2*nd*, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the man-

agement, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

23. Subject to the rules made under section 31, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(*a*) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

Manager's receipt, a discharge.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Restoration of owner.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

Death of debtor during management.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1*st*, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2*ndly*, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 9; and

3*rdly*, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under section 26 to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

31. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

32. The Local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act, shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation, a judicial proceeding.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

Amendment of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

38. And whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of Bombay Act No. VI of 1862 (*for the amelioration of the condition of Taluqdárs in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt*) so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for the purpose of precluding such doubts, it is hereby further enacted that the said Act, so far as it purports to affect the said High Court, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid.

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

39. Nothing in section 9 shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Dehej and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section 28 apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Kaira. The reasons for the measure are substantially the same as those which led to the introduction of similar measures for the relief of landholders in Oudh, Chutiá Nágpur, Ahmadábád, Broach, and Sindh.

The Bill repeals and re-enacts the substance of the Broach Act XV of 1871.

T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 3 OF 1877.

A Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Transport of Salt Act, 1877:"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, further, applies—

(*a*) to all European British subjects of Her Majesty within the territorial jurisdiction of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, wherever they may be;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

Penalty for carrying salt in certain vessels.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a square-rigged vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Exceptions.

3. Nothing in section two applies to—

(*a*) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873;

(*b*) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf;

(*c*) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Governor General in Council may from time to time exempt from the operation of section two.

4. When any officer of Government empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, whether by name or office, to act under this section, has reason to suspect that any salt is being carried, or is about to be, or has recently been, carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may—

Power of stoppage, search and arrest.

(a) require such vessel to be brought to and enter and search the same;

(b) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;

(c) arrest without a warrant any person on board of such vessel who he has reason to suspect is punishable under section two.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four,

Penalties for resisting officer.

and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty,

may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

6. Every vessel in which salt is carried in contravention of this Act, and the cargo on board such vessel, shall be liable to confiscation.

Confiscation of vessel and cargo.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged (a) by the Collector of Customs, or (b) by such other officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article and shall at once report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Collector of Customs or such other officer as aforesaid, who may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

7. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

Adjudication of offences.

8. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

Jurisdiction.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is no law at present to prevent salt shipped from Bombay without payment of duty and destined for Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast and smuggled salt being taken in lieu thereof and carried on to the port for which the vessel was cleared.

Moreover, there is nothing to prevent foreign salt or any other salt on which no duty has been made, being landed at any of our ports throughout our seaboard. Both of these defects have led to an immense amount of smuggling, which it is important to check without further delay. The present Bill therefore proposes that no vessel of less than three hundred tons shall be allowed to carry salt except under certain very strict conditions, and that vessels may be brought to and searched, regarding which suspicion exists that they are engaged in carrying on contraband traffic.

T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week:—

No. 4 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the expression 'High Court' as used in Act No. XIII of 1875 *(to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration)*, sections 2, 3 and 4; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The expression 'High Court' in each of the said sections shall mean, and be deemed to have always meant—

'Chief Court' defined in Act XIII of 1875, sections 2, 3 and 4.

(a) a High Court for the time being established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104:

(b) the Chief Court of the Panjáb:

(c) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act XIII of 1875 provides that probates or letters of administration granted by a 'High Court' shall (unless otherwise directed by the grant) have like effect throughout the whole of British India, and that, whenever such a grant is made, the Registrar shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate of the grant.

It has been found that the burden thus imposed on the High Courts is excessive. For 'High Court' is defined to mean (both in the Succession Act and in the General Clauses Act, 1868) 'the highest Civil Court of Appeal,' and of such Courts there are, besides the High Courts properly so called, a large number in outlying parts of British India.

The remedy which the present Bill proposes to apply is to limit, in Act XIII of 1875, the expression 'High Court' to (a) the four High Courts properly so called, (b) the Panjáb Chief Court, and (c) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

A. HOBHOUSE.

The 8th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Nos. 232—46—246½ and 246½R., dated 31st January 1877.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 2232—45 R, dated 1st September 1876.

Read the following report by Captain Pye, R.E., Secretary of the Railway Conference :—

On assuming charge of the Secretaryship of the Railway Conference in October 1876, I was furnished with documents, showing the present state of various questions, which the Government had ordered to be submitted to the Conference.

From these records notes were prepared summarising the information in the possession of the Government, and indicating the salient points on which an expression of the experience and opinions of the members of the Conference was specially desired. Many of these notes have been circulated to the members; others are now in the press.

Suggestions were made by some of the Railway Companies that other subjects not mentioned in the original programme should be brought forward for discussion, and the remarks made on these subjects were similarly circulated.

Papers on various branches of Railway administration have been received from the following sources :—

Means to promote the comfort and convenience of passengers.

A number of native merchants of Lahore.
Mr. Nesservanjee Maneckjee of Bombay.
Anonymous.
Lieut.-Colonel deBourbel, R. E.
Mr. D'Cruz of Lucknow.
Babu Navina Chandra Rai of Agra.
Mr. J. M. Lane of Jubbulpore (with model of cooling apparatus).

Dewan Ragonath Rao, Minister of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, also promised to contribute a paper on this subject.

Simplification and reduction of goods tariff.

Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.

The Chamber of Commerce at Bombay promised to furnish the Conference with its views on this point, and communications from the Chambers at Madras and Calcutta were also expected.

Railway Schools.

Mr. J. Campbell Oman of Agra.

House accommodation for native staff.

Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E.

Indian Railway Bill, 1876.

Major C. H. Luard, R. E.

Adaptation of rolling-stock for military purposes.

Mr. E. B. Carroll of Bombay.

Duties of Railway servants in time of war.

Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.

Continuous brake-power on trains.

Mr. Spurr of Muddapore.

Communication in trains between passengers, drivers and guards.

Mr. Winter of Madras.
Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.
Mr. J. M. Lane of Jubbulpore.

Jarrah timber.

Mr. C. H. Compton of Calcutta.

Audible signals.

Mr. Rainbow of Khandwa.

Papers were also promised by Mr. Hope of Dehree, on the Palamow Coal-fields, and by Mr. Winter of Madras on Provident Funds and on Block Signalling. A paper on Defects in Indian Railways was also promised by Mr. Spurr.

In order to economise time, some of the more important of these papers, which had been received at a sufficiently early date, were printed for circulation to the members before the meeting of the Conference.

The final programme of the subjects for discussion was thus arranged—

PUBLIC SECTION.

1.—Means to promote the comfort and convenience of Railway travellers.
2.—Simplification and reduction of goods tariff.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

3.—Scale of mileage rates for interchange of stock.
4.—Course of goods traffic in cases of alternative routes.
5.—Uniformity of statistics of traffic.
6.—System of recording 'up' and 'down' traffic on main lines and branches.
7.—Assimilation of systems of working; and revision of general rules and regulations.
8.—Establishment of a clearing-house.
9.—Alteration in the law as regards bribery.
10.—System of recording shunting, &c.
11.—Establishment of Provident Funds or schemes for retiring allowances.
12.—Railway schools.
13.—Uniformity of system in recording accidents.
14.—Employment of natives in charge of engines and trains.
15.—Working hours.
16.—House accommodation for native staff.
17.—Questions affecting wages.
18.—Indian Railway Bill, 1876.

TECHNICAL SECTION.

19.—Adaptation of rolling-stock to military purposes.
20.—Duties of Railway servants in time of war.
21.—Continuous brake-power on trains.
22.—Communication in trains between passengers, driver and guard.
23.—Standard dimensions.
24.—Palamow coal-fields.

RESOLUTION.—In pursuance of the orders passed on the Resolution now read again, preparations had been made for the assemblage of a general Conference of Railway authorities at Calcutta on 5th February 1877. But the Governor General in Council has become aware that the stress of work caused by the heavy traffic in grain throughout the country, but especially in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, is so great that it is not desirable that the responsible officers of the Railways should leave their posts at the present time.

2. His Excellency in Council therefore has come to the conclusion that the Conference must be postponed for a few months, and be convened at such place and time as circumstances may render convenient. Of this due notice will be given.

3. In the meantime the Office of the Secretary should remain open for the reception of communications, and for the continuance of the organization of arrangements connected with the Conference.

4. The Public and those interested in Railway affairs are invited to continue the submission of papers on subjects for discussion, which may be addressed to the Secretary as heretofore.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted on the margin for information.

Madras.	Director, State Railways.
Bombay.	Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.
North-Western Provinces.	" " Lucknow.
Central Provinces.	" " Lahore.
British Burmah.	Accountant General, P. W. D.
Hyderabad.	Secy. to the Railway Conference.

Also to Financial, Foreign, Military, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

Also to the Home Department for information and publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

H. DRUMMOND, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 31st January 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He had scarcely anything to add to what he had said on the occasion when he obtained leave to bring in the Bill. He might merely point out that the third clause of section 1 was the one which contained a provision which would enable any portion of the Bill, without the whole of it, to be brought into operation in any particular province. There were some chapters in the Bill which would not be needed in some districts, as, for instance, chapter V, which gave, for the interest of the community at large, a control over forests not the property of Government, might not be required where there were no mountainous tracts. Again chapter VI, relating to duties on timber, might, and in many cases would, be quite unnecessary; and probably parts of the provisions in chapter VII would often be superfluous.

He would allude to another point, clause (*c*) of section 5, merely for the purpose of explaining that the term "Forest Settlement Officer" had been inserted for the purpose of distinguishing between the special officer here intended and other Settlement Officers engaged in the settlement of the land-revenue. It was not intended that the Forest Settlement Officer should be a Forest Officer; perhaps quite the contrary. The Executive would probably select for the duty a person not in the Forest Department who had some particular qualifications.

Another point MR. HOPE would invite attention to was the last clause of section 32, which provided that nothing in that chapter (chapter IV), or in any rule made under that chapter, should be deemed to prohibit any act done "in the exercise of any right." Any person who did not notice this important matter might suppose that the whole of these very stringent provisions were to

be applied to all persons who had any rights, without compensation or enquiry such as was provided for in the case of Reserved Forests.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL desired to make a very few remarks before this Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Although, owing to unavoidable circumstances, he had not had the advantage of hearing the observations which had fallen from his hon'ble friend when he obtained leave to introduce the Bill, he had carefully read the report of the proceedings of the Council on that occasion, and had attentively listened to the remarks which had been just made, but he confessed that his hon'ble friend had not satisfied him either that the Bill was correct in principle, or that its provisions were such as could be safely allowed to become law in any part of the Empire without considerable modifications. It was therefore very satisfactory to him to find the Bill in the hands of his hon'ble friend and not in those of any member of the Government. MR. DALYELL concluded from this that His Lordship's Government did not consider itself in any way pledged either to the policy of the Bill itself or to the principles upon which some of its provisions had been framed. His hon'ble friend had said that the Bill had been prepared on the plan of having a general Forest Law for the whole of India, and giving power to the Local Governments and Administrations to frame rules suitable to the peculiar circumstances of particular provinces. Now it seemed to MR. DALYELL that the forest-rights and privileges of individuals and communities must vary in precisely the same degree as did their land-tenures. Knowing as they did then the great variety of land-tenures, not only in the different provinces, but in various localities of the same province, the natural result of this plan of his hon'ble friend's must be to leave to the Local Governments and Administrations the absolute power of framing such Forest-laws as they thought proper. That was very much the case under the existing law, Act VII of 1865; but in that Act there was this very important proviso, that nothing in the rules passed under it should abridge or affect any existing right; whereas in this Bill there was no such safe-guard. On the contrary, one of its main objects had been described as being "to define, to regulate, to commute and to extinguish all customary forest-rights." Now MR. DALYELL was sure that His Excellency the President and the majority of the Council would agree with him in thinking that a Bill with such an object as this—a Bill which professedly was intended to deal with local rights and local usages—was essentially a measure which should be framed, discussed and passed by the local legislatures. His hon'ble friend had told the Council last week that it was the desire of the Bombay Government that Forest-legislation, so far as that Presidency was concerned, should be imperial rather than local, and that the Forest Bill which had been prepared in the local Council there had been dropped. MR. DALYELL had no knowledge of the circumstances which had led that Government to come to this conclusion. But he had received a copy of a letter from the Madras Government which showed that they held very strong opinions of an opposite character, and he believed that their preference for local rather than imperial legislation as to forests was shared by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. He had no doubt too, that if His Lordship's Government came to the decision that this was the better plan, the local Councils of Bombay and Bengal would be quite prepared to take up the question. There would also be this additional advantage in the course which he ventured to urge. If the Bill was passed as it stood, being permissive in its nature, the Local Governments might or might not extend the Act to the provinces over which they had control. It was thus left to the discretion of the Local Governments to put in force or not an imperial enactment. Now, he believed it was questionable whether that was a perfectly legal course, and, at any rate, it had the disadvantage of leaving the Statute-book incomplete; for the Act would not bear on the face of it the provinces in which it was in force, thus necessitating a reference to provincial notifications in order to become aware whether it was in operation in any particular locality.

In any case, however, it would be necessary to legislate in this Council for those parts of the Empire outside of the local limits of Bombay, Madras and Bengal. It remained to be considered whether the present Bill would serve this purpose. He confessed he would prefer to see a separate measure for each province, the course which had been followed in the Burma Bill now under the consideration of this Council. And he should be glad to see the main object of all such measures directed to the ascertainment and regulation of forest-rights and privileges, rather than to the extinction or commutation of such rights. On a former occasion a very similar Bill had been characterized by his colleagues in the Board of Revenue at Madras as "altogether too arbitrary, setting the laws of property at defiance, and leaving the determination of the forest-rights of the people to a Department which, in that Presidency at all events, had always shown itself eager to destroy all forest-rights except those of Government." Now, no doubt such criticism as that would be too strong to apply to the present Bill, which he quite believed had been very considerably modified by his hon'ble friend in the direction desired. But still he thought that there was a certain flavour of the original measure about some of the provisions of the present Bill. And when the Council remembered that the rights with which it was proposed to deal were those of the poorest, the most ignorant and the most helpless classes of the people, he was sure that every one of them would desire to see the subject approached in a more liberal spirit than had been done in the present Bill. Probably the most objectionable feature in the draft was that to which his hon'ble friend had just alluded, namely, the fact that under the Bill, as it stood, the original decision apparently, as regards all forest-rights and privileges, and the determination of the manner in which those privileges or rights were to be exercised in the future, were left to an officer who was, presumably under the Bill, a Forest officer, and who, so far as the Bill was concerned, might be altogether wanting in that judicial experience and training which were essential to the proper appreciation or adjudication of such questions. It was true, as his hon'ble friend had just said, that it was not the intention that this officer should be an officer of the Forest Department, but MR. DALYELL thought that it would prevent much misconception if this were made clear in the Bill itself. The natural conclusion from the draft before them was that he would be a Forest officer; and that had been the view taken by the Board of Revenue as to the former Bill and by the Government of Madras as to the present Bill.

Then the powers taken in section 3 of chapter II appeared to be much too wide. Under that section, it would be possible to convert any waste-land in the country in which a few trees were growing, and in which the Government might have any rights, such as rights in mineral produce, into a Reserved Forest, although the absolute proprietary right in the land itself might have been already given under settlement to individuals or communities.

Then again the requirement in clause (*c*) of section 7, that all claims to forest-rights or privileges should be made in *writing*, appeared to be especially harsh when the class of the probable claimants was borne in mind; and the rejection of such claims under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 11, either because the right was not actually exercised at the particular time when the notification was published, or because in the opinion of the Settlement Officer the exercise of the right was not essential for the beneficial use of the land or of the person claiming the right, might prove in many cases very inequitable.

It was not necessary, however, that he should trouble the Council with further details as to the objections to the provisions of the Bill, as, relying on the assurance given by his hon'ble friend last week, Mr. DALYELL would trust to the Bill being so modified in Select Committee as to remedy these objections as well as the more general defects to which he had alluded.

In conclusion, he desired to explain that he was fully sensible of the urgent importance of Forest-conservancy in almost every province of the

Empire, and that he was quite aware of the great difficulties which the officers of the Forest Department felt in carrying on their operations owing to the defective state of the law. At the same time he believed that if enactments were carefully framed, suitable to the varying circumstances of each locality, those difficulties might be got over with due regard to vested interests and private rights and privileges in forests.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said that, with reference to the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, he thought it very likely that there might be provisions in the Bill which would be more conveniently and effectively discussed in the local legislatures. But he wished to point out that there was nothing in the Bill to prevent such discussion. The Bill was framed on the same principle as the existing Forest Act, and before it came into operation anywhere, it must be preceded by some distinct executive act. If the Government of Madras found that the power of making rules did not satisfy their wants, or that there were provisions in this Bill which made it inexpedient to bring it into operation in Madras, there was no reason why they should not bring in a measure of their own. In point of fact it had been contemplated by the Madras Government to introduce a Bill into the local Council. Why that had not been done he did not know. It had been under discussion, and he believed at the present moment the Madras Government had in contemplation to adopt that course. That course was open to them now, though there was a general Forest Act in existence, and it would be equally open to them if this Bill passed into law in its present form. The Select Committee should take care that the local Councils were not excluded from action by any language of this Act, and when such care was taken, the mischief which his hon'ble friend apprehended would be avoided.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he understood that the operation of the Bill would not interfere with local legislation with reference to local rights where local legislatures existed.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE assented.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE did not propose to trouble the Council at any great length by way of reply, but there were three broad questions which he wished to touch upon. His hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell commenced by an allusion to the fact of the Bill being in the hands of a member of the Council who was not a member of the Government. That was no doubt the case, and as far as he himself was concerned, it left him a greater amount of freedom in dealing with the Bill than if he had been a member of the Government bringing it in. At the same time it was due to himself and the Government that he should state that the Bill was no production of his own; it had not originated from his brain. It was simply an inheritance that he had received, as most of the other Bills in the hands of members here were inheritances, from a long time past. A Forest Bill had been on the anvil for the last seven years. When he said it was on the anvil he meant it was on the anvil in the executive department of the Government. He received the Bill from the executive department of the Government in a form in which it was understood to be generally approved by the Government, subject of course to any modifications which the Council at large might think proper to introduce.

The second point was one in regard to which he should be exceedingly brief, because his hon'ble friend who was in charge of the Legislative Department had anticipated most of what he would have said. With reference to the supposed interference with the powers of the local legislatures, it should be remembered that there were only three local legislatures. In the present case we had two of the Governments possessing them who represented that they were desirous of having a general Bill carried through this Council. There

were at the same time a large number of other Governments and Administrations which did not possess local Councils of their own, but which, as far as he was aware, were also willing that the same course should be pursued. They had on the other hand one Government which was at present under what he considered a rather curious misapprehension as to what the Bill was, and which was averse to general legislation. That, he considered, was no reason why they should abstain altogether from passing a general Bill; and even if the objectors were two instead of one, he should still think that to pass one general Bill, with separate local Bills for those two provinces, instead of seven or more or as many Bills as there were Administrations, would be the proper course to follow. So far from this course being unfair to any one, the unfairness and inconvenience appeared to him to lie quite the other way.

The third point was as to the measure being a stringent one. The Bill was not very similar to the one contemplated and criticised by the Madras Government in 1871. He denied that there was any provision whatever in it of unreasonable stringency; on the contrary, he thought it might be possible to prove in detail that the effect of the existing law as regards the important subject of creating Reserved Forests, which was a point which his hon'ble friend selected for animadversion, were much more stringent than was contemplated under the present Bill. His hon'ble friend noticed correctly that Act VII of 1865 saved all existing rights, whereas this Bill, he said, extinguished them. But although Act VII of 1865 saved all those rights, the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 existed in full force for the purpose of extinguishing them if required. The present procedure, if you wished to make a Reserved Forest, was to take it up under the Land Acquisition Act, and what could be the difference in principle between taking it under the Land Acquisition Act and under the proposed Act he failed to perceive. When they came to details, they found that the provisions of the present Bill were on the whole a great deal more favourable to the person whose rights were being enquired into than those of the Land Acquisition Act. He spared the Council a detail of the differences between the two Acts which would take time. But it seemed to him better to have a special officer appointed to enquire into the rights of individuals throughout a tract of country, which would ordinarily be done under the present Bill, than to leave them to be dealt with by the usual revenue authorities. Besides that, this officer would go into the forest, the whole enquiry would be conducted on the spot without expense in the presence of the parties interested. And finally, if they were dissatisfied with the decision come to, they would be entitled to an appeal either to some Revenue Court to which they were accustomed to resort in all other revenue-cases, or to a Special Court selected for the purpose. He ventured to think that the Appellate Court provided in this Bill would be quite as superior to the Appellate Court under the Land Acquisition Act, as the enquiry under the present Bill would be superior to an enquiry under that Act. He could hardly conceive anything more oppressive and liable to defeat the ends of justice than entrusting the appeal, as was necessary under the Land Acquisition Act, to the Civil Court of the district where the case might not come on for a year or two, and then would be burdened with all the elaboration of formalities and assessors, adjournments, fees, pleaders, and so on, which rendered justice in those Courts so exceedingly expensive and dilatory.

He need not revert again to the question of Forest Officers, except to say that he did not see what there was in the use of the term "Forest Settlement Officer" to suggest the idea that he was to be an Officer of the Forest Department. As he said before, it was not so intended, and he hoped that in Select Committee they would be able to find some other designation which would better answer the purpose.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA THÁKURS INCUMBRANCES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also introduced the Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He had nothing to add to the explanation he had given when soliciting leave for its introduction.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages, if any, as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also introduced the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one month.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL regretted to find himself again in opposition to his hon'ble friend in regard to this Bill. It seemed to him that this measure was quite as arbitrary as, if not more so than, the Forest Bill to which he had just taken objection. His hon'ble friend's Statement of Objects and Reasons, and his remarks when asking for leave to introduce the Bill last week, would lead to the assumption that the Bill referred to the Bombay Presidency only, but MR. DALYELL found that it would operate throughout the whole of British India, and it seemed to him that it would affect very seriously and impose considerable hardships upon a large number of people in the Madras Presidency who were engaged in the salt-trade, unless indeed the proviso in clause (*b*) of section 2 were very liberally worked. So far as he was aware neither the Government of Madras nor the Government of Bengal had complained that there was any great smuggling of salt on the coast, and he thought therefore that it would be only proper, before passing a measure which could not but restrict very seriously the trade between the eastern and western districts of Madras, and which must also affect very injuriously the salt-trade which now existed between the Madras Coast and the Straits Settlements and Ceylon and other places, a great part of which must be carried on in vessels of smaller tonnage than three hundred tons, it should be ascertained whether the smuggling of salt was so considerable as to require any measure of the kind. And as, in order to obtain correct information on that point, it might be necessary to refer to the officers of the coast-districts, it would, perhaps, be well to allow a little more time than one month for the submission of the Select Committee's report.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said, that having had some experience in the business of the office which he held, he might say that these directions of the Council as to the time within which reports of Select Committees should be submitted were habitually disobeyed by their servants the Select Committees. There was not one Bill in thirty in which the report of the Select Committee was made in the given time, so he hardly knew why any time was mentioned. On the Civil Procedure Code they should have reported about a year before they did. The fact was that the Select Committee took its own time in accordance with the communications which it received and the magnitude

of the business, and he for one was quite willing that the words which fixed a time should be left out of this motion.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH concurred in what had fallen from the hon'ble member who had last spoken as to the manner in which the limits of time for the presentation of reports of Select Committees were frequently or generally exceeded; but at the same time he thought it was desirable that they should be agreed as to the general scope of a measure before sending it to a Select Committee, and he must confess that even before hearing the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, he had expected to receive further information from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. He MR. BULLEN SMITH did not know on what information the Bill had been called for, although he assumed that there was such information before the Government of India as to render it in their opinion necessary. He would like to know the basis on which the provision in clause 2 had been framed, providing that transport of salt by sea should be confined to vessels of a certain rig and of a tonnage far exceeding that of the bulk of those now engaged. It was doubtless in the knowledge of some hon'ble members that at a certain season of the year, namely, during the north-east monsoon, the trade between Calcutta and the Orissa and Ganjam coasts was carried on chiefly in very small craft, and he believed a similar class of vessels found employment towards Chittagong and Arakan. Into this carrying trade he believed salt largely entered, and yet all such vessels would be barred by the section he had mentioned, or if protected by the pass from a special officer mentioned in clause 4, the result would be to except almost the entire class of vessels to which, as far as his knowledge went, the Bill might be expected to apply. It would be satisfactory to him to have further information as to the need for this Bill, before referring it to a Select Committee.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that, with reference to the observations which had been made, he should be glad to know whether the general character of the Bill was the result of communications which had already passed with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said in reply that, with reference, first, to the period within which it was proposed that the Committee should report upon the Bill, he might say that the Bill had been handed over to him by the Executive Government, and it was an instruction to him that it was considered desirable, in order to put an early stop to the smuggling that was going on, that the Bill should be passed through the Council as rapidly as was possible, and in consequence of that he had applied for the term of one month, having also in view the time remaining before the close of the session of the Council at Calcutta, and the fact that it was quite evident that such a Bill should not be passed in the absence and without the advice of the mercantile members of the Council. If it should be found that a reference would have to be made to the local officers, and that further consideration was necessary, there was nothing to compel the Committee to send in their report within the time specified; and as the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department had shown, it was very seldom that the instructions of the Council in this respect were obeyed. If a report was ready even within the time, it was presented, but if it was not ready the Committee sometimes took double or treble, or ten times, the period fixed for its presentation. There was one advantage, however, in naming a short period, namely, that it gave the public at large a knowledge of what the period for report was supposed to be, and it also gave fair warning to those interested to send in their representations as soon as they could, instead of, as had often been the case, their coming at the last moment and then stating that they did not know the Bill was to be reported upon, and that they wanted further time.

In answer to the question put by one or two hon'ble members, and by His Excellency the President, as to what communications had taken place in connection with this Bill, MR. HOPE might say that the Bill was the result of very complete and prolonged communication with the Local Governments. He did not happen to bring the papers with him, but as well as he recollected, the question had been mooted for the last four years at least. The measure had been objected to by Madras. Their objections had been sent for the consideration of the Salt Commission, the members of which were selected from the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, and they, after full consideration, reported that they thought the Bill ought to be proceeded with, and suggested certain improvements and amendments in it. As to the objection that it would injure the trade in salt by affecting small vessels, he might say that to control them was exactly the object which was intended. It was by means of these small vessels that all the smuggling took place. He believed that smuggling did go on a good deal more on the West coast than the East; but whether on the West or East, the legitimate trade on the one coast or the other—in fact all legitimate trade—could be protected by the grant of a pass under the provision which was made in the Bill for that purpose. He would also point out that, as regards the interior of British India, no salt could be carried within large areas without being properly protected by a pass, and there were various provisions of the law which were required to be observed in order to show that the salt was not contraband, and other regulations of a like restrictive nature. He failed to see why, if salt was restricted when it was carried in a cart, it should be unrestricted when carried in a boat. If any suggestion could be made in Select Committee for modifying the conditions of section 3, by which the legitimate trade in salt could be saved from annoyance, he for one would be most happy to consider it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week. He explained last week what the object of the Bill was, and he had now no further remarks to make. The Council would see that the Bill consisted of a single section, by which the expression "High Court" was defined in a distinct way. The High Courts contemplated by the Probates Act were defined to be the chartered High Courts, the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

With reference to the instruction proposed to be given to the Select Committee to report in one week, he might say that on this particular occasion he

would undertake that the Select Committee would act in accordance with the instructions of the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said the object of introducing this Bill in His Excellency's Council appeared to him, from the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, to be, that minor Courts in the outlying parts of British India should not exercise the power of granting letters of administration or probates having effect throughout the whole of British India which the High Courts were only empowered by law to grant. Under the provisions of the Succession and the Hindú Wills Acts, the district Judges had the power of granting probates affecting property lying within their respective jurisdictions, and it was very desirable that the same power should continue to be exercised by the minor Courts in the outlying provinces. He believed it was not intended by the Bill to take away wholly the testamentary jurisdiction possessed by these Courts. If he was correct in his surmise, he would humbly suggest the propriety of adding a few words to that effect in the amended Bill, in order to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the public of the true import of the proposed Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said the Mahárájá was perfectly correct in the view which he had taken of the law and of the intention of the Bill. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE'S only answer was a request that his hon'ble friend would consent to serve on the Select Committee, and he would then be able to see what was the exact thing done, and that the Bill did not interfere with the jurisdiction he wished to preserve.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named :—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber——The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira——The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea——The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Bullen Smith, Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875——The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna, and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 7th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st January 1877.

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (C boo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spic* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	12 9	9 6	9 6	15 8	15 1	14 0	25 9	15 8	15 8
	Godavery ...	9 0	8 1	12 6	...	...	...	8 9	8 7	20 8	9 8	9 2	21 5	12 4	11 4	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	7 3	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	19 4	8 1	8 1	20 8	...	...	25 0	...	...
	Nellore ...	5 4	5 4	10 8	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	15 8	7 0	6 5	17 5	7 7	7 0	25 0	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	7 3	5 9	12 5	...	...	...	6 2	5 8	11 5	6 6	6 2	12 4	7 9	7 1	20 5	7 2	7 2
	Bellary ...	7 7	6 7	13 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 9	11 2	7 0	7 6	13 0	8 0	8 2	20 6	8 0	8 0
	Kurnool ...	6 7	6 3	11 1	...	...	...	6 0	5 7	14 2	6 4	6 1	15 0	7 5	7 2	23 3	6 9	7 5
	Madras ...	6 3	6 6	11 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 2	6 6	6 2	11 8	8 9	8 6	21 3	10 2	10 2
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	7 9	7 2	12 8	9 0	7 9	...	...	9 2
	North Arcot ...	4 2	...	11 9	...	...	...	5 6	5 0	11 6	6 0	5 6	12 2	...	...	25 5	6 9	6 6
	South Arcot ...	4 3	...	9 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	12 6	8 7	7 9	14 0	...	...	...	9 6	8 5
	Tanjore ...	4 2	4 4	10 3	...	...	...	7 5	6 6	14 5	9 2	7 9	...	11 9	11 1	31 8	10 9	10 1
	Trichinopoly ...	5 3	5 3	9 2	...	...	...	7 2	6 1	13 7	7 6	6 5	16 7	...	...	19 6	10 5	8 9
	Madura ...	5 1	5 5	10 5	...	...	...	7 1	6 3	13 4	8 0	7 2	16 0	8 9	8 5	29 2	10 3	10 3
	Tinnevelly ...	6 6	5 3	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 5	7 5	7 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	4 9	4 9	11 0	...	...	...	6 7	6 3	10 6	7 2	6 8	11 4	10 4	8 3	20 4	11 1	9 5
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 8	6 4	6 4	9 6	8 5	7 7	12 3	9 1	9 1
	Salem ...	5 2	4 4	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	5 8	12 4	7 5	7 5	14 1	9 5	7 6	19 1	8 7	8 7
	South Canara ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	7 2	7 2	10 8	...	...	...	10 1	8 1	13 0	10 5	8 5	14 2	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	9 12	9 12	12 9	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 14	6 12	8 7	9 14	9 9	11 15	13 12	12 15	21 10	12 13	12 3
	Ahmedabad ...	13 8	13 10	15 8	...	...	22 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	14 0	14 0
	Kaira ...	11 7	11 7	11 14	20 0	20 0	22 14	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13	16 13	33 11	13 15	13 15
	Surat ...	11 6	11 0	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 9	7 9	12 14	11 6	11 0	17 6	11 14	11 0
	Broach ...	12 12¾	13 5¼	14 0	...	...	...	8 6½	8 0	9 0	11 7	11 6¾	11 7	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 0	13 5¼	13 5¼
	Tanna ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9
	Kolaba ...	8 0	8 0	11 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 3	...	...	19 0	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	13 10½	12 12	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	7 5	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 9	15 9	27 12	14 10	14 4
	Násik ...	12 6	13 5	15 12	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 10	9 10	11 14	15 6	16 12	22 6	12 11	12 11
	Ahmednagar ...	13 0	12 11	18 13½	...	...	...	8 2	7 12	9 9	9 1	8 11	10 9	13 12	13 9	31 10	13 2	13 2
	Poona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	11 0	8 9	8 9	12 4	10 14	10 14	26 2	11 8	11 8
	Sholapur ...	9 15	9 15	18 9	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 14	9 8	9 8	23 8	11 0	11 0
	Kaládgi ...	7 9	7 1	16 2	...	...	...	...	5 13	13 13	6 7	6 7	14 8	7 11	8 5	30 12	...	8 14
	Satara ...	9 6	9 6	13 6	...	...	26 1	8 3	8 4	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	10 10	10 10	21 4	10 6	10 6
	Belgaum ...	9 13	9 7	15 7	...	...	...	7 9	7 8	15 0	8 8	8 7	16 0	10 8	10 12	21 9	10 11	10 10
	Dharwar ...	8 0	8 3	18 12	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	12 0	7 12	8 0	18 12	9 4	10 0	28 0	9 12	11 2
	Ratnágiri ...	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 3	10 12	10 12	14 6	11 4	11 4	15 0	11 11	11 1
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	10 0	10 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra)...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	35 0	16 0	16 0
	Aden ...	...	...	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	18 10	...	...
	Asirgarh ...	...	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	11 8	13 0	...	18 0	30 0	...	15 0
	Baroda ...	10 4	10 4	11 11½	18 4	18 4	17 3½	8 9	8 0	9 7	11 7	11 7	10 14	20 2	20 9	19 7	14 4	14 11
	Disa ...	15 5	16 4	18 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	29 0	29 0	37 14	25 0	24 8
	Nimach ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	16 0	15 0
	Nasirabad ...	23 15½	23 8	19 8	36 15	36 0	30 1	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	28 10	28 7½	27 11	25 0
	Rajkot ...	11 8	11 8	14 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 4	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi ...	14 0	13 10	13 10	19 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	25 0	15	15 0
	Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	17 12	17 8	17 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 10	24 6
	Thur and Parkur ...	14 0	14 0	20 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 0	28 0
	Western Districts.																	
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	13 4*a*	14 0	18 8	30 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	15 12	25 4	20 0	16 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	15 0*b*	15 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	15 0*c*	16 8	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	19 8	18 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	17 0*d*	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	15 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	15 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta ...	14 0	13 8	20 0	25 0	22 15	36 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	14 0	14 0	16 8	25 0	23 0	24 0	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...*e*	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 0	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	15 4	16 0	24 5	...	...	45 12	13 4	13 4	17 4	16 0	14 8	21 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	18 0*f*	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 5	14 0	21 4	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	17 0*g*	19 0 to 20 0	22 0 to 23 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0	17 0	15 0 to 17 0	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	22 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 17 seers, barley 34 seers, best rice 14 to 21-8 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 13-5 to 28 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 34 to 37 seers, and 15 to 22 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 24-8 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 22 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 29 seers.

INDIA.

GRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

dia for the 1st half of January 1877.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...er Millets, Ragi, &c. ...avaru, Veragu, Sawee, ...eena, Coraloo, Murh-..., Nuglee), *Panicum, ...liaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived			
1 13 1	26 3	15 2	14 0	30 4	136 1	183 6	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ganjam	...	Madras.	
6 11 4	38 2	12 6	11 5	27 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Vizagapatam	...		
...	29 4	12 5	12 5	21 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Godavery	...		
3 6 8	25 5	8 4	8 9	22 6	129 6	129 6	69 2	17 0	17 0	17 0	Kistna	...		
2 7 5	24 0	7 7	7 7	24 9	291 6	243 0	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Nellore	...		
5 8 2	25 2	8 4	8 4	25 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Cuddapah	...		
7 7 7	23 2	8 6	7 1	24 0	194 4	194 4	226 0	14 0	13 6	16 4	Bellary	...		
5 7 5	19 9	8 6	8 8	18 8	110 6	108 7	92 9	18 6	18 6	18 2	Kurnool	...		
9 8 2	19 2	9 0	8 8	19 5	145 8	145 8	89 4	19 0	18 6	19 4	Madras	...		
2 6 8	23 9	7 9	7 3	25 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	Chingleput	...		
9 8 7	22 3	11 9	9 6	20 6	233 3	233 3	223 6	19 8	18 9	17 1	North Arcot	...		
8 10 6	30 2	11 4	9 6	21 9	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 6	17 0	17 5	South Arcot	...		
8 9 2	26 2	12 3	10 0	21 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Tanjore	...		
4 10 1	32 5	12 5	11 6	25 8	102 1	102 1	114 2	18 7	18 7	17 8	Trichinopoly	...		
...	24 7	12 5	10 9	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Madura	...		
8 9 8	22 2	11 4	10 0	25 7	145 8	136 1	121 5	11 7	11 7	12 3	Tinnevelly	...		
9 7 9	14 4	8 3	8 3	16 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	11 0	Coimbatore	...		
0 7 9	24 0	9 1	8 6	20 6	151 6	151 6	150 7	15 5	14 6	18 3	Nilgiris	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Salem	...		
9 10 9	21 9	10 9	8 8	21 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Canara	...		
15 10 5	15 5	13 0	13 13	20 6	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Malabar	...		
...	...	16 8	16 8	18 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Bombay	...	Bombay.	
...	...	15 4	15 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 12	Ahmedabad	...		
...	...	12 5	11 6	13 6	86 8	86 8	92 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Kaira	...		
...	...	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Surat	...		
18 14	18 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	71 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Broach	...		
...	...	11 0	11 6	17 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Tanna	...		
...	...	16 2	14 12	21 9	112 0	131 0	150 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	Kolaba	...		
15 2	27 10	15 1	15 9	22 11	160 0	160 0	116 1	15 9	15 9	14 3	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...		
...	...	14 14	14 10	27 12	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 1	13 8½	Násik	...		
...	...	13 13	13 13	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	14 6	13 6	Ahmadnagar	...		
...	...	10 15	10 15	25 9	98 1	98 1	120 0	13 8	12 0	13 8	Poona	...		
...	...	9 4	9 3	22 9	150 0	150 0	140 0	13 11	11 2	13 11	Sholapur	...		
8 10 8	25 11	10 6	10 6	19 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	14 9	14 9	14 9	Kaládgi	...		
12 3	27 3	10 5	10 5	20 8	175 0	170 5	160 0	16 13	15 11	17 5	Satara	...		
8 11 14	30 0	10 0	10 3	21 3	100 0	100 0	92 12	18 0	16 4	18 0	Belgaum	...		
13 10	24 11	10 15	10 15	16 6	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	Dharwar	...		
12 0	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Ratnágiri	...		
30 0	36 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Kanara (Karwar)	...		
...	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	60 4	...	...	32 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra)	...		
...	...	...	15 0	20 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	13 0	12 0	Aden	...		
...	...	17 7	17 3	14 4½	91 8	91 8	90 8	16 0	16 0	15 7	Asirgarh	...		
...	...	22 0	22 0	23 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Baroda	...		
...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Disa	...		
...	...	40 11¼	40 0	27 0½	100 0	93 12	80 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	Nimach	...		
...	...	17 4	16 4	14 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Nasirabad	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Rajkot	...		
10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	112 0	116 0	112 0	61 0	61 0	58 0	Upper Sind Frontier	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Karachi	...		
27 0	27 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Haidarabad	...		
...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	Shikarpur	...		
											Thur and Parkur	...		
											Western Districts.			
...	...	17 12	13 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan	...	Bengal.	
...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah	...		
...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom	...		
...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore	...		
...	...	16 0 to 17 0	15 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly	...		
...	...	22 8	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	Howrah	...		
											Central Districts.			
...	...	19 0	16 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta	...		
...	...	16 0	13 4	13 5	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs	...		
...	...	22 14	16 0	32 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea	...		
...	...	22 12	26 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore	...		
...	...	20 0	20 0 to 20 10	32 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	4 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	7 12 to 8 12	Moorshedabad	...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 14-8 to 23 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14-4 seers, barley 22-8 to 26 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 17-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 26-8 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 16 to 19-8 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 21 to 26 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	No return received.			...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...
	Maldah ...	15 0	16 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	22 8	...		...	25 0	24 0	30
	Rajshahye ...	15 0	15 0	24 4	30 0	32 0	30 8	15 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 16 8	13 0 to 18 0	20 10 to 22 8	16 8 to 18 0	19 0 to 21 8	...		...	...		...
	Rungpore ...	26 12*h*	29 4	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	22 8	23 6	18 0	...		...	...		...
	Bograh ...	20 8	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 8	...		...	...		...
	Pubna ...	20 0*i*	21 0	26. 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	...		...	...		...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*j*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...		...	...		...
	Jalpáiguri ...	... *k*	12 0	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	...		...	...		...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	13 5*l*	14 8	17 0	40 0	37 8	40 0	16 0	13 8 to 15 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	...		...	...		...
	Furreedpore ...	24 0*m*	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...		...	...		...
	Backergunge ..	...*n*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...		...	...		...
	Mymensing ...	14 0*o*	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 4	25 0	21 0	...		...	...		...
	Tipperah ...	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 5	21 0	21 0	21 4	...		...	...		...
	Chittagong ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...
	Noakhally ...	...*p*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...		...	...		...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	...		...	...		...
	Hill Tipperah ...	12 0	12 0	8 5	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	...		...	...		...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	21 0	21 0	28 0	34 0	35 0	50 0	15 0	14 0	12 12	22 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	...		...
	Gya ...	21 0*q*	21 8	24 8	31 0	30 0	41 4	12 8	12 0	11 8	24 0	23 8	22 12	...		...	...		...
	Shahabad ...	17 8*r*	20 8	19 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	...	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...		...
	Durbhunga ...	17 8*s*	16 8	22 0	38 8	38 8	35 11	16 8	13 0	18 10	23 0	22 0	20 3	...		..	...		...
	Mozufferpore ...	15 0*t*	16 0	22 0	...	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...		...	...		...
	Sarun ...	19 0	18 0	23 8	31 0	33 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	32 0	34 0	...	...		...
	Chumparun ...	19 0*u*	19 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	22 0	23 0	22 12	...		...	...		...
	Monghyr ...	17 8	19 9	25 2	31 5	36 7	36 7	12 6	12 6	11 5	23 1	21 0	19 9	...		...	...		...
	Bhaugulpore ...	17 11*v*	15 2	22 12	20 3	16 6	44 5	20 3	16 6	21 7	23 0	17 11	22 12	...		...	...		...
	Purneah ...	16 0*w* to 18 0	18 0 to 19 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	...		...	...		...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	13 0*x*	...	20 0	...	...	25 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...		...	40 0	35 0	
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	15 12	12 1	18 6	21 0	19 11	38 8	...		...	...		...
	Pooree ...	13 2*y*	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	18 6	17 1	18 6	28 14	...		...	...		...
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	...		...	...		...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	18 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	23 0	26 0	27 0	...		...	...		...
	Lohardugga ...	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	28 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	...		...	..		...
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...		...	...		...
	Maunbhoom ...	17 0*z1*	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	...		...	...		...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	No return received																	
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpárá ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...																		
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibságar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	20 8	21 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26	
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	24 13	19 14	34 5	32 5	32 5	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	40 0	32 5	32 5	30 3	30	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 13	27 1	24 3	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	33 0	29 11	30 13	27 8	28 1	
	Meerut ...	25 8	26 0	23 12½	35 0	36 0	32 6½	9 0	9 0	7 8	18 8	18 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30	
	Bulandshahr ...	25 0	26 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	35 8	35	
	Aligarh ...	28 0	26 8	26 8	38 0	36 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	32 0	31	
	Kumaun ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 24 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22-8 seers, and gram 18 seers.
i In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 seers, and gram 14 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, barley 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 1[illegible] seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
k In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 10-6 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 45 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 22-8 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, paddy 25 to 36 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 20 seers, and common rice 16 to 21 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 23 seers, barley 24 to 35 seers, common rice 21 to 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 22-8 seers.
r In Bhabooah the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 28 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 30 to 35 seers, best rice 12 to 26 seers, common rice 19 to 27 seers, lesser millets 35 to 3[illegible] maize 37-8 to 40 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

ndia for the 1st half of January 1877—continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal *continued.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	19 3½	16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	19 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	...	9 0	Pubna ...		
7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 3	7 2	6 3	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	14 0	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	8 8	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	33 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	40 0	...	19 0	23 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
20 0	...	...	32 0	26 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
38 8	37 4	28 9	24 0	24 0	28 8	198 0	198 0	176 0	8 6	8 8	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	35 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
32 0	33 0	38 0	24 0	21 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Sarun ...		
...	...	...	25 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	31 5	22 0	31 5	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	17 11	17 11	27 12	157 12	151 9	157 12	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	21 0	19 11	19 11	30 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	15 12	21 0	23 10	125 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	12 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
36 0	39 0	36 0	19 0	22 4	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
46 0	50 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
												Sylhet ...	Assam.	
												Cachar ...		
												Goálpárá ...		
												Gáro Hills ...		
												Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		No return received			Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibságar ...		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
												Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	36 10	33 6	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 4	7 12	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	28 5½	110 0	105 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	41 8	41 0	30 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	38 0	36 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kumaun ...		

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 14 to 26-4 seers, common rice 19 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 25 to 50 seers, maize 36 to 55 seers, and gram 21 to 28 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley 28 to 38 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 22 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 36 to 45 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 19-8 to 30 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23 to 28-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 28 seers, and gram 16 to 25-8 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, best rice 20 to 22 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 18 to 27 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

y In Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 18-6 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 26 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 31 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 21 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	22 8	21 6	22 8	28 2	27 10	30 8	15 3	15 12	15 12	18 9	19 11	18 0	27 0	30 15	28 2	27 0	26 7	25
	Moradabad ...	23 12	24 6	23 7	35 0	35 0	35 0	11 14	11 14	8 12	21 4	21 4	20 10	34 6	35 0	35 0	28 12	30 10	31
	Budaun ...	22 3	21 14	27 0	33 9½	33 9½	39 9½	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	21 9½	30 0	30 0	33 9½	28 12½	27 9½	33
	Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	32 8	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	20 0	21 14	31 4	31 4	40 8	27 8	30 0	35
	Sháhjahánpur ...	23 0	23 12	31 0	40 0	39 8	50 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	20 4	21 4	24 0	34 8	35 8	43 0	32 12	34 8	42
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	20 0	22 8	26 4	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 10	21 4	31 4	35 0	37 8	28 12	30 0	32
	Muttra ...	25 8	25 0	24 0	35 0	35 8	32 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	37 0	31 0	31 0	29 0	28
	Agra ...	23 4	23 0½	23 0	34 7	34 0	31 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	32 10	31 0	28 0	28 0	29
	Farukhabad ...	22 0	22 8	25 9	36 12	37 8	37 8½	8 0	8 0	7 12	18 8	18 8	15 0	33 0	36 0	37 2	33 8	35 0	37
	Mainpuri ...	23 4	23 0	28 0	33 0	31 8	35 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	33 0	32 0	29 0	32 0	35
	Etáwah ...	22 8	22 0	24 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 8	20 8	32 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	29 8	35
	Etah ...	24 0	26 0	28 0	33 0	34 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	28 0	29 0	33
	Jalaun ...	28 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	37 8	37 8	36 4	32 0	32 0	34
	Jhánsi ...	23 0	23 5	21 0	31 0	32 8	34 13	9 0	9 0	8 2	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	32 3	31 0	29 0	29 12	30
	Lalitpur ...	25 4	24 10	20 8	30 0	32 0	30 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	24 0	...
	Cawnpore ...	20 4	20 0	27 8	36 0	38 0	41 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	35 0	33 0	42 0	32 8	32 0	41
	Fatéhpur ...	21 0	21 8	26 8	33 0	36 0	36 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 8	27 0	37 0	39 0	41 0	31 0	31 8	38
	Bánda ...	25 0	24 12	24 8	31 8	31 8	31 0	16 4	16 0	9 4	24 8	25 0	23 0	38 0	43 0	39 0	35 8	35 0	37
	Allahabad ...	18 6	19 14	25 8	29 4	33 0	33 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	19 8	22 0	21 0	34 8	35 12	34 0	32 8	32 8	33
	Hamírpur ...	28 2	28 3	23 14	33 12	28 0	35 10	13 0	14 2	13 8	17 0	19 2	23 8	38 4	39 6	39 8	29 14	34 14	38
	Jaunpur ...	22 9	22 9	28 15	30 5	31 1	40 15	8 7	8 7	8 7	19 12	21 3	28 4	32 7	31 1	39 8	28 4	28 4	31
	Gorakhpur ...	20 2	21 0	29 12	28 0	28 0	52 8	17 8	18 6	17 8	21 0	21 14	26 4	28 0	31 8	45 8	...	...	35
	Basti ...	21 9	23 12	30 0	32 8	35 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	20 0	20 10	25 1	26 9	26 9	36 14	10 5	11 13	13 5	19 3	20 10	23 9	29 8	32 7	35 12	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	18 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	31 0	23
	Benares ...	20 10½	19 9	25 0	28 13½	28 4	33 10	13 14½	13 1	15 4	21 12	21 12	22 12	32 10	32 10	30 8	28 4½	28 4	30
	Ghazipur ...	19 15	21 4	24 7½	27 0½	27 0½	34 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	19 5	19 5	24 7½	32 3	33 7½	34 12	28 5	28 5	32
Panjab.	Delhi ...	26 8	27 0	23 8	36 0	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	42 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	28
	Gurgáon ...	27 0	27 0	21 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	25
	Karnál ...	25 0	25 8	24 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	36 0	35 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	27
	Hissár ...	23 8	24 0	23 0	47 0	46 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	12 0	50 0	46 8	50 0	38 0	39 0	37
	Rohtak ...	25 0	26 0	23 0	34 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	38 0	35 0	31 0	33 0	30
	Sirsa ...	29 0	28 0	22 8	60 0	60 0	50 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 4	60 0	60 0	59 0	43 0	43 0	43
	Umballa ...	26 0	25 0	24 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	31
	Ludhiána ...	28 8	27 8	20 8	48 0	47 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	48 0	44 0	33 0	39 0	34 0	34
	Simlá ...	18 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	20
	Jullundur ...	27 0	26 8	21 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	36 0	26 0	22
	Hushiárpúr ...	25 8	25 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	33 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	24
	Kángra ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	29 0	29 0	20 8	50 0	50 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	44 0	52 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	32
	Siálkot ...	27 0	28 0	20 8	44 0	48 0	30 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	38 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	27
	Gurdáspúr ...	26 0	25 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20
	Lahore ...	29 0	30 0	19 8	55 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	52 0	52 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	26
	Ferozepore ...	32 0	3 0	22 0	63 0	60 0	39 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 0	54 0	45 0	37 0	50 0	44 0	35
	Gujránwála ...	27 4	28 0	21 4	55 0	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28
	Ráwalpindi ...	36 8	36 0	30 0	43 0	47 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	47 0	48 0	44
	Jhelum ...	34 0	34 0	28 0	48 0	42 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	36 8	37 0	31 0	39 0	41 0	35
	Gujrát ...	32 0	31 0	23 0	50 0	53 8	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	40 0	44 0	40 8	35
	Shahpúr ...	33 0	33 0	26 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	39 0	37 0	32
	Mooltan ...	23 0	23 0	19 0	27 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26
	Jhang ...	28 8	29 0	22 0	43 0	50 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	27
	Montgomery ...	32 0	32 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	...	27 0	...	...	25
	Muzáffargarh ...	22 0	21 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	32 0	27 0	24
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	33 12	33 12	33 12	50 0	43 12	46 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	42 8	42 8	45 0	40 0	37 8	41
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	22 3	22 3	20 0	33 12	28 7	28 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	33 12	33 12	27 8	29 13	30 10	26
	Bannú ...	48 12	50 0	41 9	75 0	68 12	62 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	70 0	68 12	60 0	50 0	50 0	45
	Pesháwar ...	25 6	27 5	22 12	43 9	42 14	32 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 10	29 14	30 9	29 14	29 14	31 3	32
	Kohát ...	38 4	29 9	29 5	58 10	63 12	45 14	...	...	...	20 6	19 2	16 9	51 0	51 0	40 13	61 3	53 9	46
	Hazárá ...	35 0	35 0	24 0	65 0	70 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	36 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	36
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	21 0	22 10	30 0	33 0	34 0	42 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 8	19 12	25 0	33 0	34 0	45 0	32 0	31 0	42
	Unáo ...	21 4	22 8	27 12	36 0	36 8	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 12	42 8	42 0	42 8	32 0	32 0	40
	Bára Banki ...	21 0	22 8	29 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	39 0	38 0	45 0	31 0	34 0	40
	Sitápur ...	24 0	25 3	37 0	...	48 5	55 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	19 0	17 1	24 0	40 0	45 12	55 0	37 8	37 8	51
	Hardui ...	21 3	22 4	30 0	37 8	37 8	49 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	15 0	16 14	24 6	37 8	41 4	46 0	34 11	34 11	45
	Kheri ...	25 0	26 0	37 0	40 0	38 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	26 0	47 4	47 4	69 0	36 0	36 0	...
	Fyzabad ...	22 4	21 8	30 8	35 8	32 0	47 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	19 8	25 8	39 8	38 8	45 10	31 8	28 0	33
	Bharaich ...	24 0	26 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	48 0	52 0	60 0	24 0	24 0	...
	Gonda ...	22 7	23 8	30 8	34 2	38 0	44 0	20 8	21 0	26 0	21 0	23 12	26 8	42 4	44 0	52 0	27 14	30 6	30
	Rái Bareli ...	22 8	23 0	30 8	35 0	35 0	42 8	20 0	20 0	28 0	21 4	21 4	30 0	36 4	36 0	50 0	35 0	34 0	43
	Sultánpur ...	23 0	24 8	30 0	33 0	36 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	44 0	25 0	28 0	36
	Partábgarh ...	23 9	24 8	29 2	36 5	37 6	55 8	17 0	14 8	24 0	25 0	23 8	31 8	36 1	39 0	44 13	33 6	35 12	55

a for the 1st half of January 1877 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

er Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, ee, Cheena, Coraloo, rhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
			10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	6 4	6 0	7 0	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	...	...	29 4	28 11	25 14	113 8	112 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	...	...	32 8	33 2	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Moradabad ...		
	...	...	31 3	30 0	37 2	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 0	Budaun ...		
	...	...	28 2	28 7	33 12	150 0	150 0	118 12	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 0	9 6	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	...	...	26 4	26 9	30 0	150 0	150 0	225 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	...	...	37 0	36 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
	...	...	34 14	33 0½	29 4	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra ...		
	...	...	31 10	31 4	35 1	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Farukhabad ...		
	...	...	30 0	29 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
	...	...	30 8	30 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
	...	...	33 0	31 8	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
	...	...	36 4	36 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
	...	...	31 1	31 12	25 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
	...	...	28 8	29 0	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
	...	...	33 0	28 0	35 0	150 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 12	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
	...	...	31 0	30 8	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
	...	...	38 0	37 8	31 0	163 0	160 0	163 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	Bánda ...		
	...	...	29 0	29 8	30 0	170 0	145 0	170 0	8 6	9 0	8 0	Allahabad ...		
	...	...	33 12	33 8	30 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	...	...	30 5	29 10	38 0	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
	...	...	27 2	28 0	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
	...	...	29 6	30 10	35 8	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	6 14	Basti ...		
	...	...	28 0	29 8	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
	...	...	26 0	26 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
	...	...	22 6½	23 15½	27 3	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 12½	6 15½	7 2	Benares ...		
	...	...	21 14	24 7½	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur ...		
			37 8	39 8	29 8	70 0	60 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi [a] ...	Panjab.	
	...	...	39 0	39 0	29 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 4	7 8	Gurgáon ...		
	...	...	37 0	37 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Karnál [b] ...		
	...	...	43 0	43 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Hissár ...		
	...	...	40 0	41 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	Rohtak [c] ...		
	...	...	55 0	55 0	47 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa [c] ...		
	...	...	41 0	40 0	34 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Umballa ...		
	...	...	47 0	47 0	32 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [d] ...		
	...	...	25 0	25 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá ...		
	...	...	42 0	40 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur [e] ...		
	...	...	39 0	38 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
	...	...	20 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
	...	...	52 0	51 0	29 0	110 0	105 0	100 0	10 14	10 10	10 4	Amritsar [f] ...		[a] Jowár rising, firewood falling.
	...	...	40 0	41 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Siálkot ...		[b] Rice and jowár falling.
	...	...	40 0	42 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Gurdáspúr ...		[c] Jowár rising.
	...	...	53 0	50 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore ...		[d] Bajra, jowár and firewood falling.
	...	...	54 0	54 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [...		[e] Bajra falling.
	...	...	48 0	48 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Gujránwála ...		[f] Jowár falling.
	...	...	37 0	35 0	32 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Ráwalpindi ...		[g] Bájra and jowár falling.
	...	...	35 0	34 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [h] ...		[h] Barley falling.
	...	...	42 0	45 0	25 10	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát ...		[i] Barley, jowar and firewood rising.
	...	...	42 0	42 0	31 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		[j] Barley, and firewood falling.
	...	...	32 0	32 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan ...		[k] Barley rising, and wheat, bájra and firewood falling.
	...	...	40 0	44 0	27 0	213 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Jhang [i] ...		
	...	...	47 0	46 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery ...		
	...	...	26 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh [c] ...		
	...	...	52 8	51 4	41 4	100 0	100 0	112 0	60 0	57 8	56 0	Dera Ismail Khán [h] ...		
	...	...	33 12	32 8	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	32 8	34 12	Dera Ghazi Khán [h] ...		
	...	...	61 4	58 12	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [h] ...		
	...	...	26 10	23 11	27 5	104 0	104 0	104 0	37 1	39 0	52 0	Pesháwar ...		
	...	...	38 4	40 13	29 5	153 0	127 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát [k] ...		
	...	...	32 0	32 0	33 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [j] ...		
														Description of Lesser Millets.
0 38 0		50 0	30 0	30 12	36 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
0 37 0		40 0	28 0	31 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		Juár (large).
0 42 0		55 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		Juár (small).
0 46 8		55 0	34 11	37 8	48 6	186 0	180 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	8 10	Sítápur ...		Kodú.
8	...	30 0	32 13	33 4	19 5	192 0	192 0	320 0	8 0	8 4	...	Hardui ...		Makai.
0 54 0		80 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		Marhwa.
...	...	41 4	30 12	30 8	40 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 2	8 4	Fyzabad ...		Ditto.
72 0 72 0		80 0	36 0	37 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodú.
80 0 51 1		51 5	32 14	34 6	40 10	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 2	8 0	Gonda ...		Ditto.
...	...	57 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Rái Barelí ...		
50 0 50 0		56 0	32 0	35 0	42 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur ...		Sawán.
47 0 40 8		52 13	32 0	34 4	38 11	200 0	193 5	113 5	8 0	7 12	8 0	Pratábgarh ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RU

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spic*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	21 8	19 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	23 8	36 0	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...
	Chanda ...	19 5	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	14 4	16 4	27 5	25 0	32 2	...	...
	Wardha ...	20 0	19 11	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 5	14 0	13 14	12 0	23 11	24 0	45 0	...	...
	Balaghat ...	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	25 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	22 0	21 0
	Saugor ...	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 8	32 0	32 8	...	28 0	23 0
	Damoh ...	26 4	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	22 8	22 0	30 0	32 0	...	32 8	33 12
	Seoni ...	24 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...
	Chindwara ...	22 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	18 0	17 0	17 12	...	...	...	12 6	11 4	11 0	13 8	12 8	12 0	19 0	21 0	...	21 0	19 0
	Narsinghpur ...	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 8	28 0	32 0	22 8	18 0
	Nimar ...	12 12	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	17 8	19 6	28 2	16 14	17 0
	Raipur ...	56 0	56 0	50 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	22 0	38 4	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 8	26 0	28 0	24 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	68 0	72 0	72 0	...	...	...	48 0	40 0	40 0	68 0	60 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	29 0	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	10 8	10 8	19 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 2	8 8	7 6	7 7	13 6	11 5	11 4	26 5	11 5	11 9
	Bolarum ...	10 7	10 7	19 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	9 6	7 0	7 2	12 5	11 0	11 5	23 0	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	8 5	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	6 7	11 5	10 5	10 5	20 5	10 5	10 5
	Oomraotee ...	14 0	15 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	42 0	14 0	15 0
	Akola ...	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	16 0
	Elichpur ...	14 0	14 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	46 0	16 0	16 0
	Buldana ...	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	48 0	17 0	17 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	47 0	12 0	12 0
	Bassim ...	15 6	15 6	23 5	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 0	12 0	10 5	13 0	25 5	27 0	64 0	17 0	19 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 2	6 7	10 5	7 7	7 0	10 7	6 0	6 5	10 0	6 7	6 7	11 0	9 0	7 2	25 2	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	7 0	6 2	10 0	7 5	6 5	10 2	5 7	6 0	9 5	6 2	6 2	10 5	8 7	7 0	24 2	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 5	5 3	10 1	7 8	6 7	13 1	7 5	6 5	12 4	7 9	7 6	...	9 4	9 4
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	5 3	5 0	9 9	7 5	6 3	12 9	7 3	6 2	12 2	7 6	7 3	...	9 2	9 2
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	7 0	6 5	11 5	6 5	5 7	11 5	5 7	6 0	10 5	6 2	6 0	12 0	7 5	6 5	19 0	9 0	8 5
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	6 5	6 0	11 0	6 0	5 5	11 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	5 7	11 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	8 5	8 0
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	5 6	5 6	10 4	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 2	6 0	6 2	11 2	8 1	8 7	17 7	7 5	8 3
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	5 4	5 4	10 2	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 0	5 6	6 0	11 0	7 7	8 5	17 3	7 3	8 1
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	6 0	5 7	10 0	6 2	6 0	11 5	5 7	6 0	11 5	6 7	6 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	4 7	4 7	11 5	6 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	10 5	6 7	7 0	14 5	8 7	8 5	21 0	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	6 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	11 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	5 5	5 0	13 6	6 3	6 0	13 3	5 6	5 5	10 6	7 0	7 5	12 0	8 0	8 5	24 8	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	4 7	4 5	12 0	5 4	5 0	13 0	4 7	5 0	10 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	23 0	...	...
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	21 4	22 4	...	28 0	30 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 4	10 0	...	28 0	35 0	...	28 0	28 0
	Kishengurh ...	22 8	22 8	...	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	35 0	35 0	...	24 0	24 0
	Alwar ...	26 0	26 0	21 0	34 8	36 0	31 8	8 8	9 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	34 0	35 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowli (City) ...																	
	Ajmir ...	23 0	21 14	18 1	33 8	33 8	29 0	6 12	5 11	6 0	11 14	11 8	11 8	36 10	34 12	26 5	27 6	28 4
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	28 0
	Sirohi ...	21 0	21 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	31 0
	Aboo ...	16 12	17 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 14	5 14	5 10	7 7	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	26 10	27 10
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	17 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	20 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	14 0	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh "	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 12	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 14	16 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	30 0	31 4	...	25 0	25 0
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																
	Bundi ...																	
	Kota ...																	
	Tonk ...																	
	Jhallawar ...																	
	Shahpoora ...																	
Central India.	Indore ...	13 8	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	10 14	10 14	12 0	17 12	17 2	21 0	16 0	15 0
	Gwalior ...	18 0	18 0	16 0	23 12	24 4	16 0	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	24 10	25 13	25 9	24 0	23 12
	Goona ...	21 0	20 0	...	17 0	18 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	23 0	24 0
	Rutlam ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 8	25 8	26 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	29 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	30 0

dia for the 1st half of January 1877—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Raser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	25 8	23 4	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara		
...	...	...	21 8	23 0	21 2	440 0	440 0	400 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda		
...	...	...	20 0	19 14	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Wardha		
0	40 0	53 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Balaghat		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	36 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor		
0	50 0	...	32 8	33 12	30 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Damoh		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
0	35 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	65 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla		
0	20 0	30 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul		
0	20 0	25 8	26 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara		
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
8	33 0	...	22 0	22 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Narsinghpur		
...	...	...	17 8	16 10	21 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 4	11 12	Nimar		
...	...	...	52 0	52 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	Raipur		
...	...	...	24 0	34 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur		
0	110 0	115 0	70 0	70 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Bilaspur		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery		
6	11 7	29 0	13 1	13 3	23 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	13 0	12 7	22 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	9 9	10 6	Bolarum		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	20 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Chudderghat		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee		
0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Elichpur		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon		
2	12 5	24 0	21 5	21 0	26 0	160 0	170 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim		
7	8 0	19 0	8 0	7 5	22 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
2	7 5	18 0	7 5	7 0	21 7	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Bangalore — Retail		
2	7 7	20 8	8 3	9 4	27 7	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 9	Kolar — Wholesale		
0	7 4	20 5	8 0	9 1	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 1	14 1	14 6	Kolar — Retail		
1	7 2	33 3	6 5	6 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr — Wholesale		
3	7 0	30 3	6 0	6 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr — Retail		
0	8 7	17 3	8 1	7 6	21 4	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 7	8 7	1 6	Mysore — Wholesale		
7	8 5	17 0	7 7	7 5	21 0	75 0	72 0	66 0	8 5	8 5	11 4	Mysore — Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan — Wholesale		
2	8 0	20 0	5 7	6 0	17 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 2	8 0	10 5	Hassan — Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga — Wholesale		
2	8 5	22 0	7 5	7 5	20 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 5	8 5	10 5	Shimoga — Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur — Wholesale		
0	8 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur — Retail		
0	8 5	26 4	6 0	6 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chitaldroog — Wholesale		
0	8 0	21 5	5 0	5 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chitaldroog — Retail		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg — Wholesale		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg — Retail		
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh		
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	31 8	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 4	Alwar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bharatpur (City)		
												Kerowli (City)		
...	...	...	42 7	40 0	22 13	80 0	85 0	70 0	42 8	40 0	33 8	Ajmir		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Deolie Cantonment		
...	...	...	42 0	38 0	20 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	24 0	220 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	43 0	44 0	Sirohi		
...	...	...	22 13	22 13	22 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	27 0	8 pies*	6 pies*	10 pies*	11 0	12 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Meywar		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	16 4	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	Partabgarh „		
...	...	...	30 0	27 8	...	70 0	70 0	...	56 0	62 8	...	Marwar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bikaneer		
												Bundi		
												Kota		
												Tonk		
												Jhallawar		
												Shahpoora		
...	...	...	17 12	17 2	20 0	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 7	8 8	Indore	Central India.	
...	...	...	24 4	25 0	19 4	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 3	14 3	14 10	Gwalior		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	Goona		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Rutlam		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1876.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	10	10	20	10	18	28	20	28	48	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	30	15	45	18	19	37	48	34	82	
" 10 " 20 " ...	80	36	116	38	20	58	118	56	174	
" 20 " 30 " ...	164	69	233	72	39	111	236	108	344	
" 30 " 40 " ...	31	15	46	53	18	71	84	33	117	
" 40 " 50 " ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766	

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.
Western Bengal ...	1	2	3	17	19	36	18	21	39	
Central " ...	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	3	5	
Eastern " ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Behar ...	54	22	76	87	51	138	141	73	214	
N. W. Provinces ...	113	43	156	69	36	105	182	79	261	
Oudh ...	68	43	111	11	7	18	79	50	129	
Central India ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Punjab ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Nepal ...	3	...	3	4	...	4	7	...	7	
Misc., Madras & Bombay, &c.	68	32	100	3	1	4	71	33	104	
Grand Total ...	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	44	26	70	20	9	29	64	35	99	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.
Hindoos: Agriculturists ...	67	40	107	36	28	64	103	68	171	
Hindoos: Artizans ...	15	6	21	36	21	57	51	27	78	
Hindoos: Low castes ...	154	53	207	71	47	118	225	100	325	
Mussulmans ...	35	21	56	28	9	37	63	30	93	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	443	230	673
2. Mussulmans ...	63	30	93
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	506	260	766

Calcutta, The 7th Feb. 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

No. 4, dated India Office, London, 5th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency's Government, dated 1st December, No. 51 of 1876, relative to the famine in Western and Southern India, has been received and considered in Council.

2. I approve of the orders issued by Your Lordship's Government, and I desire that the complete reviews of the condition of affairs which the Governments of Madras and Bombay have been directed to submit by the 15th of January may be forwarded to me with all practicable despatch.

3. I have been kept informed of the progress of the scarcity by the Government of Bombay, but, until the present mail, I have received no despatch on the subject since July last from the Government of Madras. My only knowledge of the condition of affairs in connection with the famine in that presidency has been derived from the despatches of Your Lordship's Government. I have now, however, received a comprehensive despatch, with copies of a considerable correspondence with the Board of Revenue, from the Government of Madras, and I feel bound to record that the Governor in Council of that presidency seems alive to the gravity of the situation which is presented to his attention, and has addressed himself to the duty of dealing with it with vigour and promptitude. He also appears to have been well supported by the Board of Revenue and the local authorities. I have impressed upon the Governments both of Madras and Bombay the necessity of being guided by the instructions which they may receive from Your Lordship in Council as to the construction of such relief works as may involve a large expenditure.

4. I approve generally of the measures adopted in this emergency by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN MADRAS.

No. 2, dated India Office, London, 5th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of Madras.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 2nd December, No. 20 of 1876, relative to the scarcity which exists in several districts of the presidency of Madras, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The despatch indicates that the calamity with which Your Grace in Council has to deal may be more widely spread and more intense than the information I possess had led me to anticipate, and the situation is aggravated by the apprehension that no early relief can reasonably be expected, and that the usual unhappy consequences of famine will almost inevitably ensue.

3. Your Grace in Council has addressed yourself to this serious emergency with vigour and energy, and you appear to have been well supported by the Board of Revenue and by the district authorities.

4. The scarcity has extended to the Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Madura, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, and Kistna districts; the total loss of revenue from land revenue, excise, customs, salt, and stamps is estimated at 140 lakhs of rupees in 1 is and the next year. It is also feared that the relief outlay for labour may involve a cost of 56 lakhs of rupees.

5. With the prospect of such severe losses before it, it will, of course, be the object of the Government of India that such works shall alone be undertaken as shall at once afford immediate relief, and the expense of which shall, as far as possible, cease with the cessation of the scarcity. You will, therefore, be guided in your selection of large works by the instructions of the Supreme Government.

6. I shall await with interest the weekly progress reports which Your Grace in Council proposes to transmit to me.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 6, dated 2nd February 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

IN continuation of our despatch No. 5 of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, we beg leave to forward, for Your Lordship's information, copies of the communications specified in the margin.

Minutes by Sir R. Temple, numbered XI, XIV, XVII.
Memoranda by Mr. C. Bernard, numbered X, XII, XV, XVI.

2. The memoranda summarize the information as to the condition of the Districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly given to Sir R. Temple by the local officers, traders and others with whom he was able to communicate. The minutes contain his own conclusions and suggestions: in minute No. XI he recommends the appointment of one controlling officer on the spot for the three districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah. In No. XII he contrasts the condition of affairs and extent of relief in Cuddapah with that of North Arcot, and suggests that the arrangements in the former should be reconsidered with a view to economy. In minute No. XIV he combats the objections which he anticipates may be raised to the reduction in relief wages which was proposed in his minute No. VII. Finally, in minute No. XVII he applies to the case of Bombay the suggestions for reduction in rate of wages made for Madras, and computes that there may be a saving thereby of 23 lakhs of rupees on his previous estimate of 149 lakhs of relief expenditure for that Presidency. As regards this recommendation, it would appear from the Bombay progress statement No. X of the 19th ultimo, that it has already been anticipated by the local Government.

3. We have received with much satisfaction from Sir R. Temple a telegram dated Madras, the 28th ultimo, informing us that the Local Government accede substantially to all his proposals for economy, and that orders will, he believes, be issued at once. We have also received from the Madras Government an application for the services of ten Bengal Civil Servants under various Governments and Administrations who have been specially selected by Sir R. Temple, and are taking steps to comply with it as far as may be practicable.

4. Regarding the condition of the distressed districts, we have no very material changes to report. In Madras, the number on the relief works has been reduced by about 50,000, and cholera prevails to a very great extent. In Bombay, there has been a very slight fall in prices in some districts, but the numbers on the relief works have again increased.

5. We are now beginning to receive the review and forecast reports by Talukas which were due on the 15th ultimo. The number which have already reached us is shewn in the margin.

Bombay 47 out of 91 (excluding the Konkan and Political Agencies).
Madras 6 out of 124.
Mysore 49 out of 81.

X.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the Cuddapah District, as ascertained at Sir Richard Temple's conference with the local officers on the 19th January 1877.

AT Cuddapah Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of the presence of—

MR. G. THORNHILL, First Member of the Revenue Board; and he conferred with—

MR. PRICE, the Collector, who had joined the Cuddapah District a few days previously, after serving for several weeks as Relief Officer at the Bellary headquarters;

MR. BENSON, Head Assistant Collector, who has been some few months in the district, and is in charge of three eastern taluks;

MR. MACCARTIE, Assistant Collector in charge of the head-quarter taluk;
MR. TRAVERS, Government grain agent at Cuddapah;
RAMASAMY, Deputy Collector, who has been employed for five years at Cuddapah; besides the representative traders of Cuddapah, and a gentleman who has for the last six weeks been doing business at Cuddapah on behalf of a Madras firm.

2. The Cuddapah District comprises an area of 8,367 square miles, with a population of 1,351,194 persons, and it is divided into eleven taluks. It is traversed by the North-Western Railway, of which a branch goes to Bellary. In physical characteristic the four taluks on the Mysore plateau, forming the sub-division of Maddanpally, differ considerably from the other seven taluks around Cuddapah itself. The rainfall of the year 1876 has ranged from six to eleven inches in the different taluks; and on the average has not exceeded eight inches. The average rainfall of the district for the last eight years has been 31 inches, ranging from 21 to 36 inches in the different taluks Both the June and the October rainfalls (S. E. and N. W. monsoons) were deficient. There has been excessive failure of both the autumn and winter crops all over the district, except in the taluks of Cuddapah, Prodatore, Boodvail, Sidhout and Pullampet. In all of these taluks there has been a good deal of irrigation from the Toongabhudra Canal,* by channels from the Papagni, Pennair and Cheyair rivers, and from wells. Nearly all the tanks in the district are wholly dry, so that little crop has been saved by tank irrigation.

* The Irrigation Company's officers state that 22,000 acres in Cuddapah have taken canal water this year.

3. The chief food-crops are—

	Area under crop in last ordinary year. Acres.
Cholam (jowari)	420,000
Cumbu (bajra)	348,000
Rice	126,000
Ragi*	94,000

* This staple is grown chiefly in the plateau taluks.

The yield of the food-crops of the present year is estimated at six annas (or nearly half an ordinary good crop) in the head-quarter taluk, four annas in four other taluks, and at only two or three annas in the bad taluks; and for the whole district the local officers estimate a yield of three annas or about one-fifth of an ordinary crop all round. On the irrigated lands in the comparatively good taluks a considerable quantity of rice and ragi will be reaped within the next few weeks; and the prospect of this outturn has had some effect on Cuddapah prices. After the crops now in the ground shall have been reaped, the earliest harvest of next season will consist of the August rice and of the September cumbu (bajra). The harvest in the plateau taluks will be somewhat later than in taluks around Cuddapah.

4. Grain markets in the northern taluks are well supplied, chiefly with imported grain. Ragi is being brought in from Nellore and even from Calicut, as well as rice in great abundance from Madras. In a few marts of the plateau taluks there has been occasional shortness of supply; local stocks there are believed to be short, and it is said that the ryots there, when they saw their millet fields coming on well early in the season, sold off their stocks to the distressed population of Mysore. Large importations come every day into Cuddapah, and petty dealers from outlying marts fetch out supplies thence. Mr. St. Martin, who is now doing business at Cuddapah for a Madras firm, considers that the importations have now fully supplied all local demands. He could sell every bag of rice he imported at remunerative prices four weeks ago, whereas his rice now goes off but slowly, at prices 12 or 15 per cent. cheaper. Native dealers say that grain is not now coming in quite as briskly as before, because Government is sending up its own grain. There are plenty of carts in the district, and as yet draught cattle do full duty. The roads are good and easy, save towards Boodrail and Cumbum (in Kurnool), in which direction the routes are hilly and are heavy for cart traffic.

5. The Collectorate officials give the current (18th January) prices at—

	Present price.	Average price during month of December in ordinary years.
Rice...	7 seers	13 seers per rupee.
Cholam	9¼ „	24 „ „
Ragi	9½ „	25 „ „

Prices were at one time quite 15 per cent. dearer, but they have now been falling for the last 2 or 3 weeks, partly because large importations have come in, and partly because there is hope of a considerable spring-crop yield off the irrigated lands. In the Prodatore taluk, through which the railway runs, prices are even cheaper than the above quotations. But in the remoter, and especially in the plateau taluks, prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. dearer than Cuddapah rates. The native traders who waited upon Sir Richard Temple gave somewhat lower quotations for cholam, saying that some jowaree, which came into Cuddapah four days ago, was selling to-day at 10 seers per rupee for Jubbulpore grain and 9½ seers for Sholapore grain.

6. Government rice from Madras is being sent into Cuddapah by both the Northern and the South-Western Railways. Mr. Travers, the Government grain agent at Cuddapah, has received from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co, Government brokers, and sent off into the interior of the Cuddapah district, about 20,000 maunds, besides 60,000 maunds for the Cumbum taluk of Kurnool. The plateau taluks are being supplied from the station of Goriatam on South-Western Railway, and the Collector of North Arcot states that he has for weeks past forwarded considerable quantities of Government grain to the depôts under the sub-divisional officer of Maddanpally, who has also made advances of Government money to local traders in order to induce them to bring up from the railway supplies for the local markets; but information is not obtainable at Cuddapah regarding the amount or the result of these advances.

7. Regarding the stocks in the hands of the people, accurate information does not exist. But it is known that the yield of food-crops in the next preceding (1875-76) season was short, being estimated at an 8-anna, or half an ordinary crop; three lakhs were that year remitted out of a total demand of fourteen lakhs. The crop of 1874-75 in Cuddapah was on the whole good, notwithstanding the excessive rain at the end of the season. The general condition of the Cuddapah people in ordinary years is good; the Cuddapah manual calls the ryots a well-to-do set of men; and the local officers, European and Native, agree that the Cuddapah ryot, both on the plateau and below it, is ordinarily a man of some substance and lives in tolerable comfort. The local traders estimated that barely one-half of the ryots were much in debt. The labouring classes are said to be about one-fourth of the total population. Very many ryots are believed to hold some grain stocks in the inland taluks; but in the plateau taluks much of the local stores were exported before the recent failure of harvest declared itself, and so the stocks there are perhaps unusually low.

8. All persons who apply for Government assistance are employed upon relief works, which consist mainly of roads. Some few thousands are employed on tank-work, but roads are the main relief works, especially in the plateau taluks. The Collector has directed that no new road-work be undertaken, and that relief labourers be put upon the repairs of irrigation channels and of tanks, works which can be done without professional preliminaries. A large embankment is being thrown up along the Pennair river to protect the railway. The local officers cannot indicate any large work on which a considerable number of labourers could be concentrated. Some of the Cuddapah people are migrating for work to the East Coast Canal in the Nellore district, and such emigration is being encouraged.

9. The rate of relief wages is everywhere 2 annas a day for adult males. For some weeks the rate in the southern (plateau) sub-division was 2½ annas a day. On Saturday double wages are paid, a Sunday wage at full rates being presented to the work-people. The Collector, Mr. Price, has found difficulty in preventing large extra numbers from coming to work on Saturday with a view to secure the free Sunday wage. In Bellary, Mr. Price was able to stop the issue of the weekly Sunday present. Relief wages in Boodrail are paid in grain. Wages for women and children are proportionately lower than those quoted above. Attempts are made to enforce task-work, and a scale of work has been laid down. But practically the task is not rigorously enforced, as the supervising establishment is insufficient. About six lakhs of rupees have been spent on relief works up to the present time.

10. The number of people returned as present on relief works in each taluk, according to the latest (11th January) figures, is:—

	Total number on works.		
Roychoti	17,068	equal to 13	per cent. of the population of the taluk.
Cuddapah	9,953	6	" " "
Palumpet	7,844	5	" " "
Prodatore	9,021	9	" " "
Jamamadigu	14,082	13	" " "
Boodrail	5,663	6	" " "
Maddanpally	35,101	26	" " "
Kadiri	39,074	28	" " "
Voilpaud	27,899	19	" " "
Sidhout	6,180	8	" " "
Puhneudla	22,591	20	" " "
TOTAL	195,476	or	
According to the latest total furnished by the Collector	204,000, equal to 15 per cent. of the population.		

11. Relief works began in the plateau taluks towards the end of September, and at Cuddapah on the 18th October. When the people came on the works at first, some of them were in a physically depressed condition, especially in Boodrail. But the relief labourers are well and strong. From one-fourth to one-third of the labourers are ryots or their families, but the majority are pariahs (labouring people of low caste). The great increase in the number of relief labourers occurred in the latter half of December; the numbers are now nearly stationary. The tahsildar of Cuddapah considers that perhaps one-eighth of the work-people in his taluk could subsist, for a time at any rate, without relief wages. Sir Richard Temple visited gangs in two or three directions round Cuddapah, and he found the relief labourers for the most part stout and well-clad. In one village, where a considerable breadth of irrigated crop was coming forward, he found a number of ryots with their wives in receipt of wages on a relief work close to their homes. The variation in the percentage of the population on relief works in the

northern and southern taluks was attributed partly to the circumstance that the failure of crops was worst in the southern (or plateau) taluks, and partly to the comparatively less strict administration of relief under the Sub-Collector of Muddanpally.

12. No gratuitous relief is being given from State funds, save in the sub-division of Maddanpally, where 915 persons are receiving charitable relief, the cost of which is defrayed half from Government and half from private funds. About 1,500 persons (infirm, children, sick and beggars) are being relieved daily in Cuddapah town from private subscriptions.

13. The cattle of the district have hitherto been kept alive with fodder from the canal banks, or with grass from the hills. Some are driven away to the pastures of the hills* within the district. On the whole, the cattle are much better off than in the Bellary district. The local officers expect that most of the valuable cattle, both plough and draught, will be kept alive one way or another.

* Palkonda hills, Nalla Malla, Seshachesham, Zena Malla, most of which are practically branches or off-shoots of the Eastern Ghâts.

14. There is apparently no present cause for fearing a failure of the water-supply. But water may hereafter run short in the black soil taluks, but as yet no difficulty is experienced.

15. The collection of the land revenue is stayed for the present. Probably about ⅔ of the district demand (14 lakhs) will have to be suspended, and eventually some portion of this may have to be remitted. One quarter of the abkari (liquor excise) revenue has been suspended in Cuddapah, as compared with one half in Bellary and Kurnool.

VELLORE:
The 20th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

XI.

Minute by SIR R. TEMPLE, *dated 22nd January 1877.*

IN continuation of my Minute of the 19th and the 20th January, describing the relief operations in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and suggesting certain measures of economy, I desire to submit, for the consideration of the Government of Madras, a suggestion respecting administrative control.

2. If measures of additional control are to be adopted, it is to be apprehended that local difficulties of various kinds will be adduced, and questions will be raised, which can only be settled by some officer with plenary power on the spot, if they are to be settled with the necessary promptitude and vigour. Further, with such very extensive operations of relief, spreading over so large an area, and affecting so many classes, it is difficult to secure that degree of uniformity of system which is necessary to be maintained, even after allowing for all local peculiarities, unless there is some authority immediately at hand to whom all the local officers must defer.

3. I would therefore suggest that some officer be thus appointed by Government to reside within these three districts for the present, and be vested with full power, subject immediately to the Government of Madras, to direct and control all the relief operations. I believe that this measure will be conducive to economy as well as efficiency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

XII.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the District of North Arcot, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple at conferences with the local officers on the 20th January.

Sir Richard Temple met in the North Arcot district,—

Mr. Whiteside, the Collector.

Mr. Irvine, the Sub-Collector at Vellore, who has charge of the Vellore, Arcot, and Gudiatam taluks, and also of the Kangundy zemindari.

Mr. Austin, Head Assistant in charge of the Wallajah taluk, and also of the great zemindaris of Karietnuggur and Kalastri.

Krishnaswamy Ayah, late Sheristadar, and at present Special Deputy Collector of North Arcot.

The North Arcot District comprises an area of 7,139 square miles, and a population of 2,015,278. It contains two considerable towns—Vellore and Wallajahpet—and it is traversed by a railway which passes across the whole district. It is divided into nine taluks, and it comprises, besides these taluks, thirteen zemindari estates, some of which are very large. Two of its taluks—Punganur and Chendragiri—are situate upon the uplands of the Mysore plateau. The zemindari estates contain nearly one-third of the whole population of the district.

2. The rainfall of the district was short last year, but this year it has failed: thus—

Average rainfall of the Arcot District for the year—

1874-75	50
1875-76	23
1876-77	16

While 16 inches is the average for the whole district, in some taluks the rainfall has been much smaller still. The yield of the harvests of 1874-75 was excellent; that of

the year 1875-76 was short, being estimated at little more than 8 annas, or one-half an ordinary good crop. The yield of the current year may be estimated to be a 4-anna (or about ¼ of an ordinary good) crop for the whole district. The outturn has varied greatly in the different taluks. The wet crops under tanks have failed altogether, as the tanks, great and small, were empty. The dry crops in the Gudiatam, Wandewash and Poloor taluks were fairly good: there is a great deal of irrigation from wells in those taluks, and in the two great zemindaris of Karvetnagar and Kalastri, where the land is rich; in the two taluks on the Mysore plateau, near to and of the same character with the plateau taluks* of Cuddapah.

* Muddenpilly, Voilpaud.

3. If distress should unhappily become general, the zemindars and their establishment will assist greatly in the administration of relief, excepting the few who are heavily in debt. The zemindar of Punganoor has already been of much help to the Collector, and has displayed much liberality. The ryots and landholders in the zemindaris are, generally speaking, well off. The total rental of the zemindaris is 14 lakhs, and they pay 4¾ lakhs revenue to Government. In their estates Government has no revenue establishments.

4. The markets of North Arcot, both in town and villages, are well supplied with food; private trade is remarkably active; carts and draught cattle are abundant; and the district roads are remarkably good. Up to about three weeks ago, rice and ragi were being largely exported from the district; but then prices stiffened, the tide turned, and importations of rice began from Madras. During the last three or four days prices have fallen again somewhat in consequence of the large importations which took place, and the appearance of which drew forth the local stocks.

5. Current prices in markets near the railway are quoted at—

Ragi (small millet), 9½ seers per rupee.
Rice, 7¾.

There is but little cholum to be had in the bazaars, and ragi is the ordinary food of the common people. In markets remote from the railway, prices rule about 5 to 8 per cent. dearer than the above quotations. The Collector has no doubt whatever that private trade will suffice to meet the wants of this district. He was asked how much Government grain his district would require, and he answered as above. Certain wealthy and trustworthy dealers of the district have engaged to import grain and put it down at depôts near the relief works, in case supplies should ever be required for relief labourers.

6. In ordinary years the ryots and peasantry of North Arcot are prosperous people. They have comfortable houses and fine cattle. In the taluks on the plateau the villagers are poorer, still even then they are not in a depressed condition. Even this year the people were fairly well off; and the Collector for long abstained from opening relief works, because he thought they were not absolutely necessary. Prices no doubt were high, and there were signs of distress or uneasiness in the shape of dacoities and robberies. The police officials, high or low, much urged the Collector to interfere, saying that the people were starving; but the native revenue officials confirmed the Collector in his opinion that the time for administering Government relief had not come. One or two deaths were reported by the Police as caused by starvation; but the Collector after enquiry satisfied himself that the deaths in question were due to ordinary natural causes.

7. In December relief works were opened, and the highest number yet on the relief works was about 40,000. The latest published return shows a smaller total; but the temporary decrease was due to accident. Some few of the people on the works near Vellore were in a depressed physical condition when they first came; but the rest were, and still are, in good condition. Sir Richard Temple saw about 3,000 relief labourers at work on a tank in the Vellore cantonment, and they seemed to him to be, as a body, more in need of relief and poorer altogether than any relief gangs he has seen in the Madras Presidency. Task work is not exacted from the work-people, and all the works have hitherto been under the supervision of the local revenue officials. The officials* of the engineering department are now going to direct the works. Hitherto the relief labourers have been employed on roads; but orders have recently been received to work them on clearing tanks and irrigation channels.

* 1 Executive Engineer.
3 Range officers (Assistant Engineer).
1 Overseer for each taluk.

8. Wages are paid to relief labourers in cash; once a week, seven days' wages are paid in full, though no work is done on the Sunday. Originally the rate began at 2½ annas for an adult male per diem; but this was, by Mr. Thornhill's order, reduced to 2 annas a day, at which it has since stood.

9. The Collector says that, instead of 40,000 persons, 80,000 are ready to come upon the works if only he would admit them. And he estimated that at the worst season as many as 150,000† persons might be upon the works in Arcot. After reading Sir Richard Temple's suggestions for economy, which have been laid before the Government of Madras, the Collector said that, provided he had competent agency to carry out those suggestions, he might keep the total numbers of relief labourers considerably below 150,000 without endangering the safety of the people.

† Now the estimate was—

80,000	average of	February.
100,000	"	March.
130,000	"	April.
150,000	"	May.

This estimate for May may be fulfilled if no rain falls in May. But if rain comes then the numbers ought to fall at once to 80,000 during May.

10. Until a few days ago nobody in the district was receiving gratuitous relief from the State; though some few hundreds were getting a daily meal at the Vellore municipal house. On the occasion of Sir Richard's visit the pauper recipients of relief at Vellore were inspected, and many of them were in a really emaciated condition. The medical officer, however, reported that the applicants for relief were greatly increasing, and that some of these applicants appeared to be in real need. The Sub-Collector accordingly, on the 31st December, sanctioned the opening of a relief house, and at present some 4,000 are receiving a daily dole of rice (1 lb. for adults). When appliances are ready, cooked food will be given; but it is expected that the rate and costs of relief will be kept at about one-half of the cost per head of relieving paupers at the Red Hills camp near Madras. Mr. Irvine explains that Vellore town contains a considerable pauper population; he adds, however, that when relief began to be given, a good many applicants came into Vellore from the neighbouring villages. As yet, however, no applicant has been granted a ticket for daily relief until the medical officer (or one of his subordinates) had certified him or her as a suitable recipient of charity.

11. The Collector is satisfied that in the interior the village officials will, after all the admonitions they have received, watch and bring up for relief people who are really in danger of starving. Some few paupers are receiving gratuitous relief at the cost of private charity at Gudiatam.

12. Hereafter there may be cause for apprehension in regard to the cattle or in regard to the water supply. Water is falling short in Vellore itself, but the district generally is full of wells, which are being deepened. In the taluks on the plateau, the level of the sub-soil waters is sinking rapidly. Up to the present time the cattle have managed to pick up a living.

13. The Collector apprehends that one-half of the land revenue demand (8 lakhs out of 16) will have to be suspended this year. There will be considerable loss also on the abkari (liquor excise) revenue.

C. BERNARD.

XIV.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated 22nd January 1877.*

IN my minute of the 19th January, I recommended that relief wages in the Madras Presidency should be experimentally reduced from 2 annas to 1½ annas a day for a male adult, that is, a diminution of 25 per cent. The financial effect may be approximately estimated thus: The present number of labourers may be taken at 1,200,000; the average wage may be taken at 1½ annas (including men, women and children, receiving 2 annas for a man, 1¼ annas for a woman, and 1 anna for a child per diem), or Rs. 2½ per mensem per head all round. This will give a total of 30 lakhs of rupees per mensem on the whole. A reduction of one-fourth of 30 lakhs, if it can be maintained, would at once cause a saving of 7½ lakhs per mensem. This saving will accrue even if the present total of relief labourers shall fortunately not increase. If it were, however, to increase, the saving would be proportionately greater. If a saving of 7½ lakhs a month were to be carried out for four months, which is the shortest time computable, then the total saved on this heading alone would be 30 lakhs of rupees. In all probability this saving will really be much more. Under some circumstances, which are unfortunately but too probable (that is, increase in the number of relief labourers), it might amount to 50 lakhs or half a million sterling. This is, I submit, an important consideration financially, which cannot be lightly set aside.

2. I mention this because I apprehend that objections will be raised to this particular proposal, which objections may in effect be thus stated; namely:—

(1) that 1½ annas per diem will not at present prices purchase sufficient food.

(2) that it will not sustain the people in robust health.

(3) that it will not enable a man to perform task-work with all his strength.

(4) that a reduction will make the relief labourers discontented, and tempt them to rioting.

3. In my judgment these objections are not valid as against making an experiment, upon which such large financial results depend.

4. As regards the first objection: at a price of 8 seers a rupee for common food-grains, 1½ annas will purchase one pound avoirdupois of grain, and will leave a margin for vegetables and condiments. Experience has shown that, though this may not be a large ration, still it will sustain life. In prosperous times the peasantry perhaps eat more, but even in ordinary times it is probable that the poorest classes in many parts of India do not really get more. So much is this the case, that in many parts of India half a seer a day, meaning one pound, has passed into a proverb for bare subsistence. I submit that, in such an emergency as this, to give more than such subsistence is beyond the power of Government. Nor can it be said that a man ought to receive more than 1½ annas per diem, bare subsistence, because he has to feed those dependant on him; for, as a matter of fact, under the relief system, not only the man, but the wife and children also receive wages.

5. Next as to the objection that 1½ annas per diem will not sustain the people in robust health, I should rejoin that this question would be solved in the course of a very few weeks by an examination as to whether any signs of physical depression begin to manifest themselves among the recipients of relief. That these poor people might wish for more is probable. But then the principle is to be remembered that Government cannot undertake to avert distress nor mitigate the pressure which arises from a somewhat short ration; it has not the means of doing more than save life.

6. Then as to the third objection, that 1½ annas per diem will not enable a man to perform task-work with all his strength, it is sufficient to reply that the task will be regulated according to the strength of the people. It will be out of the question to give high relief wages merely to get a high degree of task-work. The relief roads and other works are undertaken, not so much for their own sake, but for the purpose of affording relief. It is, of course, an object to get as much of good work as can be got. Still it is to be remembered that these operations are undertaken, not because they are absolutely required in themselves, but because they afford relief. Therefore considerations relating merely to public works must be subordinated, as I submit, to the financial consideration of disbursing the smallest sum of money consistent with the preservation of human life.

7. Lastly, as to the objection that a reduction from 2 annas to 1½ annas would make the relief labourers discontented, and tempt them to rioting, it is sufficient to reply that there is no chance whatever of this, if only those are admitted to the works who are absolutely in need of assistance. Persons who are thus situated are necessarily thankful for what they can get, and are the last people in the world who would resort to violence in order to obtain more. If, indeed, they were to attempt anything of the sort, that would *per se* be a proof that they were not really in need. And any such attempt would be put down with the necessary firmness and promptitude. It is probable, indeed, that the headman of gangs and other petty officials, who might have some sinister interest in keeping up a high rate of wage, might instigate the people to be clamorous and even riotous. But these misguided efforts would soon be stopped.

8. I therefore submit that, on the one hand, there are no adequate objections to deter the Government from making a trial to reduce the rate of relief wage for adult male labourers from 2 annas to 1½ annas per diem; while on the other hand, there are important financial considerations to render the trial worth making.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

XV.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Coimbatore district, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple from the Collector on 21st January 1877.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE had not time to visit Coimbatore where distress was believed to be as yet inconsiderable. But the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, was good enough to meet Sir Richard Temple at Erode, and to travel with him through the Coimbatore district.

2. This district comprises 7,432 square miles, with a population of 1,763,274. It is divided into 10 taluks, of which two, and part of a third, in the north, consist of hilly and forest country, where the population is extremely sparse. The Madras and Beypore railway passes right across the more distressed part of the district, while the railway to Trichinopoly passes down the south-eastern taluks.

3. The south-west (or early) monsoon does not in ordinary years reach any part of the Coimbatore district, save the forest tracts to the north and the southernmost taluks. The main population of the district depends upon the crops watered by the north-east (or late) monsoon, and upon the crops raised by means of irrigation from wells and river channels. The staple dry crops are cholum and cumboo (big and lesser millets). Ragi and rice are grown on lands irrigated by wells. In ordinary seasons they get two or three crops off the irrigated lands within the year. The area under irrigation from river channels is about 116,000 acres; under well irrigation, 300,000 acres.

4. This season the north-east monsoon failed. The district average rainfall during the October rains is 12 inches; this year (1876) the average fall was only 2 inches. Consequently the greater part of the dry crop land was unsown. Even in the lands under river channels and wells the yield is small, and the ryots will be unable to raise a second or third crop, by reason of the smallness of the supply in the rivers, and by reason of the failure of water in the wells. As Sir Richard Temple passed by railway over the best irrigated part of the district, where a channel from the Bhowani passes near the Cauvery River, the Collector pointed out fields of rice which, though sown and come up, were yet withering, because the Bhowani water had failed them. Along the railway line, however, Sir Richard saw a considerable breadth of capital irrigated rice land. Giving credit for the probable yield of the irrigated lands, the Collector puts the estimated yield of this whole district at four annas or about one quarter of a good crop. He mentions, however, that Coimbatore, with its uncertain rainfall, rarely secures a full or even a good crop all round.

5. The parts of Coimbatore most affected by the failure are the central thickly-peopled taluks of Palladam, Darapuram and Perundoray (or Erode), containing a population of 700,000 people. Caroor, with a population of 170,000, also had a very short rainfall; but the Bhowani channels water the eastern side of the taluk. The people of Coimbatore are fairly well off in good years; their staple food is cholum and ragi. They grow enough food for their own consumption, and in ordinary years the district neither exports nor imports food. The people are thrifty; and on account of the uncertainty of their climate, they habitually store up the surplus produce of good years. They have been living this year on those stocks. Last year's (1875-76) harvests were good everywhere except in the taluks of Palladam and Caroor, where the north-east monsoon (or latter rains) failed; the harvests of 1874-75 were up to the average of the district, but a bumper crop is seldom seen in Coimbatore.

6. There is ample supply of food-grain in all markets; private trade is active; there is an abundance of carts and plough cattle, and the district roads are decidedly good. Only during the last few days have importations of food to any appreciable extent come into the district, and they are mainly from the district of Malabar, whence rice comes to Coimbatore cheaper than from the east coast. The price of food at present at Coimbatore is—

Cholum	9	seers per rupee.
Ragi	9	ditto.
Rice	6	ditto.

Prices in the interior of the district are about the same. The Collector does not anticipate that the supply of food in this district can fall short; private importations by rail can always supply any deficiency. He was asked whether any Government grain should be sent to his district, and he replied that there was no need of any such help in Coimbatore.

7. A few weeks ago the paupers of the district, and other people who found difficulty in getting subsistence, came flocking into the towns. There were no deaths from starvation, but there was some pressure, and the Collector opened a few relief works. At present, there are about 24,000 persons receiving relief wages for work on roads and tanks. The irrigation channels of the district are all in good order, so the Collector cannot employ relief labourers thereon. The work is done under the supervision of the revenue officials. The work-people, even when they first came, were in good condition, and they give a fair tale of work. Wages are two annas a day for adult males, and proportionately for women and children. The Collector estimated that he may have to provide work and wages for 150,000 relief labourers at the worst time; that number at any rate is the highest he expects ever to have, and he may be able to keep the number from ever reaching that maximum.

8. No gratuitous relief is being distributed at the public expense; but in two or three towns charitable people are distributing cooked food to paupers.

9. The Collector fears that he may have to suspend 5 lakhs of land revenue out of a total of 19 lakhs. The abkaree (liquor excise revenue) yield will be very far short of the yield of the previous year.

10. There is no present need for anxiety about the supply of drinking-water or the state of the cattle in the Coimbatore district.

MADURA,
22nd January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to SIR R. TEMPLE.

XVI.

Brief memorandum concerning the condition of the Trichinopoly district.

As the Trichinopoly district is but little affected by the recent failure of crops, Sir Richard Temple could not spare time to stop therein. But as some small relief works are going on there, and the district finds a place in the published returns of affected districts in the Madras Presidency, he desires that a short record should be made of such general facts as he was able to ascertain. Mr. Sewell, the Collector, was away in camp, but Mr. Whynne, the Assistant Collector, was good enough to wait upon Sir Richard for an hour at the Trichinopoly railway station.

2. The district comprises 3,515 square miles with a population of 1,200,408. It is watered by the Cauvery River and its affluents; and the Southern Madras Railway (narrow gauge) passes through the district. A great part of the cultivated land, roughly estimated at about one-third of the crop area of the district, is irrigated. The present season is the third year of indifferent harvests. The rainfall was deficient, not equal to half the average of previous years. Good rain, however, fell in the last week of December, whereby the rice and pasturage were greatly benefited; and, while the irrigated area has probably given a fair average yield, the dry-crop area has not given more than a 4-annas (or quarter of an ordinary good) harvest. The total yield of the district might be put down at 7 annas, or less than half of an ordinary good harvest.

3. There is plenty of food in the district, and markets are well supplied. If need arise, private trade will bring in food. The habit of the district is to export largely the finer kinds of rice and cotton, and to import the coarser grains for the food of the poor.

4. The ordinary food of the common people is coarse rice; and this is quoted in the Trichinopoly bazar at 8½ to 8¾ seers per rupee. Prices in the interior of the district are much the same as at head-quarters. The shortness of two harvests before the present season must have reduced the stocks; and thus these prices (extremely high for Trichinopoly) are explained.

5. There are about 600* people employed on relief works which were only recently opened for some of the poorer classes, especially strangers from other districts who, in time of dear prices, could not manage to buy food. The people were not in a very reduced condition. About 1,000 people are being relieved by private charity. The district officers (so far as Mr. Whynne represented their views) do not consider the Trichinopoly district to be distressed at present, though distress and need for relief on a considerable scale may hereafter arise.

* *Note.*—The published return for the 16th January gives 1,656 labourers on relief works.

6. It is expected that 3 lakhs out of a total land-revenue of 15 lakhs may have to be suspended or remitted. The first instalments have, however, been, and the second are now being, collected. Still, the local officers anticipate that some suspensions or remissions will be necessary, especially on the wet-crop lands which have failed to produce anything by reason of the failure of water in the tanks.

7. There is plenty of water and pasture. And, so far as Sir Richard Temple could judge from the appearance of the taluks through which the railway passes, there is plenty of water, and there is also pasture everywhere. The people look well and comfortable, and some of the ryots have doubtless reaped advantage from the high prices.

MADURA;
22nd January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary.

XVII.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madura, 22nd January 1877.*

WITH my minute of the 12th January was submitted an estimate, compiled on the data then available, and subject to correction, of the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay Presidency. Since that minute was written I have visited the three most distressed districts of the Madras Presidency, and have anxiously considered what steps could be taken to reduce relief outlay in the present and to prevent its excessive increase in the future.

2. I have now offered for the consideration of the Government of Madras suggestions for securing economy, which may be summarised thus—

(1) to stop all fresh admissions to the relief works in the three worst districts save under a certificate from an official not under the grade of a deputy tahsildar.

(2) to re-examine as soon as possible every gang, person by person, with a view to eliminating and discharging for the present every one not in absolute need of State relief. By "absolute need" is meant danger of starvation if not supported by Government.

(3) to reduce the adult wage from two annas to one and half annas per diem, and the rates for women and children proportionately; the grain wage, where given, to be adjusted exactly according to this standard.

(4) to impress upon the reddi and karnum (patel and kulkarni) of every village the responsibility of bringing before the nearest revenue inspector (revenue or relief officer) every case of dangerous distress.

(5) these measures, if adopted, to be quite tentative and subject to reconsideration after one month subsequent to their introduction.

3. My minutes of the 19th and 22nd January set forth my reasons for making these suggestions, and they also advert to certain objections which may possibly be urged against the suggestion for reducing the wage rate to one and half annas. I need not, therefore, again go into those points.

4. I think that it may be possible to apply these suggestions, in part at any rate, to the distressed districts of Bombay; and I would ask His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider whether this cannot be done. My impression was that Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona, and Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, considered that it would be possible by careful examination to eliminate and discharge from the works a considerable number of the labourers in the relief gangs.

5. As I hope that it may be possible to adopt on the Deccan relief works my suggestion for reducing the wage rate, I proceed to revise my estimate of relief expenditure in Bombay, which was framed on the supposition that the present wage of two annas for an adult male labourer would be maintained. If the reduction of wage can be carried out and can be maintained, then the estimate previously offered of the Bombay relief expenditure can be modified thus:—

RELIEF WORKS EXPENDITURE.	Previous estimate.	Present revised estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
January to March, 416,000 persons for three months	37,44,000	32,76,000
April to June, 705,000 persons for three months	63,45,000	47,59,000
July, 340,000 persons for one month	10,20,000	7,65,000
Total of relief works expenditure ...	1,11,09,000	88,00,000
Add for charitable relief at 10 per cent. on the relief works expenditure...	11,00,000	11,00,000
Estimate for extra establishments	13,00,000	13,00,000
Add for estimated expenditure to the end of December 1876 ...	14,00,000	14,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,49,00,000 or £1,490,000	1,26,00,000 or £1,260,000

To this minute is appended a short memorandum explaining how each of the figures of my reduced estimate has been computed.

6. It will be seen that the reduction of the rate of relief wages will, if maintained, secure a saving of 23 lakhs. I have not reckoned upon any direct saving accruing from the adoption of the first and second of my suggestions, because in some of the Bombay districts discretion has already been exercised in opening relief works. Still it is possible that under those two suggestions some additional economy may be secured which may be set against possible excess of relief labourers, or other unforeseen relief expenditure of other kinds.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum explanatory of the reductions made by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S *Minute of the 22nd January, on his previous (dated 12th January) estimate of relief expenditure in Bombay.*

ITEM I.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works expenditure from January to March ...	37,44,000	32,76,000

It is supposed that the suggested reduction in the wage rate cannot be carried fully into effect before the middle of February; therefore the previous full rate of expenditure has been estimated up to the 14th February, and the reduced (25 per cent less) rate has been estimated from the 15th February onward to the end of July.

ITEM II.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
April to June relief works expenditure	63,45,000	47,59,000

The estimate under this head has been reduced one-fourth as above explained.

ITEM III.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
July relief works expenditure	10,20,000	7,65,000

The estimate under this head has been reduced one-fourth as above described.

Other items.

No reduction has been made in the estimate for "establishment," because these will have to be maintained at full strength notwithstanding the reduction of wages.

The numbers on charitable relief may somewhat increase when the relief gangs are scrutinized and new admissions are less readily permitted. On the other hand, Rs. 3 per mensem was perhaps an outside estimate for the cost of relieving each pauper. On a review of all the circumstances, therefore, this item in the previous estimate has been left unreduced.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

FAMINE.

ERRATUM.

No. 158, dated 9th February 1877.

In line 3 of paragraph 5 of the despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 5, dated the 26th January 1877, and published at pages 100 and 101 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd February 1877, read "suspension only for the present" for the words "latter course."

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XII, regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 2nd February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 30th and 31st January 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed: During the past Week.	Number of People employed: During the present Week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Ordinary Prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Prices during the past Week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Prices during the present Week.	Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight grain importations; no exportations. Rabi crops throughout the District much injured by the rain and hail-stones last week. Small-pox in some Talukas.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous	2,884	3,557	2,29,233	59,963	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	32⅔ 29½	34½ 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	No change	Ditto ...	17,600	16,400	1,15,750	1,17,182	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 29	32 29	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough... ...	Ditto ...	26,944	27,449	3,11,076	2,38,673	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	29 26	26 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain importation continues; prices steady. Public health good.	Ditto ...	54,000	52,000	8,34,649	3,18,530	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	22 23	25¼ 23½	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 22,198; exports Rs. 1,03,928. Slight cholera in two Talukas.	Ditto ...	94,617	70,481	11,08,178	5,17,285	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply satisfactory. No cholera. Small-pox continues at Nehr Tank.	Ditto ...	18,994	19,469	5,71,338	1,71,682	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 19½	20 20	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera in four Talukas; 113 deaths.	Ditto ...	46,020	48,023	6,60,750	2,57,721	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17 17¼	17½ 17½	22·43	6·13
Belganm ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. 114 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,049	25,000	4,05,518	1,76,722	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	18 19	19 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation continues; market steady. Cholera in every Taluka. Scarcity of drinking water very general.	Ditto ...	34,830	28,158	7,98,782	1,54,858	Jowari 43	18	18	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ..	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			3,24,938	2,90,537	50,35,274	20,12,616					

No more rain has fallen. Prices have slightly declined since last week; jowari now averaging 23½ lbs throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon Relief Works is 290,537, against 324,938 last week, and there are also 5,765 hill-men and immigrants employed in Kanara and Ratnagiri. This decrease is partly due to the orders reducing wages, and restricting admission to relief, noticed in Statement No. X, but is also, to some extent, nominal, as about 8,000 people in Sholapur happened to be in course of transfer from completed works on the day for which the information was furnished. It will be necessary to watch the working of measures, instituted for economical reasons, which have for their object the reduction of wages, and the limitation of relief to cases of urgency, and carefully to avoid pushing such measures to a dangerous extent.

The following table gives the average number of men, women, and children employed, respectively, under Civil Agency and the Public Works Department during the week ending the 13th January, the latest date for which complete information on the point is available:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Civil Agency ...	58,333	57,816	19,793	135,942
Public Works Agency ...	80,281	83,761	30,625	194,667
TOTAL ...	138,614	141,577	50,418	330,609

The children included are seven years old and upwards: younger children whose parents are on Relief Works are not employed, but receive 3 pies, or ¼ anna, per diem.

These figures, which are averages obtained from the Weekly Progress Returns, do not exactly correspond with those given in Statement No. X, which were taken from the Weekly Telegrams. Endeavours are being made to transfer as many of the people as possible from works under Civil, to works under Public Works, Agency. On the latter, the control and organization is better, and more work is exacted in return for higher rates of pay.

2. Cholera continues prevalent in the three Southern Collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. There have been many fatal cases, and, should the disease spread, the difficulty of the present position will be greatly augmented. The necessary medical aid has been provided, and Government hope that the progress of the disease will be checked.

3. A map accompanies this Summary, showing by tints,

(*a*) the Collectorates and States in which distress exists,
(*b*) their slightly affected area,
(*c*) their more affected area,
(*d*) their seriously affected area,

and showing, also, the principal Relief roads, tanks, and canals. This map is little better than a diagram. The scale, 10 miles to an inch, is too small to admit of anything more than the general position and direction of the princial Relief Works being roughly indicated, and on it only the chief towns are shown. No better map was available, except on a scale that would have been unwieldy.

4. The following table gives the expenditure by Government on charity:—

DISTRICT.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Expenditure during the week ending 27th January 1877.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khandesh	...	295 14 6	...	295 14 6
Nasik	17	118 6 4	11 4 6	129 10 10
Ahmednagar	914	3,693 13 7	212 13 1	3,906 10 8
Poona	Return not received	3,376 8 5	Return not received	3,376 8 5
Sholapur	940	10,117 10 4	1,133 11 7	11,251 5 11
Kaladgi	235	412 9 10	92 6 11	505 0 9
Belgaum	449	1,068 1 10	179 12 3	1,247 14 1
Dharwar	184	1,165 4 4	206 8 5	1,371 12 9
TOTAL ...	2,739	20,248 5 2	1,836 8 9	22,084 13 11

5 A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

6. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,071 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 23rd January 1877, and during the same week 5,399 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 9,470 tons for the week.

7. On the whole, there is no improvement in the prospects of the crops; and the public health in the south of the Presidency is not good. On the other hand, grain has slightly declined in price, and there is a marked diminution in the number of people upon Relief Works.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed.		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.		
							During the past week.	During the present week.			Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.
Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Cholera in a few villages. Public health generally good. Fodder for cattle being imported.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	18,294	16,342	1,96,241	81,005	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18 18¾	18¾ 19
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	2,938	2,421	24,228	17,525	Jowari 61	20¼	20⅜
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	...	548	15,443	9,652	Jowari 63	17	†
Phaltan ...	397	59,124	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	...	†	15,000	3,805	Jowari 54	26 7/10	29⅜
Total ...	7,187	63,375	15,75,284	8,01,234			...	...	2,50,912	1,11,987			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th FEBRUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras, and prospects are unchanged. The total number of persons on relief works is 908,410 against a (corrected) total of 940,693 last week: decrease about 32,000. There is a decrease of 33,000 in Cuddapah, 28,400 in Bellary, 4,300 in Coimbatore, and 17,000 in Tinnevelly, and an increase of 31,000 in Kurnool, 7,600 in Chingleput, 7,200 in Salem, 2,800 in Nellore, and 2,000 in Madura. In Mysore also there has been no rain: number of persons on relief works, 41,302. In Bombay showers have fallen in Guzerat, Khandesh, and Tanna, which have done some harm to the crops. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in the central and eastern districts, to the damage of the *rabi*; elsewhere it has been cloudy: prospects are fair. The *rabi* harvest is progressing in Berar. Rain has fallen throughout Central India and in parts of Rajputana: prospects are good. Rain is also reported from all parts of Bengal, and in quantity from Upper Assam: damage to the *rabi* is apprehended, if the weather does not clear. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh cloudy weather and unseasonable showers are complained of, but prospects are still favourable. A considerable quantity of rain has fallen in the Punjab: reports from that province are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Later dry crops generally doing well; *varagu* and *ragai* harvested in some taluks, outturn about ¼; on relief works 4,592, gratuitously fed by Government 2,35, by people 906; cholera in 8 taluks, seizures 393, deaths 191; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in some parts; prices generally falling; markets fairly supplied.
Kurnool („ 7th)	*Nil*	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, but abating, seizures 104, deaths 92; cattle reported to be dying from want of fodder; number on relief works 287,449, including 16,000 Markapur estimated figures; gratuitously fed 3,100, including 570 Markapur estimated figures; difference 71,297 between past and present week's numbers due to non-inclusion of Cumbum figures in last telegram and to absence of coolies last week owing to *mohurrum* and (sic. in original) import of Government grain into Kurnool town during past week of 456 tons; slight fall of prices seems to be due to increased importation on private account.
Cuddapah („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works previous and present week 169,304 against 135,956, gratuitously fed 1,430 against 1,368; cholera, deaths 715 against 1,407; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,364 against 1,238 respectively.
Bellary („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 320,579, decrease on last week of 28,421, due to dismissal of Mysore coolies and desertions in Alur taluk, also on account of *Mohurrum*; gratuitously fed 28,240, by private charity 4,568; cholera in 15 taluks; cattle dying from want of fodder; drinking water decreasing rapidly.
Nellore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Season not improved; on relief works 58,782 against 55,937 in previous week; this is exclusive of Coast Canal coolies, of which no returns are available; gratuitously fed 11,468 against 16,498 last week; decrease probably owing to more careful supervision and more work; 762 deaths from cholera against 591 last week, very severe in Nellore taluk; small-pox of a virulent type and dysentery in several taluks; water drying up in wells in some villages; water is scarce even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad; heat suddenly increased since the 4th.
*Chingleput („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 9,012, gratuitously fed 3,226; cholera, fever and small-pox prevalent; no pasture; water scarce.
North Arcot („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 22,204, gratuitously fed none; cholera still very prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good, but dying for want of fodder; pasture very scarce.
South Arcot („ 6th)	*Nil*	Relief works not commenced; cholera in several taluks; cattle disease in some villages.
Salem („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 30,950, gratuitously fed 5,450, by private subscription 400; cholera in all taluks; labour, number rising 30 per cent., due to inclusion of number employed on irrigation by Department Public Works; gratuitous relief number, 10 per cent. falling off, due to stoppage of village relief.

* In the weather and crop report for the week ending the 1st February 1877, page 96 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, February 3rd, 1877, opposite Chingleput, for "number on relief works 8,053," read "1,342," and for "gratuitously fed 4,038", read "673"; and opposite Kistna for "gratuitously fed 2,221" read, "222."

In the weather and crop report for the week ending the 25th January 1877, page 79 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, January 27th, 1877, opposite Chingleput, for "gratuitously fed 7,452" read "1,490."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Coimbatore (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Cholera increasing, deaths 617; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 24,132 decrease from last week, partly owing to *cholum* harvest; gratuitously fed 93.
Tanjore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works none; 556 deaths from cholera; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 9,010, number fed gratis 296; weather hot; cholera continues in Pulni and to a small extent in other parts; cattle want fodder and drinking water.
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 659, gratuitously fed by public subscription 939; cholera better, seizures 620, deaths 180; small-pox worse in town, and prevails principally in Trichinopoly and Kulitallai taluks; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; *cholum* cheaper owing to recent harvest.
Tinnevelly („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 3,650, gratuitously fed 113; decrease in number on relief works, owing to completion of most of local fund works; health of man and cattle same as last week.
Malabar („ 6th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; prices of rice stationary or slightly fallen; 10 deaths from cholera in Palghaut, Wynaad and Calicut; small-pox in some parts; cattle disease slight in Palghaut; pasture failing; 1,435 coolies employed on Kolathur road work.
		General Remarks.—General prospects no improvement.
Bombay— (Feb. 8th)		
Sind. (Feb. 7th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	No change.
Shikárpur ...	...	
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox decreasing in the city, 5 fresh cases only, and no deaths.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy and cold; crops continue fair; fever prevails.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	0·30	Weather cloudy and chilly; crops continue well; fever prevailing.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cloudy in some parts; crops fair; health good.
Surat ...		Slight rain in places; fever in Párdi; cotton and wheat good.
Broach ...	0·05 in Broach; 0·96 in Amod and Jambusar.	Weather cloudy; cotton and grain crops injured thereby in 3 talukas; fever in Ankleswar, Amod and Jambusar; small-pox in Ankleswar and Broach, some cases fatal; cotton and wheat being reaped.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	0·12	Weather cloudy; total rain-fall 14·63; much injury to crops and pasturage on hill slopes; small-pox and fever continue.
Násik ...	...	Rain at Násik; small-pox decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	0·12 on Monday.	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in a few talukas; condition of crops middling; small-pox in 3, and fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	A few cholera cases at Sangur, taluka Haveli, Mandargaon, taluka Sirur, and in Bhimthadi; public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; 65 deaths from cholera in 3 talukas.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox among work people on Neher tank.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	118 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	581 deaths from cholera; small-pox prevails; cattle disease in Nawalgund.
Kanara ...	...	55 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera in 6 talukas, 115 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cloudy; public health good.
Wadhwán ...	0·13	Rain has damaged wheat and cotton; weather cloudy; public health good.
Baroda ...	0·36 on 6th.	Cotton being sold in some districts.
		General Remarks.—Unseasonable showers in Guzerat and Khandesh have done some harm to crops; cholera spreading in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; fever prevalent in Sind and Guzerat; no change in prospects in the Deccan; heavy showers in Bombay on 6th and 7th.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	2·27	Weather cloudy with rain; the cold weather crops continue promising; cholera is prevalent at Sudder and Cox's Bazar sub-division.
Noakholly ...	·34	Weather seasonable; slight rain on the night of the 30th January; the *amun* crops have been reaped almost everywhere in the district; chillies, pulses, &c., are being sown, and are progressing well; cholera is still very bad; stray cases of small-pox are reported from Fenny sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy in the first part of the night, very cold in the latter part; foggy in the morning; mustard has begun to be reaped; its prospects appear to be good; the joomiahs have begun to seek their new places for *joom* cultivation; the prospects of sugarcane are bad; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	·83	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops are generally good.
Backergunge ...	·33	Weather very warm for the time of the year; there was a shower of rain in the night of the 30th and the morning of the 31st January; the cold weather crops promise well; the cholera epidemic has abated considerably.
Furreedpore ...	·07 1·04 at Goalundo. ·95 at Madaripore.	Weather cloudy with low barometer; state and prospects of the crops are good; health is rather improved.
Dacca ...	1·80	Cloudy and rainy weather, which is most extraordinary at this season; it is still raining; the crops are favourable; the ploughing for early rice is going on fast.
Mymensingh ...	·22	Thunder with slight rain on the 1st instant; the weather has been colder since; mustard has been gathered; the prospects of *boro* rice and *khesari* pulse are good.
Tipperah ...	1·42	Weather somewhat rainy during the week; state and prospects of the crops are good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·10	Weather cloudy and rainy since 1st instant; the cold weather crops are somewhat injured by the rains.
Jessore ...	·12	Weather seasonable, with a little rain; the spring rice (*boro dhan*) is being transplanted; the late rice is mostly gathered; the rain will soften the ground for ploughing for the early rice.
Nuddea ...	·71	The weather has undergone a sudden change during the week; instead of being rather unusually warm it has become extremely cold and damp; the general prospects of the crops are good; chillies are below average; turmeric and tobacco are good.
Moorshedabad ...	·35	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional sunshine; the spring crops continue to flourish; the young plants of *boro dhan* are doing well; the cutting of *arhur* has begun; prices remain steady; public health is good.
Pubna ...	1·23	Weather rather unsettled; heavy rain with thunder-storm on the night of the 31st January; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health of the district is good.
Rajshahye ...	1·5	There has been a good deal of rain throughout the district during the week; the *rabi* crops are in a most satisfactory condition; they have been much benefited by the rain, but the peas, *kalai* and *khesari*, have slightly suffered; cholera has almost disappeared.
Bogra ...	·23	Weather cloudy, with a little drizzling rain; the crops have yielded very good outturn; mustard is being gathered.
Malda ...	·10	Weather cloudy during whole of the week; slight rain fell on the night of the 30th and 31st January, preceded by thunder-storm on the former night; wind generally from the north-west; the crops are in splendid condition; 29 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·13	Weather, foggy mornings; atmosphere cloudy; occasional rain; three-fourths of *amun*, or late rice, have been gathered; the *rabi* crops are promising.
Rungpore ...	·32	Weather stormy; the prospects of the crops are good.
Cooch Behar ...	·41	Weather fair and cold; the cutting of the *amun dhan* is still going on; it is generally thought that the outturn will be about ten annas; the prospects of tobacco and mustard continue favourable; fever cases are on the decrease.
Jalpáiguri ...	·24	Weather very cold; the prospects of the cold weather crops are good cotton is coming into market; a severe hail-storm took place at Fallacotta, attended with strong westerly wind, which resulted in the destruction of many houses, and slight damage to the tobacco crop; cattle disease has nearly disappeared in the parts affected.
Darjeeling ...	·87	A great fall of snow in the hills adjacent to the station; weather very cold with high wind and a sprinkling of rain; all the crops have turned out very well.
Midnapore ...	2·75	Weather raw, damp, and cold; rainy for the last few days; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	1·25	Weather cold, wet and windy; there are no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	1·44	Weather foggy on the 29th and 30th January; cloudy, with slight rain, on the 31st; the prospects of all the crops on the ground are favourable; potatoes are being gathered; sugarcane is being cut and pressed; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	1·06 42 at Cutwa. ·05 at Raneegunge. ·45 at Jehanabad. 1·23 at Culna ·18 at Bood Bood.	Weather rainy; prospects of the crops are good; cholera is prevalent in the Jehanabad and Culna sub-divisions and in parts of the head quarter sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bankoora ...	·09	Weather cool and cloudy; the state and prospects of the cold weather crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	·23	Weather cloudy; the *rabi* crops are doing well; the ploughing for early rice has commenced.
Southal Pergunnahs ...	·17 1·58 at Deoghur. ·90 at Godda.	Rain in the middle of the week in some parts of the district, and there is every appearance of fresh showers; the *rabi* crops will be much benefited by the rainfall; a few cases of cholera now occurred in the Deoghur sub-division.
Bhágalpur ...	·58	Weather unseasonable and unpleasant; the crops, however, have not suffered; the thunder-storm on the 31st January was accompanied with a violent wind in Soopole, which caused damage to the houses, and ·35 of rain fell; general health is very good, though small-pox cases are reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	·32 ·12 at Begoo Serai. ·27 at Jamooee.	Weather cloudy; ·12 of rain is reported to have fallen; the *rabi* crops are excellent.
Purneah ...	·24 ·15 at Kissengunge. ·55 at Arrareah.	Weather cloudy and cold; the rain has been of considerable benefit to the wheat, oat, gram, &c.
Durbhunga ...	·55	Weather generally cloudy; damp and very cold at the close of the week; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; tobacco and mustard are being gathered; the rain has done some harm to *rahur* and *kerao* in Mudhoobunnee.
Mozufferpore ...	·77 Previous week ·30	Weather cloudy and cold; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; the root crops in the Hajeepore sub division have not been good this year on account of excessive moisture; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·19 at Gopalganj.	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; there was a very slight fall of rain on the 31st January; the sky has again become unsettled; the crops are excellent throughout the district, but there is an apprehension of injury from *hurda* blight; the prospects of the crops will be much improved if there be warm and clear weather and steady west-wind; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	·59 Previous week ·5	Rain was not wanted; in the north-west of the district it was accompanied by heavy hail, and caused some damage; the prospects of the crops are favourable except where they have been injured by hail.
Patna ...	1·07	Weather cloudy at intervals; the late rice is well nigh harvested; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	·32	Weather cloudy; rain on two occasions; the crops are still reported to be in good condition, but damage is apprehended if the weather does not clear at once.
Shahabad ...	·46	Weather cloudy and cold; the crops are reported to be promising generally throughout the district; there has already been too much rain, and the sky is cloudy; the rain has in places induced blight, which is injuring the wheat and linseed.
Hazáribágh ...	·10	Weather cold and variable, but generally cloudy; the cloudy weather is inimical to the crops on the ground, predisposing them to blight, otherwise all continues favourable.
Lohardugga ...	·29	Weather still very unsettled, and heavy clouds hanging about; there was rain in the night of the 30th January; similar weather is reported from Palamow; in the Sudder Sub-division the prospects of the crops continue to be excellent; from Palamow the Assistant Commissioner reports, that on the 16th January a heavy fall of hail did damage to the growing crops, particularly poppy, in the southern part of that sub-division; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	·18	Weather cloudy during the greater part of the week; sugarcane is being cut; the *rabi* crops, as reported before, are promising.
Singbhoom ...	·68	Unseasonable and most unusual weather for the time of the year; it is reported that wheat will be very good, but pulses will suffer owing to recent showers; general health is good.
Balasore ...	1·78	Weather cloudy, with south wind; foggy at night; heavy rain falling at the time of report, which will cause much damage to the grain collected at and on its way to the ports of exportation; ploughing has commenced in places; there were a few deaths from cholera in the northern half of the district.
Cuttack ...	·72	Weather cloudy and unsettled; slight rain has fallen and more seems likely to fall; the ploughing for early rice is going on; the winter crops are being reaped; the outturn is on the whole good, though *kalai* was slightly damaged by the rain of January; public health is good.
Pooree ...	·22 at Khoordah.	Weather occasionally cloudy; the *dalua* crop is in fair progress; the people are irrigating their lands by primitive methods; there was a scanty shower of rain near the city towards the north; it did good to some extent to the *moog* crop; the state of *kulthi*, sugarcane, linseed, and other miscellaneous crops is fair; exportation continues on an increased scale in the chief sub-district, but in Khoordah it has decreased, and consequently rice is a little cheaper there; in the chief sub-district the rate is stationary; the public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded ...	...	*General Remarks.*—The weather has been cloudy, and more or less rain has fallen in almost all parts of Bengal during the week; the *rabi* crops are still reported to be in good condition, but damage is apprehended if the weather does not clear soon; the late rice has been reaped almost everywhere, with good results; *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is being transplanted, and its prospects are at present fair.
N. W. Provinces— (February 8th)		
Benares (Feb. 7th)	·4 up to 5th Feb., ·9 at Sadr Station.	Weather rainy and cloudy; injury to *rabi* apprehended; bright weather much wanted.
Allahabad („ 7th)	·2	Generally damage to crops but not yet serious; still raining and very cloudy.
Jhansi („ 8th)	1·7	Weather still cloudy.
Agra („ 7th)	·3	Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut („ 7th)	...	More rain; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 6th)	·5	Very cloudy and windy; crops suffering.
Punjab— Feb. (7th)		
Delhi	1·0	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Hissár	·3	
Umballa	2·7	
Lahore	3·3	
Ráwalpindi ...	2·0	
Mooltan	Slight rain.	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·5	
Peshâwar	1·0	
Oudh—		
Lucknow ... (Feb. 7th)	·4	Weather cloudy; some crops have suffered, but general prospects are favourable. Public health good.
Sitapur ... („ 7th)	·2	
Fyzabad ... („ 7th)	·8	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Feb. 3rd,)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	1·73	Ploughing continues; no epidemic.
Biláspur ...	·75	Cloudy; prospects favourable; *mussur* and linseed injured; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	1·84	*Rabi* injured; cholera prevalent; prices stationary.
Bálaghát ...	3·90	Rain and hail damaged *rabi*; health good; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	·22	Cloudy weather, it is feared, will damage *rabi*; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 4th)	...	Cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 5th)	...	Cloudy; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices falling.
Bhandára („ 6th)	...	Cloudy; *jowar* cut, suffered, as also wheat, by unseasonable rain of last week; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 7th)	...	Cloudy; prospects unfavourable; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* fair; health good; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* slightly damaged by hail; prospects generally good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; prospects fair; no epidemic; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·21	*Rabi* excellent, but caterpillars in gram rumoured in Sihora tahsil; cattle disease in Murwara.
Saugor ...	·38	Cloudy; no damage yet to crops; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·10	Cloudy weather injurious to crops; health good.
Damoh ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain injured *rabi* in central and eastern districts; in the northern districts and Nerbudda valley, prospects continue fair.
British Burma— (Feb. 8th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Few cases of cholera in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo District, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships of Akyab District.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping almost completed; cattle disease slight; public health generally good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; slight cholera at Phyapoan and sea coast; reaping almost completed.
Bassein ...	...	Slight cattle disease; 12 deaths from cholera at Anemh.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome one case, Mahathaman five; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 8th)	8·8	Days raw and cloudy, with occasional slight showers; mustard crops nearly reaped; public health good.
Sylhet („ 8th)	1·82	Transplanting spring rice continues.
Mysore & Coorg— (8th Feb.)	...	Prospects bad; prices have slightly risen at Bangalore, elsewhere stationary; markets supplied by importation; returns show daily average of persons on relief works 41,302, and receiving charitable relief 17,108; cholera increasing, deaths in Bangalore 108 against 94 reported previous week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 8th)	...	Rabi cutting progressing; expected out-turn below usual average; public health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 7th)	·38	Few scattered cases of small-pox about Indore; agricultural prospects favourable.
Gwalior („ 7th)	·92	
Rutlam („ 7th)	1·02	
Sutna („ 7th)	·86	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 8th)	·5	Clouds about; small-pox on decrease.
Jeypore („ 8th)	·25	Prospects favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Kota („ 3rd)	*Nil*	
Shapura („ 3rd)	*Nil*	
Tonk („ 3rd)	·2	
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	Light showers	Health and prospects good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMINE, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1877.

No. 6, dated 3rd February 1877.

From—The Government of Madras,

To—Her Majesty's Secy. of State for India.

We have the honor to submit our usual weekly report on the state of the country in continuation of our despatch of the 27th ultimo.

2. There was no rain in any part of the Presidency, excepting some slight showers in parts of the districts of Kistna, Kurnool, and Tanjore, which appear to have been limited to a small area.

—	Increase.	Decrease.
Kistna	727	...
Nellore	...	7,942
Cuddapah	...	40,246
Kurnool	...	81,958
Bellary	...	1,000
North Arcot	...	788
Chingleput	...	5,896
Salem	550	...
Trichinopoly	37	...
Coimbatore	1,049	...
Madura	73	...
Tinnevelly	13,380	...
Malabar	162	...
	15,978	137,830
Net decrease ...	121,852	

3. Prices continue to show a slight tendency to fall in nine districts, to be stationary in eleven, and to have slightly risen in Nellore.

4. The numbers on the relief-works amount in all to 907,404 against 1,029,256 as reported in our last despatch. The causes of decrease are attributed in some districts to more systematic regulation and to the occurrence of the Moharam, while some portion of it is only to be attributed to the incompleteness of the returns submitted. In only one district, Tinnevelly, is the increase remarkable, and here the numbers given in the margin for that district are those telegraphed.

5. We forward, for your Lordship's information, two maps of the Presidency, colored, to show the relative distress in the different districts of the Presidency with reference to the numbers employed on relief-works in each and with reference to the rain-fall.

6. In our last despatch we reported the arrival of Sir Richard Temple at Madras. After a short sojourn here of three days he left for Chingleput on Sunday night to inspect the country through which the Chingleput and Conjeveram railway will pass, in order to determine whether the earth-work of that line would be a suitable famine relief-work. We have since learnt that he considers the doubling of the line from Madras to Arconum more important in the present circumstances, although not likely to afford employment for so much labor.

7. During his stay at Madras he conferred with us on the state of the country and the measures to be taken to limit the expenditure which is being incurred by the relief of distress; and we have resolved to adopt experimentally, in deference to his suggestions, the same scale of payment of wages for relief-laborers as is proposed to be enforced in the Bombay Presidency.* His various Minutes and Memoranda on the districts through which he has passed are still under our consideration, and we shall in our next despatch inform you of our action thereon.

8. We regret to state that the accounts which we have received of the condition of parts of the North Arcot District, more particularly the Zemindari tracts in the north-west portion of it, are very bad, and we have found it necessary to order the formation of three relief camps at Chittoor, Vellore, and Ranipett, and to place the services of a special officer at the Collector's disposal for supervising them. We fear the distress in this part of the country is likely to be very severe.

9. To secure the means of conveying with certainty the necessary quantity of grain by the Madras Railway to the various distressed districts of this Presidency, we consider it essential to double the line between Madras and Arconum where the north-west and south-west lines branch off, and in consequence of the great pressure on the limited power of the railway, it has been found necessary to discontinue some railway passenger-trains of minor importance.

10. Seven out of the nine military officers whose services were promised to be placed at our disposal, if they could be spared, have arrived, and have been posted to the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah. At the request of His Grace the Governor, Sir Richard Temple has selected ten Officers of the Bengal Civil Service whose services have been applied for by us. If they can be placed at our disposal, we propose to distribute them in the seven districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura.

11. The establishment of a relief camp at the Red Hills has had the effect of considerably reducing the number of destitute people to be fed in the Town of Madras, and in order still further to check the influx of paupers into the city from the interior, we have resolved to discontinue the grants-in-aid of private charity which we have been giving. The numbers now daily fed by Government and by private liberality in Madras are respectively 8,461 and 3,050, while at the Red Hills camp they amount to 2,781.

12. We enclose the usual tabular statement embodying the weekly telegrams from District Officers, and append in the margin a statement of advances on account of famine made up to date according to the Accountant General's figures.

	Rs.
Kistna	70,000
Nellore	5,73,000
Cuddapah	13,42,153
Bellary	28,39,762
Kurnool	11,26,000
Chingleput	1,45,365
North Arcot	1,86,100
South Arcot	15,000
Trichinopoly	5,000
Madura	98,748
Tinnevelly	44,200
Coimbatore	1,00,000
Salem	2,49,400
Presidency	31,29,444
Tanjore	12,200
Nilgiris	1,000
Total ...	99,37,372

* *Vide* G. O.s, Financial Department, dated 31st January 1877, Nos. 329 and 330, enclosed.

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Information for the Week ending 30th January 1877.

District.	Price. Seers per rupee. A seer = 80 tolas or 2·06 lbs. weight. Second sort Rice.	Cholum or other ordinary dry grain.	Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population.	Number on Relief Works.	Number fed gratuitously by Government.	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Number of Medical Officers, including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Rainfall.	Health of Population.	Condition of Cattle.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ganjam ...	13	20	562	1,500,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	12 cholera ...	Cattle healthy.	
Vizagapatam ...	11	19	88	2,300,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Fever and Cholera	No cattle-disease.	Pasture good.
Godavari ...	9·5	16·5	25	1,580,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Fever abating ...	Cattle-disease continues slightly.	Pasture scanty. Dry fodder abundant. Want of water in upland taluks.
Kistna ...	8·62	9·95	207	1,400,000	4,116	222	...	...	·5	503 cholera ...	Cattle-disease.	
Nellore ...	7·26	8·57	1,736	1,375,000	55,937	16,498	8	19	*Nil.*	591 do. ...	Prospects for cattle bad.	Water drying up in wells.
Cuddapah ...	6·95	8·45	Not given.	1,350,000	169,304	1,430	As in last week.	As in last week.	*Nil.*	715 do. ...	1,364 died of disease	Fodder not obtainable.
Kurnool ...	6·46	8·02	986	1,000,000	216,152 exluding Cumbum.	2,680	53	13	·27 Ramalcota.	173 do. ...	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	
Bellary ...	6·64	7·64	4,413	1,650,000	349,000	28,147	13	Additional 3	*Nil.*	Cholera in 13 taluqs.	Cattle perishing, want of fodder.	Drinking water supply rapidly diminishing.
North Arcot ...	7·7	8·7	...	2,007,000	22,235	Nil.	3	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Healthy ...	Cattle dying for want of water.
Chingleput ...	9·03	10·2	200	940,000	8,053	4,038	4	12	*Nil.*	Do. ...	No cases of disease reported.	Pasture scarce.
Madras ...	7·3	10·3	17,064	400,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera, fever, small-pox.	No cattle-disease.	
South Arcot ...	8·75	12·25	745	1,760,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Cattle-disease ...	Fodder scarce.
Salem ...	7·56	9·62	1,050	1,200,000	23,700	9,100	9	Additional 3	*Nil.*	Do.		
Trichinopoly ...	8·4	14	48	1,200,000	717	...	...	10	*Nil.*	Cholera less, 321 deaths.	Cattle healthy ...	Pasture scarce.
Tanjore ...	8·75	12·5	406½	2,060,000	...	...	...	...	·46 Negapatam	783 cholera ...	Do.	
Coimbatore ...	7·34	9·75	642	1,750,000	28,460	58	1	...	*Nil.*	433 do. ...	Cattle deteriorating	Water and fodder scarce.
Madura ...	7·8	10·8	413	2,250,000	6,974	331	...	...	*Nil.*	329 cholera in Pulny 91 elsewhere.	Condition of cattle unaltered.	
Tinnevelly ...	8·25	12·5	268	1,700,000	20,798	1,905	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera abating...	Cattle healthy.	
Nilgiris ...	7·33	9·75	28	50,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Fever & small-pox	Do. ...	Pasture deficient.
Malabar ...	9·2	9	5,644	2,700,000	1,958	...	...	...	*Nil.*	11 cholera ...	Cattle-disease Walluvanad Taluq.	Pasture failing.
South Canara	9·75	11·75	38	232,000					*Nil.*	Small-pox	Cattle healthy	Pasture scanty.

31st January 1877, No. 329.

Famine Relief.

Proceedings of Government, 31st January 1877, No. 329.

Ever since this Government undertook to combat, by measures of State relief, the sore distress which pervades the Presidency so widely, they have directly, and through the Board of Revenue, urged constantly on their officers the primary duty of guarding against any waste of the State resources by the most careful supervision that the means at their disposal could secure.

2. His Grace in Council has hitherto allowed consideration to the suddenness with which famine prices were reached, to the rapid growth of numbers seeking relief under the grievous pressure of want and disease, to the imperative necessity for grappling with increasing crime and for removing the incentive to it, and to the inadequate strength of the ordinary administrative staff to satisfy the additional demands on its services,—all of which circumstances rendered it inevitable that there should be at the outset, defective organization and supervision of relief works. How severe was the pressure on the community and on the administration, and how marked the effects of want on the peace of the country, the marginal statistics indicate.

PRICES—SEERS PER RUPEE.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Second-sort Rice.			
1872—1874	15·02	15·40	15·83
1875	16·42	16·18	14·88
1876	12 52	10·59	8·07
Cholum.			
1872—1874	26 50	26·39	19·67
1875	23·87	25·75	23·99
1876	20 30	16·03	11·41
Ragi.			
1872—1874	29 58	30·48	22·79
1875	27·97	28·16	26·77
1876	21·17	17 21	12·01

Numbers on Famine Relief Works.

	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.
Towards end of Nov. ...	47,734	147,996	126,000
" middle of Dec. ...	102,340	266,352	168,385
" end of "	168,965	347,316	254,896
" middle of Jan. 1877	195,385	356,704	319,774

Dacoities in Famine Districts.

DISTRICTS.	Total Dacoities of all kinds. 1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Number of Dacoities in column 5 committed between 4th Nov. and 31st Dec. 1876.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kistna ...	7	3	11	36	22
Nellore ...	2	...	1	98	68
Kurnool ...	6	7	12	122	54
Bellary ...	20	19	15	159	61
Cuddapah ...	43	4	10	152	88
North Arcot ...	17	22	22	173	105
Salem ...	17	12	9	68	50
Coimbatore ...	33	12	14	40	*13
Chingleput ...	2	1	5	17	...
TOTAL ...	147	80	99	865	461

* From 10th December 1876.

Daily average Jail Population.

1870—1875	9,581
1876 ... September	11,081·58
" ... October	11,592·58
" ... November	12 570·64
" ... December	13,680·87

3. Now, however, affairs have assumed a more settled aspect, and the extent of the distress and of the relief needed can be more accurately estimated. It has also been possible to add very considerably to the supervising staff. The Governor in Council therefore deems it imperatively necessary to require, throughout the distressed districts, more systematic and economical administration than has hitherto in all cases been attained.

4. Influenced by these considerations and by the obvious expediency of maintaining a uniform standard of State Relief in adjacent provinces similarly circumstanced, the Governor in Council has resolved to prescribe the adoption of the following scale of money wages on State relief works, which is being introduced in the adjoining Bombay districts, and it is believed will be observed in the Mysore territory :—

I.—Under supervision by the Public Works Department, or where task-work not less than 25 per cent. below ordinary task is enforced—

For a man	the value of 1 lb. of grain *plus* 1 anna.				
For a woman	do.	do.	do.	½	do.
For a boy or girl...	½ lb.	do.	do.	¼	do.

II.—Under non-professional supervision, and where not less than 50 per cent. below ordinary task-work is enforced—

For a man	the value of 1 lb. of grain *plus* ½ anna.				
For a woman	do.	do.	do.	¼	do.
For a boy or girl	do.	½ lb.	do.	¼	do.

5. Suitable task-work is to be insisted on, its amount being settled, wherever possible, in communication with the District Engineers

6. All officers entrusted with the administration of relief operations are to understand distinctly that they are forbidden to exceed the scale of wages now prescribed by the Governor in Council, but they are very carefully to observe the result of its introduction, and to report weekly, until further notice, or immediately if emergently necessary, the result of this reduction of wages, more especially as regards the physical condition of the people.

7. The Government have had the advantage of receiving from Sir Richard Temple the impressions derived from his tour through the most distressed districts of the Presidency, and His Grace in Council from these, and his own recent personal observation, concurs with Sir Richard Temple in thinking it useful again to impress on Collectors the imperative duty of restricting State relief to those who, without it, must be in danger of perishing. The magnitude of the disaster which has fallen on the famine-stricken districts is such that even to relieve this class the resources of the State will be taxed to the utmost, and His Grace in Council is

confident that it is only necessary to keep the real situation before the officers of Government to secure from them the strictest and most uniform observance of the measures necessary to prevent the abuse of public charity or the admission on State Relief Works of any person who has any other means of support, which will enable him, although perhaps not without suffering, to tide over this calamitous season without risk to life.

8. His Grace in Council, while believing it necessary to issue these instructions, must at the same time earnestly impress on the officers in charge of Districts and Famine Relief Works that it is not intended that they should relax the vigilance which has hitherto successfully met the distress which in too many parts of the country has reached the point of famine, or to impede them in their exertions to apply the most effective remedies practicable, wherever numbers of persons are exposed to danger of starvation or to disease arising from want of food.

9. The Collectors will give the fullest publicity to the foregoing instructions, and are responsible for seeing that they are exactly observed by their subordinates.

(True extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

31st January 1877, No. 330.

Famine Relief.

Read again the following paper:—

Proceedings, dated 31st January 1877, No. 329.

ORDER THEREON, 31st January 1877, No. 330.

With reference to the above Proceedings prescribing the scale of money wages on Relief works, the Governor in Council desires that it be understood to be the established rule that grain wages are only to be paid so long as food is not purchasable on the spot.

2. Should the markets absolutely fail to provide food, grain wages must be given at the rate commuted in the scale of money wages; but the local officers are only authorized to purchase grain actually in their districts, or of established local dealers after calling for tenders by public advertisement.

3. If unable to obtain what they require with these restrictions, they must intimate their requirements to Government, or, in the Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah Districts, to the special officer appointed by Government for that purpose, in view to advertisements being issued for tenders from a wider area.

4. To meet any sudden emergency and until supplies can be brought in from other sources, recourse may, in the above three districts, be temporarily had to the small reserve depôts of Government grain now being formed in the localities most difficult of access. But it is to be distinctly understood and to be publicly and widely notified that resort to these depôts is absolutely forbidden except when food for the laborers or for the paupers in the feeding-houses provided for the infirm and aged is unpurchasable from private dealers, and that it is to cease immediately on other supplies becoming available.

5. The Collectors will give the fullest publicity to the foregoing instructions, and will be held responsible for seeing that they are exactly observed by their subordinates.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th January 1877.

The relief reports for the week ending 20th January 1877 will be submitted for the information of Government.

2. The reports from Kistna, Kurnool, and Coimbatore are telegraphic, and those due from Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly have not been received. Maps of Kistna, Bellary, Chingleput, and North Arcot accompany. The attention of Collectors of other Districts is called to the orders requiring the submission of relief maps with their weekly reports.

3. *Prices and Rainfall.*—The price of rice has fallen in every district, especially in Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Madura, where it is cheaper by half a seer per rupee or about 6 per cent. Cholum has also fallen in every district except Madura; and Ragi in all, except Kistna and Nellore where the price is stationary. The fall in the price of this grain is nearly 25 per cent. in Salem District. Cumboo was stationary in Nellore, but has fallen everywhere else. The fall of prices is most remarkable in the Salem District. It is due everywhere probably to the harvest, scanty as it is, being completed and to importation.

4. There has been rain in 5 Districts, *viz.*, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Chingleput and Madura. The quantity has been small and the fall partial. In Nellore an inch fell in Kanigiri and showers in Rapur and Venkatagiri, and a tenth of an inch was registered in the adjoining taluq of Ponneri in Chingleput. In Madura, ·16 inch fell in Ramnad. In Kurnool and Kistna the fall has averaged $\frac{5}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

5. The prices in Penkonda and Madaksira of the Bellary District have not been reported, but the Board are informed that a remarkable fall has taken place there owing to active importation from Coimbatore and Malabar through Mysore. In their report for the 6th instant, the Board noticed a sharp rise of price in Coimbatore which was probably due to this demand for export.

6. *Grant and outlay.*—The grants made to the 20th January amounted to Rs. 60,88,563 and the outlay on relief works and gratuitous relief is reported as Rs. 51,60,521. The outlay during the week on relief works was Rs. 6,73,070 and to the end of the week Rs. 50,18,780. The grants have been exceeded in Nellore and Kurnool and further grants will be made in separate proceedings.

7. The returns received do not discriminate between new roads and repairs of existing roads in all cases, but the Board submit an abstract showing the total outlay to the end of January on roads, irrigation works and miscellaneous improvements. All minor works (which are chiefly water-supply works) have been classed under the last head. The figures are as follows, so far as detailed reports have been received:—

	Roads.	Irrigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Kistna	..	15,460	...	15,460
Nellore	1,62,280	12,389	4,455	2,15,824
Cuddapah	6,05,531	45,276	80,687	7,31,494
Bellary*	13,01,308	1,14,810	1,21,251	15,37,369
Chingleput	26,145	2,606	26,071	54,822
North Arcot	47,268	10,171	21,283	78,722
Madura	11,395	5,142	1,561	18,098
Salem	23,612	6,384	43,177	73,173
	21,77,539	2,12,238	3,35,185	27,24,962

* Two Taluqs wanting.

	13th	20th	
Kistna	1,252	2,704	+ 1,452
Nellore	59,061	59,313	+ 252
Cuddapah	1,95,385	2,10,550	+ 15,165
Bellary	3,56,704	3,53,799	— 2,905
Kurnool	3,19,774	2,98,110	— 21,664
Chingleput	11,789	10,166	— 1,623
North Aroot	21,264	23,023	+ 1,759
Tri hinopoly*	359	359	.....
Madura	5,157	5,558	+ 401
Tinnevelly*	2,113	2,113	.....
Coimbatore	18,368	27,411	+ 9,043
Salem	9,698	23,471	+ 13,773
	1,000,924	10,16,577	+ 15,653

* Last week's figures entered.

8. *Numbers on relief works.*—The totals for each district are compared in the margin with those for 13th January. The increase is 15,653 only, and is chiefly due to the southern districts, a large decrease in Kurnool (which the Board hope will be supported when the detailed report arrives) being counterbalanced by an increase in Cuddapah.

Nellore.—The totals are nearly the same, and there is nothing to notice in the talukwar details except an increase in Vedoyogiri and Kanigiri and a decrease in the adjoining taluq of Kandukur, 4,675 coolies (besides those above given) are stated to have been employed on the East Coast Canal.

	13th Jan.	20th Jan.	
Proddatur	9,021	14,695	+ 5,674
Jamalamaduga	14,082	12,789	— 1,293
Pulivendala	22,591	25,870	+ 3,279
Cuddapah	9,753	12,744	+ 2,991
Budwail	6,663	9,415	+ 2,752
Sidhout	6,180	6,431	+ 251
Pullumpelt	7,844	8,718	+ 874
Kadiri	39,074	39 074	...
Royachoti	17,068	13,907	— 3,161
Madanspalli	35,010	40,295	+ 5,285
Voilpaud	27,899	26,612	— 1,289
	1,95,185	2,10,550	+ 15,365

Cuddapah.—The Kadir figures for the 13th January are repeated in estimate. The numbers have decreased in Royachoti, Jammalamodugu, and Voilpaud; but increased in all other taluqs. The increase in Veadamapalli, which amounts to 14 per cent. is very unsatisfactory. In that taluq the number on relief works is now 29·8 per cent. of the population according to the last Census.

Bellary.—The taluqwar figures are compared in the margin. Those for Bellary taluq are repeated from last report, but no explanation is given. There has been an increase in the western taluks and in Alur, which has suffered most in the District as regards loss of crop; a considerable increase in Penkonda, but a great falling off in Hindupur.

Adoni	63,931	64,655	+ 724
Alur	32,186	38,258	+ 6,072
Gooty	23,997	25,166	+ 1,169
Tadputry	11,999	12,976	+ 977
Anantapur	22,588	19,827	— 2,761
Dhurmavaram	24,542	15,468	— 9,074
Penkonda	10,551	17,388	+ 6,837
Hindupur	20,856	6,354	— 14,502
Madakeira	18,076	15,752	— 2,324
Raidruj	8,014	7,868	— 146
Bellary	55,219	55,219	...
Hospett	16,669	16,502	— 167
Kudligi	22,309	24,479	+ 2,170
Hodgalli	17,855	18,604	+ 749
Harpunhulli	7,912	15,283	+ 7,371
	3,56,704	3,53,799	— 2,905

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in this taluk for five weeks past are noted below:—

	Relief work.	Gratuitous relief.
20th January	6,354	17,352
13th "	20,856	18,686
6th "	42,880	17,755
30th "	38,756	14,158
23rd "	23,527	8,130

They do not indicate that the falling off in number of coolies is due to increase of gratuitous relief. The Collector will report on the decline in numbers.

The *Chingleput* figures show some increase in Conjevaram, Trivellore, and Chingleput, but a great fall in Ponneri (perhaps due to the rain-fall, slight as it was.) In *North Arcot* the increase occurs in Arcot Taluk. The *Madura* report calls for no remark. In the *Salem* district, the Salem, Namkul, Trichingodi, and Utangarai coolies have come back in some numbers; and there has also been increase in Kistnagiri.

The Board notice that some grants have been made for the Ahtur taluk, which has not hitherto been ranked as distressed. The Collector will explain.

9. *Rates of wages, Nellore.*—Wages have been reduced in Gurdur, and in no taluk in the district is more than 2 annas now paid to an ordinary cooly. In *Cuddapah*, no charge has yet been made. The rates for six taluks of *Bellary* are not reported; in the others there is no change except in Dharmaverum where the authorized grain and money scale has been started. The price of rice in the taluk is 5·94 seers, or only just over the limit (5·85 seers), and the change is according to rule. The 2 annas 6 pie rate is still paid in the Saidapett taluk of Chingleput. The Collector will explain why it has not been reduced. He has been ordered to reduce the rate several times. In the other districts there is no change calling for notice.

10. Except the Dharmaveram taluq above noticed, there is no taluq in the districts from which detailed returns have been received, in which payments in kind are required under the rules. Returns from the Kurnool district and from two of the worst taluqs* in Cuddapah are however wanting.

*Kadiri and Voilpaud.

11. *Gratuitous relief.*—The total numbers are compared by districts in the margin. The increase is almost entirely made up in Nellore and Salem. The Board fear that too much gratuitous relief is afforded in Salem, and are in correspondence with the Collector as to the system. There has been a slight decrease in Bellary. Half the whole number in that district are in the Hindupur taluq, but the Board are not aware why this is. A report on the subject is awaited.

	13th Jany.	20th Jany.	
Kistna	168	722	454
Nellore	6,420	7,956	1,536
Cuddapah	1,003	1,419	416
Bellary	39,522	39,201	— 321
Kurnool	3,819	2,829	— 990
Chingleput	3,066	4,008	+ 942
Madura	185	589	+ 404
Coimbatore	8	114	+ 106
Salem	2,780	7,191	+ 4,411
	56,971	64,029	+ 7,058

12. The following table shows the percentage distribution of men, women and children gratuitously fed :—

	13th January.			20th January.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Cuddapah	34·7	36·3	29·0	43·3	37·2	19·5
Bellary	12·7	20·3	67·0	14·7	22·8	62·5
Chingleput	16·7	31·3	52·0	17·2	30·1	52·7
Madura	29·7	38·9	31·4	8·5	12·9	78·6
Salem	29·1	48·6	22·3	29·7	49·4	20·9

There is thus a great change in Madura, the cause of which should be reported; in the other districts no important change appears.

13. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week is reported to have been Rs. 23,079, and the total outlay to 20th January as follows:—

Relief works	50,18,180
Gratuitous relief	1,41,741
Total ...	51,60,521

14. A memorandum showing grants sanctioned to date is enclosed. The total is Rs. 61,33,563.

(True extract)

H. E. STOKES.

Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 25th January 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 20th January 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	35,000	15,060	169
Nellore	1,53,000	2,15,824	4,363
Cuddapah	13,20,000	7,64,010	1,605
Bellary	28,16,000	20,71,846	1,13,429
Kurnool	11,21,000	16,78,016	6,926
Chingleput	1,45,365	54,822	7,213
North Arcot	1,85,450	78,722	39
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		Do.
Trichinopoly	5,000		Do.
Madura	93,748	19,800	1,073
Tinnevelly	23,000	Not	received.
Coimbatore	1,00,000	45,476	24
Salem	1,11,000	75,204	6,900
Total ...	61,33,563	50,18,780	1,41,741

Revenue Board Office; MADRAS, *26th January 1877.*

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Statement of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency up to the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Road works.		Irrigation works.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	998	15,460	...	...	998	15,460
Nellore ...	27,989	1,62,280	402	12,389	7,618	41,155	36,009	2,15,824
Cuddapah ...	1,14,122	6,05,531	7,716	45,276	15,569	80,687	1,37,407	7,31,494
Bellary ...	1,79,711	13,01,308	13,850	1,14,810	8,545	1,21,251	2,02,106	11,37,369*
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegra	phic repo	rt recei	ved	...	...
Chingleput ...	5,089	26,145	1,537	2,606	2,866	26,071	9,492	54,822
North Arcot ...	8,234	47,268	1,050	10,171	2,881	21,283	12,165	78,722
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	Not	received	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	1,583	11,395	411	5,142	199	1,561	1,993	18,098
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	Not	received	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	...	...	Telegra	phic repo	rt recei	ved	...	...
Salem ...	4,160	23,612	1,617	6,384	7,576	43,177	13,353	73,173
Total ...	3,40,688	21,77,539	27,581	21,2,238	45,254	3,35,185	4,13,523	27,24,962

* Pennakonda and Madakasira, for which telegrams only have been received not included.

Revenue Board Office, MADRAS, *26th January 1877.*

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	8·12	7·82	19·04	10·27	10·16	30·97	10·14	10·18	36·16	9·58	9·38	36·13	6·67	6 33	12·61	10·95	10·91	24·46	0·54	...	...
Nellore	7·09	6·92	15·83	8·28	8·24	28·56	8·89	8.89	31·70	8·40	8·41	29·55	6·62	7·01	11·62	8·05	8·46	23·81	0·09	0·11	...
Cuddapah*	7·00	6·52	14·58	7·50	7·30	25·41	7·75	7·37	26·50	7·66	7·52	24·38	6·16	6·15	11·92	8·17	7·98	23·41	...	...	...
Bellary	6·71	6·66	14·21	7·90	7·60	26·23	7·88	7·72	27·35	7·67	7·39	23·60	6·32	6·10	12·14	7·88	7·95	27·81	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·42	6·27	15·15	7·67	7·63	27·64	8·43	8·41	29·45	8·01	8·10	25·36	6·39	6·51	15·34	7·81	7·54	24·29	0·30	...	...
Chingleput	8·48	8·06	15·65	10·08	8·64	...	9·58	8·98	22·69	...	...	...	5·70	5·70	10·28	9·36	9·24	19·34	0·02	0·14	...
North Arcot	7·49	7·00	15·08	9·07	8·46	22·35	8·71	8·10	21·92	8·15	7·76	21·06	5·47	5·66	11·03	9·97	9·85	23·17	...	...	...
Trichinopoly				Not	receiv	ed.															
				†	†																
Madura	7·73	7·15	15·22	12·73	14·27	35·10	11·84	10·68	34·10	11·07	10·67	32·97	5·85	5·90	10·47	12·02	11·82	25·30	0·02	0·02	0·07
Tinnevelly				Not	receiv	ed.															
Coimbatore	7·30	7·20	12·20	9·20	9·00	20·00	9·90	9·50	22·30	11·35	10·70	23·70	4·60	5·50	9·50	10·60	9·80	23·10	...	...	...
Salem	7·60	7·02	14·03	9·34	8·37	22·55	10·32	8·35	22·19	10·32	8·48	24·08	5·83	5·57	10·41	9·81	9·19	22·94	...	...	...

* Reports from Prodattur, Voilpad, Kadiri, Peelair and Camalapuram, not received. † Irungu Cholum.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Report of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 20th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	35,000	...	998	10,411	15,060	169	116	...	...	...	2,704	...	...	...	722
Nellore ...	1,53,000	1,94,900	36,009	2,15,824	2,15,824	4,363	1,083	24,768	25,310	9,235	59,313	...	...	...	7,956
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	...	1,37,407	7,31,494	7,64,010	1,605	307	85,361	95,316	29,873	2,10,550	615	527	277	1,419
Bellary ...	28,16,000	13,16,679	2,23,316	17,42,845	20,71,846	1,13,429	16,120	1,35,724	1,67,847	50,228	3,53,799	5,745	8,949	24,507	39,201
Kurnool ...	11,21,000	...	2,23,823	16,78,016	16,78,016	6,826	1,303	...	...	...	2,98,110	...	...	...	2,829
Chingleput ...	1,35,365	1,45,540	9,492	54,822	54,822	7,213	782	5,837	3,581	748	10,166	690	1,205	2,113	4,008
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,69,288	12,165	78,782	78,722	39	...	9,617	9,346	4,060	23,023	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	...	Not	received.											
Madura ...	93,748	1,14,070	1,993	18,098	19,800	1,073	110	2,124	3,181	253	5,558	50	76	463	589
Tinnevelly ...	23,000	...	Not	received.											
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	...	14,514	45,476	45,476	24	24	...	..	...	27,411	....	...	..	114
Salem ...	1,01,000	1,86,430	13,353	73,173	75.204	6,900	3,234	10,148	11,478	1,845	23,471	2,136	3,548	1,507	7,191
Total ...	60,88,563	...	6,73,070	46,48,881	50,18,780	1,41,741	23,079	...	...	...	10,14,105	...	..	...	64,029

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Taluqwar Abstract for the Week ending 20th January 1877.

		Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 20th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cuddapah.	Royachoti	...	...	13,758	74,760	74,760 30	260	...	5,992	6,075	1,840	13,907	249	182	70	501
	Pullampett	...	...	5,642	26,779	26,779 405	...	...	3,918	4,192	608	8,718	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	..	...	3,973	31,128	31,128	52	52	5,934	6,737	2,024	14,695	82	125	14	221
	Jammalamadugu	...	...	12,719	40,564	40,564 827	136	45	5,037	6,737	1,015	12,789	57	57	26	140
	Budwail	...	...	3,632	15,550	15,550 658	...	..	3,898	4,163	1,354	9,415	..	...	...	...
	Kadiri(*a*)	...	...	22,908	1,42,691	1,47,691 14,611	284	100	14,898	18,128	6,048	39,074	65	55	28	148
	Sidhout	...	...	3,685	20,282	20,282	...	...	2,771	2,912	748	6,431	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	...	12,731	49,946	49,946 1,848	...	...	9,129	10,494	6,247	25,870	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	8,871	63,679	63,679 9,137	...	...	4,811	6,237	1,696	12,744	...	...	...	...
	Madanapalli	...	...	23,553	1,16,135	1,16,135	239	46	15,789	18,163	6,343	40,295	29	35	62	126
	Voilpad	...	...	25,935	1,49,980	1,49,980	634	64	13,184	11,478	1,950	26,612	133	73	77	283
	Total ...	13,20,000	...	1,37,407	7,31,494	7,64,010	1,605	307	85,361	95,316	29,873	2,10,550	615	527	277	1,419
Salem.	Salem	...	41,050	3,466	14,402	14,402	2,054	1,508	3,954	3,159	448	7,561	957	1,967	744	3,668
	Ahthoor	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Namkal	—	13,120	817	6,107	6,107	689	250	903	1,196	199	2,298	152	210	74	436
	Trichengode	...	33,100	1,159	9,817	9,817	1,242	463	1,819	1,225	147	3,191	192	387	69	648
	Tripatore	...	2,600	257	387	387	681	237	120	207	44	371	167	283	259	709
	Uttengiri	...	10,380	7	2,555	2,555	704	...	349	478	45	872	...	...	..	...
	Darampury	...	33,335	1,426	13,306	13,306	703	503	789	1,132	238	2,159	513	362	288	1,163
	Oossoor	...	25,490	5,064	18,009	18,009	487	174	805	1,678	260	2,743	90	229	29	348
	Kistnagiri	...	26,355	1,157	8,590	10,621	340	99	1,409	2,403	464	4,276	65	110	44	219
	Total ...	1,01,000	1,86,430	18,353	73,173	75,204	6,900	3,234	10,148	11,478	1,845	23,471	2,136	3,548	1,507	7,191
				(*a*)—Report not having been received the figures were entered in Estimate.												
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	6,000	1,150	12,265	12,265	...	...	1,188	748	485	2,421	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	4,142	293	2,181	2,181	39	...	265	202	66	533	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	13,905	1,675	11,421	11,421	...	...	1,283	1,013	31	2,327	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	3,780	...	2,086	2,086	...	...	46	40	...	86	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	37,076	2,239	21,823	21,823	...	...	1,179	2,809	1,028	5,016	...	...	...	...
	Arcot	...	28,200	2,386	12,188	12,188	...	...	2,328	2,733	990	6,051	...	...	...	...
	Wallaja	...	25,185	1,287	9,812	9,812	...	...	1,194	611	595	2,400	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	37,000	2,435	5,795	5,795	...	...	1,534	731	724	2,989	...	...	...	...
	Trittany	...	14,000	700	1,151	1,151	...	...	600	459	141	1,200	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,69,288	12,165	78,722	78,722	39	...	9,617	9,346	4,060	23,023	...	...	...	...

CHINGLEPUT.	Madurantakum	...	...	...	5,000	290	1,218	1,218	158	35	336	216	119	671	22	42	84	148
	Conjeveram	...	...	...	16,675	859	5,992	5,992	976	110	870	319	47	1,236	89	127	452	668
	Chingleput	...	...	...	10,600	462	3,612	3,612	271	45	219	106	57	382	58	41	191	290
	Trivellore	...	...	...	47,318	1,357	5,464	5,464	59	1	1,716	653	78	2,447	...	...	...	...
	Saidapett	...	...	...	46,947	4,499	24,712	24,712	5,736	589	2,021	1,641	447	4,109	521	995	1,386	2,902
	Ponnery	...	...	...	19,000	2,025	13,824	13,824	13	2	675	646	...	1,321	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL		...	1,35,365	1,45,540	9,492	54,822	54,822	7,213	782	5,837	3,581	748	10,166	690	1,205	2.113	4,008
MADURA.	Madura	...	...	...	25,943	65	176	381	...	...	38	33	...	71	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	...	...	4,288	199	1,213	2,125	...	...	206	89	14	309	...	...	...	...
	Melur	...	...	...	823	147	1,416	1,760	...	...	189	160	41	390	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	...	...	57,746	754	10,458	10,668	823	110	1,127	1,822	180	3,129	50	76	463	589
	Dindigul	...	...	...	1,270	119	1,060	1,091	250	...	20	53	7	80	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	...	...	24,000	709	3,775	3,775	...	...	544	1,024	11	1,579	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL		...	93,748	1,14,070	1,993	18,098	19,800	1,073	110	2,124	3,181	253	5,558	50	76	463	589
BELLARY.	Pennakonda	...	...	...	Not given	14,017	1,18,666	1,18,666	11,337	3,746	5,629	8,763	2.996	17.388	675	983	3,955	5.613
	Madakasira	...	...	...	Do.	7,102	86,810	86,810	4,200	950	4,952	8,487	7 313	15,752	436	701	1,938	3,075
	Hudagally	...	...	...	1,23,592	10,532	85,600	85,600	2,702	46	5,778	10,252	2,574	18,604	107	149	992	1,248
	Raidrug	...	...	...	66,474	2,193	55,233	55,233	95	95	3,166	3,172	1,530	7,868	17	34	17	68
	Alur	...	...	...	1,22,916	22,968	1,22,916	1,22,916	130	17	15,890	16,276	6.092	38.258	19	19	23	61
	Adony	...	...	...	1,64,807	42.785	2.07,592	3,64,668	27,613	497	29,876	27,041	7,738	64.655	233	233	936	1,402
	Bellary	...	...	...	1,600	41,393	4,19,040	4,75,535	168	36	25.436	25,255	4,528	55,219	34	26	7	67
	Tadputry	...	...	...	1.22,357	8,663	42,145	42,145	1,001	215	4,091	7,112	1,773	12,976	97	183	245	525
	Gooty	...	...	...	1,38,371	14.952	91,299	2,26.729	9,317	465	8,154	13.427	3.585	25,166	318	543	1,155	2,016
	Kudligi	...	...	...	2,29,437	14,068	91,399	91,399	2.752	679	8,936	13,214	2,329	24,479	129	216	1,079	1,424
	Harpanhali	...	...	...	1,00,884	6,278	75,777	75,777	4,686 *283	200	6,373	7.096	1.814	15,283	80	132	1,261	1,473
	Hospett	...	...	...	1,23.470	10,212	87,103	87.103	4,295	558	5,379	9,122	2.001	16,502	261	485	3,120	3,866
	Dhurmaveram	...	...	...		13,964	88,593	88,593	1,554	65	4.027	7 745	3,696	15,468	289	315	306	910
	Anantapur	...	—	...	91,571	10,931	55.755	55,755	377	51	5.529	8,121	6.177	19,827	44	48	9	161
	Hindupur	...	...	...	31,200	3,258	1,14,917	1,14,917	42,919	8,500	2,508	2,764	1,082	6,354	3,006	4.882	9,464	17,352
	TOTAL		—	28,16,000	13,16,679	2,23,316	17,42,845	20,71.846	1,13,429	16,120	1,35,724	1,67,847	50,228	3,53,799	5,745	8,949	24,507	39.201
NELLORE.	Gudur	...	...	...	41,500	1,318	13,145	13.145	...	...	1.238	1,507	463	3.208	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	...	...	12,500	982	10,546	10.546	185	117	1,062	900	307	2,269	104	88	73	265
	Nellore	...	...	...	2.000	520	4.928	4,928	...	...	480	884	219	1,583	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	...	...	22.700	5,194	39.729	39,729	2,388	325	5,071	4,615	1,947	11.633	...	...	...	4,638
	Kavali	...	...	...	54,200	10,142	32,499	32,499	520	365	2.249	2,184	667	5,100	...	...	...	1,577
	Udayagiri	...	...	...	18,000	7,836	41,094	41,094	...	...	5,911	5,501	2,279	13,691	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	...	...	14.500	5,604	43.505	43,505	277	183	2,610	4,103	783	7,496	...	...	...	310
	Kanigiri	...	...	...	6,000	951	8,234	8,234	234	21	3,023	2,718	1,025	6,766	102	168	194	464
	Ongole	...	...	...	2.000	350	2,117	2,117	54	9	325	339	96	760	8	4	...	12
	Zamindary tracts	...	...	...	21,500	3,112	20,027	20,027	705	63	2,799	2,559	1,449	6,807	...	...	...	690
	TOTAL		—	1,53,000	1,94,900	36,009	2,15,824	2,15,824	4,363	1,083	24,768	25,310	9,235	59,313	...	...	...	7,956

* Establishment.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE TO THE PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.							
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Akyab.*		Bassein.*		Moulmain.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	240,259	8,79,943	...	...	14,619	49,625	20,420	71,085	...	...	275,298	10,00,653	11,058	33,963	...	...	...	...	11,058	33,963
Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,176	2,403	...	...	...	...	1,176	2,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	18,157	72,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,157	72,860	560	1,360	...	...	...	...	560	1,360
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,960	7,651	...	...	...	...	4,960	7,651
Tuticorin	22,734	82,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,734	82,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	6,493	23,836	5,933	20,190	...	...	...	...	19,026	51,388	40,428	1,30,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	8,976	35,360	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	56	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	1,006	3,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	3,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	2,992	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	11,469	41,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,469	41,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	765	488	765
	312,142	11,47,857	5,933	20,190	15,795	52,028	20,420	71,085	19,026	51,388	373,316	13,42,548	16,578	42,974	...	...	488	765	17,066	43,739

* No returns from other Ports in Burmah have been received.

T. C. HOPE,

Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN CEYLON.

OPINIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE DECIMAL SUB-DIVISION OF THE RUPEE AFTER 4½ YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

[*Formerly the currency was £ s. d.: the public was generally opposed to the change from £ s. d. to Rupees; but the advisers of the Crown considered the measure necessary and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of the step. Much bitter controversy and party feeling was stirred up, and there was a strong opposition to the Government measure. The decimal system has therefore in this case had to bear not only the difficulties inseparable from any change, but also the unpopularity of a forced measure. The opinions are put forth in answer to questions which have been circulated and which head the several columns respectively.*—(*G. L. M.*)]

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Sir Chas. Layard, K.C.M.G.	No difficulties or drawbacks have been experienced so far as Government transactions are concerned.	It is believed to be generally popular, although the mercantile community of Colombo still prefer the former system of £ s. d.	There may perhaps be differences of view on this point, but the general consensus of opinion is believed to be in favor of decimal coinage.
W. D. Wright, Principal Collector of Customs, Member of the Legislative Council.	I am not aware of any difficulties or drawbacks having been experienced.	As far as I can judge, the measure has not been unpopular.	I have never heard any regret expressed that annas and pie were not adopted.
Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Colombo.	Difficulties and drawbacks there certainly were at the introduction of this measure, and I also think these were vastly exaggerated; however, they have disappeared, and the change has decidedly been one in the right direction.	I think it is exceedingly likely that there still exists a strong prejudice against the measure among uneducated natives, as indeed there would as regards any change. At the same time I am of opinion that the business community, both European and Native, would hardly wish to revert to the old system of £ s. d.	I sat on the commission appointed by Sir Hercules Robinson to consider the currency question, and it was my opinion at the time that, should we make the rupee the legal currency, we ought to follow India in the smaller denominations. However, I have long since changed my views on this point, as practical experience has proved to me the advantage of the decimal sub-division of the rupee in the facility with which calculations are made and the increased simplicity of book-keeping, and I will add I think this is a general view of the case.
Agent of the Bank of Madras, Colombo ...	Viewing the question as assuming that a decimal coinage has been already introduced in principle, I am of opinion that no difficulty nor drawback arises in the using of it by the people at large, nor do I apprehend that such should arise in its completion.	Yes: by all intelligent traders in the community who constitute a large and important body, if not a majority. An exception arises in the case of the petty class of traders, who make it a practice to deal in annas and pice (not pie), fanams and copper challies.	I do not learn that any people regret the non-adoption of annas and pie.
Planters' Association, Kandy	The difficulties which at first existed are becoming less each day as the old coinage is being withdrawn from circulation.	The committee believe that the decimal system is popular; there is no objection to it.	There is no regret whatever that annas and pie were not introduced; in fact, there would have been great objection to such a system.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Cargill & Co. (English Shop-keepers) ...	There are no difficulties in the decimal system. As a system we consider it preferable to all others. The great drawback to it in Ceylon is the persistency with which people after 4½ years' acquaintance with the coinage adhere to the habit of quoting prices and naming sums in £ *s. d.* This we experience to a great extent in our business.	The decimal coinage is *not* popular.	We do NOT regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead of cents, and can only fancy those having extensive dealings with India being in favor of such a cumbersome system.
Abdul Roheman, Native Shop-keeper ...	... ...	It is unpopular among the poor and uneducated people of this Island, because in the first place the Ceylon currency was in rix dollars, that is equal to 12 annas, or as it was called one shilling and six pence. The rix dollars were common to all in general, because people were well versed in it, and it rendered easy to be divided losing no fraction on either side of the transaction. Afterwards the £ *s. d.* was in force which did not affect any to suffer any fractional loss, because it is easily converted into rix dollars, annas and pie; latterly rupees and cents are introduced; this does not affect the rich to lose any fraction thereof, but benefits them to some extent in question between cents and pence.	There are generally some differences, and as for calculation the rupees and cents are very easy. But when annas replaced in place of cents all the differences would be cleared and well suited to the Indian currency.
C. H. De Soysa (Singalese, a large Land-owner and Merchant).	The only drawback in the new currency is that the full value of the rupee is not procurable in the bazars; I have been informed that the sellers still stick to the old mode of calculating in fanams, thus reducing the value of the rupee to 96 cents. The same with the small change; 12 cents could be got for the eighth of a rupee, but 24 cents only for a quarter.	As far as I can see, the measure is popular amongst us (the Singalese).	Not that I am aware of.
Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co., Merchants ...	The difficulties which may possibly have been experienced by some when the system was first introduced have, we should say, now disappeared or are fast disappearing, while as regards drawbacks there are none so far as our experience enables us to judge.	Except among a few the measure was at first very unpopular, but this unpopularity is fast dying out.	We have never heard any one express regret that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of the decimal system.
C. E. H. Symons & Co., Merchants ...	I agree with Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co. on this subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Merchants ...	In theory the system is doubtless excellent, but the difficulty of getting the natives to adopt it in its entirety was and is considerable. In our dealings the prices they ask and the prices they offer for goods are expressed in £ *s. d.*, whilst amongst many the old denominations of Dutch and other origins still prevail.	We do not think it can be termed popular; very many would have preferred that £ *s. d.* had been legalized by Order in Council.	It does not appear that there is any regret felt that annas and pie have not been adopted; but an assimilation to the currency of India would have been more practical than rupees and cents.

George Wall & Co., Merchant (a bitter opponent of Government measures generally and of the change from £ s. d. in particular).	The uneducated multitude who have definite conceptions of halves, thirds and quarters, cannot conceive them as expressed by ·333325, nor can they suit this computation to the decimal coins in use. Dealings in the bazars are still carried on mainly in rix dollars and fanams and old denominations. Much inconvenience and injustice attend the conversion into decimal coinage.	The measure is well pleasing to many educated persons, but the multitude dislike and avoid decimal fractions as much as possible.	Ugly as the anna and pie division of the rupee appears, it is clearly understood by the mass of the people who never can understand decimal fraction and will therefore always suspect and dislike them.
Messrs. Law, Browne & Co.	No difficulties experienced; one drawback consists in keeping accounts in a different denomination from that of our principal customer, England, with whom we used to have identical amounts in all accounts.	Not popular perhaps in the exact sense of the word. Merchants and others find it decidedly easier than £ s. d. in actual practice.	Adoption of annas and pie not approved. So many Chetties and Tamils accustomed to Indian coinage being in the island, the anna continues to be their standard of sub-division, just as shillings and pence are still used by merchants.
George Stewart & Co., Merchants ...	We certainly find no difficulty, but on the contrary very great facilities and advantages in the new system.	We consider the measure to be decidedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, and though certain classes may yet be unable to fully appreciate its advantages, we believe there is in no case any material prejudice against it.	We do not consider there are many people who regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead. The decimal tokens are readily reconciled to the traditional modes of reckoning when required, and any temporary inconvenience which might at first be looked for is now hardly felt.
The Ceylon Company, Limited ...	I agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s remarks.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Delmege, Reed & Co., Merchants ...	We agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s opinions on the subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Volkart Bros., Merchants ..	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Merchants ...	Our opinion agrees with that expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Morand & Co., Merchants ...	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto
Messrs. Friedenburg & Co.	We entirely agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co., and beg to add that we cannot expect an uneducated population to do away with old denominations within a few years, if we bear in mind that up to the present date the English calculate in guineas, the French in sous and the Dutch in stivers and quartzes, and so on.	Ditto.	Ditto.
R. Dawson, Esq., Merchant	The chief difficulty attending a change of currency in any country is that of causing the ignorant classes which form the bulk of the population to understand the change. Even the decimal system, simple as it is, requires a long time to be fully understood by at least one-half of the population.	The measure is, I believe, popular with the educated and unprejudiced portion of the community; is gradually becoming more popular with the masses and will continue to do so.	I should think not. The advantage of the decimal sub-division over that of annas and pie may easily be seen even by the most ignorant.
Messrs. Macgregor & Co.	We experience neither difficulties nor drawbacks, but on the contrary facilities and advantages in the decimal system.	Popular with the intelligent portion of the community.	We do not think so.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Messrs. Robinson and Dunlop, Merchants ...	We quite agree with Messrs. Macgregor & Co. on this point.	Certainly more popular than unpopular.	We should hardly think so.
Messrs. Mackwood & Co., Merchants ...	Locally we find no drawbacks and remain favorably inclined to the change as from the first.	Very difficult to answer in regard to the vast bulk of the population.	No regret whatever.
Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Merchants, &c.	Some inconvenience was felt at first, but this has now disappeared, and the change has proved upon the whole convenient and beneficial.	The Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, and in their business relations with the European merchants still use the terms formerly in use, but the new system is in universal use throughout the coffee districts, is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.*	The sub-division into cents in practice carries very much better than the cumbrous system of annas and pie.
Messrs. Armitage Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Have experienced no difficulty, but on the contrary quite approve of the change.	Should certainly say the measure is popular amongst the educated masses.	Have never heard any one express a preference for rupees, annas and pie; should vote them wrong in the head if they did.
Messrs. J. J. Grinlinton, Colpoys & Co., Merchants.	Instead of difficulties and drawbacks we consider the introduction of the decimal coinage a measure of great public utility, only required to be more thoroughly known to be justly appreciated.	The measure was unpopular at first with some educated people and with most of the uneducated. Changes which cause a certain amount of inconvenience are not generally popular, but whatever unpopularity attached to the measure at first is fast disappearing.	We should certainly say not, except with the coast Chetties. Far better to have let the old £ *s. d.* remain than to have adopted the Indian system; one important drawback to the introduction of the sub-division "pie" would have been the probable offence the term would have given to the Singalese race.
J. J. Strachan & Co., Merchants, &c. ...	.....	Very inconvenient, unpopular. Natives all keep their accounts in the old £ *s. d.*	
Messrs. Rudd Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Neither difficulties nor drawbacks in theory, but certain current coins not adapted to the decimal coinage.	Should imagine more popular than otherwise by the intelligent majority.	Not regretted.

* These are South Indian coolies habituated to the use of the anna and pie.

No. 673.

ORDERED that the above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February 1877.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE) FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1876-77 AND OF THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Presidencies and Provinces.		For the months of April to January.														
		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	Gross	68,44,606	23,12,559	91,57,165	65,81,239	18,79,844	84,61,083	75,45,203	15,49,029	90,94,232	73,35,721	16,16,881	89,52,602	65,96,257	15,42,167	81,38,424
	Nett	...	...	90,60,675	...	...	83,89,534	...	...	90,16,284	73,04,860	15,89,260	88,94,120	65,70,888	15,17,112	80,88,000
Bombay ...	Gross	45,85,463	2,84,305	48,69,768	47,74,582	2,86,846	50,61,428	48,44,770	3,70,757	52,15,527	45,42,214	3,76,348	49,18,562	44,66,997	81,993	45,48,990
	Nett	...	...	44,50,778	...	...	47,67,809	...	...	48,95,774	42,17,638	3,69,473	45,87,111	42,17,508	81,076	42,98,584
Sind ...	Gross	1,94,788	1,73,001	3,67,789	1,97,808	1,01,949	2,99,757	1,75,963	1,25,701	3,01,664	2,11,536	1,11,819	3,23,355	1,88,665	24,762	2,13,427
	Nett	...	...	3,66,396	...	...	2,97,575	...	...	2,96,195	2,02,665	1,08,137	3,10,802	1,87,738	24,762	2,12,500
Madras ...	Gross	13,16,184	8,17,653	21,33,837	14,74,050	10,33,679	25,07,729	14,35,773	9,53,864	23,89,637	14,82,713	7,70,132	22,52,845	14,27,507	4,80,261	19,07,768
	Nett	...	...	20,99,903	...	...	24,78,370	...	...	23,46,166	14,63,820	7,62,925	22,26,745	14,04,016	4,78,556	18,82,572
B. Burma ...	Gross	6,75,468	23,58,594	30,34,062	6,85,980	18,89,209	25,75,189	8,96,816	12,52,264	21,49,080	7,40,000	20,81,947	28,21,947	7,94,291	15,54,131	23,48,422
	Nett	...	...	29,95,778	...	...	25,00,380	...	...	20,53,406	7,33,105	20,06,895	27,40,000	7,91,171	14,26,069	22,17,240
Total ...	Gross	1,36,16,509	59,46,112	1,95,62,621	1,37,13,659	51,91,527	1,89,05,186	1,48,98,525	42,51,615	1,91,50,140	1,43,12,184	49,57,127	1,92,69,311	1,34,73,717	36,83,314	1,71,57,031
	Nett	...	...	1,89,73,530	...	...	1,84,33,668	...	...	1,86,07,825	1,39,22,088	48,36,690	1,87,58,778	1,31,71,321	35,27,575	1,66,98,896

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to December only.

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
(Statistical Branch),
Calcutta, 9th February 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877. { Register No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 10, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WITH our despatch of the 2nd instant, No. 6, we forwarded to Your Lordship various minutes and memoranda received from Sir Richard Temple principally relating to the condition of the districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly in the Presidency of Madras. We now enclose Sir Richard Temple's reports on the districts of Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly, which continue the narrative of his preliminary survey of the distressed districts in the two Presidencies. The account of the district of Chingleput which adjoins and bounds the town of Madras on the north, west and south has not yet reached us. The Nellore and Kistna Districts have still to be visited.

2. It will be seen from these papers that the state of the districts now reported on, and the same remark applies to the district of Coimbatore, and still more to the district of Trichinopoly, is very much more favourable than that of the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Although in all these districts there has been serious drought and very extensive failure of crops, and prices are consequently very high, indeed, but little lower than those which obtain in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the number of persons admitted to the relief works was, at the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit, comparatively small. It is probable that in Madura and Tinnevelly the numbers in need of relief would have been very much larger, had it not been for the facilities of emigration to the coffee districts of Ceylon, which annually attract a considerable number of the labouring classes of both districts. It is stated that every year tens of thousands of Tinnevelly labourers go to Ceylon to work on the coffee estates and other farms. The day Sir Richard Temple was at Tuticorin, he saw some hundreds of Ceylon coolies returning after their six months' working season. This year, doubtless in consequence of the dearth, the emigration from both districts has been greater than ever. In the Salem District there is no such outlet, and consequently the labourers on the relief works, although the supervision of the relief operations in this district is stated to be exceptionally good, and the population is more than a quarter of a million less than the population of Madura, were more than four times more numerous than those employed on the Madura works, not counting 8,000 people receiving gratuitous relief.

Salem	23,000
Madura	5,531
Tinnevelly	2,500

Salem ...	1,966,925
Madura ...	2,266,615

3. A very satisfactory feature in all these districts is the great activity of private trade. They all are traversed from end to end by railways, and in all the districts roads are numerous and good, especially in Salem and Madura, and there are plenty of carts for the transport of grain. The Madura dealers are men of capital and enterprize, and they are already importing grain to the small ports on the coast, and bringing it up to Madura.

4. In regard to the prospects of these districts during the coming months everything depends on the spring rains. If the usual rains fall in April; things will go well. If they fail, there will be serious distress and heavy relief expenditure for several months. There will also, in such an event, it is to be feared, be a considerable loss of cattle. As regards the water supply there is no serious cause for apprehension.

5. We stated in our despatch of last week that the Madras Government had acceded substantially to all Sir Richard Temple's proposals for economy, and that orders would be issued at once.* Sir Richard Temple has since informed us that the Madras Government have ordered various measures of economy in relief and such restrictions of expense as are compatible with the safety of the people, and that these orders are actually being carried out in the interior of the districts. Though there may yet be important discussions on details, Sir Richard Temple trusts that there is general accord in principle. He cordially acknowledges the support which he has received from the Madras Government and from all its officials, and bears his testimony to the zeal, devotion and humanity with which the relief operations have been undertaken in that Presidency. In his Minutes and memoranda on Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, which have already been laid before Your Lordship, and more particularly in his Minute of the 19th January, he has discussed very fully the necessity of placing some restrictions on the enormous numbers resorting to the relief works in those districts and the mode in which this should be done. Similar suggestions were made to the Government of Bombay, which, however, had anticipated the most important of them, *viz.*, the reduction in the rate of wages.

6. With this despatch we submit a Minute, dated the 24th ultimo, in which Sir Richard Temple has drawn the attention of the Bombay Government to the applicability of certain passages in our letter of instructions to the relief administration in the Bombay districts, including the question of closing many of the smaller relief works. At present we are not aware whether anything has been done in either Presidency in the direction of closing small works; but in connexion with this subject we submit a correspondence which has passed with the Government of Bombay regarding the commencement of the earthworks of the Dhond and Manmar Railway and of the railway some time ago projected between Bellary and Karwar by way of Gudduck and Hooblee. We have authorised the Bombay Government to commence the first of these works at once, if, in their opinion, it is urgently necessary in consequence of more extensive relief works being required than those actually in progress; observing, however, that work should, as far as practicable, be confined to those portions of the undertaking which can be carried out without committing the Government to immediate completion of the line when the present difficulties have ceased. Regarding the Karwar and Bellary Railway we have addressed the Madras Government and Sir Richard Temple, who will shortly again visit the Bellary District. We have reason to believe, although the point is not specially adverted to in any of the official papers before us, except in the memorandum regarding the Tinnevelly District, that difficulties have been experienced, though of what nature we are not informed, in devising large works suitable for relief purposes in the Madras Presidency. The only relief works of any magnitude at present in operation appear to be the East Coast Canal and the Junction Canal. Sir Richard Temple has inspected the line of the proposed extension of the Railway from Conjeveram to Chingleput, but is not in favour of its being taken up as a relief work. We shall probably receive more detailed information on the general question in Sir Richard Temple's final report after the completion of his tour.

* Since this was written we have received copies of the orders of the Madras Government dated the 31st January, Nos. 329 and 330, enclosed in their despatch to Your Lordship, under date the 2nd instant. These orders are entirely in accordance with the policy laid down in our instructions to Sir Richard Temple, on the subjects to which they relate, *viz.*, the restrictions on expenditure and non-interference with trade, and have our cordial concurrence.

7. The question of improving the grain traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways has been carefully investigated by Captain Bisset, R. E., under Sir R. Temple's orders. We enclose some correspondence on this subject. The officials of both railways appear to be using every effort to meet the emergency. A suggestion made by Sir Richard Temple, that the line from Madras to Arconum should be doubled, is under consideration in our Public Works Department, and will, we hope, be disposed of in the course of a few days. Arrangements have been made for obtaining weekly returns of the grain traffic to the affected districts by rail as well as by sea.

8. Sir Richard Temple has visited Bangalore, and was about to inspect some of the distressed localities in Mysore. We have reason to apprehend that the distress in that province is severe. Regarding Hyderabad we submit a memorandum of the facts ascertained by Sir R. Temple on the occasion of his visit to Hyderabad, from which it appears that the distress in the Nizam's country is likely to be more limited and less serious than was at first apprehended. Sir Richard Temple considers the arrangements made to meet the distress creditable to the prudence and foresight of the Nizam's Government.

9. Among the enclosures of this despatch will be found a correspondence on the subject of remissions of land revenue, to which reference was made in our despatch of the 26th ultimo (paragraph 5): Sir Richard Temple had suggested that suspensions only should be allowed pending further consideration, and that remissions should be prohibited. Both the Local Governments having objected to the course suggested, we have intimated to them that the matter will be left to their discretion, but that the subordinate authorities should be warned against too free remissions, and authorized to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appears likely that the landholders will, without undue pressure, be able to pay the revenue in arrear during the next season.

10. From the returns of persons employed on the relief works and fed gratuitously which reached us yesterday, it appears that in the former case there has been a diminution of 38,994, and in the latter 12,447. The aggregate number of persons employed on the works was 908,410 and of persons receiving gratuitous relief 60,402 against 947,404 and 72,849, the corresponding numbers for the previous week. The Nellore return, however, does not include the coolies employed on the East Coast Canal, regarding whom it is stated that no return had been received.

11. Since our last despatch was written, we have received Your Lordship's despatch of the 12th January, No. 6. Our despatches and telegrams during the last few weeks, and the weekly despatches and returns which you now receive from the two Local Governments, will have placed you in possession of tolerably full information on most of the points adverted to in your despatch. The detailed reports alluded to in the 24th paragraph are gradually coming in and are undergoing a careful scrutiny, but we are not yet in a position to lay before you a full *resumé* of their contents. In the meantime the clear and full memoranda which have been furnished by Sir Richard Temple regarding the districts visited by him will have enabled Your Lordship to form a clear view of the leading facts of the situation, of its dangers and difficulties, and of the measures which are being taken to meet them. The situation is, indeed, very grave. The extent of the distressed area in length is very great, beginning, as it does, from near the south bank of the Taptee river in Khandesh, and stretching down south, uninterruptedly, almost to Cape Comorin; and in one part its breadth is considerable, extending from the eastern watershed of the Western Ghaut mountains to the East Coast. Including Bombay, the Nizam's dominions, Mysore and Madras, the population affected can hardly be less than thirty millions, possibly a good deal more. The calamity is aggravated by the prevalence of cholera in many of the distressed districts. If it were not for the railways, which now extend from the base of the Himalayas to the extreme south of the peninsula, and the great improvement which has taken place in the communications generally, the difficulty of transporting food in sufficient quantities over this vast area would have practically rendered it beyond the power of Government, however great their efforts and unrestricted their expenditure, to prevent a very heavy mortality in some, at all events, of the drought-stricken districts. As it is, the railways are carrying the

surplus produce of the Punjab, of the North-Western and Central Provinces, and of Bengal, where the harvests have been excellent, to the drought-stricken plains of Sholapore, Bellary and Kurnool; and throughout the distressed districts, owing to the activity of private trade, the markets, as a general rule, are well supplied. There will, we fear, be a heavy loss of cattle in some districts. The apprehensions which were at one time felt as to a water famine are not now generally entertained.

12. We cannot conclude this despatch without expressing our sense of the invaluable assistance which Sir Richard Temple is rendering both to the Government of India and to the Local Governments in the performance of our anxious task.

No. 31, dated 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him regarding relief affairs in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts, together with memoranda setting forth the facts ascertained on the spot regarding those districts.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Madura District, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *at his conferences with local officers during the 22nd and 24th January.*

AT Madura Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of meeting—

Mr. McQuhae who has been Collector of the district for several years, but who only returned from furlough a month ago and had not yet inspected the more distressed parts of the district.

Mr. Turner, C. S., who has been for some time in charge of the Ramnath Zemindari under the Court of Wards, and who is now Relief Officer of the district; two Deputy Collectors and the Sub-judge, who had served long in the district, and also the Tahsildars of the Dindigul and Madura taluks.

2. The district of Madura has an area 9,502 square miles and a population of 2,266,615 persons; it is traversed by the Southern Madras railway. Somewhat less than one-half the district belongs to Zemindars with the administration of whose estates the Collector has but little concern. The ryotwari portion of the district, managed by the Collector on behalf of Government, is divided into six taluks and contains a population of about 1,300,000. In the north-west of the district are the Pulni and other hill ranges which are sparsely peopled; from Madura town southwards and eastwards to the sea coast the country of the great zemindaris is open and flat.

3. The average rainfall of the cultivated part of the district is 34 inches; during the past season the rainfall has been in some places as little as five inches, and nowhere has it been half the average. In ordinary seasons Madura gets a fall of from 4 to 6 inches in April and May, a fall of 6 to 10 inches in July and August, and a fall of about 13 inches in the October or latter rains. During the past season the district got the April rainfall only. The rain fell unequally over the district;—thus, while Ramnath, as a whole, fared very badly, a belt of land ten miles broad along the coast was favoured with good October rain. The parts where the rainfall was shortest are the whole of the Palni taluk, the north (about ⅓) of Dindigul taluk, and the southern half of the Ternmangalam taluk, and nearly one-third of the great Ramnath zemindari. In these tracts no rain fell after August, and no crop at all has been secured save under wells and river channels. The tanks in these tracts are all rain-fed (as distinguished from river-fed), and they are dry; so no crops have been saved by tank-water. In the rest of the district the failure of rain was not so utter; still the dry crop was extremely poor, where it did not wholly fail. Fair crops have been secured under wells and river channels.

4. The area under different kinds of cultivation and under the main food crops is, in ordinary seasons, as follows:—

	Acres.
Under well irrigation	22,150
Irrigated from river channels	20,183
Sown with rice	137,511
Sown with cumboo (bajra millet)	98,849
Sown with cholum (jowari millet)	162,794
Other food grains	300,000

As there are such great variations in the circumstances of the different taluks, the Collector has difficulty in offering a general estimate of the out-turn for the whole district. He would put—

The dry crop yield at perhaps	1 anna all round;
Wet crop	2 annas under tanks;
Ditto	10 annas under irrigation channels;
Crop irrigated from wells	12 annas;

and he would put the average yield of the district at a 3-annas crop, or something less than one quarter of an ordinary good yield.

5. The ryots and the people of the Madura District are in ordinary times prosperous, save in part of the Shevagunga zemindari in the south-west corner of Ramnath where the crops often fail. Even this year the ryots are keeping on and supporting their regular farm servants (pádials) everywhere except in a part of the Palni taluk; still there are a good many ryots, 94,000 out of 129,000, who hold less than seven acres a piece. The population living by daily labour and the prœdial serfs (pádials) constitute about one-fourth of the whole population. Pressure on the lowest classes has been considerably relieved by an unusually large emigration of labourers to the coffee lands of Ceylon.

6. The ordinary food of the people is cumboo (bajra), ragi (small millet) and cholum (jowari); in parts, the poorer classes consume a very coarse millet known as *black cholum.* At present all the larger markets are well supplied with grain, principally foreign rice from Bengal; in parts of the south there is black cholum to be had, but the quantity of this grain in the district is not large. Several cases have already come to the Collector's notice in which the supply of grain was not equal to the local demand; still there is food in the district for those who have money to buy, and the Collector believes that private trade will sufficiently supply local needs, though occasionally petty dealers may not be quick enough in supplying the wants of remote localities. Roads are good, and there are plenty of carts. Madura dealers are men of capital and enterprise, and they are already importing grain direct to the petty district ports, such as Kilakari, and bringing it up to Madura.

7. The food crops of the two previous years (1874-75 and 1875-76) in Madura were fairly good all round. Last summer there was at one time promise of a good ragi crop, and much of the old ragi stocks was exported to Mysore where the need was then great. Stocks of common local grains are believed not to be large, but there is already a good deal of foreign rice in the district. Prices at Madura are now quoted at—

	Number of seers per rupee.	
	13th January 1877.	Average of the season in ordinary years.
2nd sort rice	7¾	16
Cholum (jowari)	8½	29
Ragi (small millet)	10¾	35

In the interior prices are much the same, except in the Dindigul taluk, where they are a little dearer. Black cholum is still for sale in the south of the district at 16 seers per rupee; it is eaten by the poor only, and the supply will not last long.

8. At present there are but few labourers on relief works. Local fund undertakings have been pushed forward, such as the clearing of tanks and other such works debitable to the "village improvement fund." On these works people are made to give full tale of labour. In the south of the district and in the Palni taluks some few relief roads were opened; and other works, such as tanks and roads, are ready marked out. The total number of real relief labourers is only 5,531; the numbers decreased a fortnight ago, but are now increasing again. The Collector expects a rush of labourers on the works in the south, where the people are very badly off, and for two months past some of them have prayed to have relief works opened. If it had not been for the outlet by emigration to Ceylon, there would have been danger of starvation down there before now. The Ramnath zemindari is under the Court of Wards, and it can afford to find work for its own people, provided Government will sanction the Collector's proposal to suspend (not to remit) a portion of the Ramnath tribute (peshkush). If these arrangements be sanctioned, then the Collector would hope that the total number of relief labourers chargeable to the State will not exceed Rs. 20,000* during the worst times of the Madura district. If seasonable rain falls in April (and Mr. Nelson's Madura manual shows that in average years 5 or 6 inches fall between April and May), then the people will leave the works and go off to their fields. If no April rains fall, then there may be disaster, and as many as 100,000 people might possibly come upon the relief works. But if the coming season be ordinarily prosperous, Mr. McQuhae hopes that the number of relief labourers will not exceed 20,000.

* Estimates of this kind differ according to the officers who frame them. A previous Collector, it is understood, estimated that Madura would have to employ 100,000 relief labourers before the end of February. There is often a risk of subordinates, without any conscious extravagance, working up to high estimates of this kind.

9. The rate of wages on the relief works is two annas a day for an adult male, and a fair tale of work is exacted from the labourers. In Madura town in ordinary times no man will accept a day's work under four or five annas a day; and though wage rates in the interior may be a little cheaper, still the Collector thinks that a man of the Madura district must be feeling some pressure before he goes on relief works at two annas a day. People who have, as yet, come on the relief works were not in a specially depressed physical condition.

10. In the town of Madura the distribution of gratuitous relief from private charity has begun. In the Palni taluk gratuitous relief, in the shape of cooked food, is being given to some 900 persons at Government expense. The Collector is enquiring into the necessity for continuing this relief. The tahsildar stated that some of the people,—infirm and aged persons from the surrounding villages,—who came for this relief were in a very destitute state.

11. Up to the present time there has been no very great difficulty in maintaining the cattle. There is still some pasture in the tank beds, and in the withered rice and cumboo fields. But difficulty will certainly be felt in Ramnath, and in the Madura, Meloor and Terumangalam taluks and in parts of the Shevaganga Zemindari, if showers do not come. Slight showers, such as usually come in Madura at this time of year, will produce enough pasture to keep the cattle alive.

12. In parts of Ramnath the people will have difficulty in getting water to drink. They may sometimes have to go four or five miles for it. Still, water will not absolutely fail.

13. The Collector expects to have to suspend 15 lakhs of land revenue out of a total demand of 24 lakhs. The whole of the zemindari tribute (peshkush) will eventually be collected. But according to the revenue custom of the Presidency, the Government is more or less bound, * though not absolutely pledged, to remit land revenue due on "wet" lands, which have failed to get any crop by reason of failure of the tank water. The Collector cannot as yet precisely say how much this may be. According to the revenue customs of the presidency, a good deal of the suspended revenue, due from dry crop lands, would also be eventually remitted.

* *Note.* So the Collector of Madura says.

TINNEVELLY,
23rd January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Tinnevelly district, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *during his visit of the 24th January.*

AT Tinnevelly Sir Richard met Mr. Stewart, the Collector, who has had five years' experience of the district, and at Tuticorin he met Mr. Davies, the Head Assistant in charge of the southern taluk of the Tinnevelly district.

2. The Tinnevelly district contains an area of 5,176 square miles, with a population of 1,693,979 persons. It is traversed from end to end by the Madras railway. The (ryotwari) tracts administered directly by the Collector are divided into nine taluks; while the 22 zemindaris constitute one-quarter of the district. The zemindaris are mostly situate in the distressed tracts. Some of the zemindars are poor and unable to do much for the support of their people in the present year; others, and especially Ethiapoorum, which is now under the Court of Wards, can afford to find works for the relief of their tenantry. The zemindari tribute (peshkush) is said to be above two-thirds of the gross rental, so that Tinnevelly zemindars have not so large a margin of profit as in North Arcot and other districts.

3. The district is divisible into two distinct sections,—

(1) the valley taluks of Tenkarai, Tinnevelly, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, where the lands are for the most irrigated, and where crop after crop is taken off the ground, which is bare for only about two months of the year. These irrigated taluks are the most thickly peopled.

(2) the black soil taluks, where there is comparatively little irrigated land, and where in ordinary years dry crops of cholum (jowari) and cotton are grown.

The average rainfall of the lowlands of the Tinnevelly district is about 20 inches; at Tuticorin on the Coromandel coast it is as low as 10 inches. During the last season the rainfall was in some places as low as 5 inches, and did not anywhere exceed half the average fall of ordinary years. The area of failure of crops is nearly identical with the unirrigated section of the district. The yield is estimated at—

in the irrigated taluks—wet crop, 14 annas, full crop; dry crop, 4 annas, quarter crop.

in the dry taluk—wet crop, 1 anna, no appreciable crop; dry crop, 3 annas, nearly a quarter crop.

The Collector is unable to offer a correct estimate of the yield for the whole of the district because the variations are so great in different parts, but perhaps the yield of the whole district might be put down at about 6 annas, or ⅜ of a good harvest.

4. The yield of the previous (1875-76) harvest was fairly good all round, while the yield of 1874-75 was good. Stocks are supposed not to be large; but the rice now ripening in the irrigated taluks will, the Collector estimates, give food enough for the whole district for at least four months. The ordinary food of the people is rice over a great part of the district, but in the dry crop taluks cholum and cumboo are the staple food. The breadth put down with the main food crops in the last ordinary year 1875 was—

Rice	212,000	acres.
Cholum (jowari)	66,000	„
Cumboo (bajra)	195,000	„
Samary (small millet) ...	169,000	„
Ragi	49,000	„

The area sown with cotton was 150,000 acres; during the present year the cotton yield will be very small indeed.

5. All the district marts are well supplied with grain. The district possesses plenty of carts for inland traffic; and ample shipping comes to Tuticorin for the maritime trade. At one time the supply was short in places; but during the last few weeks foreign rice has been coming largely into the district* by the port of Tuticorin from beyond the sea. The Collector believes the food supply will be maintained everywhere by private trade. The earliest crop of next season will not come in until September; no harvest will be reaped in August. The present and the ordinary prices of some of the cheap food grains in Tinnevelly town are quoted thus:—

* The imports of grain into Tuticorin have been—

	During December.	During first 20 days of January.
	Tons.	Tons.
Rice	984	1,532
Paddy (rice with the husk on)	...	132
Cumboo (bajra) ...	32	276
Cholum (jowari) ...	...	9
TOTAL ...	1,016	1,949

	Present price.	Ordinary price.
Rice	7¼	11 seers per rupee.
Cumboo (bajra)	11¼	23¼ "
Cholum (jowari)	7¼	24 "
Ragi	12	27 "

At marts in the interior of some of the distressed tracts prices are 20 to 30 per cent. dearer; and four weeks ago, before the trade from across the sea set in, prices were quite 20 per cent. dearer than they are now.

6. In ordinary years the people of Tinnevelly are well off; the ryots have a high "standard of comfort;" and in the irrigated taluks they are sometimes quite wealthy. A large proportion of the ryots, however, have small holdings of 3 to 7 acres each. The Collector estimates that about half the population of the taluks affected by failure (say 400,000 out of 900,000) are daily labourers and farm servants. One great outlet for the poorer classes of Tinnevelly is the labour-field of Ceylon, whither tens of thousands go to work on coffee estates and other farms. The day Sir Richard Temple was at Tuticorin, he saw some hundreds of Ceylon coolies returning after their six months' working season. This year emigration to Ceylon is greater than ever.

7. As yet the condition of the people even in the distressed taluks is by no means depressed. But some weeks ago it became clear that in the distressed taluks were a certain number of people who had not emigrated, had no food and no means of earning any. Accordingly works were opened, and about 2,500 labourers are employed on roads and irrigation channels under the civil officers. The engineer officers help in supervising, and task-work is rigorously exacted from the labourers. Works have been sketched out costing—

8½ lakhs for road work,
2 " irrigation channels,
¾ lakh for miscellaneous improvements.

There is no very large work in the district on which a great number of labourers could be usefully employed. But Tinnevelly relief labourers could be taken to the Periyar scheme in Madura, if it were not for the extreme unhealthiness of those valleys in the hot season. The Collector estimates that at the worst time he may have as many as 100,000 persons on relief works; that time will be in May and June, for he considers that the people will not leave to begin ploughing until late in the month of June. The Collector will keep down the numbers on the works as much as he, with safety to the people, can. But there are in the distressed tracts very large number of families who can have no means of earning a living off the works.

8. The rate of wages on the works is 2 annas a day to male adults, and to women and children proportionately lower, as ordered by the Government. The Sub-Collector at Tuticorin appeared to contemplate purchasing a certain quantity of rice for Government and paying the relief labourers in grain. But if the markets are sufficiently supplied, these arrangements will, under present orders, not be required.

9. No relief houses for distributing gratuitous relief at the State cost have yet been opened. About Rs. 500, however, have been spent on such relief by village officials,† who are directed to relieve temporarily casual cases of clear distress and to send in the bill to the tahsildar. The precise number of persons so relieved up to date cannot be stated. If matters get worse, relief houses will have to be opened; but no estimate can be furnished at present of the probable total numbers who may hereafter want relief. There is a private relief house at Vendipattam, and the recipients are mostly the infirm and feeble and the beggars of the neighbourhood. No cases of starvation have been reported up to the present date.

† Called village moonsifs in the Tamil districts.

10. There has not been much loss yet among the cattle. But no doubt the supply of fodder is very short. Some cattle from the western taluks can go to the ghât pastures. But in the south there will be loss of cattle, for, unless plentiful showers come (which is not probable) there will soon be no pasture at all in the black soil taluks.

11. Failure of water supply has not yet been felt to any severe degree. But during the hot months there will be difficulty about water in the unirrigated taluks. Still the Collector anticipates that people will generally be able to get water for themselves and cattle if they go 3 or 4 miles at most for it. There may thus be often dearth of water and difficulty in getting it, but still it will be obtainable.

12. The Collector estimates that he may have to suspend 12 lakhs of land revenue out of a total demand of 27. Probably out of this, 3 lakhs, the estimated (roughly) assessment on wet lands, which got no crop, may have to be remitted. Remissions of the abkaree (liquor excise revenue) will not be absolutely necessary, as the revenue is leased for a term of years, and a bad year might be set off against good ones. The Collector, however, may find it expedient to recommend some remission. The salt revenue as yet is coming in satisfactorily.

TINNEVELLY, *24th January 1877.* } C. BERNARD, *Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.*

No. 34, dated Madura, 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

IN continuation of my letter No. 27 of the 22nd current, I have the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit copy of a minute recorded by him, in which attention is drawn to the applicability of certain passages in the Government of India's despatch of the 16th January to the relief administration of districts of the Bombay Deccan.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,—*dated Madura, 24th January 1877.*

IN continuation of my minute of the 22nd instant, urging certain measures of economy which would lead to reductions of expenditure on relief, I would beg the consideration of the Government of Bombay to the conditions set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the despatch of the Government of India, dated 16th January 1877. It seems to me that they apply in some degree, not a very great degree perhaps, but still in some degree, to the relief operations which we have conducted in the Deccan districts. While admitting the need of extensive relief in those districts and acknowledging the large amount of good which has been and is being done there by the exertions of the local authorities, I still think that, in the words of paragraph 3, some "persons are employed to whom relief is not absolutely essential, and who without it would have been able to maintain themselves at all events for some time to come."

2. Although there is good supervision on the larger works, yet in many of the petty village works I fear that "the people can obtain almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain."

3. I apprehend also that in some places the authorities, in the words of paragraph 2, are "attempting the task of preventing all suffering and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community," a task which the Government of India has in this despatch declared itself unable to undertake. These instructions from the Government of India seem to me to render some reconsideration necessary in detail to see especially whether many persons on all the works, larger or smaller, could not be selected to be discharged, and whether some stricter check could not be imposed on admission to the works. In other words, I would say, let every person now on the works be discharged, who apparently can get on for a time without such employment, and let no person in future be admitted unless there be reason to suppose that he or she is absolutely in need and would be in danger of starvation if employment were to be refused.

4. In respect to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the despatch of the Government of India, urging that relief labourers be employed on large works of a permanently useful character, I have represented what occurred to me in my minute of the 12th January.

5. In paragraph 7 of the despatch of the Government of India it is stated that "when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests."

Although numerous works of this character have been set up in the Deccan districts, I doubt whether the stage contemplated by the above passage has been yet reached, though it may be reached hereafter. And with this view I would recommend that many of these petty works be reconsidered with a view to their being discontinued, wherever possible, for the present at least.

6. I should anticipate that, if the measures recommended in this minute and in my minute of the 22nd January can be at all adopted, a considerable reduction can be effected below the estimate of expenditure, one million and a half, submitted with the minute of the 12th current.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 35, dated 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum of the facts ascertained by him at Hyderabad on 12th instant as to the failure of harvests and possible distress in the territories of His Highness the Nizam.

Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests and distress in the Nizam's dominions, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *at Hyderabad on the 12th January.*

AT Hyderabad Sir Richard Temple met Major Euan Smith, C. S. I., First Assistant Resident; His Excellency the co-regent Nawab Shams-Ool-Oomrah and his nephew, also Mukkurrun-Ood-Dowlah, nephew of Sir Salar Jung. The Resident, Sir Richard Meade, and His Excellency the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, had not returned to the capital. But Sir Richard Temple was able, by the courtesy of His Highness the Nizam's Government, to obtain full information as to the condition of the country. The Secretary to Sir Salar Jung in the Revenue Department has charge of relief operations, and he supplied much information. This gentleman had borne a share in relief work during the famine of 1869, on which occasion he was a Deputy Collector, so he was conversant with the relief procedure under British administration. A European gentleman, who holds the office of Superintending Engineer, and who is directing relief works, also gave Sir Richard Temple a memorandum on the subject of the scarcity.

2. Out of the seventeen districts which compose the dominion of His Highness the Nizam there has been bad failure of harvests in parts of six only, namely in East Raichore, in part of West Raichore (known as Lingasoor), in the southern parts of Nalgonda abutting on the Kurnool district, in part of Shorapore, in part of Nuldroog near the Sholapore district, and in a small tract south of Pyton near the British district of Ahmednagar. The failure was most utter in the Alpur sub-division of East Raichore; there no crop whatever was saved this season. In the rest of the distressed tracts it is estimated that a yield of from 2 annas to 3 annas (one-sixth of an ordinary crop) has been secured. In tracts adjoining the distressed districts the harvests have not been so good as usual; but over the rest of the country the harvests have been fair, while in the districts north of Hyderabad there have been decidedly good crops.

3. The Revenue Secretary was able to speak with confidence about the crops; for a Central Relief Committee had been formed at Hyderabad, and deputations from the Committee had visited the worst tracts, while the district officials had sent in full written reports from elsewhere.

4. The harvests of the two previous years (1874 and 1875) had been good throughout the country, save in one comparatively small tract of East Raichore, just where the present failure is worst. Stocks are probably considerable; the Revenue Secretary estimated that there must be quite a year's food in the country; for the Nizam's dominions always produce and export a considerable surplus of food (rice and jowari or cholum). Cholum (big millet) is the ordinary food of the common people, except in the south-east Telugu-speaking tracts, where rice and ragi are grown largely. The dealers of Hyderabad and other large marts are accustomed to do a large grain business. Even during the present year grain has gone and is still going* away largely to the Deccan and to the Madras Ceded Districts. Some of this grain comes from the country north of Hyderabad, where the crops have been good. The Nizam's country will not require grain from outside, though the southern districts may require and will get some of the surplus of the northern districts. An early but small crop of cholum and lesser millets will be reaped in September.

* *Note*—On the Nizam's State Railway between Shahabad and Hyderabad, Sir R. Temple saw a considerable quantity of grain waiting at the stations for despatch to Bellary.

5. At Hyderabad the price of jowari (cholum) ranges from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Rice is dearer. In the south cholum is 8 seers per rupee, and ragi is somewhat cheaper. To the north of Hyderabad prices are cheaper.

6. There have been no known cases of starvation or extreme distress. But some few hundreds of persons from the Alpur taluk in the extreme south went over to the Kurnool relief works. On representation being made relief works were begun on the Nizam's side of the border in East Raichore and also in a very few other places; and there are now (12th January) about 5,000 persons on the relief works. The condition of the labourers is as yet by no means depressed. A gang of about 1,500 labourers on a road in the Alpur taluk in the eastern extremity of the Raichore Doab was inspected as Sir Richard passed along;—men, women and children were all in good physical condition. The Engineer in charge, Mr. Brandt, said that the people were much in want of work, but that he had not seen any cases of great distress. Some hundreds of people had come over to his work from Kurnool, because the authorities there had reduced their wage rate; he intended at once to reduce his rates also. Hitherto he had paid 3 annas a day to adult male labourers.

7. The Relief Committee at Hyderabad expect that, at the worst season, they may have to give relief wages to 25,000 people in all, and that gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked

food may have to be distributed to destitute paupers at some ten or twelve centres. Should necessity arise, then organization for doing all this is ready. The Nizam's Government has no thought of laying in any store of grain, as the local trade will supply all needs of those who can buy.

8. There are plenty of pastures to which the cattle can be driven, though these are rather remote from Alpur and Eastern Raichore. There will be scarcity of water in parts of this tract, but no absolute water famine.

9. Reports have been received from the Nizam's taluks bordering on the Sholapore and Ahmednagar district of the Bombay Deccan to the effect that a large immigration of cattle and men had taken place from those districts into the Nizamat country. The Central Relief Committee did not accept as correct the reported numbers of these immigrants, and have ordered further inquiry. The Revenue Secretary did not think that this temporary immigration was more than the country under His Highness the Nizam could well bear.

10. The Nizam's Government expects to lose a good deal of its land revenue in the tracts affected by failure. Land revenue due for this year on fields of petty ryots, who have lost all their crop this season, will ordinarily be remitted at once and for good.

11. So far as Sir Richard Temple was able to judge, the arrangements made to meet distress and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government. The distress in the Nizamat country will be more limited and less serious than was at first feared, and will not, it may be hoped, aggravate the pressure and the trouble in the adjoining British district.

No. 38, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Salem District, as ascertained by him at his meeting with the Collector on the 25th January.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Salem District, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *at his meeting with the Collector,* MR. LONGLEY, *on the 25th January.*

THE Salem district comprises 7,483 square miles, with a population of 1,966,995 persons. It is divided into nine taluks, and about one quarter of its area consists of permanently-settled estates. The Madras railway passes through it from one end to the other.

2. The Salem district consists of two distinct sections, the upland section on the Mysore plateau, containing four taluks, and the lowland section containing five taluks. The rainfall of the year was 18 inches as against an average of 30 inches, but the latter rains (October monsoon) have been short all over the district, averaging 2 inches only as against the usual fall of 10 inches. The failure has been greatest in the northern or upland taluks, namely Dharumpuri, Oossoor, Kristnagiri, Trichengode. One taluk only, Ahtoor, which lies just under the hills, enjoyed a fair October rainfall, and its crops are comparatively good. Salem differs from some of the other coast districts, in so far that almost all its "wet" or irrigated land gets water from rain-fed tanks, which this year had failed entirely. Its only river channels come from the Cauvery river and irrigate 12,000 acres. The acreage under "wet" crop is about 8 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district. And the Collector estimates the out-turn of the year at 6 annas, or less than half an ordinary yield for dry crops, 4 annas, or about one quarter of ordinary yield for wet crop. This would give something better than a 5-anna crop, or about one-third of an ordinary good yield for the whole district. The harvest of last year (1875-76) was poor in the four northern taluks, where the failure this year is greatest. Over the rest of the district there was an 11-anna (about three-fourths of an ordinary yield). The harvest of 1874-75 was a bumper harvest all over the district. In ordinary years the Salem district exports surplus food; the ordinary food of the common people is ragi and cholum. The ryots of Salem are well-to-do; the revenue rate for dry crop land is about Rs. 1¼ per acre, for the good soil of Salem is very light. There is a large population of weavers, very few of whom, however, have as yet come on the relief works.

3. The marts of the district, both large and small, are fully supplied with grain. Trade is very active; about 900 tons of food have come in by rail during the last two weeks from Beypore and Madras. The Salem demand will undoubtedly continue to be supplied by private trade. The district roads are very good. The cattle which do the cart traffic are quite distinct from the ordinary plough cattle, and they belong to a class of people in the southern taluks who, in ordinary years, carry away the surplus grain, and now will distribute imported grain. Prices in Salem town are—

	Present prices.	Average of ordinary years at this time.
Rice	7½ seers per rupee	12 seers per rupee.
Cholum	9¼ "	24 "
Ragi	11 "	34 "
Kumboo	10 "	32 "

4. There have been no real cases of starvation; but in the northern taluks belonging to the sub-division there was distress among the poorer classes, and relief works were opened about two months ago. One month ago works were opened in the head-quarter taluks. The Collector does not consider the relief labourers to be generally in a depressed physical condition, though they are not so stout as in ordinary years. At first the relief labourers were paid daily wages, 2 annas a day for male adults. About three weeks ago task-work was introduced, and the numbers on the works fell from 21,000 to 10,000. The numbers have gone up again, and now about 23,000 labourers are on the works. The labourers are paid in cash at task-work rates, which are just twice as dear as the Public Works Department rates of ordinary years. At these rates adult males can earn about 2½ annas a day if they work hard. Still, good work is being done, and the labourers are chiefly employed in repairing tanks which were breached in the cyclone of 1872. There is a larger and better organized staff for supervising the works than have been found in many districts. Besides the range officers, each taluk has two overseers; and the affected tracts are divided into circles, which are placed under officials on Rs. 25 a month, who are drawn from the tahsil staff or from pensioned Government servants. The Amíns of the Survey Department are also doing good work. The Collector wants more European supervisors for his works, such as pensioned sergeants who know Tamil. Bengal officers who do not know the language would not be so useful.

5. The Collector expects that he may have a maximum of from 70,000 to 80,000 persons on the works by the middle of April, if things turn out badly. If rain were to fall in February, then there would be a great reduction in the numbers on the works, for the beds of the tanks would be sown with cholum which would ripen in May. Government have allowed these tank beds to be cultivated this year at the dry rate of assessment. If the rains which usually fall in April should be favourable, then the number on relief works will materially decrease in the month of May.

6. About 8,000 people are receiving gratuitous relief at the State cost; the numbers increased when task-work was introduced, and some hundreds have come over from the Coimbatore and North Arcot districts. The recipients are being collected into four camps, where they are kept breaking stones all day, and are not allowed to go home. Eventually, the number of such camps may, if things get much worse, increase to 9 or 11. The Collector requires more dressers (Native Doctors) to help in supervising these camps. The cost of this gratuitous relief will probably be kept down to one anna a head per diem; and there will be the value of what work the people do to set against this charge.

Gratuitous relief is also being given through the village officials (Moonsiffs and Karnams,) who temporarily relieve casual cases of distress and send in the bill to the tahsildar. The Collector is not quite satisfied that this money is being well spent; but he sees no alternative way of preventing casual cases of starvation in outlying villages. The village officials are now rather badly off themselves, for, as the land revenue is not coming in, they do not get their percentage thereon. The Collector proposes to pay them out of the savings of the "village officials' fund" of previous years, and so to secure their hearty co-operation.

7. The cattle of the Salem district are as yet fairly well off. Many have been driven to the Shervaroy hills and to the other hills with which the district is studded. They will probably get through the present crisis sufficiently well.

8. Water also is still near the surface in wells all over the district, except in the Dharampuri taluk, where there will be dearth but not absolute want of water.

9. It has been proposed that 10½ lakhs out of a total land revenue of 22½ lakhs should be suspended or remitted. The Collector says that the revenue custom of the Madras Presidency is to remit and not to suspend land revenue due in respect of land whereon the crop has failed. But he also admits that in the case of dry crop lands, whereon the land revenue is very light, the ryots could certainly pay this year's balance out of the profits they may make on good crops during the next two years. He further says that, though the share of the "wet" assessment which may be reckoned as rent for water could not be collected on account of a year when tanks were dry, still the dry rate might be collected on "wet crop" lands.

In regard to the theory that remissions and not suspensions of land revenue are the custom of the Madras revenue system, I may note here that I learn to-day in Madras that the instructions to assessing officers direct that 20 per cent. be deducted from the full revenue rate in making assessments, so as to leave the ryots a margin for bad seasons; and it is stated in those instructions that remissions will not hereafter be granted on dry crop land. I cannot learn that any distinct provision of law, or any engagement with the ryots exists, whereby Government would be bound to grant remissions, instead of suspensions, of the land revenue which the ryots may this year be unable to pay.

MADRAS,
26th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

XXIV.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, February 4th, 1877.*

IN reference to minutes and memoranda regarding districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly, I desire to explain, in case these papers be published, that the Madras Government have ordered various measures

of economy in relief, and such restrictions of expense as are compatible with the safety of the people, which orders are actually being carried out in the interior of the districts. Though there may yet be important discussions on details, yet I trust that there is general accord in principle. I have to acknowledge, in the strongest terms, the kind way in which I have been met by the Madras Government and by all its officials, and the generous support I have received from them. I must also bear witness to the zeal, devotion and humanity with which the relief operations have been undertaken in this Presidency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 42 E.—126, dated 23rd January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The. Secy. to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF REV., AGRI., AND COMMERCE.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1, of the 5th instant, conveying the instructions of the Government of India, that the restriction which had previously been placed on the organization and commencement of large works to afford relief during the present distress in this Presidency has, under certain conditions, been removed.

2. One of these conditions is, that no works shall be undertaken unless, in each case, this Government is satisfied by evidence, which it considers sufficient, that delay in commencing work will involve serious danger to the lives of the people. On this point all that can be said is that the autumn and spring crops over a large area in this Presidency have almost, if not entirely, failed, while in other parts they have been extremely scanty; that the prices of food grains have consequently risen to an abnormal height; that the mass of the people are very poor; and that those who usually depend on the product of their own small holdings, or on agricultural, or other, labour, for subsistence, are now deprived of their means of livelihood, and would probably fall into very great straits, and starve, if aid were not given to them in some shape.

3. In the early part of the season, before there had been time to organize any relief works, the uneasy movements of the people indicated, if not great distress, at least anticipations of it. In some districts signs of disorder manifested themselves, and had the people been of a less patient and docile temperament, they would probably have broken out into serious rioting. When relief works were opened, numbers flocked to them, notwithstanding that the wages offered were more than 30 per cent. lower than the wages of ordinary years, and that the price of food-grain was over 100 per cent. higher. Under these conditions, there are now upwards of 300,000 persons seeking employment on relief works, the mass of whom, this Government believe, would suffer the most serious privation, and many of whom would probably perish, if employment were not given to them; while it is quite certain, that but for the relief offered them, agrarian disorders, dacoities, and crime of every description would prevail, and the country would be greatly disorganized.

4. If these main facts be considered by the Government of India as supplying the evidence required by them, His Excellency in Council will, I am desired to say, consider that he is free to act under the authority which has been conditionally given to him: if these facts are not held to be sufficient to establish the case, His Excellency in Council begs that it may be so intimated to him, in order that he may pause until he is in a position to offer more conclusive testimony.

5. His Excellency in Council, I am desired to add, has repeatedly expressed his sense of the necessity for the most rigid economy, and has endeavoured to practise it, to the extent he considered permissible under the instructions given him in paragraph 19 of your letter, No. 365 of the 25th October last, *viz.*, that he should "exercise the discretion vested in him so as to prevent any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects without incurring an expenditure of public money in excess of the necessities of the case." His Excellency in Council feels strongly that the obligation which rests on him of properly and economically administering the public funds, is not less in degree, though it may be less in extent, than the obligation which rests on the Government of India itself; that in fact, in common with all other public officers administering the resources of the State, it is his duty to enforce such careful and prudent economy as may be compatible with good and efficient Government. It is, therefore, no small cause of satisfaction to His Excellency to find that not only this principle, but also all the others which he has endeavoured to enforce from the commencement for dealing with this famine, is adopted by the Government of India, and embodied in their letter of instructions to Sir Richard Temple. There is, however, undoubtedly one exception of the utmost importance. This Government has been acting on the assumption that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation if the Government could prevent it. But the letter to Sir Richard Temple says, "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." The Government of India cannot fail to appreciate the extent to which this limitation, however sound in itself, must increase the responsibility of the Local Government in controlling relief operations.

6. I am now to state that, subject to the stipulation made in my 4th paragraph, His Excellency in Council proposes to proceed with the following works, as soon as he is satisfied

that the time has arrived for providing the means of relief which these works are calculated to afford:—

(a.) *The Malsej Ghaut.*

(b.) *The Nira Canal.*—On the subject of this work, I am to refer you to page 5 of the Statement which accompanied my No. 309 C, W.—1110, of the 23rd ultimo. The complete project is ready and will be submitted, together with a proposal for the modification of the entire scheme to secure a canal for monsoon irrigation as a distinct project to afford relief. This modified scheme is calculated to cost Rs. 19,52,000 to provide water for the irrigation of 56,849 acres, and to yield a net revenue of 4·4 per cent. This work will provide employment for about 30,000 people for six months. The line of canal traverses the Purandhur, Bhimthari and Indapur Talukas of the Poona Collectorate, one of the dryest parts of the Deccan. There are already over 30,000 persons employed on small scattered works under the Collector, for whom it is most difficult to find profitable employment.

(c) *Dhond and Ahmednagar Road.*—This work is already in progress and cannot be stopped; on the contrary, it will be necessary to grant further funds for it, when the amount already allotted—from which a sum of Rs. 20,000 was temporarily transferred to the continuation of the same road north of Ahmednagar—has been expended. There are now employed upon it 4,378 people.

(d.) *Metalling the main line between Poona and Hurryhur.*—This road traverses the Collectorates of Poona, Belgaum, and Dharwar and the State of Kolhapur. The work will probably be required for extensive relief later in the season. It has the advantage of being placed in a part of the Presidency, where the local distress is not great, where the water-supply is ample, and where communication, and consequently food transport, is easy. It is a work, also, that can be stopped at any moment without involving any after liability, and, on these grounds, it is one peculiarly fitted for relief purposes. This Government have always reckoned on this work as affording a large reserve for relief purposes; and, under the authority now granted in your letter under reply, will hold themselves at liberty to proceed with it, when occasion arises, to any extent that may be needed.

(e.) *Dholkheir and Bellary Road.*—Under the authority granted in your letter, this work will be proceeded with to the extent of the original grant, or to a greater extent should it be necessary to do so. It is not known to this Government that there are many cross-roads in the Kaladgi Collectorate requiring improvement. Certainly, there are no such cross-roads, which would be more useful than the completion of this through line, or which would afford better means of relieving the distressed persons of the district. It is not at this stage (and it is believed that the Government of India will admit this to be the case) desirable to provide work for the people at their very doors. The vast number of persons—some of whom are not thought to be in great distress—which the prosecution of small scattered works have brought on the hands of this Government, are the cause of great anxiety, and His Excellency in Council has adopted every means that have suggested themselves to him to put a stop to this evil, short of organizing the relief works on a more efficient and concentrated scale, and this, in consequence of the orders he has received, he has hitherto been unable to do to the extent that he considered desirable and necessary.

7. Small cross-roads are, for the reasons just stated, objectionable, and, for the same reason, minor tank-clearances are not advisable. Good enough at an early stage of distress when the numbers of applicants for relief are not large, these small roads and clearances are unprofitable at an after period, when strict and complete organization becomes imperative to save great waste of public funds. The small tanks have also this inherent disadvantage that they are useless as regards prospective droughts unless they can be cleared (as is very seldom the case) to hold two or more year's supply. A tank, containing only one year's supply, is useless in season of drought when it does not fill, and it is not very greatly needed in good seasons. Large irrigation works, especially tanks and storage reservoirs, which contain two or more year's supply are, perhaps, the most suitable works to undertake for famine relief, not only because they usually involve heavy earth-works, but because they tend in their immediate neighbourhood to pervent a recurrence of drought; such works usually cost more than Rs. 30,000, and His Excellency in Council now acknowledges gratefully the removal of the restriction that had previously been placed upon this class of works. Were it in his power, His Excellency in Council would gladly undertake works of this character in preference to any others, but it is difficult to find suitable locations, for it is only a concurrence of favourable circumstances as regards rain-fall, cofiguration of ground, and the like, that renders works of this class possible. It is a fortunate circumstance that the investigations of former years have placed within reach a few of such works on the present occasion.

8. In addition to the tank works, which have already been undertaken, His Excellency in Council will, as occasion arises, proceed under the authority now given with the following:—

The Shersoful, Mullet, and Patus tanks in the Poona Collectorate.

The Ojhar Canal extension in the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

The Doni tank in the Dharwar Collectorate.
The Banknari tank in the Kaladgi Collectorate.
The Krishna Canal extension in the Satara Collectorate.
The Chunkapur tank in the Nasik Collectorate.
The Bhokur and Dymel tanks in the Khandesh Collectorate.

9. Information as regards these works is given in the Statement which accompanied my No. 309 C. W.—1110, of the 23rd December, and I am to add, that as regards the Bhokur tank, that the work now contemplated is not the large project which was before the Government of India in 1872, and deferred from want of funds—*vide* the Government of India's letter, Public Works Department, No. 971 I, of 22nd November 1872—but a smaller scheme involving the restoration of an old irrigation work, calculated to cost about Rs. 84,000, nearly the whole of which is for earth-works, and to secure a probable net revenue of 5 per cent. In addition to this work, it may also become necessary to undertake the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum Collectorate, which was not included in the original programme of works by this Government. This canal, for which there are complete plans and estimate, is calculated to cost Rs. 9,62,307, and it will carry water sufficient for the irrigation of 38,200 acres.

10. I am now to observe that should the distress in this Presidency continue to increase, and should the measures which have been adopted by this Government, as regards the labour and wages tests, and the careful examination of applicants for relief, not have the effect of checking the rapid accumulation of persons on relief works, it will become necessary to undertake still more extensive operations than any of those adverted to above, and the only effectual measures which suggest themselves to this Government are the commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Chord line, connecting the two branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Rail above the Ghauts, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway. A proposition has already been before the Government of India as regards the first-named work, and has been rejected by them; but it is understood from paragraph 8, sub-head *a.*, of your letter, No. 521, of the 15th December, and also from the general tenor of your letter, now under reply, that the Government of India are not unwilling to re-open the subject, should occasion arise for doing so.

11. Not to encumber the text of this letter, I am directed to attach a memorandum respecting each of these Railways, containing information as regards its cost and conditions of execution, as well as the extent of relief it is calculated to afford, and I am to add the following observations.

12. The Dhond and Munmar Railway will afford ready means of relief in 3 districts, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona, in which there are already 99,273 persons employed on relief works, many of which are small and over-crowded. It will also afford relief to the people of Sholapur, where there are already 1,18,700 labourers on the relief rolls.

13. On the earth-works of this railway, relief labourers can be properly organized, supervised, and tasked, and the line is admirably situated as regards food and water-supply. If even it be considered unadvisable for the present to carry out the Line to completion, it would still, in the opinion of this Government, be better to undertake the earth-works, which, at some period, will be worth the full amount of money that may now be spent upon them, rather than to fritter away an equal sum on useless works, such as cross-roads and tank clearances, which are not needed: on the earth-works of this railway, a fair proportionate return for the money spent can be secured, which cannot be done on scattered village works.

14. Of course His Excellency in Council would greatly prefer to see the Chord Line commenced and completed without check or stoppage, but if this cannot be at present done, it would still be a measure preferable in every respect, and economical as regards the further prosecution of a work, which, some day or other, must be done, to employ the persons, for whom Government must find occupation, in making the cuttings, which will remain for years without deterioration, and throwing up the embankments which will also stand without material loss or damage, if stopped short of the influence of flood-water at the river crossings, and if protected at such points.

15. Apart from the great and obvious political and military advantage of connecting the two great branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway above the Ghauts, and thus connecting the whole Northern and Southern system of railway communication of India, there is this further consideration that, in the event of famine or scarcity prevailing in any part of India at a future period, such as now prevails in the Southern part of the Continent, this Chord Line would be of very great value.

16. The experiences of the present season are sufficient to establish this point. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, chiefly from having been compelled to work an enormous traffic over both its weak points—the Ghaut inclines—has been unable to deal effectually with the grain that has come upon it, Engine and waggon stock have run short, there has not been enough station and siding accommodation, and the staff has proved insufficient, especially as regards engine drivers. The Railway has carried 857 tons of grain per diem on an average for 82 days, nearly the whole of which has been forced down the Thull and up the Bhore Ghauts; it is still carrying at the same rate, and it may be safely said that if the Chord Line from Dhond to Munmar had been in existence, the railway would have been able to convey double the quantity it has done to the affected districts, and would also have enabled the traders to deliver at cheaper rates. Much too of the valuable food-grain stated to have been recently damaged and destroyed by rain in the North-Western Provinces, would have been preserved to its owners, and for the use of the people suffering from distress. This grain, as the Government of India is aware, had accumulated at stations were there was insufficient shelter for it, having been offered in such quantities that the Railway could not carry it away.

17. What has proved to be the case as regards the grain traffic may, some day, operate as regards Military movements; and should any such occasion arise, the necessity of dealing with two such obstructions, as the Ghaut Inclines, may be found to exert a very detrimental, possibly a fatal, influence on movements that may be of the utmost importance.

18. The line from Dhond to about 10 miles north of Ahmednagar has been finally located and is approved by this Government, the further portion has been surveyed, but not yet finally located; this can, however, be done while the first portion is under construction.

19. The Karwar and Bellary Railway has already formed the subject of a correspondence, which ended with the Government of India No. 2133 R, dated 5th September 1874, estimates have been framed, and the line has been surveyed. On the subject of this Railway, I am to refer you to my letter, No. 367 (Railway), dated 16th March 1874. All necessary details regarding that portion of the line which is suitable for meeting the present emergency in the way of relief, are comprised in the accompanying memorandum.

20. It is believed that the Madras Government are desirous of undertaking the earthworks of this line, as a means of providing employment for distressed persons in the Bellary and the adjoining districts. The work has, therefore, the merit that it would materially aid two or more districts in two Presidencies, and when completed, it would not only, as has been shown in the previous discussions in respect to it, be a valuable commercial line of communication likely to return fair interest on any money borrowed for its construction, but in future season of scarcity or famine in the Southern Maharatta Country, it would greatly add to the power of the Government and of the people to deal with, and meet failure of crops.

21. In Dharwar there are already 30,000 people on relief works; in Belgaum 27,000, and in Kaladgi 41,000, and these numbers are increasing, and, probably, will continue to increase.

22. His Excellency in Council does not, I am desired to say, propose the immediate commencement of this work, though there is reason to apprehend that, if not commenced shortly, many small scattered works must be undertaken, on which it is probable that much money may be wasted.

23. It is probable, however, that the Government of India will be inclined to deal with this question on a general review of the measures to be adopted in both this Presidency and in Madras; and I am, therefore, desired to say that this Government will be prepared to carry out their portion of the line on learning from the Government of India that they have permission to do so, and they are of opinion that it would be a wise and prudent measure to commence it at an early date.

24. Should the Dhond and Manmar and the Karwar and Bellary Railways, either or both, be undertaken, it will be necessary for this Government to indent on the Government of India for officers to form the Engineering Staff that will be required to properly supervise and carry out the works.

25. As regards the 5th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that His Excellency in Council understands that the stipulation it contains would not apply to works of imperial character, such as the Dhond and Manmar Chord Rail Line, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway; and as regards the rest, I am to observe that, in applying to them any principle which the Government of India may deem equitable in respect to provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, it will not be forgotten that these works are not voluntarily undertaken by this Presidency, but have been forced upon it under circumstances which have left its Government no choice but to undertake an outlay, which, on other similar unhappy occasions, has been met, and provided for mainly as a charge against the General Imperial Revenue of the Empire.

26. In conclusion, I am to add that it is of the utmost importance that this Government should be informed, at the earliest possible date, whether or not the Government of India are prepared to permit the commencement, when needed, of either or both of the two Railways, as, in the event of refusal, this Government will be immediately obliged to apply itself to the very difficult task of seeking for the means of other suitable employment for very large bodies.

DHOND TO MANMÁD RAILWAY.

Standard Guage.

1st Section.—From Dhond to Ahmednagar, 47½ miles.

State of project.

Line completely surveyed, approved, and staked out, plan and section plotted fair. Work could be commenced at once. The plans and estimates for the stations and masonry works are in hand, and will be probably completed by the end of March.

2. The rough quantities of earth-work, ballast, &c., are as follows:—

Quantities of earth-work and ballast.

	C.Yds.	
Earth-work	562,000	in bank.
Moorum	300,000	in cutting.
Soft Rock	158,000	
Ballast	202,205	

Estimated Cost.

		Rs.
Labour line can employ.	Earth-work	1,40,500
	Moorum	1,87,500
	Soft Rock	1,58,000
	Ballast, getting only	75,000
		5,61,800

at Rs. 3 a month for 5 months, or Rs. 15 per person, about 37,500 persons could be employed.

Section No. 2—From Nagar to Manmád, 84½ miles.

State of project.

3. First 12½ miles to Nimbadana surveyed, plotted, and staked out. Work can be commenced at once.

The remaining 72 miles have been previously surveyed, and a section exists, but it requires to be located afresh and staked out. If this was done at once, it would be ready to commence work on by 1st April, but the complete project would not be ready till 1st June.

Quantities of earth-work, ballast, and labour required.

4. The country is of much the same character as between Dhond and Nagar, perhaps rather lighter, but there are three large bridges against one on the former. Taking the mileage rate for earth-work, &c., at about the same ratio as in 1st Section, we should have roughly—

C. Yds.			Rs.
994,740	Earth-work	@ 4 as.	2,48,685
531,000	Moorum	@ 10 „	3,31,875
279,660	Rock	@ 16 „	2,79,660
357,540	Ballast	@ 6 „	1,34,077
			9,94,297

at Rs. 3 a month, or Rs. 9 each for three months, 110,000 persons could be employed.

Estimated traffic.

5. Traffic receipts as per Colonel Trevor's estimate:

			Rs.
Passengers	... 132 miles at Rs. 2,560...	... 337,920	8,32,920
Goods	... 132 „ at „ 3,750...	... 495,000	
Working expenses 60 per cent.		... ...	4,99,752
		Net receipts Rs. ...	3,33,168

This statement accompanied letter No. 168 of 1875 to the Government of India, but the capital cost was then shown as Rs. 74,000 a mile.

Cost of line.

6. The late survey has made great improvements in the line, considerably reducing the cost, and it is now estimated at, say, 68,000 a mile, or total Rs. 89,76,000; the line would, therefore, earn on the above data about 3·7 per cent.

Famine traffic.

7. From the middle of October to the end of the year 1876, about 100,000 tons had to be hauled down the Thul Ghát and up the Bhore Ghát to the Famine districts; and in the next few months, 100,000 tons more will probably be hauled round by this circuitous route. This 200,000 tons for 132 miles at 5½ pies per ton per mile alone would have given the line a gross receipt of Rs.7,56,250.

Saving in distance and cost of haulage.

8. The distance from Manmád to Kalyán is ... Miles. 128½
From Kalyán to Dhond 132¼
260¾
and Traffic from east of Manmád to east of Dhond would only have to travel by the Dhond and Manmád line instead of 260¾ miles ... 132
129

The saving in distance hauled, therefore, would be, say, and the saving on hauling this distance at 5½ pies per ton per mile would be Rs. 3 annas 11 per ton to the consignee.

	Miles.	
To Poona the distance from Manmád *viá* Kalyán is	128½ + 85¾	214
Viá Dhond and Manmád line	132 + 46	178
Difference in favour of Dhond line in distance...	Miles	36

In cost, 36 miles, at 5½ pies per ton per mile, Rs. 1-0-6.

9. Of the 200,000 tons of grain above-mentioned, about 72,000 tons may be taken for Poona stations, and the remaining 128,000 tons for stations east of Dhond.

Saving to consignees.

Therefore the total saving of cost of haulage to consignees by the Dhond and Manmád Railway would have been—

	Rs.
72,000 tons at Rs. 1-0-6	72,375
128,000 „ at „ 3-11-0	4,72,000
	5,44,375

Amended Rough Estimate for Line from Dhond to Nagar, 47½ miles.

	C.Yds.		Rs.
Earth-work in bank ...	562,000	at 4 as. ...	1,40,500
Moorum in cutting ...	300,000	at 10 as. ...	1,87,500
Soft Rock „ ...	158,000	at 1 rupee ...	1,58,000
Ballast, Main Line ...	183,822	at 12 as. ...	1,37,866
Do. Sidings ...	at 10 per cent....	...	13,786
Bhima Bridge 1,120 R. F. say 28 spans 40 ft. arches, piers 30 to 40 ft. high, at Rs. 200 R. F.			2,24,000
Minor Bridges and Culverts 47½ miles at Rs. 7,000 per mile			3,32,500
Fencing Shahabad stone posts and 4 wires (say) 100 miles at Rs. 1,000 per mile			1,00,000
Level Crossings 50 at Rs. 500			25,000
Stations, *excluding Sidings—Nagar*, say			75,000
Intermediate 4 at 20,000			80,000
Inspectors' Bungalow and Staff quarters, say			35,000
Telegraph at Rs. 1,000 per mile			47,500
Land at Rs. 1,000 per mile			47,500
Permanent way 60 lbs. flat-footed rails, including laying say with sidings 52½ miles at Rs. 22,000			11,55,000
Sets, points, and crossings, including laying, say 45 at Rs. 500 each			22,500
Carriage of materials say 15,000 tons at Rs. 10 per ton ...			1,50,000
Mile posts, say 48 at Rs. 3			144
Gradient posts 150 at Rs. 5			750
		Rs.	29,32,544

The Rolling Stock will be supplied by the G. I. P. Railway.

Add—For contingencies and superintendence 10 per cent all round 2,93,254

GRAND TOTAL Rs.	32,25,800
or per mile (47½) ... ... „	67,911

Say, Rs. 68,000 *per mile.*

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

15*th January* 1877.

DHOND TO MANMÁD, SAY 132 MILES.

Distribution Statement of proposed Staff when line is in full progress.

	On Earth-work, Minor Bridges, Stations, &c.	Bhima and Godavari Bridges.	Para and Mula Bridges.	Nagar Station.	Dhond Station.	Total.	REMARKS.
Superintending Engineer ...	1. To superintend whole work ...			...	...	1	If the Permanent way material can be delivered in Bombay by 1st October, line from Dhond to Nagar may be opened for traffic, with diversion at Bhima, by April 1878.
Executive Engineers	4. 33 miles each	2	...	...	...	6	
Assistant Engineers	8. 16 „ „	...	2	1	1	12	
Subordinates ...	30. 4½ „ „	4	4	1	1	40	

1 Executive Engineer ...	from date of commencement.
4 Assistants	
10 Subordinates	
1 Executive	for Bhima from say 1st October 1877.
2 Subordinates	
1 Executive	for general work from 1st March 1877.
1 Assistant	
2 Subordinates	

Above Dhond to Nagar.

For survey from Nagar to Manmád, presuming the survey and work on this section is not commenced at once:—

1 Executive Engineer ...	for 8 months from 1st June 1877, to be afterwards transferred to construction.
2 Assistants	
4 Subordinates	

For construction Nagar to Manmád:—

3 Executives	early in 1878.
7 Assistants	
26 Subordinates	

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Bombay, 15th January 1877.

DHOND AND MANMÁD RAILWAY.

STANDARD GAUGE.

	Distance miles.
Dhond to Nagar	47½
Nagar to Manmád...	84½
TOTAL ...	132

Probable cost 90 lacs.
Receipts 8,32,920 rupees.
Working expenses at 60 per cent. 4,99,752 rupees.
Net profits 3,33,168 rupees or about 3·7 per cent.
Number of people it will employ for 5 months—from Dhond to Nagar 37,500 persons: for 3 months from Nagar to Manmád 110,000 persons.

E. MARRYAT, *Captain, R. E.,*
For *Consulting Engineer for Railways.*

NOTE ON THE HUBLI-BELLARY RAILWAY.

From Kirwatti, on the Canara Frontier, to Tungabuddra River.

	Metre Guage.	Earthwork, Cubic Yds.
Quantity of Earth-work and Ballast.	Kirwatti to Hubli	6,00,000
	Hubli to Gudduk	3,78,950 1,06,745
	Gudduk to Tungabuddra	4,36,920 94,883
	TOTAL CUBIC YARDS ...	16,17,498

	Ballast, Cubic Yds.
Kirwatti to Hubli	60,795
Hubli to Gudduk	73,730
Gudduk to Tungabuddra	96,522
TOTAL CUBIC YARDS ...	2,31,047

Calculation of Labour required for above.

Rs.

2. 16,17,498 cubic yards Earth-work @ 4 annas 4,04,000

Labour Line will employ.

2,31,047 cubic yards Ballast, @ 8 annas for getting only 1,15,500

5,19,500

A man for 5 months at an average rate of Rs. 3 a month, Rs. 15, ... or $\frac{5,19,500}{15}$ = say 35,000 persons.

3. This line has been completely surveyed, and plans and estimates prepared. The line, from about 18 miles west of Hubli to Gudduk, has been permanently staked out; but beyond Gudduk it has been run, but not finally located.

State of Project.

If work is to commence shortly, a party should *be at once* sent down to pick up the portion staked out, supply any missing links, and locate the remainder.

4. The estimated cost of the whole line from Karwar to Bellary is—

Estimated cost.

Karwar to Gudduk	110	lacs of	rupees.
Gudduk to Bellary	51	do.	do.
Total ...	161	do.	do.

The total length is 236 miles, of which 27 miles is in the Nizam's Dominions.

Cost—nearly Rs. 70,000 a mile.

Traffic.

5. The Committee that sat in 1873 arrived at the conclusion that the line from *Karwar* to *Gudduk* would give a net return of 4·09, taking the working expenses at 55 per cent. of the gross receipts; or 3·63 per cent., taking the working expenses at 60 per cent. on the 110 lacs of capital required; the gross receipts being estimated at Rs. 10,02,000.

Probable returns.

No traffic estimate for portion from Gudduk to Bellary has ever been framed; but it runs through a fairly rich and populous district, and should earn about Rs. 7,000 a mile. Until the link connecting it with Karwar is complete, it is impossible to say which course the cotton traffic would take. Taking Rs. 6,000 a mile for the whole section from Kirwatti to Bellary—155 miles—we should have a traffic of Rs. 9,30,000, which, with working expenses at 55 per cent., would give a net return of Rs. 4,18,000; or nearly 4 per cent. on the cost, taken at Rs. 70,000 a mile. But this section of the line would not cost more than Rs. 60,000 a mile including rolling stock, it being the Ghát Section which runs up the total mileage rate; at this cost it would return 4¼ per cent. on capital expenditure.

6. It is presumed this section would be carried out under the orders of the Madras Government, the Tungabuddra Bridge being done by this Government. The following note shows the number of men that this section will employ—

Section—Tungabuddra to Bellary.

	Cubic feet.	Annas.	Rs.
Earth-work ...	561,845 ...	at 4 ...	1,40,461
Ballast	83,163 ...	at 8 ...	41,580
		TOTAL ...	1,82,041

At 3 rupees a month for each person, or 15 rupees for 5 months ... ... $\frac{1,82,041}{15}$ =

say, 12,000 persons.

Statement of Distribution of proposed Engineering Staff from Kirwatti to Hubli, 29 miles, and Hubli to Tungabuddra River (inclusive) 84 miles. Total 113 miles.

86 miles in British Territory.
27 „ in Nizam's do.

	Earthwork, Culverts and minor Bridges, Stations, &c.	Tungabuddra Bridge.	1. Bari Nullah Bridge.	* Other large Bridges.	Bhatya Nullah 4·60.	Hubli Station.	Total.	REMARKS.
Superintending Engineer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Executive Engineers ...	3 38 miles each	1	1	1	...	...	6	
Assistant Engineers ...	7 16 „	1	...	2	1	1	12	
Subordinates ...	22 5 „	2	2	11	2	1	40	

* Mileage for Karwar.	Chains.	Ft.
118·66	15	30
123·26	9	30
128 26	6	30
129·20	6	30
134 48	5	30
183·76	5	30
139·	2	30
142·	3	30
	3	30

N. B.—The line from Hubli to Gudduk is permanently staked out, and also about 18 miles to west of Hubli.
Beyond Gudduk it has been run, but not located.
To pick up the line between Kirwatti-Gudduk and to locate the rest,
2 Executive Engineers ..
4 Assistants ...
8 Subordinates ... ...
} required immediately. Will be afterwards available for construction work.
Besides these—
1 Executive Engineer ...
3 Assistants ... ...
14 Subordinates ... ...
} required from commencement of work.
The rest of the Staff when the heavy masonry works are commenced.

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

23rd January 1877.

HUBLI AND BELLARY RAILWAY.

METRE GUAGE.

Summary.

	Distance Miles.
Kirwatti to Hubli	29
Hubli to Gudduk	35
Gudduk to Tungabuddra	49
	113
Tungabuddra to Bellary	42
Total miles ...	155

Probable Cost, 93 lacs.
Probable Receipts, Rs. 9,30,000.
Working Expenses at 55 per cent., Rs. 5,11,500.
Net Return, Rs. 4,18,500, or 4·5 per cent.
Number of people it will employ for 5 months, from Kirwatti to Tungabuddra—35,000; Tungabuddra to Bellary—12,000 persons.

E. L. MARRYAT, *Captain, R. E.,*
For Consulting Engineer for Railways.

23rd January 1877.

No. 124, dated Calcutta, the 5th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 42E—126 of 23rd ultimo.

2. With reference to its 3rd, 4th, and 5th paragraphs, I am to state that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to leave entirely to the judgment of the Government of Bombay, the question to be decided in each particular case on its own merits, whether the commencement of relief works is or is not necessary. On this point, therefore, it need only now be added that His Excellency in Council leaves the matter to the Government of Bombay, with complete confidence not only that it will be decided rightly, but that a wise economy, consistent with the duty of giving complete protection to the lives of the people, will be practised.

3. The views stated in paragraphs 6 to 9 of your letter are generally approved by the Government of India.

4. With regard to the Dhond and Munmar Railway, referred to in paragraphs 10 to 18 of your letter No. 42E. of 23rd ultimo, the Governor General in Council authorizes the commencement of the work, if, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, this course becomes urgently necessary in consequence of more extensive relief works being required than those actually in progress. Work should, however, as far as may be practicable, be commenced only on those portions of the undertaking which, as noted in paragraph 14 of your letter, can be carried out without necessarily committing the Government to the immediate completion of the line when the present difficulties have ceased. The Government of India is not at the present time able to decide finally whether this line can be taken in hand with a view to completing the work.

5. With reference to paragraphs 19 to 23 of your letter regarding the Karwar and Bellary Railway, the questions connected with which are considered by you to be somewhat less urgently pressing, the Government of India will immediately place itself in communication with the Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple on the subject, and the Bombay Government will be informed of the result with the least practicable delay.

6. With regard to the 25th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that the Bombay Government is right in assuming that the stipulations to which you refer would not apply to works of an imperial character, such as the Dhond and Munmar line; and the Governor-General in Council fully admits the justice of the remark that, in applying hereafter any rules that may be laid down in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, due regard must be had to the special circumstances under which some of these works may be undertaken in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 42, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copies of the under-mentioned papers regarding the railway-borne grain traffic into the famine districts of Madras.

List of papers.

Covering letter to the Madras and Bombay Governments.
General memorandum on the steps needed to improve the railway traffic into the famine districts.
Narrative of Captain Bisset's inspections.
Sketch of the probable weight of grain traffic on the line from Madras to the Arconum junction, with reference to the doubling of this section of the line.

No. 40-41, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Secretaries to the Govts. of Bombay and Madras.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to forward copies of the papers marginally noted regarding the railway-borne grain traffic into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

Memorandum on the steps needed to improve the grain traffic into the famine districts by railway.
Narrative of Captain Bisset's inspections.
Sketch of the probable weight of grain traffic on the Arconum section of the Madras Railway.

2. I am to solicit the attention of the Government of Bombay/Madras to points numbered I, II and V, / III, IV, VI, VII and VIII, in the enclosed memorandum. Sir Richard Temple would be glad to learn whether His Excellency the Governor / His Grace the Governor in Council is disposed to consider favourably the suggestions now submitted.

Memorandum regarding the grain traffic by railway into the famine-stricken districts of the Bombay and Madras districts.

Narrative of inspections and enquiries by Captain Bisset, R.E.
Note regarding the amount of grain to be carried by railway into the famine districts.

By Sir Richard Temple's order, the papers marginally noted are submitted with the following remarks which embody his views and recommendations.

2. Captain Bisset has entered with energy and discretion upon the duty of remedying the block in railway-borne grain traffic into the famine-stricken districts. He has shown that, to

a considerable extent, the want of power on the Madras Railway has re-acted upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and has impeded the transport of surplus grain from Hindustan and Central India into the southern districts. Without following Captain Bisset through the whole of his narrative, it will suffice to note briefly the several points to which he draws special attention, and to state Sir Richard Temple's remarks and suggestions upon each.

The points are:—

I.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway should again begin to book grain through to stations on the Madras line at the rate of 90 wagons per diem, and should be ready to increase that rate up to 150 wagons a day, as soon as the Madras Railway is able to take and dispose of a larger number.

Major-General Kennedy, on receipt of a telegram from Sir Richard Temple, replied thus;—"Booking through to Madras stations was re-opened on 23rd January. If it is considered advisable, only ninety suitable wagons will be worked into Raichore daily. But Agent and Traffic Manager state that booking cannot in practice be limited. Surplus beyond ninety wagons must be dealt with when possible by Madras Railway."

It therefore appears that the stream of through-booked grain has begun to come on the Madras Railway. If this stream is to be properly dealt with and to be kept up, then the Madras railway must lose no time in strengthening its power of dealing with the grain traffic from the north. And the modes in which, according to Sir Richard Temple's judgment, the increase of power can be best attained are indicated at points III, IV, VI, VII and VIII below.

II.—The booking of grain by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Raichore with a view to its being re-booked there for Bellary and other Madras stations should be discouraged.

General Kennedy in the same telegram says "Booking is not now limited to Raichore. Great Indian Peninsula Railway is doing all in its power. Remedy must be found in Madras where it is suggested effective remedy must be applied." On this point Sir Richard Temple has only to express his hope that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will as little as possible have recourse to the practice of booking to Raichore grain intended for stations further south, and thereby blocking the joint station. But then the Madras Railway must in its turn receive, work off and return the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons promptly and regularly; or else there will be risk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Traffic Department again resorting to the practice of refusing to book up-country consignments beyond Raichore. At points III, IV, VI, VII and VIII below will be noticed some of the steps which must be promptly taken to enable the Madras Railway to fulfil the reasonable demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

III.—Additional sidings should be put in at the Raichore station, so as to facilitate prompt disposal of trains.

His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to order the immediate construction of these sidings.

IV.—Crossing stations should be made, so as to divide the long runs and facilitate traffic between the stations of—

Kosgee to Adoni.
Adoni to Auspree.
Auspree to Nancheerla.
Gondicul to Veerapore.

His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to order the immediate construction of these crossing stations.

V.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway should be requested to observe and fulfil the following requirements, namely:

(a) to deliver up to and not more than the Madras Railway can remove, and to load through grain in suitable wagons.
(b) to marshal their trains regularly and to marshal the covered cotton wagons (if any are sent) all together.
(c) to give the Madras Railway earlier notice of the trains ordered to Raichore and of their load.

Sir Richard Temple would suggest that the Government of Bombay may be pleased to impress these requirements upon the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to take such steps as may to His Excellency the Governor in Council seem fit with the view of securing compliance.

VI.—The Madras Railway should be requested to observe and fulfil the following requirement namely—

(a) to keep the Great Indian Peninsula Railway informed how many through booked wagons they can take and promptly dispose of daily.

Sir Richard Temple would suggest that the Madras Government may be pleased to impress this requirement upon the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, and to take such steps as may seem fitting to secure compliance.

VII.—The despatch of additional engines from the Coast section to the Raichore section of the Madras Railway, so as to enable the Railway Company to receive from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and dispose of 150 wagons daily at the earliest possible date.

On this point Sir Richard Temple would remark that he is aware how large a quantity of grain is waiting at Madras for despatch to the famine districts, and that all the engines on the Coast section have full work there. But he would explain that if three extra engines can be despatched to the Raichore section, they will, if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway deliver 150 wagons daily at Raichore, be able to carry into the famine districts of Bellary and Cuddapah nearly twice as much grain as they could deliver from the Madras terminus. Furthermore, much of the grain coming from the north is of a cheaper and more sustaining kind than the rice which is being sent up from the sea-coast. And moreover, these northern grains, cholum (jowari), and cumboo (bajra) are the natural ordinary food of the poorer classes in the Ceded Districts, whereas those people in ordinary years hardly eat rice at all.

Under all these circumstances Sir Richard Temple earnestly recommends to the Madras Government that additional engines should be detached from the coast section to work, for the next three or four weeks, on the Raichore section. At the end of that time the extra engines, for the construction of which at Bombay Captain Bisset has provided, will be ready. The new engines can work on the Raichore section, while the additional engines belonging to the Coast section of the Madras Railway can return to that section and work on the Arconum section.

VIII.—The improvement and strengthening of the telegraph staff on the Madras Railway, so as to facilitate the expected heavy traffic and prevent avoidable accidents.

Sir Richard Temple would invite the attention of the Madras Government to this requirement, and would suggest that the Madras Railway Agent be pressed to take immediate steps to strengthen and improve the telegraph arrangements and staff on his line.

IX.—The early doubling of the 35 miles of railway from Ambatoor near Madras to the Arconum junction.

Sir Richard Temple has had the honour of conferring with His Grace the Governor on this subject, and he has caused the appended sketch to be drawn up showing the weight of grain traffic, which probably should come upon this section of the line. The Arconum section, it may be remembered, has to feed the two lines which bifurcate northwards to the Ceded Districts and southwards towards North Arcot and Bangalore. Sir Richard Temple considers that if this line can now be doubled without impediment to the working of the grain traffic, and if the doubling could be completed within six weeks or two months, then it ought to be undertaken and to be begun at once.

MADRAS,
27th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

Narrative of inspections made by Captain Bisset, R.E., who was deputed to investigate and suggest remedies for the block in grain traffic between Northern India and the famine districts of the South.

Khandwa, 19th January.—About 200 tons of grain are waiting for despatch; some for Madras line (Adoni) has been detained for some weeks.

About 100 tons a week have been forwarded from Holkar Railway, but none now accepted by Madras.

On the 1st January there were about 13,000 tons of grain lying at the stations in this district, which extends from Nagpore to Nandgaum, and in addition to this there were 1,000 wagons standing loaded for the south-eastern district, *i. e.*, Lanowlee to Raichore and Madras Railway.

District Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bhosawal, 19th January.

Detail of accumulations of 19th January.

Nagpore	... 8,500	Tons.
Small stations to Khamgaum	... 2,000	„
Mortizapore	... 1,500	„
Badnera	... 700	„
Akola	... 1,700	„
Nandora and Shegaum ...	... 800	„
Bhosawal to Nandgaum ...	... 300	„
Total	... 15,500	Tons.

The accumulations at the stations increased up to a maximum of over 17,000 tons on the 13th, and are on this date 15,500 tons, of which 8,500 tons are at Nagpore itself.

It appears to me that open preference is given to cotton and linseed over grain and other seeds.

The allotment of wagons during a recent period of 6 days was—

525 for cotton.
136 „ linseed.
153 „ grain.

Total 814 „ wagons from Nagpore district. The preference given to cotton and linseed over grain which has been for weeks at the stations is intelligible only on the supposition that the whole of the grain in question is intended for the Madras Railway, for which supplies up to the full working power of the Madras line were already on the road.

I do not think the above supposition is in accordance with the facts, but as the question does not affect the supply to the Madras districts, I do not consider it of immediate importance to dwell on it further.

Full working power of double line, Bhosawal to Egutpura.

During the same period 714 empties were given to the Jubbulpore side, and returned chiefly loaded with grain. The estimated maximum capacity of the line here is 18 goods trains or 450 goods wagons.

This may probably be increased if the Thull Ghât can pass more.

20th January.

The greatest day's work I could find in the recent books* was 451 loaded wagons worked towards Bombay on the 20th December.

* Egutpura,—Thull Ghât.

The highest average of 6 days was on 4th to 9th December when 336 daily were worked towards Bombay.

The average of 9 days, 8th to 16th January, was 263 loaded wagons towards Bombay and 362 wagons (including empties) from Bombay.

Thull Ghât estimated capacity.

The estimated capacity is, however, over 500 wagons, and the present working cannot be taken as a fair average, as the numerous special trains running have not only taken train-room, but have upset the regularity of working of all the goods trains.

The working maximum of the Thull Ghât is not likely to exceed 450 wagons a day, but if this is done, the Ghât is equal to the same work as the line above it.

22nd January.

Bhore Ghât estimated capacity.

WITH the cotton season coming on, a large portion of the 450 wagons will be for Bombay itself, and as the powers of the Bhore Ghât are about equal to those of the Thull Ghât, there is no difficulty to be feared on the former, even allowing for grain traffic and ordinary traffic from Bombay itself.

Single line above the Bhore Ghât, Lanowlee to Poona.

Between Lanowlee and Poona, there were difficulties felt early in December, and crossing stations were at once put in at two points between Lanowlee and Poona.

Poona to Sholapur.

When the Sholapur demand increased, the long distance stations between Poona and Sholapur were also divided by crossing stations, four of which have been already opened.

Sholapur to Shahabad.

Similarly, between Sholapur and Shahabad, a crossing station has been put in to divide Gulburga and Shahabad.

Shahabad to Raichore.

There are still some long runs between Sholapur and Gulburga and also between Shahabad and Raichore, but the powers of the worst part of the line are equal to about 7 goods trains a day, or much in excess of the working of the Madras Railway.

The promises made by Mr. Conder and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and by the Government officers, that from 150 to 200 wagons a day shall be delivered at Raichore (if required) is apparently practicable without more crossing stations, and the further addition to the carrying powers of this section of the line is considered practicable if the powers of the Madras line are increased so as to make this necessary.

There is ample material for sidings in store, and both the Government and the railway officers are ready to put them in as soon as there are any signs of their being wanted.

Madras Railway, Raichore to Gooty or to Bellary.

The powers of the railways have now been traced from the sources of supply to Raichore, and the powers of the Madras Railway have now to be considered.

If no other circumstance had to be considered than the interval between stations, the line should be able, notwithstanding two or three long runs, to pass about 9 trains a day.

But the long runs of 18, 12 and 14 miles which follow each other from Kosgee to Adoni, Adoni to Auspree, and Auspree to Nemcherla, should in my opinion be divided by crossing stations.

Whether the long run of 18 miles between Goondacul and Vurapoor on the Bellary branch should be divided, or not, depends upon the number of trains required for Bellary.

With two passenger trains and with engines of the same power as those now here, these 9 trains would not carry the 200 wagons which the Bombay Railway can undertake to deliver.

Want of engines.

The first difficulty, however, is the want of engines, and whether or not this section has its proper share of the engines on the line, there is evidently work for more.

12 State Railway engines ordered to be erected in Bombay.

Having found in Bombay that there were too few engines here, and that two trains of engine gear for 12 engines were just being despatched to the State Railways, I asked the Director by telegram to suspend despatch, and I received a reply that the Consulting Engineer had been asked to erect and keep in Bombay the 12 engines referred to.

Colonel Hancock was in communication with the Railway officers about the erection, and I hope the work is now in hand. Unfortunately they are all passenger engines.

Want of sidings at Raichore.

Discussions have apparently been going on about this for some time past between the Traffic Managers of the railways.

Although they did not agree on the subject, neither appears to have referred the question for settlement till within a fortnight.

The reference made by the Consulting Engineer, Madras, was at once replied to by the Consulting Engineer, Bombay, who stated that while he was informed that more might be done with the existing siding accommodation by night working and extra staff, he was directed to consent at once to anything which the Madras Government desired in this matter. On arrival here,

Raichore, 23rd January.

I found that the Assistant Traffic Manager attached the greatest importance to a very easily constructed siding, and after looking at the work being done in the yard, and the difficulties which will be noted on hereafter, I sent the following telegram to the Consulting Engineer, Madras :—

Telegram asking for execution of additional siding.

"Bombay Government consent to additional sidings here; 12 engines, promised by Director, State Railways, will increase work, and early execution by District Engineer requested."

I met the District Engineer in the afternoon, and found that materials were available, and that the work could be done within a week of receipt of orders.

Complaints by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway officers.

Mr. Conder and others say—

1st, that the engine power should be at once increased.
2nd, that the line should be worked night and day.
3rd, that there should be night staff for transferring goods.

If it is possible to give more engines from the other parts of the line, there is no doubt that their services on this short run would result in the delivery of three tons of grain at Bellary, for one which they could bring from Madras to the same market.

I propose to discuss this subject at Madras.

Complaints of Madras Railway officers.

The night staff was put on from the 22nd January—

1. The want of proper marshaling of the trains brought in from the Bombay line gives a great deal of trouble at Raichore.

2. The use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway cotton wagons for through traffic involves transhipment of a good many wagons at Raichore (I talked to Mr. Conder in Bombay about this, and I ascertained that he had issued orders against the use of such wagons when it could be avoided).

Telegram to Mr. Conder, despatched 23rd January.

On both of these subjects I telegraphed to Mr. Conder yesterday asking him to give the desired assistance.

3. Earlier notice of trains ordered for Raichore was also asked for.

Interruption to through booking.

This is a grave calamity. It not only harasses traders, but it adds to the cost of transport, and to the time occupied in transport.

It thus diminishes the powers of the railways.

I have deferred my remarks on this subject till now, because it is at Raichore that its evil effects are most prominent. The yard is now filled with grain, which has been brought to Raichore and stopped there, chiefly because of the interruption to through booking.

I saw a number of the merchants and brokers here to-day. All were anxious to turn a penny by moving on their grain to Bellary and Adoni.

They have a good deal of grain on the road now booked from Cawnpore and elsewhere to this place, and they all want to pass it on to the more distressed districts.

The grain blocks the yard, occupies valuable space, and demands infinitely more work and attention than if it was booked through in suitable wagons.

Some of the grain certainly belongs to Raichore merchants, but much wanted to go on to Adoni, and all of it now wants to go on, as the prices here have fallen to 10 seers and 10½ seers per rupee.

As there is no obstacle now to a limited amount of through booking, I despatched the following telegram to both the General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay :—

Raichore, 24th January.

Telegram asking for re-opening of through booking up to 90 wagons a day.

"Raichore crowded with grain, booked locally from your side, but intended to go on. This is a serious evil. Stop this and re-open through booking as far as Gooty and Bellary, distributing the 90 wagons which Madras can probably take daily in such a way as to keep private trade moving, at the same time avoiding rushes."

The Honourable Mr. Gibbs, whom I met in Bombay, mentioned that he had trustworthy information that the Berars could supply over 200,000 tons of grain without *difficulty*.

Some doubts may exist as to the good quality of all the grain thus taken up, as it must be from pits.

I have sent a letter in continuation, inviting attention to the Nagpur district, and although I do not think it is possible to clear any district without neglecting another equally important one, I trust that the equitable distribution of the wagons according to the register of consignments, and the re-opening of through booking on the limited scale now possible, will restore confidence to the private traders.

After visiting Madras I shall be able to report how soon the limit of 90 wagons can be enlarged; and I trust that the powers of the Madras line may soon be equal to a larger number.

Actual despatches from Raichore southwards, 4th to 22nd January.

The actual despatches of wagons from Raichore station during the 19 days just ended have amounted in all to 1,367 wagons, or an average of 72 per day. Much remains to be done before the office of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway can be worked up to, but there are hopes that by marshaling of trains, and more care in selecting wagons for through traffic, the present engine stock will be able to carry more than the 90 wagons referred to in my telegram.

On my journey here I found everywhere, from Poona onwards, that carriage was wanted for grain to the Madras line; and I learnt from Mr. Hamilton Maxwell of Bombay, whom I met at Shahabad on his return from Hyderabad, that the same demand existed there and especially at Dharur, where the merchants were particularly anxious to get their grain on to Bellary.

RAICHORE, W. BISSET.
24th January 1877.

Sketch shewing the amount of grain required in the distressed districts and the ability of the railways to carry it, as bearing upon the question of doubling the line from Madras to Arconum junction.

THE districts which must draw their food supplies from Madras and the North, belong to two distinct sections of the peninsula, namely:

A. Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, with perhaps half a million of people on the north-west districts of Mysore; or a total population of (say) 4½ millions.

B. Salem, North Arcot and Coimbatore, with perhaps 1½ millions of people in the south and south-eastern districts of Mysore, or a total population of (say) 7 millions.

Note. The district of Chingleput can best be supplied from Madras itself by cart, or by other means, without any help from the main line to Arconum.

2. Now the districts in class A have suffered the most grievous failure of harvests, and it may perhaps be reckoned that one-third of the population can live on the old food stocks, while two-thirds of the population will require imported grain; that is to say, these districts will require, at the rate of 400 tons a day per million of population, 1,200 tons a day of imported grain.

Now 150 wagons a day from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will bring in 1,050 tons, or say 1,000 tons, and this leaves to be provided from Madras 200 tons a day.

3. The districts in class B are not quite so distressed; three previous harvests and present harvests were better; and it will be quite safe to estimate that one-half of the population will be fed from old stocks of food. There remains one-half, who will eat imported grain. Of this demand probably one-third will be met from the west coast and from Negapatam; and thus two-thirds of the half, or one-third of the whole seven millions, *i. e.*, 2⅓ millions, must be fed from Madras. And they will require at the rate of 400 tons a day per million (say) 1,000 tons.

4. Thus, the total requirements from Madras will be—

	Tons daily.
For districts in class A	200
Ditto B	1,000
Total ...	1,200

5. Now the section from Madras to Arconum can (so the Railway authorities say) do at a pinch 9,000 tons a week, and they can do comfortably 7,200 tons a week. Thus, even if they worked quite smoothly, if there were no hitch, and if the supply of grain went on continuously, the Madras Railway from the sea to Arconum could first, by working full power, do the duty required of it. But, practically, things do not always work smoothly and continuously. Storms in May may prevent the landing of grain, and the quantity sent up during March and April ought to be more than the mere 1,200 tons per diem. It therefore seems that, to guard against possible disaster, the line to Arconum should be doubled and the work should be done at once.

* *N. B.*—These Northern grains are cheaper than rice; they are more sustaining, weight for weight, and they are the ordinary food of the people.

6. And further, to enable the proper supply of Northern* grains to come into the Ceded Districts, additional engines ought to be transferred from the Madras to the Raichore section of the Madras Railway. Within a month they can be set at liberty by the new engines borrowed from the State railways; and so they can be back in time for the increased work of the doubled line to Arconum. In order to keep up the supply to the Ceded Districts, it is absolutely necessary to send up these three engines; for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway undertakes to deliver 150 wagons a day at Raichore, and these wagons cannot be carried down, worked off and sent back without extra engines on that length. These engines will, working over the short lead from Raichore to Bellary, bring into that part of the famine country twice as much grain as they could do by working over the long lead from Madras to Bellary.

MADRAS, C. BERNARD,
27th January 1877. *Secretary to Sir R. Temple.*

No. 152, dated Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to forward for information copy of a letter addressed to the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., on the subject of the grain traffic by Railway into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 151, dated Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,

To—The Secretary to SIR R. TEMPLE.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 41, dated 27th January and accompaniments, and, in forwarding copy of a report dated 31st idem from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, to observe that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company appears to be doing all that can be demanded of it and even more. The failure to deal with the traffic at Raichore on the part of the Madras Railway Company is what at present prevents more grain being carried to the Madras famine districts, and the Great Indian Peninsula, as is quite manifest, could not afford more help, by doing less, *i. e.*, by limiting the traffic. So long however as the Madras Railway fails to carry away from Raichore what the Great Indian Peninsula Railway brings, the grain must accumulate there; and if a block of wagons results, as was the case early in January, the work of the entire Great Indian Peninsula line and of lines working into it as well as the special grain traffic for Madras is more or less impeded. The only plan to adopt under such circumstances is to stop further accumulation, clear the block and release the stock as soon as possible by emptying the wagons. There is this to be said that grain intended for the Madras Presidency accumulated at Raichore is so much nearer its destination than it would have been if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had not brought it down at all, but the inconvenience is very serious, and every possible means should be taken to induce the Madras Railway Company to strengthen this weak link in the chain.

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. HANCOCK, R.E., *Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Bombay, 31st January 1877.*

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways has the honour to report as follows on points Nos. I, II and V in Sir R. Temple's Memorandum dated 27th January.

I. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company recommenced booking grain through to stations on the Madras line on the 23rd January; orders have been given not to send more than 90 through wagons into Raichore daily for the present, and to keep back loaded wagons in excess of this number; but the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared if necessary to increase the number to 150 wagons a day or more; and while they will do all in their power to regulate the despatch of wagons, they represent that they cannot control the daily consignments of grain for the Madras line, and should these consignments, which are being poured in from the East Indian Railway as well as their own stations, be greatly in excess of 90 wagon-loads per day, or whatever the Madras Company can forward from Raichore, and should wagons consequently again accumulate on the Bombay side of Raichore to such an extent as again to necessitate a suspension of through booking, the responsibility will rest with the Madras Railway Company.

II. The booking of grain from Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations to Raichore has been discouraged, and for some days during the late block consignees of grain to Raichore were asked to delay booking, but the Company cannot avoid booking consignments to Raichore altogether, and if grain should be consigned again in large quantities to Raichore, consignees should be required to remove it as it arrives, and if necessary the wharfage charge should be raised in order to induce its speedy removal.

The suspension of through booking from the 8th to the 23rd January doubtless encouraged local booking, but was not the sole cause. Some merchants appear to have selected Raichore as a convenient station nearly in the centre of the districts affected by the famine.

V (*a.*) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway will deliver wagons up to, and if possible not more than, what the Madras Railway Company can remove as above explained. They have also promised to book through as far as possible in wagons suitable for the Madras Railway, and the General Traffic Manager states that practically all will in future be suitable, *i. e.*, any exceptions will be accidental and very rare.

(*b.*) The marshalling of trains is being done. It was mentioned for the first time when Mr. Conder met Mr. Elwin on the 16th January, and was agreed to from the date of resumption of through booking. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company represent, however, that it is not properly speaking a duty that should devolve on them, or which imposed according to the usual practice of Railway Companies.

(*c.*) The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, telegraphed to Mr. Conder *on the 29th instant* it had never been mentioned to him before) to inform him by wire daily how many wagons

were loaded for Madras stations from each station on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian. It is not clear what use could be made of this information could it be supplied. What is wanted is, it is presumed, what Sir R. Temple has asked for, *viz.*, "earlier notice of the trains ordered to Raichore, and of their load," and Mr. Conder has given orders to have Mr. Church advised daily by telegraph how many wagons are under load for Madras stations at Shahbad; and also to telegraph to him what trains are ordered into Raichore, information hitherto supplied to the Station Master there.

The Consulting Engineer will defer any general remarks on the papers until the receipt of certain reports about to be submitted by the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Telegram, dated 7th February 1877.

From—Bangalore,	*To—Calcutta.*
From—SIR R. TEMPLE.	*To—Revenue Addl. Secretary.*

JUST starting from Bangalore to outlying distressed parts Bellary. Shall pass across worst tracts of Mysore. As we leave telegraph line for next five days, I send following in case of need for next mail. Over whole Madras Presidency famine is successfully combated, and starvation prevented. Physical condition of peasantry good. Relief works, great or small, everywhere open, charitable relief arrangements being well organized at all centres where people congregate. Organization for village to village relief already existing and being now utilised. Some deaths partly or indirectly due to want unhappily occurred at outset in districts near Madras, and some few may still occur despite medical treatment. Government of Madras recent orders on my suggestions for economy will prevent excessive outlay. Numbers on relief works not increasing but rather less than last month; probable increase hereafter, but will be restricted as much as possible. Numbers on charitable relief not yet large but will increase. There is still some want in unity and concentration of control in relief operations. Private grain trade remarkably active and successful everywhere. Shipping and Railways doing great work. Great Indian Peninsula working well and Madras Railway improving. If line to Arconum doubled I think railways can supply all needs. Plenty of country carts and excellent road communication; draught cattle not yet showing any signs of exhausting. Water often scarce, but absolute dearth nowhere. Humanity and zeal of all officials striving against famine praiseworthy.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 10th February 1877.

No. 107.—The services of Mr. D. Ferguson, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 15th February 1877.

No. 117.—The services of Mr. W. G. Jackson, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

No. 120.—Mr. D. Ferguson, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 2nd instant.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 131.—APPOINTMENT.—Kazi Núrúddin Ali is confirmed in his appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, with effect from the 18th ultimo, *vice* Munshi Syad-ud-din, deceased.

MEDICAL.

The 14th February 1877.

No. 90.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. MacNaughtan Fleming, M.D., to officiate in joint medical charge of Simla, during the absence on special duty of Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., or until further orders.

No. 94.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon H. Johnstone, M.B., Residency Surgeon at Mandalay, to be Civil Surgeon of Akyab, *vice* Dr. W. J. Mountjoy, retired.

POLICE.

The 13th February 1877.

No. 38.—In exercise of the power conferred by the 4th Section of "The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874," the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose the following conditions upon recruiting for the Ceylon Pioneer Force; that is to say,—

1. Such recruiting shall be conducted only in the Districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura.
2. No person shall act as a recruiting officer for the said Force in any of the said districts except under a written license from the Collector of such district.
3. A Collector may at any time, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, cancel or suspend any such license granted by him or by his predecessor in office.
4. No man under eighteen or over thirty years of age shall be taken as a recruit.
5. All recruits obtained by a recruiting officer in any district shall be taken by him before the Treasury Deputy Collector of such district between the 1st and 10th of the month.
6. If such Deputy Collector finds that such recruits understand and accept the terms

offered to them and are fit for service in the said Force, he may send them, at the expense of the Ceylon Government, to the representative of that Government at Tuticorin.

7. If it has been arranged between the recruiting officer and any recruit that the wife and children of such recruit shall accompany him to Ceylon, such Deputy Collector may send them with such recruit to Tuticorin at the expense of the Ceylon Government.
8. The Agent of the Ceylon Government shall receive all recruits and wives and children of recruits sent to him under the preceding clauses, shall maintain them while at Tuticorin, and (except in the case of recruits rejected by the medical officer on examination under clause 10) shall arrange for a free passage for them to Colombo.
9. Except as provided in clause 8 no representative of the Ceylon Government shall receive or despatch any recruits obtained in British India for the said Force.
10. Every recruit on arriving at Tuticorin shall be examined by the medical subordinate in charge of the dispensary there, and the Ceylon Government shall pay to such medical subordinate for each recruit so examined by him such fee as may have been fixed by the Government of Madras.
11. When such medical subordinate rejects any recruit as physically unfit for service in the said Force, the representative of the Ceylon Government shall send such recruit, together with his wife and children (if they have accompanied him to Tuticorin under clause 7), back to his home at the expense of the Ceylon Government.
12. No recruit shall be engaged for service in the said Force except on such terms as may from time to time be approved of by the Governor General in Council.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 41.—The Reverend G. Lovely and the Reverend H. D. James, Senior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, have been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to retire from the service on the expiration of their present furloughs.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 49.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the Right Reverend Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, arrived in Calcutta on Thursday, the 8th instant, and was installed in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 11th idem.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 14th February 1877.

No. 241.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating promotions in the Forest Department under the Government of India, with effect from the 13th October 1876:—

Mr. J. E. O'Callaghan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in the North-Western Provinces, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Messrs. A. T. Drysdale and G. Mann, Deputy Conservators of Forests, 3rd Grade, in Berar and Assam, respectively, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Mr. J. McKee, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in the Central Provinces, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators.

SURVEYS.

The 14th February 1877.

No. 90.—Mr. H. E. Gastrell, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, is granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year, under Section 14, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 12th February 1877.

No. 295P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. F. Masotti as Acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Groux.

GENERAL.

The 12th February 1877.

No. 369G.—Major H. M. B. Burlton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent, Gwalior, from the afternoon of the 14th December 1876, to the forenoon of the 9th January 1877, during the absence of Colonel Hutchinson on special duty.

No. 373G.—The following Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 2nd of January 1877, is published for general information:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, *January 1, 1877.*

TREATY OF COMMERCE between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary.

Signed at Buda-Pesth, December 5, 1876.

[Ratifications exchanged at Vienna, December 29, 1876.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, on the other part, being equally desirous to regulate and extend the commercial relations between their respective States and Possessions, have resolved, after notice had been given for the termination of the Treaty of Commerce of the 16th of December 1865, and of the Convention supplementary there-

to of the 30th of December 1869, to conclude a new Treaty for the above purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Andrew Buchanan, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, Julius, Count Andrassy de Csik-Szent-Király et Kraszna-Horka, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, General in His Imperial Majesty's Army, Privy Councillor, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The subjects of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall enjoy therein during the continuance of this Treaty, with respect to residence and the exercise of commerce and trade, the same rights as, and shall not be subjected to any higher or other imposts than, the subjects of any third country the most favoured in these respects.

ARTICLE II.

The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, Austria-Hungary, which are imported into the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, British possessions, which are imported into the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, whether intended or consumption, warehousing, re-exportation or transit, shall therein, during the continuance of this Treaty, be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subjected to no higher or other duties than, the produce and goods of any third country the most favoured in this respect.

No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the exportation of any goods to the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, on the exportation of any goods to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, than on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect.

The two High Contracting Parties likewise guarantee to each other treatment on the footing the most favoured third country in regard to the the transit of goods through the territory of the one from and to the territory of the other.

ARTICLE III.

Every reduction in the Tariff of Import and Export Duties, as well as every favour or immunity that one of the contracting Parties grants to the subjects and commerce of a third Power, shall be participated in simultaneously and unconditionally by the other.

ARTICLE IV.

The stipulations of the foregoing Articles, I to III, relative to the reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured third country, shall not apply—

1. To those special and ancient privileges which are accorded to Turkish subjects for the Turkish trade in Austria-Hungary.

2. To those advantages which are or may be granted on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the neighbouring countries solely for the purpose of facilitating the frontier traffic, or to those reductions of, or exemptions from, Customs duties which are only valid in the said Monarchy for certain frontiers, or for the inhabitants of certain districts.

3. To the obligations imposed upon either of the High Contracting Parties by a Customs Union already concluded, or which may hereafter be concluded.

ARTICLE V.

Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to the third country most favoured in this respect.

ARTICLE VI.

The subjects of one of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects with regard to rights of ownership over trade and manufacture marks, and other distinctive marks of goods or their packages, as well as over patterns and designs for manufactures.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty will not, however, be able to claim in Austria-Hungary the exclusive right to a mark or other indication on a pattern or design unless they have deposited two specimens of it in the Chambers of Commerce at Vienna and Buda-Pesth.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 1st of January 1877, and remain in operation until the 31st of December of the same year.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna by the 31st of December 1876, at latest.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Buda-Pesth, on the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.
ANDRASSY.

Protocol annexed to Treaty.

On proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and on the demand addressed to him by the Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, the Plenipotentiary of

His Majesty the Emperor and King hereby declares that the stipulation contained in paragraph 3 of Article IV only refers to the Customs Union between the said Monarchy and the Principality of Lichtenstein.

The Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty takes note of this declaration.

The present Protocol, drawn up in duplicate, was signed at Buda-Pesth, on the 5th December 1876.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.
ANDRASSY.

The 14th February 1877.

No. 399G.—Mr. T. E. Woodcock, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, Mysore Commission, has passed the examination by the Lower Standard prescribed for Assistants in that Province.

No. 401G.—Major H. M. B. Burlton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mowar, has passed the examination in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law, and Aitchison's Treaties, prescribed by No. 541P, dated 17th March 1871, for Officers employed in the Political Department.

The 15th February 1877.

No. 413G.—Surgeon A. Barclay assumed temporary medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the forenoon of 16th November 1876, during the absence of Surgeon D. F. Keegan on duty at Delhi.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 418G.—Consequent on the deputation on special duty of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, the following temporary appointments were made with effect from 12th December 1876 to 19th January 1877, both days inclusive:—

Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, *vice* Mr. Saunders.

Colonel J. L. Pearse, Commissioner, Nundidroog Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, *vice* Mr. Gordon.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 14th February 1877.

No. 889.—Mr. H. S. Schurr is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Comptroller General from the 26th January 1877.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th February 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 128.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain S. Murray, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, to be a Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain H. M. Mackenzie.

No. 129.—In accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of 1863, paragraph 10, Sub-Conductors John Healy and Matthew Donlon, who were appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Department in G. G. Os. Nos. 732 and 895 of 1876, are confirmed in their present grade of Sub-Conductor from 16th June and 2nd August 1876, respectively.

No. 130.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant F. F. R. Burgess having, with reference to G. G. O. No. 1280 of 1875, fulfilled the necessary conditions, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 23rd January 1877.

No. 131.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Henry B. Coats, 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th December 1875.

No. 132.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Infantry.

Lieutenant F. D. Welchman, 48th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 133.—The services of Surgeon P J. Freyer, M.D., attached to the 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 134.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1285 of 1876, the services of Lieutenant F. Benson, 12th Lancers, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff.

No. 135.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., late Officiating Civil Surgeon, Sahárunpur, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 72A, dated the 13th February 1877, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 136.—The services of Sub-Lieutenant J. S. G. Manera, 17th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, for appointment to a regiment in that Presidency as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 137.—The under-mentioned Officer, in Civil employ, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, with an additional annuity of £324-4-0, from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Beresford Smyly, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Punjab.

No. 138.—The under-mentioned Officer, in Civil employ, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with the capitalized value of the additional annuity, *viz.*, £3,008, with effect from the 20th January 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and capitalized value are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Ouseley, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Oudh.

PENSIONS.

No. 139.—2nd Class Hospital Assistant Mahamed Sajeed, attached to the Jaikhaie Coolie Depôt, Cachar, is granted a pension of Rs. 6-10-8 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency Circle.

No. 140.—Soonduree, widow of Havildar Sirdaroo, 1st Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the Sepoy's rate of 3rd Class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 1-13-4 per mensem, for three years, from the 2nd February 1876, payable in the Punjab Circle.

No. 141.—Subadar Ramdial Lolla, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, having served 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 142.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 1251 of 1876, 4th Goorkha Regiment, for Naick Nurr Sing "Nunderwal," *read* Naick Nurr Sing *Mu*nderwal.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 143.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Adrian Hugh Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Calcutta,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Carnell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, and Political Superintendent of Serohi, —private affairs, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Robert Francis Firth, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Henry Cayley, Superintendent, Eye Infirmary, and Surgeon, Mayo Native Hospital, Calcutta,—private affairs, for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Travers Dodgson Madden, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) John Lawrence Macpherson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Shikohabad Distributary Division Ganges Canal, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 144.—The following extract from List No. 2, dated the 19th January 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Sub-Conductor R. Orr, Ordnance Department.
Lieutenant E. W. Chalmers, Staff Corps.
Captain F. Coddington, Staff Corps.
Captain C. McK. Hall, General List Infantry.
Major A. M. Brandreth, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Franks, General List Infantry.
Colonel W. D. Morgan, Staff Corps.
Conductor J. Murray, Public Works Department.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Staff Corps.
Major J. P. Westmorland, Royal Engineers.
Colonel C. C. Johnson, Staff Corps.
Captain A. FitzW. Taylor, Staff Corps.
Captain F. V. Corbett, Royal Engineers.
Surgeon R. Moodie.

Granted extensions of leave.

Colonel A. Macqueen, Staff Corps, four months, medical certificate.
Surgeon R. Moodie,* one month, urgent private affairs.
Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, Staff Corps, five months, medical certificate.

Retirement.

Surgeon-Major B. Kendall, 22nd February 1877.

* The return to duty granted to this Officer on 22nd November 1876 is cancelled.

EQUIPMENT TABLE.

No. 145.—The Equipment Tables published under authority of G. G. O. No. 747 of the 22nd July 1875 detail the stores forming the equipment of a 9-pr. M. L. Battery, but do not include General Stores, such as Fire Engine, Gardening Tools, &c., which are handed over to the relieving battery.

The orders regarding the supply of all such stores continue in force.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 146.—REGULATIONS—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of the publication of Revised Regulations, Part I, in supersession of the Code of 1873, for the conduct of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 147.—REGULATIONS—

In paragraph 257 of the Regulations for the Volunteer Force in India, for the words "the annual," substitute the word *a*.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 12th February 1877.

No. 58.—Mr. J. Caldwell, Supervisor, 1st Grade, and Sergeant D. Haining, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, are temporarily transferred from Ben-

gal to Madras, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

The 13th February 1877.

No. 59.—Mr. T. G. Sharpe, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Establishment of Clerks.

Mr. W. Hart, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, is permanently appointed in that grade.

The 14th February 1877.

No. 60.—The under-mentioned Officers are temporarily transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to Bombay, for employment on the proposed Dhoond and Manmar Railway :—

Mr. A. Izat, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. H. Vacher, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. T. R. Wynne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 61.—Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 62.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, R.E., resumed charge of the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Accounts Branch, from Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Melliss, on the afternoon of the 13th February 1877.

No. 63.—Mr. J. Jackson, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred temporarily to Madras, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 64.—Gunesh Janardhun Gokle, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Port Blair, is temporarily transferred to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 65.—Mr. J. F. Stokes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 14th February 1877, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November 1876.

Until further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be forwarded to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1877.

No. 36.—Mr. Arthur Hullah, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under Section 12, and subsidiary leave for eighteen days under Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th January 1877.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*

Director General of Telegraphs in India.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1877.

Captain J. Waterhouse, Assistant Surveyor General, availed himself of the privilege leave granted in this Department Notification dated 22nd December 1876, on the forenoon of 5th January last, and resumed his duties with effect from the forenoon of the 9th instant.

The 15th February 1877.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Henry Eardly Gastrell, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 2nd Grade, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough, under Section 24, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th January 1877.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*

Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 8th February 1877.

No. 10.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the 25th January 1877, consequent on the departure of Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive

Engineer, 4th Grade, on two years' furlough, with the subsidiary leave granted in Notification No. 2, dated 27th idem :—

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. R. E. Nelson.

From Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. Ewing.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Humeergurh, the 10th February 1877.

No. 297S.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, and Mr. A. R. Becher, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 27th January 1877.

By Order,

J. M. WILLIAMS, *Lt.-Col.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

15th February 1877 ... Rs. 10,679-8-8.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
16th Feb. 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

5th Circle.

The 10th February 1877.

No. 8.—Sergeant D. McCarthy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st Rawal Pindi to the Lahore Division, Military Works.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

The 10th February 1877.

No. 184.—Major D. Ward, R.E., made over charge of the 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, to Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R.E., on the 9th instant, before noon.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 9th February 1877.

No. 199.—Baboo Greja Bhoshun Mookerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred by Government of India Notification No. 527, dated 23rd December 1876, joined the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, and relieved Baboo Qbhoy Churn Moytra, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), on the forenoon of the 6th February 1877.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for G. Rys.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 527 of 23rd December 1876, Mr. J. P. O. Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th February 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. J. L. Gallot, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has been allowed to commence in India, on the 24th December 1876, the furlough granted in Director's Notification No. 171 of the 3rd November 1876, without forfeiture of his subsidiary leave.

No. 21.—Mr. F. E. Robertson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, and eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 25th February 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 22.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director's Notification No. 12 of January 1877—for "Labdha Rama *Sahui*," read "Labdha Rama *Sahni*."

No. 23.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 161 of the 4th April 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted twelve days' subsidiary leave and eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 4th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 25.—Mr. A. J. Fox, Accountant, 3rd Grade, with temporary rank of 2nd Grade, attached

to the Office of the Director of State Railways, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st February 1877, from the privilege leave granted to him in Director's Notification No. 174 of the 7th November 1876.

No. 26.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 527 of the 23rd December 1876, Baboo Greeja Bhoosun Mookerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Director of State Railways on the forenoon of the 1st February 1877.

No. 27.—The services of the under-mentioned Temporary Upper Subordinates of the Tirhoot State Railway, being no longer required, have been dispensed with from the 15th and 16th January 1877, respectively:—

Mr. A. R. Marr, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. Rich, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

No. 28.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to India on the forenoon of the 9th December 1876, from the sick leave granted in Director's Notifications No. 117 of the 2nd July 1875, and No. 123 of the 27th July 1876, and is granted twenty-one days' subsidiary leave.

The 12th February 1877.

No. 29.—Mr. A. J. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 30.—Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 31st January 1877.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th February 1877.

No. 29.—Lieutenant E. Balfe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Lower Sind District, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 30.—The following posting and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District:—

Sergeant C. Wickens, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to the Kotri Division.

Mr. R. Barrett, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Sehwan to the Kotri Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Mozufferpore, the 9th February 1877.

No. 1.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 526, dated 22nd December 1876, Mr. G. R. Smith, Probationary Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in connection with this Railway on the afternoon of 31st January 1877.

No. 2.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 10, dated 11th January 1877, Mr. M. Kelly, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Durbhunga on the forenoon of 31st idem.

No. 3.—With the approval of Director of State Railways, it is notified that the following Telegraph Offices on the Tirhoot State Railway are opened for the receipt and despatch of public messages between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily:—

Wini and Maniari.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 7th February 1877.

No. 7.—Baboo Mehtab Chunder Mullick, Assistant Engineer, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 4th January 1877, of one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 2 of 16th ultimo.

No. 8.—Mr. G. R. Smith, Probationary Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Tirhoot to the Rajputana State Railway, reported himself to the Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of 5th February 1877.

The 10th February 1877.

No. 9.—Babu M. C. Mullick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of 4th current, from one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 2 of 16th January last.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 10th February 1877.

No. 27.—Mr. T. McReddie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Chenab Division, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 166, dated 25th November 1876, on the forenoon of the 29th January 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TIMBER AUCTION.

A clearance sale of Sal Scantlings will take place at the Government Timber Depôt, Byramghat, near Lucknow, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, at 10 A.M., on the 19th February 1877.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. deposit on day of purchase and balance before removal. For further particulars apply to

W. SIMPSON HILLIER,
Asstt. Conservator of Forests, Byramghat, Oudh.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta; for the quarter ending 31st Dec. 1876.

Local Agents.

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N. B.—Maps are *not sold* at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents. This Department only issues maps *free of charge* on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent, as above, be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored. Rs.	A.	Colored. Rs.	A.
GENERAL MAPS.					
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet (without hills) No. 53, N.E., Parts of Gwalior and Bhopal	½ Sheet Atlas ...	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet (without hills) No. 93, S.E., Parts of Jaipur, Maddgul and Golgonda	Ditto ...	0	12	0	12
Scale 8 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Dacca Division	Double Royal ...	1	0	1	4
Scale 16 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Baluchistan or the territories of H. H. the Khan of Khelat, Prel. Edn. (without hills)	2 Sheets D. E. ...	2	0	2	8
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Balasore	Atlas ...	1	0	1	4
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Mhairwara	4 Sheets of D. E....	3	0	4	0
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Sonthal Pergunnahs, Sheet No. 6	Double Royal ...	1	8	1	12
Bahâwulpur State, Sheets Nos. 17 & 23	Double Elephant...	1	8	1	12
Delhi, Sheet No. 7	Ditto ...	1	8	1	12
Deccan Topogl. Survey, Sheets Nos. 4, 4*a*, 6 & 11*a* (Nasik District) ...	Ditto ...	1	8	1	12

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 24th Jan. 1877.

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th February 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,164	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 75,40,803 11 6; Public Deposits at Branches ... 93,89,653 3 4	1,69,30,456	14	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,24,37,863	5	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,10,354	4	8
Sundries	6,54,197	3	2
TOTAL ...	6,19,04,035	14	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,04,53,055	3	9
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	56,87,635	4	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	41,70,683	13	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,48,48,944	8	9
Balances with other Banks ...	5,63,540	13	0
Bullion	10,082	0	9
Dead Stock	10,40,928	2	6
Stamps	11,121	15	5
Sundries	3,84,070	4	4
	3,71,70,062	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 1,01,93,570 2 2; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,45,40,403 10 0	2,47,33,973	12	2
TOTAL ...	6,19,04,035	14	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th February 1877.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
89	B 52—08435	10	M. Runga Row, Tindivanum.
91	B 49—16305	10	V. Sampatkumara Chariar, Virdachellum.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
236	B 40—47802	5	Mrs. M. E. McCracken, Bangalore.
237	B 40—19718	5	T. Ramiah, Bangalore.
238	B 40—30396	5	Auloor Lutchmun Sastry, Bangalore.
239	B 43—57052	50	A. Vurdarajoo Moodliar, Hospett.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 5th February 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 6—85278	10	Cunniah Naidoo, of Wandewash.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 4—71890	50	Ganthiga Veerichetty, of Collegal.
" —71891	50	Ganthiga Veerichetty, of Collegal.
J 4—68767	50	Captain D. Lissenburg, Madras.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 8th February 1877.

P. A. COLE.
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
M6	M 24—76626	100	Damather Canji, 4-5, Parsee Bazar Street.
	" —76629	100	Damather Canji, 4-5, Parsee Bazar Street.
M7	M 4—08862	5	Dorabji Byramji, Bank of Bombay.
	" —08860	5	Dorabji Byramji, Bank of Bombay.
	" —87512	5	Dorabji Byramji, Bank of Bombay.
	" —87513	5	Dorabji Byramji, Bank of Bombay.
M8	C 98—41235	10	James Bowack, 36, Tardeo Road.
	" —46447	10	James Bowack, 36, Tardeo Road.
H16	M 5—55009	50	The Right Reverend Doctor Tissot, Kamptee.
H17	M 3—13522	5	Sajan Carrem, 2nd Row, Chinch Bunder.
H18	C 93—53120	100	Hari Goculdas, 2, Shamji Essaji Street, Vadachi Gadi.
	M 23—36166	50	Hari Goculdas, 2, Shamji Essaji Street, Vadachi Gadi.
	M 5—83556	50	Hari Goculdas, 2, Shamji Essaji Street, Vadachi Gadi.
	M 27—64011	10	Hari Goculdas, 2, Shamji Essaji Street, Vadachi Gadi.
	M 20—13692	10	Hari Goculdas, 2, Shamji Essaji Street, Vadachi Gadi.
	M 27—31069	10	Hari Goculdas, 2, Shamji Essaji Street, Vadachi Gadi.
	M 19—91036	10	Hari Goculdas, 2, Shamji Essaji Street, Vadachi Gadi.
	M 17—23080	10	Hari Goculdas, 2, Shamji Essaji Street, Vadachi Gadi.
H19	C 99—56640	20	B. Phillips, 18 & 19, Civil Lines, Poona.
H20	M 4—51819	5	J. Parker, Grant Road Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
H21	M 21—35921	10	Oosman Allarukia, 47, Cumberwada Street.
H22	C 84—50847	20	C. M. C. DeMaronha, Diu.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 6th February 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Akola Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 3—15530	50	H. L. Oliphant, Esq., C.S., Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, Bengal.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 6th February 1877.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
14 F 7—64547	10	Nathoo Narayan, Merchant, Regimental Bazar, Kamptee.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 6th February 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
419	L 83—58385	100	Jeebaram Sing.
	„ —59404	100	
420	L 14—19413	20	Babu Manmathanath Roy.
	L 59—10348	10	
421	L 89—30139	20	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Assam.
	„ —30140	20	
	„ —57003	20	
	„ —57004	20	
	„ —57005	20	
	L 75—22475	10	
	L 21—97188	5	
	L 23—39274	5	
424	L 52—72521	500	Babu Kalidas Roy.
425	L 90—53809	20	Sherajul Hug.
426	L 79—90241	20	T. Ramdas Naidoo.
428	L 89—99425	20	The Executive Engineer, Northern Delta Survey Division, Barrackpore.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
316	L 76—54335 „ —54331	10	Babu Joymoney Roy.
317	L 9—13453 L 15—88146	5	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
318	L 22—48841 L 17—79805	5	Babu Gopal Chunder Sreemanee.
	L 15—88910 „ —88914	5	
319	A 41—79092 A 48—27655	10	Babu Bhola Nath Chatterjee.
	A 80—10068 A 77—48527	10	
320	L 10—43519 „ —43515	5	Bhumjee Govinjee.
478	L 20—52866	5	Babu Pran Kristo Dhur.
479	L 66—33101	50	Babu Jodu Nath Gossamy.
480	L 72—71771	10	Babu Nil Kant Sarma.
481	L 22—26799	5	Sergeant Lewis.
482	L 83—33602	100	The Store-keeper in charge Northern District, N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur.
483	A 7—96246	10	Babu Nerodaprosad Kur.
	L 33—91317	10	
484	L 22—70367	5	Mr. T. W. Lorimer.
485	L 88—10710	10	Rev. B. John.
486	L 64—14030	20	Babu Kristo Charan Guha.
487	L 40—11662	10	Messrs. W. L. Atkinson & Co.
	L 16—75754	5	
	L 20—69424	5	
488	L 88—22522	10	Mr. F. Parker.
489	L 83—16825	100	Babu Kali Nath Chander.
	„ —16824	100	
	L 19—67739	50	
490	L 79—02975	20	Diwan Singh.
491	L 85—23290	1,000	Babu Seetanath Shaw.
	L 52—81331	500	
	L 90—14591	20	
	„ —14592	20	
	„ —14593	20	
	„ —14594	20	
	„ —20757	20	
	L 89—52190	20	
	„ —25520	20	
	„ —61000	20	
	„ —89870	20	
	„ —81350	20	
	L 80—61439	20	
	„ —33006	20	
	„ —50904	20	
	„ —33007	20	
	L 79—52245	20	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 16th February 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
66	D 18—02081	100	The Assistant Inspector General, Govt. Ry. Police, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
112	D 11—33375	10	Moulvie Kadir Ali, Meerut.
	L 47—18440	20	
113	D 10—76105	5	E. R. Douglas, Esq., Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta.
	„ —76193	5	

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 8th February 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
8	E 4—87183	50	Baboo Beharee Lall Sur, Gurgaon.
9	E 2—20004	500	The District Superintendent of Police, Lahore.
	L 67—13841	50	
10	E 4—99303	50	Hafiz Abdul Kadir, Lahore.
11	E 12—15162	20	Hurdit Singh, Jemadar, Nabha.
	„ —07775	20	
	„ —07017	20	
	„ —15071	20	
	„ —20739	20	
	„ —14062	20	
	„ —04258	20	
	„ —21704	20	
	„ —12164	20	
	„ —16951	20	
	„ —16392	20	
	„ —15402	20	
	E 5—74309	20	
	„ —64593	20	
	„ —47886	20	
	„ —80703	20	
	„ —93444	20	
	„ —86658	20	
	„ —89362	20	
	„ —82073	20	
	„ —87388	20	
12	E 1—14364	1,000	Lala Ramjus, Pensioner, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
1	E 10—18615 „ —18618	10	Muthra Pershad, Mukhtar, Allahabad.
2	E 10—45242 „ —45243	10	Baboo Narain Hurry, Bombay.
4	E 4—83939 „ —86406	50	Mr. F. C. Murray, Jullundhur.
6	E 12—18313	20	Beharee Lall and Benarsee Das, Benares.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th February 1877.

J. W. McNAIR,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR Rs.		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 5	...	...	2,21,909	78,922	55,67,161	51,11,675
„ 6	...	...	83,788	289	55,52,304	50,90,308
„ 7	...	...	308	...	55,44,407	49,90,597
„ 8	...	10,31,190	...	...	65,53,516	38,72,495
„ 9	2,58,827	...	...	2,58,827	65,48,150	37,72,495
„ 10	...	...	...	2,58,827	65,44,397	36,72,495

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th Feb. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1877:

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Penguin* and *A. Apcar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Deccan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 20th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 20th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 20th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 21st February 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 23rd February 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 22nd February 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th February 1877.

Arthur, Geo.
Barings and & Co., Messrs.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Cockburn, W.
Corbutt, Edward H.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
Dinanto, Mrs. E.
D'Souza, Mrs. L. G.
Farlow, Mrs. Jane.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
Forster, William.
Ghose, Messrs. R G.
Gibson, Jas.
Granger, John H.
Green, Patrick J.
Grindly, A.
Hales, John & Co., Messrs.
Hamilton, A.
Hutcheson, J.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Heelis, Edward.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.
Kajer, J. E.
Logan, R.
Manuel, R. A.
McRae, Mrs. M.
Moran, T. D.
Morrel, Miss E.
Moses, J.
Mowbray, Mrs. A.
Myers, Mrs.
Neville, Lady M. J.
O'Sullivan, W. J.
Paul, Mrs. R.
Plant Brothers & Co., Messrs.
Rennicks, Miss L.
Reuss, Mr.
Robotham, Mrs.
Russell, Arthur.
Ryde, Miss.
Samuells, H. E.
Scott, Mrs.
Sebastian, F.
Shean, Mrs. M.
Shepherd, T. R.
Shircore, Miss A.
Smith, James.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Stephenson, C. A.
Vallentic, G. A.
Venables, Jas.
Watkins, R. B.
White, W. M.
White and Co., Messrs.
Williams, F.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.
Wyld, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, John.
Andrew, Walter G. G.
Bambridge, F. C.
Battye, Major H. D.
Barry, J. M.
Bates, William.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Brownfield, M.
Buckley, C. W.
Corke, Chas.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Charlston, John.
Christian, A.
Condey, Mr.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawfurd, Major.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
DeSouza, J. P. C.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Esse.
Fleming, Chas.
Frawley, M. A.
Friedwaht, Fany.
Galloway, John.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Hopkinson, Percy.
Huguenot, M.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Lewis, Chas.
Liddiard, Mr.
Lovering, Geo. L.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
Mitchell, Miss.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
O'Brien, T. H.
Pashley, G.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Porter, A. L.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Reed, J. V. C.
Richardson, Geo.
Roehn, Profs. E.
Rowe, Mrs.
Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Scapira, D.
Scolfi, A. L.
Shutz, J.
Smith, J. W.
Stewart, R.
Swete, Capt.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Travis, Miss Ida.
Valentine, Rev. C.
Wane, Innes B.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
West, J.
Whitely, Geo.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, T.
Wilkinson, Mrs. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Wright, Major H. C.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Bellany, J.
Cayton, Geo.
Galloway, John.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, W. P.
Liddiard, Mr.
Munro, Major C. A.
Richardson, Geo.
Rowe, Mrs.
Stewart, A.

Registered Letter.

O'Brien, C.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, "LIMITED," *held at the Office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 8th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT:

Messrs. H. COHN.
G. J. SCOTT.
F. SCHILLER.
D. FUCHS.
POOLIN CHUNDER ROY.
A. B. STRUTHERS.
G. M. STRUTHERS.
JOHN MCINTOSH, *Attorney for* CAPTAIN L. C. GORDON and CHARLES CURRIE.

Proxies.—MESSRS. S. BIRD and JOHN MCINTOSH *in favor of* CAPTAIN G. J. SCOTT.

CAPTAIN G. J. SCOTT having been voted to the Chair, and the Notice convening the Meeting read, the following Resolution, which it is intended to confirm at a subsequent Meeting as a special Resolution, was—

Proposed by MR. D. FUCHS,
Seconded by BABOO POOLIN CHUNDER ROY—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended, and as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept, and give bills of exchange and promissory notes on behalf and for the purposes of the Company. And in particular, the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company, subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a Trust Deed, and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof in cash, or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the allotments to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

G. J. SCOTT,
Chairman.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Office, 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 26th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming and making special the following Resolution (unanimously) passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held at No. 104, Clive Street, aforesaid, on the 8th day of February 1877—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended, and as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept, and give bills of exchange and promissory notes on behalf and for the purposes of the Company. And in particular the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or

Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company, subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000 created by certain debentures, and by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a Trust Deed and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof in cash or at the option of the holder thereof to be declared in writing not later than six calendar months, previous to the expiration of such five years by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

By order of the Board,

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

104, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 10th February 1877.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann, Ernest Kraushaar and Henry Schumacher at Akyab, as rice-millers, under the style of Schumacher & Company, has this day been dissolved as from the 1st July 1876, and that the business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann and Ernest Kraushaar.

Dated this 15th July 1876.

J. H. M. STOHMANN.
E. KRAUSHAAR.
H. SCHUMACHER.

Goods of HENRY OATTS, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, late of Nohatta, Jessore, Indigo Planter, who died on the 18th May 1876, and Probate of whose Will was granted to Mrs. Anne Oatts, his widow, and sole Executrix, on the 13th June 1876, by the High Court, Calcutta, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of April 1877, after which date the Executrix will distribute the assets of the estate of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which she has then had notice. And notice is hereby further given that the said Executrix will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim she shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 23rd day of January 1877.

SANDERSON & Co.,
Attorneys for the said Executrix.

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased, late Manager of the Coochela Tea Company, Limited, at Hylakandy, Cachar, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March 1877, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,
Administrator to the Estate of the deceased.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 066870, of the India 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Esther Male, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and Bank of England, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the Proprietor.

Apply to—

COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT I OF 1877.

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief obtainable in civil suits; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Specific Relief Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1877.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Acts specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in its third column.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

'obligation.'

'obligation' includes every duty enforceable by law:

'trust.'

'trust' includes every species of express, implied, or constructive fiduciary ownership:

'trustee.'

'trustee' includes every person holding, expressly, by implication, or constructively, a fiduciary character:

Illustrations.

(*a*). Z bequeaths land to A, 'not doubting that he will pay thereout an annuity of Rs. 1,000 to B for his life.' A accepts the bequest. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B to the extent of the annuity.

(*b*). A is the legal, medical, or spiritual adviser of B. By availing himself of his situation as such adviser, A gains some pecuniary advantage which might otherwise have accrued to B. A is a trustee for B within the meaning of this Act of such advantage.

(*c*). A, being B's banker, discloses for his own purpose the state of B's account. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B of the benefit gained by him by means of such disclosure.

(*d*). A, the mortgagee of certain leaseholds, renews the lease in his own name. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act of the renewed lease for those interested in the original lease.

(*e*). A, one of several partners, is employed to purchase goods for the firm. A, unknown to his co-partners, supplies them, at the market-price, with goods previously bought by himself when the price was lower, and thus makes a considerable profit. A is a trustee, for his co-partners, within the meaning of this Act of the profit so made.

(*f*). A, the manager of B's indigo factory, becomes agent for C, a vendor of indigo-seed, and receives, without B's assent, commission on the seed purchased from C for the factory. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the commission so received.

(*g*). A buys certain land with notice that B has already contracted to buy it. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the land so bought.

(*h*). A buys land from B, having notice that C is in occupation of the land. A omits to make any inquiry as to the nature of C's interest therein. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for C, to the extent of that interest.

'settlement.'

'settlement' means any instrument (other than a will or codicil as defined by the Indian Succession Act) whereby the destination or devolution of successive interests in moveable or immoveable property is disposed of or is agreed to be disposed of:

Words defined in Contract Act.

and all words occurring in this Act, which are defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

Savings.

4. Except where it is herein otherwise expressly enacted, nothing in this Act shall be deemed—

(*a*) to give any right to relief in respect of any agreement which is not a contract;

(*b*) to deprive any person of any right to relief, other than specific performance, which he may have under any contract; or

(*c*) to affect the operation of the Indian Registration Act on documents.

Specific relief how given.

5. Specific relief is given—

(*a*) by taking possession of certain property and delivering it to a claimant;

(*b*) by ordering a party to do the very act which he is under an obligation to do;

(*c*) by preventing a party from doing that which he is under an obligation not to do;

(*d*) by determining and declaring the rights of parties otherwise than by an award of compensation; or

(*e*) by appointing a Receiver.

Preventive relief.

6. Specific relief granted under clause (*c*) of section 5 is called preventive relief.

Relief not granted to enforce penal law.

7. Specific relief cannot be granted for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law.

PART II.

OF SPECIFIC RELIEF.

CHAPTER I.

OF RECOVERING POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.

(*a*).—*Possession of Immoveable Property.*

Recovery of specific immoveable property.

8. A person entitled to the possession of specific immoveable property may recover it in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Suit by person dispossessed of immoveable property.

9. If any person is dispossessed without his consent of immoveable property otherwise than in due course of law, he or any person claiming through him may, by suit instituted within six months from the date of the dispossession, recover possession thereof, notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit.

Nothing in this section shall bar any person from suing to establish his title to such property and to recover possession thereof.

No suit under this section shall be brought against the Government.

No appeal shall lie from any order or decree passed in any suit instituted under this section, nor shall any review of any such order or decree be allowed.

(*b*). *Possession of Moveable Property.*

Recovery of specific moveable property.

10. A person entitled to the possession of specific moveable property may recover the same in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

EXPLANATION 1.—A trustee may sue under this section for the possession of property to the beneficial interest in which the person for whom he is trustee is entitled.

EXPLANATION 2.—A special or temporary right to the present possession of property is sufficient to support a suit under this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeaths land to B for his life, with remainder to C. A dies. B enters on the land, but C, without B's consent, obtains possession of the title-deeds. B may recover them from C.

(*b*). A pledges certain jewels to B to secure a loan. B disposes of them before he is entitled to do so. A, without having paid or tendered the amount of the loan, sues B for possession of the jewels. The suit should be dismissed, as A is not entitled to their possession, whatever right he may have to secure their safe custody.

(*c*). A receives a letter addressed to him by B. B gets back the letter without A's consent. A has such a property therein as entitles him to recover it from B.

(*d*). A deposits books and papers for safe custody with B. B loses them and C finds them, but refuses to deliver them to B when demanded. B may recover them from C, subject to C's right, if any, under section 168 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(*e*). A, a warehouse-keeper, is charged with the delivery of certain goods to Z, which B takes out of A's possession. A may sue B for the goods.

Liability of person in possession, not as owner, to deliver to person entitled to immediate possession.

11. Any person having the possession or control of a particular article of moveable property, of which he is not the owner, may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession, in any of the following cases:—

(*a*) when the thing claimed is held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the claimant;

(*b*) when compensation in money would not afford the claimant adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed;

(*c*) when it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss;

(*d*) when the possession of the thing claimed has been wrongfully transferred from the claimant.

Illustrations

of clause (*a*).—A, proceeding to Europe, leaves his furniture in charge of B as his agent during his absence. B, without A's authority, pledges the furniture to C, and C, knowing that B had no right to pledge the furniture, advertises it for sale. C may be compelled to deliver the furniture to A, for he holds it as A's trustee.

of clause (*b*).—Z has got possession of an idol belonging to A's family, and of which A is the proper custodian. Z may be compelled to deliver the idol to A.

of clause (*c*).—A is entitled to a picture by a dead painter and a pair of rare China vases. B has possession of them. The articles are of too special a character to bear an ascertainable market-value. B may be compelled to deliver them to A.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

(*a*). *Contracts which may be specifically enforced.*

Cases in which specific performance enforceable.

12. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the specific performance of any contract may in the discretion of the Court be enforced—

(*a*) when the act agreed to be done is in the performance, wholly or partly, of a trust;

(*b*) when there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused by the non-performance of the act agreed to be done;

(*c*) when the act agreed to be done is such that pecuniary compensation for its non-performance would not afford adequate relief; or

(*d*) when it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the non-performance of the act agreed to be done.

EXPLANATION.—Unless and until the contrary is proved, the Court shall presume that the breach of a contract to transfer immoveable property cannot be adequately relieved by compensation in money, and that the breach of a contract to transfer moveable property can be thus relieved.

Illustrations

of clause (*a*).—A holds certain stock in trust for B. A wrongfully disposes of the stock. The law creates an obligation on A to restore the same quantity of stock to B, and B may enforce specific performance of this obligation.

of clause (*b*).—A agrees to buy, and B agrees to sell, a picture by a dead painter and two rare China vases. A may compel B specifically to perform this contract, for there is no standard for ascertaining the actual damage which would be caused by its non-performance.

of clause (*c*).—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000. B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey the house to him, he paying the purchase-money.

In consideration of being released from certain obligations imposed on it by its Act of incorporation, a railway company contract with Z to make an archway through their railway to connect lands of Z severed by the railway, to construct a road between certain specified points, to pay a certain annual sum towards the maintenance of this road, and also to construct a siding and a wharf as specified in the contract. Z is entitled to have this contract specifically enforced, for his interest in its performance cannot be adequately compensated for by money; and the Court may appoint a proper person to superintend the construction of the archway, road, siding and wharf.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a certain number of railway-shares of a particular description. A refuses to complete the sale. B may compel A specifically to perform this agreement, for the shares are limited in number and not always to be had in the market, and their possession carries with it the status of a shareholder, which cannot otherwise be procured.

A contracts with B to paint a picture for B, who agrees to pay therefor Rs. 1,000. The picture is painted. B is entitled to have it delivered to him on payment or tender of the Rs. 1,000.

of clause (*d*).—A transfers without endorsement, but for valuable consideration, a promissory note to B. A becomes insolvent, and C is appointed his assignee. B may compel C to endorse the note, for C has succeeded to A's liabilities, and a decree for pecuniary compensation for not endorsing the note would be fruitless.

Contracts of which the subject has partially ceased to exist.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, a contract is not wholly impossible of performance, because a portion of its subject-matter existing at its date has ceased to exist at the time of the performance.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell a house to B for a lákh of rupees. The day after the contract is made, the house is destroyed by a cyclone. B may be compelled to perform his part of the contract by paying the purchase-money.

(*b*). In consideration of a sum of money payable by B, A contracts to grant an annuity to B for B's life. The day after the contract has been made, B is thrown from his horse and killed. B's representative may be compelled to pay the purchase-money.

Specific performance of part of contract where part unperformed is small.

14. Where a party to a contract is unable to perform the whole of his part of it, but the part which must be left unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value, and admits of compensation in money, the Court may, at the suit of either party, direct the specific performance of so much of the contract as can be performed, and award compensation in money for the deficiency.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell B a piece of land consisting of 100 bíghás. It turns out that 98 bíghás of the land belong to A, and the two remaining bíghás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. The two bíghás are not necessary for the use or enjoyment of the 98 bíghás, nor so important for such use or enjoyment that the loss of them may not be made good in money. A may be directed at the suit of B to convey to B the 98 bíghás and to make compensation to him for not conveying the two remaining bíghás; or B may be directed, at the suit of A, to pay to A on receiving the conveyance and possession of the land, the stipulated purchase-money, less a sum awarded as compensation for the deficiency.

(*b*). In a contract for the sale and purchase of a house and lands for two lákhs of rupees, it is agreed that part of the furniture should be taken at a valuation. The Court may direct specific performance of the contract notwithstanding the parties are unable to agree as to the valuation of the furniture, and may either have the furniture valued in the suit and include it in the decree for specific performance, or may confine its decree to the house.

Specific performance of part of a contract where the part unperformed is large.

15. Where a party to a contract is unable to perform the whole of his part of it, and the part which must be left unperformed forms a considerable portion of the whole, or does not admit of compensation in money, he is not entitled to obtain a decree for specific performance. But the Court may, at the suit of the other party, direct the party in default to perform specifically so much of his part of the contract as he can perform, provided that the plaintiff relinquishes all claim to further performance, and all right to compensation, either for the deficiency, or for the loss or damage sustained by him through the default of the defendant.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell to B a piece of land consisting of 100 bíghás. It turns out that 50 bíghás of the land belong to A, and the other 50 bíghás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the 50 bíghás which belong to A, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey those 50 bíghás to him on payment of the purchase-money.

(*b*). A contracts to sell to B an estate with a house and garden for a lákh of rupees. The garden is important for the enjoyment of the house. It turns out that A is unable to convey the garden. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the estate and house without the garden, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree, directing A to convey the house to him on payment of the purchase-money.

Specific performance of independent part of a contract.

16. When a part of a contract which, taken by itself, can and ought to be specifically performed, stands on a separate and independent footing from another part of the same contract which cannot or ought not to be specifically performed, the Court may direct specific performance of the former part.

Bar in other cases of specific performance of part of contract.

17. The Court shall not direct the specific performance of a part of a contract except in cases coming under one or other of the three last preceding sections.

Purchaser's rights against vendor with imperfect title.

18. Where a person contracts to sell or let certain property, having only an imperfect title thereto, the purchaser or lessee (except as otherwise provided by this chapter) has the following rights:—

(*a*) if the vendor or lessor has subsequently to the sale or lease acquired any interest in the property, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to make good the contract out of such interest;

(*b*) where the concurrence of other persons is necessary to validate the title, and they are bound to convey at the vendor's or lessor's request, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to procure such concurrence;

(*c*) where the vendor professes to sell unincumbered property, but the property is mortgaged for an amount not exceeding the purchase-money, and the vendor has in fact only a right to redeem it, the purchaser may compel him to redeem the mortgage and to obtain a conveyance from the mortgagee;

(*d*) where the vendor or lessor sues for specific performance of the contract, and the suit is dismissed on the ground of his imperfect title, the defendant has a right to a return of his deposit (if any) with interest thereon, to his costs of the suit, and to a lien for such deposit, interest and costs on the interest of the vendor or lessor in the property agreed to be sold or let.

Power to award compensation in certain cases.

19. Any person suing for the specific performance of a contract, may also ask for compensation for its breach, either in addition to, or in substitution for, such performance.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought not to be granted, but that there is a contract between the parties which has been broken by the defendant and that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for that breach, it shall award him compensation accordingly.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, and that some compensation for breach of the contract should also be made to the plaintiff, it shall award him such compensation accordingly.

Compensation awarded under this section may be assessed in such manner as the Court may direct.

EXPLANATION.—The circumstance that the contract has become incapable of specific performance, does not preclude the Court from exercising the jurisdiction conferred by this section.

Illustrations

of the second paragraph:—A contracts to sell a hundred maunds of rice to B. B brings a suit to compel A to perform the contract or to pay compensation. The Court is of opinion that A has made a valid contract and has broken it, without excuse, to the injury of B, but that specific performance is not the proper remedy. It shall award to B such compensation as it deems just.

of the third paragraph:—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000, the price to be paid and the possession given on the 1st January 1877. A fails to perform his part of the contract, and B brings his suit for specific performance and compensation, which is decided in his favour on the 1st January 1878. The decree may, besides ordering specific performance, award to B compensation for any loss which he has sustained by A's refusal.

of the Explanation:—A, a purchaser, sues B, his vendor, for specific performance of a contract for the sale of a patent. Before the hearing of the suit, the patent expires. The Court may award A compensation for the non-performance of the contract and may, if necessary, amend the plaint for that purpose.

A sues for the specific performance of a resolution passed by the directors of a public company, under which he was entitled to have a certain number of shares allotted to him, and for compensation for the non-performance of the resolution. All the shares had been allotted before the institution of the suit. The Court may, under this section, award A compensation for the non-performance.

Liquidation of damages not a bar to specific performance.

20. A contract, otherwise proper to be specifically enforced, may be thus enforced, though a sum be named in it as the amount to be paid in case of its breach, and the party in default is willing to pay the same.

Illustration.

A contracts to grant B an underlease of property held by A under C, and that he will apply to C for a license necessary to the validity of the underlease and that, if the license is not procured, A will pay B Rs. 10,000. A refuses to apply for the license and offers to pay B the Rs. 10,000. B is nevertheless entitled to have the contract specifically enforced if C consents to give the license.

(*b*). *Contracts which cannot be specifically enforced.*

Contracts not specifically enforceable.

21. The following contracts cannot be specifically enforced:—

(*a*) a contract for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief;

(*b*) a contract which runs into such minute or numerous details, or which is so dependent on the personal qualifications or volition of the parties, or otherwise from its nature is such, that the Court cannot enforce specific performance of its material terms;

(*c*) a contract the terms of which the Court cannot find with reasonable certainty;

(*d*) a contract which is in its nature revocable;

(*e*) a contract made by trustees either in excess of their powers or in breach of their trust;

(*f*) a contract made by or on behalf of a corporation or public company created for special purposes, or by the promoters of such company, which is in excess of its powers;

(*g*) a contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty extending over a longer period than three years from its date;

(*h*) a contract of which a material part of the subject-matter, supposed by both parties, to exist has, before it has been made, ceased to exist.

And save as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, no contract to refer a controversy to arbitration shall be specifically enforced; but if any person who has made such a contract and has refused to perform it, sues in respect of any subject which he has contracted to refer, the existence of such contract shall bar the suit.

Illustrations

to (*a*).—A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a lákh of rupees in the four per cent. loan of the Government of India.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, 40 chests of indigo at Rs. 1,000 per chest.

In consideration of certain property having been transferred by A to B, B contracts to open a credit in A's favour to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and to honour A's drafts to that amount.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced, for, in the first and the second both A and B, and in the third A would be reimbursed by compensation in money.

to (*b*).—A contracts to render personal service to B:

A contracts to employ B on personal service:

A, an author, contracts with B, a publisher, to complete a literary work.

B cannot enforce specific performance of these contracts.

A contracts to buy B's business at the amount of a valuation to be made by two valuers, one to be named by A and the other by B. A and B each name a valuer, but before the valuation is made, A instructs his valuer not to proceed.

By a charter party entered into in Calcutta between A, the owner of a ship, and B, the charterer, it is agreed that the ship shall proceed to Rangoon, and there load a cargo of rice, and thence proceed to London, freight to be paid, one-third on arrival at Rangoon, and two-thirds on delivery of the cargo in London.

A lets land to B and B contracts to cultivate it in a particular manner for three years next after the date of the lease.

A and B contract that, in consideration of annual advances to be made by A, B will for three years next after the date of the contract grow particular crops on the land in his possession and deliver them to A when cut and ready for delivery.

A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B, he will paint a picture for B.

A contracts with B to execute certain works which the Court cannot superintend.

A contracts to supply B with all the goods of a certain class which B may require.

A contracts with B to take from B a lease of a certain house for a specified term, at a specified rent, "if the drawing-room is handsomely decorated," even if it is held to have so much certainty that compensation can be recovered for its breach.

A contracts to marry B.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced.

to (*c*).—A, the owner of a refreshment-room, contracts with B to give him accommodation there for the sale of his goods and to furnish him with the necessary appliances. A refuses to perform his contract. The case is one for compensation and not for specific performance, the amount and nature of the accommodation and appliances being undefined.

to (*d*).—A and B contract to become partners in a certain business, the contract not specifying the duration of the proposed partnership. This contract cannot be specifically performed, for, if it were so performed, either A or B might at once dissolve the partnership.

to (*e*).—A is a trustee of land with power to lease it for seven years. He enters into a contract with B to grant a lease of the land for seven years, with a covenant to renew the lease at the expiry of the term. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

The directors of a company have power to sell the concern with the sanction of a general meeting of the shareholders. They contract to sell it without any such sanction. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

Two trustees, A and B, empowered to sell trust-property worth a lákh of rupees, contract to sell it to C for Rs. 30,000. The contract is so disadvantageous as to be a breach of trust. C cannot enforce its specific performance.

The promoters of a company for working mines contract that the company, when formed, shall purchase certain mineral property. They take no proper precautions to ascertain the value of such property and in fact agree to pay an extravagant price therefor. They also stipulate that the vendors shall give them a bonus out of the purchase-money. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (*f*).—A company existing for the sole purpose of making and working a railway, contracts for the purchase of a piece of land for the purpose of erecting a cotton-mill thereon. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (*g*).—A contracts to let for twenty-one years to B the right to use such part of a certain railway made by A as was upon B's land, and that B should have a right of running carriages over the whole line on certain terms, and might require A to supply the necessary engine-power, and that A should during the term keep the whole railway in good repair. Specific performance of this contract must be refused to B.

to (*h*).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for the lives of C and D. It turns out that, at the date of the contract, C, though supposed by A and B to be alive, was dead. The contract cannot be specifically performed.

(*c*). *Of the Discretion of the Court.*

Discretion as to decreeing specific performance.

22. The jurisdiction to decree specific performance is discretionary, and the Court is not bound to grant such relief merely because it is lawful to do so; but the discretion of the Court is not arbitrary but sound and reasonable, guided by judicial principles and capable of correction by a Court of appeal.

The following are cases in which the Court may properly exercise a discretion not to decree specific performance:—

I. Where the circumstances under which the contract is made are such as to give the plaintiff an unfair advantage over the defendant, though there may be no fraud or misrepresentation on the plaintiff's part.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a tenant for life of certain property, assigns his interest therein to B. C contracts to buy, and B contracts to sell, that interest. Before the contract is completed, A receives a mortal injury from the effects of which he dies the day after the contract is executed. If B and C were equally ignorant or equally aware of the fact, B is entitled to specific performance of the contract. If B knew the fact, and C did not, specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(*b*). A contracts to sell to B the interest of C in certain stock-in-trade. It is stipulated that the sale shall stand good, even though it should turn out that C's interest is worth nothing. In fact the value of C's interest depends on the result of certain partnership-accounts, on which he is heavily in debt to his partners. This indebtedness is known to A, but not to B. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(*c*). A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, certain land. To protect the land from floods, it is necessary for its

owner to maintain an expensive embankment. B does not know of this circumstance, and A conceals it from him. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(*d*). A's property is put up to auction. B requests C, A's attorney, to bid for him. C does this inadvertently and in good faith. The persons present seeing the vendor's attorney bidding, think that he is a mere puffer and cease to compete. The lot is knocked down to B at a low price. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

II. Where the performance of the contract would involve some hardship on the defendant which he did not foresee, whereas its non-performance would involve no such hardship on the plaintiff.

Illustrations.

(*e*). A is entitled to some land under his father's will on condition that, if he sells it within twenty-five years, half the purchase-money shall go to B. A, forgetting the condition, contracts, before the expiration of the twenty-five years, to sell the land to C. Here, the enforcement of the contract would operate so harshly on A, that the Court will not compel its specific performance in favour of C.

(*f*). A and B, trustees, join their beneficiary, C, in a contract to sell the trust-estate to D, and personally agree to exonerate the estate from heavy incumbrances to which it is subject. The purchase-money is not nearly enough to discharge those incumbrances, though, at the date of the contract, the vendors believed it to be sufficient. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to D.

(*g*). A, the owner of an estate, contracts to sell it to B, and stipulates that he, A, shall not be obliged to define its boundary. The estate really comprises a valuable property not known to either to be part of it. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B, unless he waives his claim to the unknown property.

(*h*). A contracts with B to sell him certain land, and to make a road to it from a certain railway-station. It is found afterwards that A cannot make the road without exposing himself to litigation. Specific performance of the part of the contract relating to the road should be refused to B, even though it may be held that he is entitled to specific performance of the rest with compensation for loss of the road.

(*i*). A, a lessee of mines, contracts with B, his lessor, that at any time during the continuance of the lease B may give notice of his desire to take the machinery and plant used in and about the mines, and that he shall have the articles specified in his notice delivered to him at a valuation on the expiry of the lease. Such a contract might be most injurious to the lessee's business, and specific performance of it should be refused to B.

(*j*). A contracts to buy certain land from B. The contract is silent as to access to the land. No right of way to it can be shown to exist. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(*k*). A contracts with B to buy from B's manufactory and not elsewhere all the goods of a certain class used by A in his trade. The Court cannot compel B to supply the goods, but if he does not supply them, A may be ruined, unless he is allowed to buy them elsewhere. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

III. Where the plaintiff has done substantial acts or suffered losses in consequence of a contract capable of specific performance.

Illustration.

A sells land to a railway company who contract to execute certain works for his convenience. The company take the land and use it for their railway. Specific performance of the contract to execute the works should be decreed in favour of A.

(*d*). *For whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.*

Who may obtain specific performance.

23. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the specific performance of a contract may be obtained by—

(*a*) any party thereto;

(*b*) the representative in interest, or the principal, of any party thereto: provided that, where the learning, skill, solvency or any personal quality of such party is a material ingredient in the contract, or where the contract provides that his interest shall not be assigned, his representative in interest or his principal shall not be entitled to specific performance of the contract, unless where his part thereof has already been performed;

(*c*) where the contract is a settlement on marriage, or a compromise of doubtful rights between members of the same family, any person beneficially entitled thereunder;

(*d*) where the contract has been entered into by a tenant for life in due exercise of a power, the remainderman;

(*e*) a reversioner in possession, where the agreement is a covenant entered into with his predecessor in title and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit of such covenant;

(*f*) a reversioner in remainder, where the agreement is such a covenant, and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit thereof and will sustain material injury by reason of its breach;

(*g*) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(*h*) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract for the purposes of the company, and such contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation, the company.

(*e*). *For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

Personal bars to the relief.

24. Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person—

(*a*) who could not recover compensation for its breach;

(*b*) who has become incapable of performing, or violates, any essential term of the contract that on his part remains to be performed; or

(*c*) who has already chosen his remedy and obtained satisfaction for the alleged breach of contract;

(*d*) who, previously to the contract had notice that a settlement of the subject-matter thereof, (though not founded on any valuable consideration) had been made and was then in force.

Illustrations

to clause (*a*).—A, in the character of agent for B, enters into an agreement with C to buy C's house. A is in reality acting, not as agent for B, but on his own account. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract.

to clause (*b*).—A contracts to sell B a house and to become tenant thereof for a term of fourteen years from the date of the sale at a specified yearly rent. A becomes insolvent. Neither he nor his assignee can enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to sell B a house and garden in which there are ornamental trees, a material element in the value of the property as a residence. A, without B's consent, fells the trees. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A, holding land under a contract with B for a lease, commits waste, or treats the land in an unhusbandlike manner. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, an unfinished house, B contracting to finish the house and the lease to contain covenants on the part of A to keep the house in repair. B finishes the house in a very defective manner: he cannot enforce the contract specifically, though A and B may sue each other for compensation for breach of it.

to clause (c).—A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, a house for a specified term at a specified rent. B refuses to perform the contract. A thereupon sues for, and obtains, compensation for the breach. A cannot obtain specific performance of the contract.

Contracts to sell property by one who has no title, or who is a voluntary settler.

25. A contract for the sale or letting of property, whether moveable or immoveable, cannot be specifically enforced in favour of a vendor or lessor—

(a) who, knowing himself not to have any title to the property, has contracted to sell or let the same;

(b) who, though he entered into the contract believing that he had a good title to the property, cannot at the time fixed by the parties or by the Court for the completion of the sale or letting, give the purchaser or lessee a title free from reasonable doubt;

(c) who, previous to entering into the contract, has made a settlement (though not founded on any valuable consideration) of the subject-matter of the contract.

Illustrations.

(a). A, without C's authority, contracts to sell to B an estate which A knows to belong to C. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract, even though C is willing to confirm it.

(b). A bequeaths his land to trustees, declaring that they may sell it with the consent in writing of B. B gives a general prospective assent in writing to any sale which the trustees may make. The trustees then enter into a contract with C to sell him the land. C refuses to carry out the contract. The trustees cannot specifically enforce this contract, as, in the absence of B's consent to the particular sale to C, the title which they can give C is, as the law stands, not free from reasonable doubt.

(c). A, being in possession of certain land, contracts to sell it to Z. On enquiry it turns out that A claims the land as heir of B, who left the country several years before, and is generally believed to be dead, but of whose death there is no sufficient proof. A cannot compel Z specifically to perform the contract.

(d). A, out of natural love and affection, makes a settlement of certain property on his brothers and their issue, and afterwards enters into a contract to sell the property to a stranger. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract so as to override the settlement, and thus prejudice the interests of the persons claiming under it.

(f). *For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced except with a variation.*

Non-enforcement except with variation.

26. Where a plaintiff seeks specific performance of a contract in writing, to which the defendant sets up a variation, the plaintiff cannot obtain the performance sought, except with the variation so set up, in the following cases (namely):—

(a) where by fraud or mistake of fact the contract of which performance is sought is in terms different from that which the defendant supposed it to be when he entered into it;

(b) where by fraud, mistake of fact, or surprise the defendant entered into the contract under a reasonable misapprehension as to its effect as between himself and the plaintiff;

(c) where the defendant, knowing the terms of the contract and understanding its effect, has entered into it relying upon some misrepresentation by the plaintiff, or upon some stipulation on the plaintiff's part, which adds to the contract, but which he refuses to fulfil;

(d) where the object of the parties was to produce a certain legal result, which the contract as framed is not calculated to produce;

(e) where the parties have, subsequently to the execution of the contract, contracted to vary it.

Illustrations.

(a). A, B and C sign a writing by which they purport to contract each to enter into a bond to D for Rs. 1,000. In a suit by D, to make A, B and C separately liable each to the extent of Rs. 1,000, they prove that the word 'each' was inserted by mistake; that the intention was that they should give a joint bond for Rs. 1,000. A can obtain the performance sought only with the variation thus set up.

(b). A sues B to compel specific performance of a contract in writing to buy a dwelling-house. B proves that he assumed that the contract included an adjoining yard, and the contract was so framed as to leave it doubtful whether the yard was so included or not. The Court will refuse to enforce the contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(c). A contracts in writing to let to B a wharf, together with a strip of A's land delineated in a map. Before signing the contract, B proposed orally that he should be at liberty to substitute for the strip mentioned in the contract another strip of A's land of the same dimensions, and to this A expressly assented. B then signed the written contract. A cannot obtain specific performance of the written contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(d). A and B enter into negotiations for the purpose of securing land to B for his life, with remainder to his issue. They execute a contract the terms of which are found to confer an absolute ownership on B. The contract so framed cannot be specifically enforced.

(e). A contracts in writing to let a house to B, for a certain term, at the rent of Rs. 100 per month, putting it first into tenantable repair. The house turns out to be not worth repairing, so, with B's consent, A pulls it down and erects a new house in its place: B contracting orally to pay rent at Rs. 120 per mensem. B then sues to enforce specific performance of the contract in writing. He cannot enforce it except with the variations made by the subsequent oral contract.

(g). *Against whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.*

Relief against parties and persons claiming under them by subsequent title.

27. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, specific performance of a contract may be enforced against—

(a) either party thereto;

(b) any other person claiming under him by a title arising subsequently to the contract, except a transferee for value who has paid his money in good faith and without notice of the original contract;

(c) any person claiming under a title which, though prior to the contract and known to the plaintiff, might have been displaced by the defendant;

(d) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(e) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract, the company: provided that the company has ratified and adopted the contract and the contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation.

Illustrations

to clause (b).—A contracts to convey certain land to B by a particular day. A dies intestate before that day without having conveyed the land. B may compel A's heir or other representative in interest to perform the contract specifically.

A contracts to sell certain land to B for Rs. 5,000. A afterwards conveys the land for Rs. 6,000 to C, who has notice of the original contract. B may enforce specific performance of the contract as against C.

A contracts to sell land to B for Rs. 5,000. B takes possession of the land. Afterwards A sells it to C for Rs. 6,000. C makes no enquiry of B relating to his interest in the land. B's possession is sufficient to affect C with notice of his interest, and he may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts in consideration of Rs. 1,000, to bequeath certain of his lands to B. Immediately after the contract A dies intestate, and C takes out administration to his estate. B may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts to sell certain land to B. Before the completion of the contract, A becomes a lunatic and C is appointed his committee. B may specifically enforce the contract against C.

to clause (c).—A, the tenant for life of an estate, with remainder to B, in due exercise of a power conferred by the settlement under which he is tenant for life, contracts to sell the estate to C, who has notice of the settlement. Before the sale is completed, A dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

A and B are joint tenants of land, his undivided moiety of which either may alien in his lifetime, but which, subject to that right, devolves on the survivor. A contracts to sell his moiety to C and dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

(h). *Against whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

What parties cannot be compelled to perform.

28. Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced against a party thereto in any of the following cases:—

(a) if the consideration to be received by him is so grossly inadequate, with reference to the state of things existing at the date of the contract, as to be either by itself or coupled with other circumstances evidence of fraud or of undue advantage taken by the plaintiff;

(b) if his assent was obtained by the misrepresentation (whether wilful or innocent), concealment, circumvention, or unfair practices, of any party to whom performance would become due under the contract, or by any promise of such party which has not been substantially fulfilled;

(c) if his assent was given under the influence of mistake of fact, misapprehension or surprise: Provided that, when the contract provides for compensation in case of mistake, compensation may be made for a mistake within the scope of such provision and the contract may be specifically enforced in other respects if proper to be so enforced.

Illustrations

to clause (c).—A, one of two executors, in the erroneous belief that he had the authority of his co-executor, enters into an agreement for the sale to B of his testator's property. B cannot insist on the sale being completed.

A directs an auctioneer to sell certain land. A afterwards revokes the auctioneer's authority as to 20 bighás of this land, but the auctioneer inadvertently sells the whole to B, who has not notice of the revocation. B cannot enforce specific performance of the agreement.

(i). *The Effect of dismissing a Suit for Specific Performance.*

Bar of suit for breach after dismissal.

29. The dismissal of a suit for specific performance of a contract or part thereof shall bar the plaintiff's right to sue for compensation for the breach of such contract or part, as the case may be.

(j). *Awards and Directions to execute Settlements.*

Application of preceding sections to awards and testamentary directions to execute settlements.

30. The provisions of this chapter as to contracts shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to awards and to directions in a will or codicil to execute a particular settlement.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

When instrument may be rectified.

31. When, through fraud or a mutual mistake of the parties, a contract or other instrument in writing does not truly express their intention, either party, or his representative in interest, may institute a suit to have the instrument rectified; and if the Court find it clearly proved that there has been fraud or mistake in framing the instrument, and ascertain the real intention of the parties in executing the same, the Court may in its discretion rectify the instrument, so as to express that intention, so far as this can be done without prejudice to rights acquired by third persons, in good faith and for value.

Illustrations.

(a). A, intending to sell to B his house and one of three godowns adjacent to it, executes a conveyance prepared by B, in which, through B's fraud, all three godowns are included. Of the two godowns which were fraudulently included, B gives one to C and lets the other to D for a rent, neither C nor D having any knowledge of the fraud. The conveyance may, as against B and C, be rectified so as to exclude from it the godown given to C; but it cannot be rectified so as to affect D's lease.

(b). By a marriage-settlement, A, the father of B, the intended wife, covenants with C, the intended husband, to pay to C, his executors, administrators and assigns, during A's life, an annuity of Rs. 5,000. C dies insolvent and the official assignee claims the annuity from A. The Court, on finding it clearly proved that the parties always intended that this annuity should be paid as a provision for B and her children, may rectify the settlement and decree that the assignee has no right to any part of the annuity.

Presumption as to intent of parties.

32. For the purpose of rectifying a contract in writing, the Court must be satisfied that all the parties thereto intended to make an equitable and conscientious agreement.

Principles of rectification.

33. In rectifying a written instrument, the Court may inquire what the instrument was intended to mean, and what were intended to be its legal consequences, and is not confined to the inquiry what the language of the instrument was intended to be.

Specific enforcement of rectified contract.

34. A contract in writing may be first rectified and then, if the plaintiff has so prayed in his plaint and the Court thinks fit, specifically enforced.

Illustration.

A contracts in writing to pay his attorney, B, a fixed sum in lieu of costs. The contract contains mistakes as to the name and rights of the client, which, if construed strictly, would exclude B from all rights under it. B is entitled, if the Court thinks fit, to have it rectified, and to an order for payment of the sum, as if at the time of its execution it had expressed the intention of the parties.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RESCISSION OF CONTRACTS.

When rescission may be adjudged.

35. Any person interested in a contract in writing may sue to have it rescinded, and such rescission may be adjudged by the Court in any of the following cases, namely:—

(a) where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff;

(b) where the contract is unlawful for causes not apparent on its face, and the defendant is more to blame than the plaintiff;

(c) where a decree for specific performance of a contract of sale, or of a contract to take a lease, has been made, and the purchaser or lessee makes default in payment of the purchase-money or other sums which the Court has ordered him to pay.

When the purchaser or lessee is in possession of the subject-matter, and the Court finds that such possession is wrongful, the Court may also order him to pay to the vendor or lessor the rents and profits, if any, received by him as such possessor.

In the same case, the Court may by order in the suit in which the decree has been made and not complied with, rescind the contract either so far as regards the party in default, or altogether, as the justice of the case may require.

Illustrations

to (*a*).—A sells a field to B. There is a right of way over the field of which A has direct personal knowledge, but which he conceals from B. B is entitled to have the contract rescinded.

to (*b*).—A, an attorney, induces his client B, a Hindú widow, to transfer property to him for the purpose of defrauding B's creditors. Here the parties are not equally in fault, and B is entitled to have the instrument of transfer rescinded.

Rescission for mistake.

36. Rescission of a contract in writing cannot be adjudged for mere mistake, unless the party against whom it is adjudged can be restored to substantially the same position as if the contract had not been made.

Alternative prayer for rescission in suit for specific performance.

37. A plaintiff instituting a suit for the specific performance of a contract in writing may pray in the alternative that, if the contract cannot be specifically enforced, it may be rescinded and delivered up to be cancelled; and the Court, if it refuses to enforce the contract specifically, may direct it to be rescinded and delivered up accordingly.

Court may require party rescinding to do equity.

38. On adjudging the rescission of a contract, the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CANCELLATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

When cancellation may be ordered.

39. Any person against whom a written instrument is void or voidable, who has reasonable apprehension that such instrument, if left outstanding, may cause him serious injury, may sue to have it adjudged void or voidable, and the Court may, in its discretion, so adjudge it and order it to be delivered up and cancelled.

If the instrument has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, the Court shall also send a copy of its decree to the officer in whose office the instrument has been so registered, and such officer shall note on the copy of the instrument contained in his books the fact of its cancellation.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the owner of a ship, by fraudulently representing her to be seaworthy, induces B, an underwriter, to insure her. B may obtain the cancellation of the policy.

(*b*). A conveys land to B, who bequeaths it to C and dies. Thereupon D gets possession of the land and produces a forged instrument stating that the conveyance was made to B in trust for him. C may obtain the cancellation of the forged instrument.

(*c*). A, representing that the tenants on his land were all at will, sells it to B, and conveys it to him by an instrument dated the 1st January 1877. Soon after that day, A fraudulently grants to C a lease of part of the lands dated the 1st October 1876, and procures the lease to be registered under the Indian Registration Act. B may obtain the cancellation of this lease.

(*d*). A agrees to sell and deliver a ship to B, to be paid for by B's acceptances of four bills of exchange, for sums amounting to Rs. 30,000, to be drawn by A on B. The bills are drawn and accepted, but the ship is not delivered, according to the agreement. A sues B on one of the bills. B may obtain the cancellation of all the bills.

What instruments may be partially cancelled.

40. Where an instrument is evidence of different rights or different obligations, the Court may, in a proper case, cancel it in part and allow it to stand for the residue.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B, who endorses it to C, by whom it appears to be endorsed to D, who endorses it to E. C's endorsement is forged. C is entitled to have such endorsement cancelled, leaving the bill to stand in other respects.

Power to require party for whom instrument is cancelled to make compensation.

41. On adjudging the cancellation of an instrument, the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER VI.

OF DECLARATORY DECREES.

Discretion of Court as to declarations of status or right.

42. Any person entitled to any legal character, or to any right as to any property, may institute a suit against any person denying, or interested to deny, his title to such character or right, and the Court may in its discretion make therein a declaration that he is so entitled, and the plaintiff need not in such suit ask for any further relief:

Bar to such declaration.

Provided that no Court shall make any such declaration where the plaintiff, being able to seek further relief than a mere declaration of title, omits to do so.

EXPLANATION.—A trustee of property is a 'person interested to deny' a title adverse to the title of some one who is not in existence, and for whom, if in existence, he would be a trustee.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is lawfully in possession of certain land. The inhabitants of a neighbouring village claim a right of way across the land. A may sue for a declaration that they are not entitled to the right so claimed.

(*b*). A bequeaths his property to B, C and D, 'to be equally divided amongst all and each of them, if living at the time of my death, then amongst their surviving children.' No such children are in existence. In a suit against A's executor, the Court may declare whether B, C and D took the property absolutely, or only for their lives, and it may also declare the interests of the children before their rights are vested.

(*c*). A covenants that if he should at any time be entitled to property exceeding one lákh of rupees, he will settle it upon certain trusts. Before any such property accrues, or any persons entitled under the trusts are ascertained, he institutes a suit to obtain a declaration that the covenant is void for uncertainty. The Court may make the declaration.

(*d*). A alienates to B property in which A has merely a life-interest. The alienation is invalid as against C, who is entitled as reversioner. The Court may in a suit by C against A and B declare that C is so entitled.

(*e*). The widow of a sonless Hindú alienates part of the property of which she is in possession as such. The person presumptively entitled to possess the property if he survive her, may, in a suit against the alienee, obtain a declaration that the alienation was made without legal necessity and was therefore void beyond the widow's lifetime.

(*f*). A Hindú widow in possession of property adopts a son to her deceased husband. The person presumptively

entitled to possession of the property on her death without a son may, in a suit against the adopted son, obtain a declaration that the adoption was invalid.

(*g*). A is in possession of certain property. B, alleging that he is the owner of the property, requires A to deliver it to him. A may obtain a declaration of his right to hold the property.

(*h*). A bequeaths property to B for his life, with remainder to B's wife and her children, if any, by B, but if B die without any wife or children, to C. B has a putative wife, D, and children, but C denies that B and D were ever lawfully married. D and her children may, in B's lifetime, institute a suit against C and obtain therein a declaration that they are truly the wife and children of B.

Effect of declaration.

43. A declaration made under this chapter is binding only on the parties to the suit, persons claiming through them respectively, and, where any of the parties are trustees, on the persons for whom, if in existence at the date of the declaration, such parties would be trustees.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú, in a suit to which B, his alleged wife, and her mother are defendants, seeks a declaration that his marriage was duly solemnized and an order for the restitution of his conjugal rights. The Court makes the declaration and order. C, claiming that B is his wife, then sues A for the recovery of B. The declaration made in the former suit is not binding upon C.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

Appointment of receivers discretionary.

44. The appointment of a Receiver pending a suit is a matter resting in the discretion of the Court.

Reference to Code of Civil Procedure.

The mode and effect of his appointment, and his rights, powers, duties and liabilities, are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC DUTIES.

Power to order public servants and others to do certain specific acts.

45. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may make an order requiring any specific act to be done or forborne, within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, by any person holding a public office, whether of a permanent or a temporary nature, or by any corporation or inferior Court of Judicature: provided—

(*a*) that an application for such order be made by some person whose property, franchise, or personal right, would be injured by the forbearing or doing (as the case may be) of the said specific act;

(*b*) that such doing or forbearing is, under any law for the time being in force, clearly incumbent on such person or Court in his or its public character, or on such corporation in its corporate character;

(*c*) that, in the opinion of the High Court, such doing or forbearing is consonant to right and justice;

(*d*) that the applicant has no other specific and adequate legal remedy; and

(*e*) that the remedy given by the order applied for will be complete.

Exemptions from such power.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any High Court—

(*f*) to make any order binding on the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the Governor General in Council, on the Governor of Madras in Council, on the Governor of Bombay in Council, or on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

(*g*) to make any order on any other servant of the Crown, as such, merely to enforce the satisfaction of a claim upon the Crown; or

(*h*) to make any order which is otherwise expressly excluded by any law for the time being in force.

Application how made.

46. Every application under section 45 must be founded on an affidavit of the person injured, stating his right in the matter in question, his demand of justice and the denial thereof; and the

Procedure thereon.

High Court may, in its discretion, make the order applied for absolute in the first instance, or refuse it, or grant a rule to show cause why the order applied for should not be made.

Order in alternative.

If, in the last case, the person, Court, or corporation complained of shows no sufficient cause, the High Court may first make an order in the alternative, either to do or forbear the act mentioned in the order, or to signify some reason to the contrary and make an answer thereto by such day as the High Court fixes in this behalf.

Peremptory order.

47. If the person, Court or corporation to whom or to which such order is directed makes no answer, or makes an insufficient or a false answer, the High Court may then issue a peremptory order to do or forbear the act absolutely.

Execution of, and appeal from, orders.

48. Every order under this chapter shall be executed, and may be appealed from, as if it were a decree made in the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Costs.

49. The costs of all applications and orders under this chapter shall be in the discretion of the High Court.

Bar to issue of *mandamus*.

50. Neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *mandamus*.

Power to frame rules.

51. Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure under this chapter; and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court as to applications for and grants of writs of *mandamus* shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to applications and orders under this chapter.

PART III.

OF PREVENTIVE RELIEF.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INJUNCTIONS GENERALLY.

Preventive relief how granted.

52. Preventive relief is granted at the discretion of the Court by injunction, temporary or perpetual.

53. Temporary injunctions are such as are to continue until a specified time, or until the further order of the Court. They may be granted at any period of a suit, and are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Temporary injunctions.

A perpetual injunction can only be granted by the decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit: the defendant is thereby perpetually enjoined from the assertion of a right, or from the commission of an act, which would be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff.

Perpetual injunctions.

CHAPTER X.

OF PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS.

54. Subject to the other provisions contained in, or referred to by, this chapter, a perpetual injunction may be granted to prevent the breach of an obligation existing in favour of the applicant, whether expressly or by implication.

Perpetual injunctions when granted.

When such obligation arises from contract, the Court shall be guided by the rules and provisions contained in Chapter II of this Act.

When the defendant invades or threatens to invade the plaintiff's right to, or enjoyment of, property, the Court may grant a perpetual injunction in the following cases (namely):—

(*a*) where the defendant is trustee of the property for the plaintiff;

(*b*) where there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused, or likely to be caused, by the invasion;

(*c*) where the invasion is such that pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief;

(*d*) where it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the invasion;

(*e*) where the injunction is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of judicial proceedings.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section a trademark is property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A lets certain land to B, and B contracts not to dig sand or gravel thereout. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from digging in violation of his contract.

(*b*). A trustee threatens a breach of trust. His co-trustees if any, should, and the beneficial owners may, sue for an injunction to prevent the breach.

(*c*). The directors of a public company are about to pay a dividend out of capital or borrowed money. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(*d*). The directors of a fire and life-insurance company are about to engage in marine insurances. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(*e*). A, an executor, through misconduct or insolvency, is bringing the property of the deceased into danger. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain him from getting in the assets.

(*f*). A, a trustee for B, is about to make an imprudent sale of a small part of the trust-property. B may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale, even though compensation in money would have afforded him adequate relief.

(*g*). A makes a settlement (not founded on marriage or other valuable consideration) of an estate on B and his children. A then contracts to sell the estate to C. B or any of his children may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale.

(*h*). In the course of A's employment as a vakíl, certain papers belonging to his client, B, come into his possession. A threatens to make these papers public, or to communicate their contents to a stranger. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(*i*). A is B's medical adviser. He demands money of B which B declines to pay. A then threatens to make known the effect of B's communications to him as a patient. This is contrary to A's duty, and B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(*j*). A, the owner of two adjoining houses, lets one to B and afterwards lets the other to C. A and C begin to make such alterations in the house let to C as will prevent the comfortable enjoyment of the house let to B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain them from so doing.

(*k*). A lets certain arable lands to B for purposes of husbandry, but without any express contract as to the mode of cultivation. Contrary to the mode of cultivation customary in the district, B threatens to sow the lands with seed injurious thereto and requiring many years to eradicate. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from sowing the lands in contravention of his implied contract to use them in a husbandlike manner.

(*l*). A, B and C are partners, the partnership being determinable at will. A threatens to do an act tending to the destruction of the partnership-property. B and C may, without seeking a dissolution of the partnership, sue for an injunction to restrain A from doing the act.

(*m*). A, a Hindú widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, commits destruction of the property without any cause sufficient to justify her in so doing. The heir-expectant may sue for an injunction to restrain her.

(*n*). A, B and C are members of an undivided Hindú family. A cuts timber growing on the family-property, and threatens to destroy part of the family-house and to sell some of the family-utensils. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain him.

(*o*). A, the owner of certain houses in Calcutta, becomes insolvent. B buys them from the official assignee and enters into possession. A persists in trespassing on and damaging the houses, and B is thereby compelled, at considerable expense, to employ men to protect the possession. B may sue for an injunction to restrain further acts of trespass.

(*p*). The inhabitants of a village claim a right of way over A's land. In a suit against several of them, A obtains a declaratory decree that his land is subject to no such right. Afterwards each of the other villagers sues A for obstructing his alleged right of way over the land. A may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(*q*). A, in an administration-suit to which a creditor, B, is not a party, obtains a decree for the administration of C's assets. B proceeds against C's estate for his debt. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B.

(*r*). A and B are in possession of contiguous lands and of the mines underneath them. A works his mine so as to extend under B's mine and threatens to remove certain pillars which help to support B's mine. B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(*s*). A rings bells or makes some other unnecessary noise so near a house as to interfere materially and unreasonably with the physical comfort of the occupier, B. B may sue for an injunction restraining A from making the noise.

(*t*). A pollutes the air with smoke so as to interfere materially with the physical comfort of B and C, who carry on business in a neighbouring house. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain the pollution.

(*u*). A infringes B's patent. If the Court is satisfied that the patent is valid and has been infringed, B may obtain an injunction to restrain the infringement.

(*v*). A pirates B's copyright. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy, unless the work of which copyright is claimed is libellous or obscene.

(*w*). A improperly uses the trademark of B. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the user, provided that B's use of the trademark is honest.

(*x*). A, a tradesman, holds out B as his partner against the wish and without the authority of B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(*y*). A, a very eminent man, writes letters on family-topics to B. After the death of A and B, C, who is B's residuary legatee, proposes to make money by publishing A's letters. D, who is A's executor, has a property in the letters, and may sue for an injunction to restrain C from publishing them.

(*z*). A carries on a manufactory and B is his assistant. In the course of his business, A imparts to B a secret process of value. B afterwards demands money of A, threaten-

fag, in case of refusal, to disclose the process to C, a rival manufacturer. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from disclosing the process.

Mandatory injunctions.

55. When, to prevent the breach of an obligation, it is necessary to compel the performance of certain acts which the Court is capable of enforcing, the Court may in its discretion grant an injunction to prevent the breach complained of, and also to compel performance of the requisite acts.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, by new buildings, obstructs lights to the access and use of which B has acquired a right under the Indian Limitation Act, Part IV. B may obtain an injunction, not only to restrain A from going on with the buildings, but also to pull down so much of them as obstructs B's lights.

(*b*). A builds a house with eaves projecting over B's land. B may sue for an injunction to pull down so much of the eaves as so project.

(*c*). In the case put as illustration (*i*) to section 54, the Court may also order all written communications made by B, as patient, to A, as medical adviser, to be destroyed.

(*d*). In the case put as illustration (*y*) to section 54, the Court may also order A's letters to be destroyed.

(*e*). A threatens to publish statements concerning B which would be punishable under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain the publication, even though it may be shown not to be injurious to B's property.

(*f*). A, being B's medical adviser, threatens to publish B's written communications with him, showing that B has led an immoral life. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the publication.

(*g*). In the cases put as illustrations (*v*) and (*w*) to section 54, and as illustrations (*e*) and (*f*) to this section, the Court may also order the copies produced by piracy, and the trademarks, statements and communications therein respectively mentioned, to be given up or destroyed.

Injunction when refused.

56. An injunction cannot be granted—

(*a*) to stay a judicial proceeding pending at the institution of the suit in which the injunction is sought, unless such restraint is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of proceedings;

(*b*) to stay proceedings in a Court not subordinate to that from which the injunction is sought;

(*c*) to restrain persons from applying to any legislative body;

(*d*) to interfere with the public duties of any department of the Government of India or the Local Government, or with the sovereign acts of a Foreign Government;

(*e*) to stay proceedings in any criminal matter;

(*f*) to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced;

(*g*) to prevent, on the ground of nuisance, an act of which it is not reasonably clear that it will be a nuisance;

(*h*) to prevent a continuing breach in which the applicant has acquiesced;

(*i*) when equally efficacious relief can certainly be obtained by any other usual mode of proceeding, except in case of breach of trust;

(*j*) when the conduct of the applicant or his agents has been such as to disentitle him to the assistance of the Court;

(*k*) where the applicant has no personal interest in the matter.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A seeks an injunction to restrain his partner, B, from receiving the partnership-debts and effects. It appears that A had improperly possessed himself of the books of the firm and refused B access to them. The Court will refuse the injunction.

(*b*). A manufactures and sells crucibles, designating them as "patent plumbago crucibles," though, in fact, they have never been patented. B pirates the designation. A cannot obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy.

(*c*). A sells an article called "Mexican Balm," stating that it is compounded of divers rare essences, and has sovereign medicinal qualities. B commences to sell a similar article to which he gives a name and description such as to lead people into the belief that they are buying A's Mexican Balm. A sues B for an injunction to restrain the sale. B shows that A's Mexican Balm consists of nothing but scented hog's lard. A's use of his description is not an honest one, and he cannot obtain an injunction.

Injunctions to perform negative agreement.

57. Notwithstanding section 56, clause (*f*), where a contract comprises an affirmative agreement to do a certain act, coupled with a negative agreement, express or implied, not to do a certain act, the circumstance that the Court is unable to compel specific performance of the affirmative agreement, shall not preclude it from granting an injunction to perform the negative agreement; provided that the applicant has not failed to perform the contract so far as it is binding on him.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 the good-will of a certain business unconnected with business-premises, and further agrees not to carry on that business in Calcutta. B pays A the Rs. 1,000, but A carries on the business in Calcutta. The Court cannot compel A to send his customers to B, but B may obtain an injunction restraining A from carrying on the business in Calcutta.

(*b*). A contracts to sell to B the good-will of a business. A then sets up a similar business close by B's shop, and solicits his old customers to deal with him. This is contrary to his implied contract, and B may obtain an injunction to restrain A from soliciting the customers, and from doing any act whereby their good-will may be withdrawn from B.

(*c*). A contracts with B to sing for twelve months at B's theatre and not to sing in public elsewhere. B cannot obtain specific performance of the contract to sing, but he is entitled to an injunction restraining A from singing at any other place of public entertainment.

(*d*). B contracts with A that he will serve him faithfully for twelve months as a clerk. A is not entitled to a decree for specific performance of this contract. But he is entitled to an injunction restraining B from serving a rival-house as clerk.

(*e*). A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B on a day fixed, he will not set up a certain business within a specified distance. B fails to pay the money. A cannot be restrained from carrying on the business within the specified distance.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1859	Civil Procedure ...	Sections 15 and 192.
XIV of 1859	Limitation	Section 15.
XXIII of 1861	Civil Procedure ...	Section 26.
IX of 1872	Contract	In section 28, the second clause of Exception 1.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1877.

An Act to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the expression 'High Court' as used in Act No. XIII of 1875 (*to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration*), sections 2, 3 and 4; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

'High Court' defined in Act XIII of 1875, sections 2, 3 and 4.

1. The expression 'High Court' in each of the said sections shall mean, and be deemed to have always meant—

(*a*) a High Court for the time being established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104:

(*b*) the Chief Court of the Panjáb:

(*c*) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

Saving of certain grants of probate and administration.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the validity of any grant of probate or letters of administration with effect throughout the whole of British India heretofore made by any Court other than the Courts specified in section one.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1877.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

4. Inspector General of Registration.
   Branch Inspector General of Sindh.
5. Districts and Sub-Districts.
6. Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
7. Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar.
8. Inspectors of Registration Offices.
9. Military Cantonments may be declared Sub-Districts or Districts.
10. Absence of Registrar from his District or vacancy in his office.
11. Absence of Registrar on duty in his District.
12. Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office.
13. Appointments under section 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Government.
    Suspension, removal and dismissal of Officers.
14. Remuneration and establishments of registering officers.
15. Seals of registering officers.
16. Register-books.
    Forms.
    Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. Documents of which registration is compulsory.
    Exception of composition-deeds;
    and of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.
    Authorities to adopt.
18. Documents of which registration is optional.
19. Documents in language not understood by registering officer.
20. Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.
21. Description of parcels.
    Documents containing maps or plans.
22. Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

23. Time for presenting documents.
24. Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.
25. Documents executed out of British India.
26. Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.
27. Wills may be presented or deposited at any time.

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28. Place for registering documents relating to land.
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30. Registration by Registrar.
    Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town.
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PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

32. Persons to present documents for registration.
33. Powers-of-attorney recognizable for purposes of section 32.
    Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.

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34. Enquiry before registration by registering officer.
35. Procedure on admission of execution.
Procedure on denial of execution, &c.

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OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

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38. Persons exempt from appearance at Registration Office.
39. Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

40. Persons entitled to present Wills and Authorities to adopt.
41. Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

42. Deposit of Wills.
43. Procedure on deposit of Wills.
44. Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42.
45. Proceedings on death of depositor.
Re-deposit.
46. Saving of Act X of 1865, section 259.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

47. Time from which registered document operates.
48. Registered documents relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.
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OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

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52. Endorsements on document presented.
Receipt for document.
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53. Entries to be numbered consecutively.
54. Current Indexes and entries therein.
55. Indexes to be made by registering officers.
Extra particulars in Indexes.
56. Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I and II to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.
Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

SECTIONS.

57. Registering officers to allow inspection of certain Books and Indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

(*B.*) *As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.*

58. Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.
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60. Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.
61. Endorsements and certificate to be copied.
Document to be returned.
62. Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to registering officer.
63. Power to administer oaths.
Record of substance of statements.

(*C.*) *Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.*

64. Procedure on registration of document relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.
65. Procedure where document relates to land situate in several Districts.

(*D.*) *Special Duties of Registrar.*

66. Procedure on registering documents relating to land.
67. Procedure on registration under section 30, clause (*b*).

(*E.*) *Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.*

68. Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.
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72. Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.
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PART XIII.

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PART XV.

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85. Destruction of unclaimed documents.
86. Registering officer not liable for thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.
87. Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.
88. Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.
89. Certificates under Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.
91. Inspection and copies of such documents.
92. Burmese registration rules confirmed.

An Act for the Registration of Documents.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the registration of documents; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Registration Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exclude from its operation;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day Act No. VIII of 1871 shall be repealed.

But all appointments, notifications, rules and orders made, and all Districts and Sub-districts formed, and all offices established, and all tables of fees prepared, under such Act or any of the enactments thereby repealed shall be deemed to have been respectively made, formed, established and prepared under this Act, except in so far as such rules and orders may be inconsistent herewith.

References made in Acts passed before the first day of April 1877, to the said Act, or to any enactment thereby repealed, shall be read as if made to the corresponding section of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Lease."

"Lease" includes a counterpart, kabúliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease:

"Signature." "Signed."

"Signature" and "signed" include and apply to the affixing of a mark:

"Immoveable property."

"Immoveable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops, nor grass:

"Moveable property."

"Moveable property" includes standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property:

"Book."

"Book" includes a portion of a Book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a Book or portion of a Book:

"Endorsement." "Endorsed."

"Endorsement" and "endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act:

"Minor."

"Minor" means a person who, according to the personal law to which he is subject, has not attained majority:

"Representative."

"Representative" includes the guardian of a minor and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot:

"Addition."

"Addition" means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any) of a person described, and, in the case of a Native, his caste (if any) and his father's name, or where he is usually described as the son of his mother, then his mother's name:

"District Court."

"District Court" includes the High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and

"District." "Sub-District."

"District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a District and Sub-District formed under this Act.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

Inspector General of Registration.

4. The Local Government shall appoint an officer to be the Inspector General of Registration for the territories subject to such Government,

or may, instead of making such appointment, direct that all or any of the powers and duties hereinafter conferred and imposed upon the Inspector General shall be exercised and performed by such officer or officers, and within such local limits, as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

The Governor of Bombay in Council may also, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer to be Branch Inspector General of Sindh, who shall have all the powers of an Inspector General under this Act other than the power to frame rules hereinafter conferred.

Branch Inspector General of Sindh.

Any Inspector General or the Branch Inspector General of Sindh may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall form Districts and Sub-Districts, and shall prescribe, and may from time to time alter, the limits of such Districts and Sub-Districts.

Districts and Sub-Districts.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this section, together with the limits thereof, and every alteration of such limits, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Every such alteration shall take effect on such day after the date of the notification as is therein mentioned.

6. The Local Government may appoint such persons, whether public officers or not, as it thinks proper, to be Registrars of the several Districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several Sub-Districts, formed as aforesaid, respectively.

Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

7. The Local Government shall establish in every District an office to be styled the Office of the Registrar and in every Sub-District an office or offices to be styled the Office of the Sub-Registrar, or the Offices of the Joint Sub-Registrars, and may amalgamate with any office of a Registrar any office of a Sub-Registrar subordinate to such Registrar,

Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar.

and may authorize any Sub-Registrar whose office has been so amalgamated to exercise and perform, in addition to his own powers and duties, all or any of the powers and duties of the Registrar to whom he is subordinate:

Provided that no such authorization shall enable a Sub-Registrar to hear an appeal against an order passed by himself under this Act.

8. The Local Government may also appoint officers to be called Inspectors of Registration Offices, and may from time to time prescribe the duties of such officers. Every such Inspector shall be subordinate to the Inspector General.

Inspectors of Registration Offices.

9. Every military cantonment where there is a Cantonment Magistrate may (if the Local Government so directs) be, for the purposes of this Act, a Sub-District or a District, and such Magistrate shall be the Sub-Registrar or the Registrar of such Sub-District or District, as the case may be.

Military cantonments may be declared Sub-Districts or Districts.

Whenever the Governor General in Council declares any military cantonment beyond the limits of British India to be a Sub-District or a District for the purposes of this Act, he shall also declare, in the case of a Sub-District, what authorities shall be Registrar of the District and Inspector General, and in the case of a District, what authority shall be Inspector General, with reference to such cantonment and the Sub-Registrar or Registrar thereof.

10. Whenever any Registrar other than the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

Absence of Registrar from his District or vacancy in his office.

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's Office is situate,

shall be the Registrar during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Whenever the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

11. Whenever any Registrar is absent from his office on duty in his District, he may appoint any Sub-Registrar or other person in his District to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar, except those mentioned in sections 68 and 72.

Absence of Registrar on duty in his District.

12. Whenever any Sub-Registrar is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar of the District appoints in this behalf shall be Sub-Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office.

13. All appointments made under section 10, section 11, or section 12 shall be reported to the Local Government by the Inspector General. Such report shall be either special or general, as the Local Government directs.

Appointments under section 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Government.

The Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under the provisions of this Act, and appoint another person in his stead.

Suspension, removal and dismissal of officers.

14. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may assign such salaries as such Government from time to time deems proper to the Registering Officers appointed under this Act, or provide for their remuneration by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries.

Remuneration and establishments of registering officers.

The Local Government may allow proper establishments for the several Offices under this Act.

15. The several Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the Local Government directs:—"The seal of the Registrar (*or* of the Sub-Registrar) of ."

Seals of registering officers.

16. The Local Government shall provide for the office of every Registering Officer the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Register-books.

The books so provided shall contain the forms from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General, with the sanction of the Local Government, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

Forms.

The Local Government shall supply the office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box, and shall in each District make suitable provision for the safe custody of the records connected with the registration of documents in such District.

Fire-proof boxes.

PART III

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, if the property to which they relate is situate in a District in which, and if they have been executed on or after the date on which, Act No. XVI of 1864, or Act No. XX of 1866, or Act No. VIII of 1871, or this Act came or comes into force (that is to say),—

Documents of which registration is compulsory.

(*a*) Instruments of gift of immoveable property;

(*b*) Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property:

(*c*) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest; and

(*d*) Leases of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent:

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of the former part of this section any leases executed in any District, or part of a District, the terms granted by which do not exceed five years and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed fifty rupees.

Exception of composition-deeds; and of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.

Nothing in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section applies to

(*e*) any composition-deed,

(*f*) any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, or

(*g*) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company,

documents merely creating right to obtain other documents.

(*h*) any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will when executed create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any such right, title or interest,

(*i*) decrees and orders of Courts and awards,

(*j*) grants of immoveable property by Government,

(*k*) instruments of partition made by revenue officers,

(*l*) certificates and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Authorities to adopt.

Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the first day of January 1872 and not conferred by a will, shall also be registered.

Documents of which registration is optional.

18. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Act (that is to say),

(*a*) Instruments (other than instruments of gift and wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than one hundred rupees, to or in immoveable property:

(*b*) Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest:

(*c*) Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted under section 17:

(*d*) Instruments (other than wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property:

(*e*) Wills:

(*f*) All other documents not required by section 17 to be registered.

Documents in language not understood by registering officer.

19. If any document duly presented for registration be in a language which the registering officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the District, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a true translation into a language commonly used in the District and also by a true copy.

Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.

20. The registering officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless the persons executing the document attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration. If he register such document, he shall, at the time of registering the same, make a note in the register of such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

Description of parcels.

21. (*a*) No non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

(*b*) Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

Documents containing maps or plans.

(*c*) No non-testamentary document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map

or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several Districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such Districts.

Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land.

22. Failure to comply with the provisions contained in section 21, clause (b), shall not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it relates is sufficient to identify such property.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

Time for presenting documents.

23. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 24, 25 and 26, no document other than a will, shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution,

or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final :

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.

24. If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, any document executed, or copy of a decree or order made, in British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in presentation does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, such document shall be accepted for registration.

Any application for such direction may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Documents executed out of British India.

25. When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registering Officer, if satisfied,

(a) that the instrument was so executed, and

(b) that it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India,

may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration.

Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.

26. Whenever a registration-office is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any document, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the day on which the office re-opens.

Wills may be presented or deposited at any time.

27. A will may at any time be presented for registration or deposited in manner hereinafter provided.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

Place for registering documents relating to land.

28. Save as in this Part otherwise provided, every document mentioned in section 17, clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d), and section 18, clauses (a), (b) and (c), shall be presented for registration in the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate.

Place for registering other documents.

29. Every document other than a document referred to in section 28 and a copy of a decree or order, may be presented for registration either in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered.

A copy of a decree or order may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the original decree or order was made, or, where the decree or order does not affect immoveable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons claiming under the decree or order desire the copy to be registered.

Registration by Registrar.

30. (a) Any Registrar may in his discretion receive and register any document which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town and Lahore.

(b.) The Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town and the Registrar of the Lahore District may receive and register any document referred to in section 28 without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the document relates.

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

31. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the officer authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit.

But such officer may on special cause being shown attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a will, and accept for registration or deposit such document or will.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

Persons to present documents for registration.

32. Except in the cases mentioned in section 31 and section 89, every document to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper registration office,

by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order,

or by the representative or assign of such person,

or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Powers of attorney recognizable for purposes of section 32.

33. For the purposes of section 32, the powers-of-attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized (that is to say),—

(*a*) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides:

(*b*) if the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any other part of British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate:

(*c*) if the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India:

Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.

Provided that the following persons shall not be required to attend at any registration-office or Court for the purpose of executing any such power-of-attorney as is mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section:—

persons who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience so to attend;

persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process; and

persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court.

In every such case the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at the office or Court aforesaid.

To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Any power-of-attorney mentioned in this section may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Enquiry before registration by registering officer.

34. Subject to the provisions contained in this Part and in sections 41, 43, 45, 69, 75, 77, 88 and 89, no document shall be registered under this Act, unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns or agents authorized as aforesaid, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation under sections 23, 24, 25 and 26:

Provided that if owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration-fee in addition to the fine, if any, payable under section 24, the document may be registered.

Such appearances may be simultaneous or at different times.

The registering officer shall thereupon—

(*a*) enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed,

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document, and

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

Any application for a direction under the proviso in this section may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Nothing in this section applies to copies of decrees or orders.

Procedure on admission of execution.

35. If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the registering officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document;

or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent admits the execution;

or, if the person executing the document is dead, and his representative or assign appears before the registering officer, and admits the execution,

the registering officer shall register the document as directed in sections 58 to 61, inclusive.

The registering officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one present in his office.

Procedure on denial of execution, &c.

If any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed deny its execution,

or if any such person appears to be a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic,

or if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution,

the registering officer shall refuse to register the document: Provided that, where such officer is a Registrar, he shall follow the procedure prescribed in Part XII of this Act.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired.

36. If any person presenting any document for registration, or claiming under any document which is capable of being so presented, desires the appearance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the registering officer may, in his discretion, call upon such officer or Court as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf to issue a summons requiring him to appear at the registration office, either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned, and at a time named therein.

Officer or Court to issue and cause service of summons.

37. The officer or Court, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly, and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required.

Persons exempt from appearance at registration office.

38. A person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk or serious inconvenience to appear at the registration office,

a person in jail under civil or criminal process,

and persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, and who would but for the provision next hereinafter contained be required to appear in person at the registration office,

shall not be required so to appear.

In every such case, the registering officer shall either himself go to the house of such person, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses.

39. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts shall, save as aforesaid and *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued, and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

Persons entitled to present wills and authorities to adopt.

40. The testator or after his death any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a will, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration,

and the donor or after his death the donee of any authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration.

Registration of wills and authorities to adopt.

41. A will or an authority to adopt, presented for registration by the testator or donor, may be registered in the same manner as any other document.

A will or authority to adopt presented for registration by any other person entitled to present it, shall be registered if the registering officer is satisfied,

(*a*) that the will or authority was executed by the testator or donor, as the case may be,

(*b*) that the testator or donor is dead, and

(*c*) that the person presenting the will or authority is, under section 40, entitled to present the same.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

Deposit of wills.

42. Any testator may, either personally or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar his will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

Procedure on deposit of wills.

43. On receiving such cover, the Registrar, if satisfied that the person presenting the same for deposit is the testator or his agent, shall transcribe in his Register Book No. 5 the superscription aforesaid and shall note in the same book and on the said cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, and the names of any persons who may testify to the identity of the testator or his agent, and any legible inscription which may be on the seal of the cover.

The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42.

44. If the testator who has deposited such cover wishes to withdraw it, he may apply either personally or by duly authorized agent to the Registrar who holds it in deposit, and such Registrar, if satisfied that the applicant is actually the testator or his agent, shall deliver the cover accordingly.

Proceedings on death of depositor.

45. If, on the death of a testator who has deposited a sealed cover under section 42, application be made to the Registrar who holds it in deposit to open the same, and if the Registrar is satisfied that the testator is dead, he shall, in the applicant's presence, open the cover, and, at the applicant's expense, cause the contents thereof to be copied into his Book No. 3.

Re-deposit.

When such copy has been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original will.

Saving of Act X of 1865, section 259.

46. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, section 259, or the power of any Court by order to compel the production of any will. But whenever any such order is made, the Registrar shall, unless the will has been already copied under section 45, open the cover and cause the will to be copied into his Book No. 3 and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed into Court in pursuance of the order aforesaid.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

Time from which registered document operates.

47. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

Registered documents relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.

48. All non-testamentary documents duly registered under this Act, and relating to any property whether moveable or immoveable, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.

49. No document required by section 17 to be registered,

shall affect any immoveable property comprised therein,

or confer any power to adopt,

or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property or conferring such power,

unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Registered documents, relating to land, of which registration is optional, to take effect against unregistered documents.

50. Every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 17, and clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 18, shall, if duly registered, take effect as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered document relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to leases exempted under the proviso in section 17, or to the documents mentioned in clauses (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*), (*k*) and (*l*) of the same section.

Explanation.—In cases where Act No. XVI of 1864 or Act No. XX of 1866 was in force in the place and at the time in and at which such unregistered document was executed, "unregistered" means not registered according to such Act, and, where the document is executed after the first day of July 1871, not registered under Act No. VIII of 1871 or this Act.

PART XI.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

(*A*). *As to the Register Books and Indexes.*

Register-books to be kept in the several offices.

51. The following Books shall be kept in the several offices hereinafter named (that is to say)—

In all registration offices—

Book 1, "Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property;"

Book 2, "Record of reasons for refusal to register;"

Book 3, "Register of wills and authorities to adopt;" and

Book 4, "Miscellaneous Register."

In the offices of Registrars—

Book 5, "Register of deposits of wills."

In Book 1 shall be entered or filed all documents or memoranda registered under sections 17, 18 and 87 which relate to immoveable property, and are not wills.

In Book 4 shall be entered all documents registered under clauses (*d*) and (*f*) of section 18, which do not relate to immoveable property.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to require more than one set of books where the Office of the Registrar has been amalgamated with the Office of a Sub-Registrar.

Endorsements on document presented. Receipt for document.

52. The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it: a receipt for such document shall be given by the registering officer to the person presenting the same; and, subject to the provisions contained in section 62, every document admitted to registration shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the book appropriated therefor according to the order of its admission.

Documents admitted to registration to be copied.

And all such books shall be authenticated at such intervals and in such manner as is from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

53. All entries in each book shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Current indexes and entries therein.

54. In every office in which any of the books hereinbefore mentioned are kept, there shall be prepared current indexes of the contents of such books; and every entry in such indexes shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the registering officer has copied, or filed a memorandum of, the document to which it relates.

Indexes to be made by registering officers.

55. Four such indexes shall be made in all registration offices, and shall be named, respectively, Index No. I, Index No. II, Index No. III, and Index No. IV.

Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered or memorandum filed in Book No. 1.

Index No. II shall contain such particulars mentioned in section 21 relating to every such document and memorandum as the Inspector General from time to time directs in that behalf.

Index No. III shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing every will and authority entered in Book No. 3, and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder, and after the death of the testator or the donor (but not before) the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same.

Index No. IV shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book No. 4.

Extra particulars in indexes.

Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV shall contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Inspector General from time to time directs.

Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I, II and III to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.

56. Every Sub-Registrar shall send to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, at such intervals as the Inspector General from time to time directs, a copy of all entries made by such Sub-Registrar, during the last of such intervals, in Indexes Nos. I, II and III.

Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

Every Registrar receiving such copy shall file it in his office.

Registering officers to allow inspection of certain books and indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

57. Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, the Books Nos. 1 and 2 and the indexes relating to Book No. 1 shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and subject

to the provisions of section 62, copies of entries in such books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 3 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to the persons executing the documents to which such entries relate, or to their agents, and after the death of the executants (but not before) to any person applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 4 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer, or to his agent or representative. The requisite search under this section for entries in Books Nos. 3 and 4 shall be made only by the registering officer.

All copies given under this section shall be signed and sealed by the registering officer, and shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the contents of the original documents.

(B). As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.

58. On every document admitted to registration, other than a copy of a decree or order, or a copy of a certificate under the Land Improvement, Act, 1871, sent by the Collector to be registered, there shall be endorsed from time to time the following particulars (that is to say),—

(*a*) the signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document; and, if such execution has been admitted by the representative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent;

(*b*) the signature and addition of every person examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

(*c*) any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the registering officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the registering officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall at the same time endorse a note of such refusal.

Such endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer.

59. The registering officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements made under sections 52 and 58, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.

60. After such of the provisions of sections 34, 35, 58 and 59 as apply to any document presented for registration have been complied with, the registering officer shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "registered," together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied.

Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the registering officer, and shall then be admissible for the purpose of proving that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsements referred to in section 59 have occurred as therein mentioned.

Endorsements and certificate to be copied.

61. The endorsements and certificate referred to and mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register Book, and the copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21 shall be filed in Book No. 1.

Document to be returned.

The registration of the document shall thereupon be deemed complete, and the document shall then be returned to the person who presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he has nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in section 52.

Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to registering officer.

62. When a document is presented for registration under section 19, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of documents of the nature of the original, and, together with the copy referred to in section 19, shall be filed in the registration office.

The endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall be made on the original, and for the purpose of making the copies and memoranda required by sections 57, 64, 65 and 66, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

Power to administer oaths.

63. Every registering officer may at his discretion administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of this Act.

Record of substance of statements.

He may also at his discretion record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he admits the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the registering officer.

Every such note so signed shall be admissible for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

(C). Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

Procedure on registration of document relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.

64. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property not wholly situate in his own Sub-District, shall make a memorandum thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, and send the same to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and such Sub-Registrar shall file the memorandum in his Book No. 1.

Procedure where document relates to land situate in several districts.

65. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property situate in more districts than one, shall also forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to the Registrar of every district in which any part of such property is situate other than the district in which his own Sub-District is situate.

The Registrar on receiving the same shall file in his Book No. 1 the copy of the document and the copy of the map or plan (if any), and shall forward

a memorandum of the document to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar receiving such memorandum shall file it in his Book No. 1.

(D). Special Duties of Registrar.

Procedure on registering documents relating to land.

66. On registering any non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property, the Registrar shall forward a memorandum of such document to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

He shall also forward a copy of such document, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to every other Registrar in whose district any part of such property is situate.

Such Registrar on receiving any such copy shall file it in his Book No. 1, and shall also send a memorandum of the copy to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

Every Sub-Registrar receiving any memorandum under this section shall file it in his Book No. 1.

Procedure on registration under section 30, clause (*b*).

67. On any document being registered under section 30, clause (*b*), a copy of such document and of the endorsements and certificate thereon shall be forwarded to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situate, and the Registrar receiving such copy shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in the first clause of section 66.

(E). Of the controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.

Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

68. Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Sub-Registrar is situate.

Every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the book or the office in which any document shall have been registered.

Inspector General to superintend registration offices.

His power to make rules.

69. The Inspector General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the registration offices in the territories under the Local Government, and shall have power from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act—

providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept;

declaring what languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in each district;

declaring what territorial divisions shall be recognized under section 21;

regulating the amount of fines imposed under sections 24 and 34, respectively;

regulating the exercise of the discretion reposed in the registering officer by section 63;

regulating the form in which registering officers are to make memoranda of documents;

regulating the authentication by Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the books kept in their respective offices under section 51;

declaring the particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV, respectively;

declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the registration offices;

and, generally, regulating the proceedings of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

The rules so made shall be submitted to the Local Government for approval, and, after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official Gazette and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

His power to remit fines.

70. The Inspector General may also, in the exercise of his discretion, remit wholly or in part the difference between any fine levied under section 24 or section 34 and the amount of the proper registration fee.

PART XII.

OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.

71. Every Sub-Registrar refusing to register a document,

except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his Sub-District,

shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and endorse the words "registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No registering officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the document is directed to be registered.

Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.

72. Except where the refusal is made on the ground of denial of execution, an appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order; and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order:

and if the order of the Registrar directs the document to be registered and the document is duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same, and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60; and such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.

73. When a Sub-Registrar has refused to register a document on the ground that any person by whom it purports to be executed, or his representative or assign, denies its execution,

any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent authorized as

aforesaid, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, apply to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

Such application shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the reason recorded under section 71, and the statements in the application shall be verified by the applicant in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Procedure of Registrar on such application.

74. In such case, and also where such denial as aforesaid is made before a Registrar in respect of a document presented for registration to him, he shall as soon as conveniently may be enquire—

(*a*) whether the document has been executed;

(*b*) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the applicant or person presenting the document for registration as the case may be, so as to entitle the document to registration.

Order to register and procedure thereon.

75. If the Registrar finds that the document has been executed and that the said requirements have been complied with, he shall order the document to be registered.

And if the document be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the registering officer shall obey the same and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60.

Such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

The Registrar may, for the purpose of any enquiry under section 74, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court, and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such enquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Refusal by Registrar.

76. Every Registrar refusing—

(*a*) to register a document except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his district or that the document ought to be registered in the office of a Sub-Registrar, or

(*b*) to direct the registration of a document under section 72 or section 75,

shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No appeal lies from any order under this section or section 72.

Suit in case of refusal.

77. Where the Registrar refuses to order the document to be registered, under section 72 or section 76, any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, institute in the Civil Court within the local limits of whose original jurisdiction is situate the office in which the document is sought to be registered, a suit for a decree directing the document to be registered in such office, if it be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the passing of such decree; and the provisions contained in the second and third paragraphs of section 75, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all documents so presented, and notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the document shall be receivable in evidence in such suit.

PART XIII.

OF THE FEES FOR REGISTRATION, SEARCHES AND COPIES.

Fees to be fixed by Local Government.

78. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government shall prepare a table of fees payable—

for the registration of documents:

for searching the registers:

for making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration:

And of extra or additional fees payable—

for every registration under section thirty:

for the issue of commissions:

or filing translations:

for attending at private residences:

for the safe custody and return of documents:

and for such other matters as appear to the Local Government necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

Alteration of fees.

The Local Government may from time to time, subject to the like approval, alter such table.

Publication of fees.

79. A table of the fees so payable shall be published in the official Gazette, and a copy thereof in English and the vernacular language of the district shall be exposed to public view in every registration office.

Fees payable on presentation.

80. All fees for the registration of documents under this Act shall be payable on the presentation of such documents.

PART XIV.

OF PENALTIES.

Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

81. Every registering officer appointed under this Act and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Act, who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under its provisions, endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for certain other offences.

82. Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both:

Making false statements before registering officer.

(*a*) intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or inquiry under this Act,

Delivering false copy or translation.

(*b*) intentionally delivers to a registering officer in any proceeding under section 19 or section 21 a false copy or translation of a document, or a false copy of a map or plan,

(c) falsely personates another, and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding or enquiry under this Act,

False personation.

(d) abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code anything made punishable by this Act.

Abetment of offences under this Act.

83. A prosecution for any offence under this Act coming to the knowledge of a registering officer in his official capacity may be commenced by or with the permission of the Inspector General, the Branch Inspector General of Sindh, the Registrar or the Sub-Registrar, in whose territories, District or Sub-District, as the case may be, the offence has been committed.

Registering officer may commence prosecutions.

Offences punishable under this Act shall be triable by any Court or officer exercising powers not less than those of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class:

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such Court or officer shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed by the law for the time being in force as to such Court or officer.

All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the limits of the Presidency Towns, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such Towns for the time being in force.

84. Every registering officer appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Registering officers to be deemed public servants.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such registering officer when required by him to do so. And in section 228 of the same Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall include any proceeding under this Act.

A Registrar shall, but a Sub-Registrar shall not, as such, be deemed a Court within the meaning of sections 435 and 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Documents (other than wills) remaining unclaimed in any registration office, for a period exceeding two years, may be destroyed.

Destruction of unclaimed documents.

86. No registering officer shall be liable to any suit, claim or demand by reason of anything in good faith done or refused in his official capacity.

Registering officer not liable for thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

87. Nothing done in good faith pursuant to this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, by any registering officer, shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.

88. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or Official Assignee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign as provided in section 58.

Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.

But when any instrument is so executed, the registering officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any Secretary to Government or to such officer of Government, Administrator General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee, Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

89. Every officer granting a certificate under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the land to be improved, or of the land to be granted as collateral security, is situate, and such registering officer shall file the certificate in his book No. 1.

Certificates under Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Nothing contained in this Act or in Act No. VIII of 1871 or in any Act thereby repealed shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the following documents or maps:—

Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.

(a). Documents issued, received or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land-revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(b). Documents and maps issued, received or authenticated by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

(c). Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, or filed periodically in any revenue office by patwáris or other officers charged with the preparation of village-records.

(d). Sanads, inám title-deeds and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land.

But all such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of sections 48 and 49, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

91. Subject to such rules and the previous payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, all documents and maps mentioned in section 90, clauses (a), (b) and (c), and all registers of the documents mentioned in clause (d), shall be open to the inspection of any person applying to inspect the same, and, subject as aforesaid, copies of such documents shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Inspection and copies of such documents.

92. All rules relating to registration heretofore enforced in British Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any officer or other person in respect of anything done under any of the said rules.

Burmese registration-rules confirmed.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months :—

No. 1 OF 1877.

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877.

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Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act shall be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877:" It shall come into force at once;

Extension.

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, all or any of the provisions herein contained to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

Interpretation-clause. "Forest officer."

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Forest officer" means any person whom the Local Government may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to do

(1) anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest officer:

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act:

"Tree." "Tree" includes bamboos and brushwood:

"Timber." "Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood when cut up, or when fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes:

"Forest-produce." "Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, reeds, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, cutch, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, skins and horns:

"Forest-offence." "Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act:

"Cattle." "Cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, bullocks, cows, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

"River." "River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

Power to reserve forests.

3. The Local Government may from time to time constitute any forest or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

Demarcation of boundaries.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute a Reserved Forest, and the limits of such Forest have not been defined by boundary-marks, and are not, in the opinion of the Local Government, already sufficiently defined by roads, rivers or other such boundaries, the Local Government may cause such limits to be demarcated in such manner as it thinks fit.

Notification by Local Government.

5. When the Local Government has ascertained that the limits of such Forest are already sufficiently defined as aforesaid, or when such limits have been demarcated under section 4, it may publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(*a*) declaring that it is proposed to reserve such Forest under this Act;

(*b*) specifying the limits of such Forest;

(*c*) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights.

6. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section 17, no right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the Forest comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or any other purpose shall be made in such forest.

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.

7. When a notification has been issued under section 5, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest mentioned therein a proclamation in the language of the country:—

(*a*) specifying the limits of such forest;

(*b*) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(*c*) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid, to present to such officer within such period a written notice stating the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

Rights not claimed, extinguished.

8. Any such right in respect of which no such notice is presented within the said period shall be deemed to be extinguished, unless the person claiming such right satisfies the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the notice within such period.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

9. When any such notice is presented as aforesaid, the Forest Settlement Officer shall inquire into the merits of the claim, and may, in the case of a claim to or over any land, if he considers it proved and if he thinks fit to do so, pass an order to that effect and proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and may, in the case of a claim to rights of way or of pasture, or to forest-produce, proceed in the manner prescribed in sections 10 and 11.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(*a*) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(*b*) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and attending before him in pursuance of a notice issued under section 9 of that Act; and

(*c*) the conditions prescribed by the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been fulfilled.

Enquiry into claims.

10. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall enquire into the nature and extent of such rights and shall pass an order, admitting, rejecting or modifying the claim.

Record to be made by Forest Settlement Officer.

11. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any such order, shall record the name, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right, the designation (if any), position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the

designation and position of all buildings, in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

No such claim shall be admitted, unless

(*a*) the claimant was, at the time when the limits of the forest were notified under section 5, in the habitual exercise of the right claimed, and

(*b*) the exercise of the right is required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same.

Record where he admits claim.

12. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits any such claim with or without modification, he shall also record the extent to which such rights have been admitted by him, specifying the quantity of timber and other forest-produce annually required, the number and description of cattle admitted to graze in the forest and the season during which such pasture is required. He shall also record whether the produce obtained by the exercise of such rights may be sold or bartered.

Exercise of rights admitted or modified.

13. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, make such arrangements as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified. For this purpose, the Forest Settlement Officer may—

(*a*) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(*b*) so alter the limits of the proposed reserved forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and conveniently situated for the purposes of the claimants; or

(*c*) record an order, conferring upon such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the Reserved Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

Commutation of rights.

14. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such arrangements as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

Appeal from order passed under section 9, 10 or 13.

15. Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section 9, 10 or 13, present an appeal from such order to such of the officers who hear appeals in cases relating to land-revenue as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by notification in the official Gazette: Provided that, where the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) three persons (hereinafter called the Forest Court) to hear appeals from such orders, the appeal shall lie to such persons.

Every appeal under this section shall be made by petition in writing, and shall be delivered to and forwarded by the Forest Settlement Officer.

If the appeal be to the officer so appointed, the order passed thereon shall be communicated to the Forest Settlement Officer who shall forthwith carry out the same.

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day for hearing the appeal and shall give notice of such day to the parties, and shall hear such appeal in the neighbourhood of the forest. The order passed thereon by such Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall (subject to review by the Local Government) be final, and the Forest Settlement Officer shall forthwith carry out such order.

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government.

16. The Local Government may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

Notification declaring forest reserved.

17. When the following events have occurred (namely)—

(*a*) the period fixed under section 7 for presenting notices has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(*b*) (if any such claims have been made) the period limited by section 15 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate Court; and

(*c*) all lands (if any) included in the forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section 9, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section 16 of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette declaring the forest, or any portion thereof, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification, and from the date so fixed, such forest or such portion thereof shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

Publication of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

18. The Forest officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation of such notification into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act.

19. Any forest constituted a Reserved Forest under any law in force previous to the date on which this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act:

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

Formation and extension of Reserved Forests under Land Acquisition Act.

20. The formation and extension of a Reserved Forest shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section 4.

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided.

21. No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government.

Rights not to be alienated.

22. No right conferred under section 13, clause (c), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government, and no produce obtained by virtue of such a right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as a right to sell or barter may have been admitted in the order recorded under section 12.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests.

23. The Forest officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that he has already assigned or constructed another way or water-course (as the case may be) in lieu thereof, and that such other way or water-course is a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

24. Any person who—

(a) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire therein in such manner as to endanger the same;

(b) kindles, keeps or carries any fire therein at such seasons as the Local Government may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(c) burns any lime, bricks or charcoal therein;

(d) trespasses or grazes his cattle or permits his cattle to trespass therein;

(e) causes any damage therein by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(f) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree therein, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, the same;

(g) collects therein or removes therefrom any forest-produce;

(h) clears or breaks up any land therein for cultivation or any other purpose;

(i) hunts, shoots, fishes or sets snares therein in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such damages for injury done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest officer, or the exercise of any right conferred under section 13, clause (a), or created by written grant or contract made by or on behalf of Government.

In any case of fire which has been caused wilfully, or which there is reason to believe has been so caused, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that the forest or any portion thereof may be closed for such period as it thinks fit. During the period of such closure the exercise of all rights to pasture or other forest-produce shall be suspended.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

25. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion of any forest reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion thereof shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished in such forest shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Demarcation of village-forests.

26. The Local Government may assign any Reserved-forest or portion thereof, or any forest the property of Government, for the use of any villages situated in the vicinity of such forest. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests. The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the inhabitants of the villages for the use of which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, pasture or other forest-produce, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DISTRICT-FORESTS.

"District-forests" defined.

27. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest; but which is the property of Government, or is a forest over which the Government has proprietary rights.

The forests and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called "District-Forests."

Power to issue notification—

28. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

reserving trees,

(a) declare any class of trees in a district-forest or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification;

prohibiting collection of forest-produce,

(b) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of limestone, laterite or any other stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection of any description of forest-produce, in any such forest or in any portion thereof; and

and breaking up or clearing of land.

(c) the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purposes, any land in any such forest.

Publication of such notification in neighbourhood.

29. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section 28 to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest to which such notification applies.

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of district-forests.

30. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce from the district-forests;

(b) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of district-forests, and the production and return of such permits by such persons;

(c) the granting of trade-permits to persons felling or removing trees or timber or forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such permits by such persons;

(d) the fees (if any) payable by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or forest-produce;

(e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;

(f) the examination of produce passing out of the forest;

(g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes;

(h) the protection from fire of timber lying in district-forests;

(i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle;

(j) hunting, shooting, fishing and setting snares in such forests.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 28.

31. Any person who—

(a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section 28, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, any such tree; or

(b) breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any forest containing trees reserved as aforesaid, or sets fire to such forests; or

(c) kindles a fire without taking all such reasonable precautions as are requisite to prevent its spreading to any trees so reserved, or to any timber of such trees in the vicinity; or

(d) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber; or

(e) fells any tree or drags any timber in such a manner as to injure any tree reserved as aforesaid; or

(f) permits cattle belonging to him or under his charge to injure any such tree; or

(g) quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects or removes any forest-produce, when such quarrying, burning or collecting has been prohibited by a notification under section 28; or

(h) infringes any rule under section 30,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

32. Nothing in this chapter or in any rule made under this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest officer, or in accordance with rules made under section 30, or in the exercise of any right.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Protection of forests for special purposes.

33. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit the breaking up of land for cultivation or the clearing of the growth in any forest, when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones and avalanches:

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys of mountain-ranges, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against shifting and moving sands:

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks:

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways, and other lines of communication:

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health.

Power to assume management of such forests.

34. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any prohibition under section 33, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the proprietor or other person interested in the forest, and considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest shall be paid to the said proprietor or other person.

Expropriation of forests in certain cases.

35. In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest under the control of a Forest officer, the forest should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire the same in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

Power to impose duty on timber.

36. On all timber the produce of forests situated within British India or brought from any forest situated beyond the frontier, a duty may be levied in such manner, at such places and at such rates, as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix by like notification the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

Limit not to apply to royalty or purchase-money.

37. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or forest-produce, notwithstanding that the same be levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest-produce.

38. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and forest-produce in transit by land or sea, is vested in the Local Government, and it may from time to time make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which only timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(*b*) prohibit the import, export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from the Forest officer, authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(*d*) provide for the stoppage, reporting and examination of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(*e*) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; the conditions under which timber shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôts;

(*f*) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(*g*) provide for the removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering from the person causing such obstruction the cost of such removal;

(*h*) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(*i*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, provide for the registration of such marks and the time for which such registration shall hold good limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

Penalty for breach of rules made under section 38.

39. The Local Government may prescribe penalties for the infringement of any rule made under section 38, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or by both. Double penalties may be prescribed in cases where the offence is committed between sunset and sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of the same offence.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to forest-produce at depôt.

40. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section 38, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at depôt.

41. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest or Police officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

Drift or stranded timber or timber unmarked, or with marks obliterated to become property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly.

42. All timber and wood found adrift or stranded on any river, or off the sea-coast of any province to which this Act shall be extended, and all unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and all timber beached, stranded or sunk in any river, or on the sea-coast as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto. Such timber may be collected by any Forest officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section 48 and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

Notice to claimants of drift-timber.

43. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest officer, of timber collected under section 42. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person having a claim to the possession of the same to present to such officer within three months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

44. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim or deliver the timber to the claimant.

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any damages or costs against the Government, or against any Forest officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

Disposal of unclaimed timber.

45. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section 43, or on such claim having been so preferred by him, and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section 44, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 44, in such other person free from all encumbrances of every description.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber.

46. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section 42, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

47. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section 48.

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

48. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, (namely) :—

(*a*) the salving and collection of timber or of certain kinds of timber which may be floating loose and unrafted, or may be sunk, stranded or beached in any river or on the sea-coast;

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(*c*) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting and storing such timber;

(*d*) the use and registration of marking-hammers.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe for the infringement of any rule made under this section the penalty of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

A.—Of Penalties.

Disposal of property connected with cases under trial.

49. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any timber or forest-produce, the property of Government, in respect of which any offence has been committed.

Forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

50. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

51. When there is reason to believe that any property is liable to confiscation under section 50 for any offence, it may be seized by any Police or Forest officer.

Application for confiscation.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, apply for the confiscation of the same to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.

Procedure on such application, when summons can be served.

52. If on receiving an application under section 51, and on making such inquiry as he deems fit, such Magistrate has reason to believe that such property is liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall cause a summons to be served in manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure on the owner or person found in possession of such property, and on his appearance pursuant to such summons, or in default thereof, shall examine into the cause of the seizure and, after hearing such evidence as the parties respectively may produce, may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

Procedure when summons cannot be served.

53. Where the summons cannot be served, the Magistrate shall cause a notice of the application for confiscation to be affixed at such place as he thinks fit.

Persons interested may oppose confiscation.

54. Within one month from the date on which such notice was affixed, any person may present a petition to the Magistrate claiming to be heard in opposition to the application.

Order for confiscation.

55. On the expiry of the said period of one month, if no such petition has been presented, or, if any such petition has been presented, after hearing the petitioner and considering any evidence he may adduce, the Magistrate may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any articles seized under section 52 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such articles if they had not been sold.

Appeal from such order.

56. The officer who made the seizure under section 51, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Sessions Judge, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property when to vest in Government.

57. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section 52 or 55, as the case may be, and the period limited by section 56 for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when on such an appeal being preferred, the Sessions Judge confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances of every description.

Saving of power to release property seized.

58. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 51.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

59. Any Police or Forest officer who vexatiously or unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

60. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest officer; or

(*c*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

B.—Of Criminal Procedure.

Power to arrest without warrant.

61. Any Police or Forest officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

62. Every Police and Forest officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Power to arrest person designing to commit offence.

63. Every such officer knowing of a design to commit any such offence may arrest without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant the person entertaining such design, if the commission of such offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Power to try offences summarily.

64. The Magistrate of the district and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try in the summary way prescribed by the eighteenth chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for not more than six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Operation of other laws not barred.

65. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to compound offences.

66. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest officer of such grade as the Local Government may from time to time direct, to accept from any person charged with any forest-offence other than an offence under section 60 or section 61 a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings of any description shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt such person from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

Presumption that timber belongs to Government.

67. When in any proceedings instituted under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

C.—Of Cattle-trespass.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

68. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest, or doing damage to any trees reserved under section 32, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Police or Forest officer.

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

69. The Local Government may from time to time by rule direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 68 of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

For each elephant	Ten rupees.
For each buffalo	Two „
For each camel, horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	One rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid ...	Eight annas.

D.—Miscellaneous.

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest and Police officers.

70. Every person who exercises any right in a district-forest or in a forest reserved under this Act or under any law in force previous to the date on which this Act is extended, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest,

and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest or Police officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Police or Forest officer demanding his aid—

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence;

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Local Government may confer additional powers.

71. The Local Government may, subject to any restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest a Forest Settlement Officer, or any Forest officer, by name or as holding any office, with any of the following powers to be exercised by him for the purposes of this Act in any territory to which this Act has been extended, or in any class of cases, that is to say:—

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;

(*b*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits or the hearing of appeals;

(*c*) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate officer.

Local Government may invest Forest officers with certain powers.

72. The Local Government may invest any Forest officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

(*a*) to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(*b*) to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath.

Such evidence shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

Additional powers to make rules.

73. In addition to the other rules which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, it may from time to time make rules:—

(*a*) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at and in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and

(*b*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules.

74. The Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment on conviction before a Magistrate of imprisonment which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both.

Rules when to have force of law.

75. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

76. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may from time to time either

(*a*) undertake the management of such forest or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(*b*) issue such regulations for the management of the forest or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the conservation of the forest or produce and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes under clause (*a*) of this section the management of any forest, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions herein contained as to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

Recovery of money due to Government.

77. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue under the law for the time being in force.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

78. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest officer until such amount has been paid.

Power to sell such produce.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Bribing Forest officers.

79. All Forest officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

80. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Forest officers not to trade.

81. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government no Forest officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in tim-

ber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The insufficiency of the present general Forest-law (Act VII of 1865) is universally admitted.

The necessity for legislation regarding forests in the Bombay Presidency, to which Act VII of 1865 has never been applied, has long been apparent, and has been urged by the Local Government. Thus, the want of legal powers to control timber in transit, to require it to be covered by a pass, and to levy duty on foreign timber, causes the loss of several lákhs of rupees annually, and a regular machinery for enquiring into and adjudicating upon private rights claimed in forests and reserves would be equally advantageous to the Government and the people.

The case of the Madras Presidency is generally similar to that of the other Provinces, and there is no doubt that the application to it of an improved Forest-law will be very beneficial.

A general Forest Bill has been under consideration since 1868, and more than one draft has been circulated to the various Local Governments. The present draft is for the most part the work of the Inspector General of Forests with the assistance of the Forest Conservators of Bengal and the Panjáb.

It will be observed that this Bill follows in a great measure the Bill for Burma, which has recently been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and that provision is made in section 1 for the non-extension to particular Provinces of any portions of it which may have no local application or utility. The present Bill is divided into nine Chapters, dealing respectively with the following matters:—I, Preliminary; II, Reserved Forests; III, Village-Forests; IV, District-Forests; V, Forests not the property of Government; VI, Duty on Timber; VII, Control of Timber and Forest-produce in Transit; VIII, Collection of drift and stranded Timber; IX, Penalties, Procedure, etc.

In Chapter II will be found provisions for ascertaining, securing and commuting the rights of private persons in any forest which it is deemed necessary to reserve.

Chapters III and IV contain provisions regarding forest-lands belonging to Government or in which Government has proprietary rights, which it is deemed necessary to subject, as District or Village-forests, to regulations less stringent than those indispensable for Reserved Forests.

Chapter V regulates, in a manner analogous to that of the law of France and other European nations, forests and lands not the property of Government for objects affecting the safety and well-being of the public at large.

Chapters VI and VII provide for the levy of duty on timber in transit in certain parts of India, and for the prevention of illicit abstraction of timber from the Government forests.

T. C. HOPE.

The 22nd January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 2 OF 1877.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kairá.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many Thákurs in Broach and Kaira are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877:"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Act No. XV of 1871 repealed.

2. Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) is repealed: but all applications and appointments and rules made, all notices published, and all other things duly done, under the said Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Thákur."

"Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágírdár, kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Heir."

"Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner in Broach or Kaira, as the case may be.

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for benefit of Act.

4. At any time within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any Thákur,

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to enquire.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an enquiry to be made as aforesaid.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. When an enquiry has been directed under section 4, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such enquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer, subject to his control, may require.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Report of enquiry and proceedings thereon.

7. The officer so appointed, after making enquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (*a*) direct a further enquiry, or (*b*) dismiss the application, or (*c*), by order published in the

Bombay Government Gazette, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

"Order of management" to what it extends.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

Commencement of management.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:

Stay of pending proceedings, &c.

First, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 7 shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

Bar of fresh proceedings.

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

The debtor incompetent—

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent

to contract debts,

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to encumber or alienate property,

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

to grant receipts for rent.

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms, consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Manager to have powers of owner and to receive rents and profits,

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

to have powers of Collector for their recovery.

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Thákur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government:

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

Manager to pay therefrom—

11. From the sums received or recovered under section 10, the manager shall pay—

costs of management and repairs,

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs;

Government revenue, &c.,

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

rent due to superior holder,

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to the jágírdár or other superior holder in respect of the said property;

allowance for maintenance of debtor,

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family;

cost of improvements, &c.

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

Residue how disposed of.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 other than those so due or incurred to Government.

IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujarátí calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlatdárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Power to exclude documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 18, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Admission of claims within further period of six months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section 11 the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Scheme for liquidation.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Provisions of scheme.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

18. The Commissioner may—

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

Power to relinquish management.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section 10;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section 10, shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V.—Of the Proceedings subsequent to sanction of the Liquidation-scheme.

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the man-

agement, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

23. Subject to the rules made under section 31, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(*a*) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(*b*) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

Manager's receipt, a discharge.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Restoration of owner.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

Death of debtor during management.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1*st*, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2*ndly*, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 9; and

3*rdly*, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under section 26 to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

31. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

32. The Local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act, shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation, a judicial proceeding.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done by him *boná fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

Amendment of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

38. And whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of Bombay Act No. VI of 1862 (*for the amelioration of the condition of Taluqdárs in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt*) so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for the purpose of precluding such doubts, it is hereby further enacted that the said Act, so far as it purports to affect the said High Court, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid.

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

39. Nothing in section 9 shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Dehej and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section 28 apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Kaira. The reasons for the measure are substantially the same as those which led to the introduction of similar measures for the relief of landholders in Oudh, Chutiá Nágpur, Ahmadábád, Broach, and Sindh.

The Bill repeals and re-enacts the substance of the Broach Act XV of 1871.

T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 3 OF 1877.

A Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Transport of Salt Act, 1877:"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, further, applies—

(*a*) to all European British subjects of Her Majesty within the territorial jurisdiction of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, wherever they may be;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

Penalty for carrying salt in certain vessels.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a square-rigged vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Exceptions.

3. Nothing in section two applies to—

(*a*) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873;

(*b*) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf;

(*c*) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Governor General in Council may from time to time exempt from the operation of section two.

Power of stoppage, search and arrest.

4. When any officer of Government empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, whether by name or office, to act under this section, has reason to suspect that any salt is being carried, or is about to be, or has recently been, carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may—

(*a*) require such vessel to be brought to and enter and search the same;

(*b*) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;

(*c*) arrest without a warrant any person on board of such vessel who he has reason to suspect is punishable under section two.

Penalties for resisting officer.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four,

and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty,

may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Confiscation of vessel and cargo.

6. Every vessel in which salt is carried in contravention of this Act, and the cargo on board such vessel, shall be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged (*a*) by the Collector of Customs, or (*b*) by such other officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article and shall at once report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Collector of Customs or such other officer as aforesaid, who may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

Adjudication of offences.

7. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

Jurisdiction.

8. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is no law at present to prevent salt shipped from Bombay without payment of duty and destined for Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast and smuggled salt being taken in lieu thereof and carried on to the port for which the vessel was cleared.

Moreover, there is nothing to prevent foreign salt or any other salt on which no duty has been made, being landed at any of our ports throughout our seaboard. Both of these defects have led to an immense amount of smuggling, which it is important to check without further delay. The present Bill therefore proposes that no vessel of less than three hundred tons shall be allowed to carry salt except under certain very strict conditions, and that vessels may be brought to and searched, regarding which suspicion exists that they are engaged in carrying on contraband traffic.

T. G. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 7th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief, be taken into consideration. He said that there were two of these reports. One of them was the report which he presented to the Council last week, and the other was the report which he had presented on the 22nd of last November. With regard to the earlier of these Reports he had explained it at the time in some detail, and he did not know that there was any other point to which he need draw the attention of the Council. As for the later report it left the Bill substantially unaltered. Therefore he had nothing absolutely new to say on the present occasion. At the same time as it was considerably more than a year since the Bill was introduced, and as he had a motion on the paper which required explanation, it would perhaps be convenient if he briefly reminded the Council what was the exact ground which the Bill was intended to occupy, though in so doing he should do little more than substantially recapitulate what he had already stated more in detail on former occasions.

This Bill dealt principally with the incidents of contracts. The second Chapter (which was the most important and the longest Chapter in the Bill), the third and the fourth, were concerned exclusively with contracts. The fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth and tenth chapters treated of the remedies which might

be claimed on contracts and also the remedies which might be claimed on rights independent of contracts. The title of parties, or those substantive rights on which a man might sue, formed no part of the ground covered by this Bill: those rights were governed in the case of contracts by the Contract Act, and in other cases by other laws either written or unwritten. The process by which a right was enforced was laid down by the Civil Procedure Code. But between the title and the process there was an intermediate region. The rights of a man might be known, and the process for enforcing them might be known, but it remained to know the nature of the remedy which, if a suitor, he was to seek, or if a Judge, he was to award. It was that region which was intended to be covered by this Bill.

The nature of the remedy was so important a matter that in England it had been one of the chief causes of that very striking feature in our constitutional history, the severance of the jurisdiction of Law and Equity. The Courts of Law refused to grant remedies which the growing activity and civilization of the country more and more demanded. However easy a contract might be of performance, however wanton the refusal to perform it, a Court of Law would not decree its performance, but only gave some pecuniary compensation for the loss suffered by its breach. However clear it might be that an injury was threatened, and that if inflicted it would be irremediable, a Court of Law would not prevent it, but would wait until the injury had been inflicted before it would help the suffering party. They refused all preventive relief and they refused all specific relief; they only granted relief by way of compensation, which in many cases was no relief at all, and in many more cases was wholly inadequate. Therefore it was that the Chancellors stepped in and occupied that tract of natural justice which the Courts left waste, and there arose the two important heads of equity jurisdiction,—the specific remedy by way of performance, and the preventive remedy by way of injunction.

Our Courts in India had got rid of what had always seemed to him, that great opprobrium of English law: they were Courts of Law and Equity also. And there were two sections in the Civil Procedure Code in which, stepping somewhat beyond the strict subject of procedure, the Code had either distinctly affirmed or had conferred jurisdiction to grant specific relief. The fifteenth section of the Code affirmed the right to grant a declaration of title; and the hundred and ninety-second section conferred on the Courts express power to make a decree for the specific performance of a contract; but these sections did not give to the Courts any guidance on these subjects, which, as he had already intimated, were beyond the strict scope of the Code. The object of the Bill was to take up these subjects, and the other subjects of specific relief, to treat them in a more full and comprehensive way, and to lay down principles and illustrate them by instances so as to supply guidance both to suitors and Judges.

Now he had before stated to the Council that the Bill consisted mainly of the law administered by the Court of Chancery. But they had been enabled very much to simplify the law owing to three material points of difference which existed between England and India. The first and by far the most important point he had already mentioned, that we avoided the dual jurisdiction of Law and Equity; or, in other words, that we did not have one set of Courts to do injustice, and another to correct and restrain that injustice.

Another material point of distinction was that in India we had got rid of that most artificial law, the Statute of Frauds. He had before mentioned to the Council that not long after that Statute was passed, a high legal authority, Lord Chancellor Nottingham, declared that every line in it was worth a subsidy. If he had lived till now he might have added that the cost was still greater than the worth; for not only every line but every word of it must have cost a subsidy. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not know of any law that had given rise to so much litigation. And the reason was plain. It introduced strict formalities into the most informal every-day transactions in the lives of persons who had never been accustomed to such formalities, and who had not to this day, although two hundred years had elapsed since the passing of that Statute, become accustomed to them. The result was that, owing to the omission of some formality, the most glaring injustice might be done, and the Judges, who with all their training, were men of like passions with ourselves, resented that injustice and strained the law to avoid inflicting it. Thus came subtle refinements and a chaotic state of the law; for if a man felt that he had justice on his side, the state of the law was such that he need not despair of gaining his suit. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not think that among the many difficult

questions which beset the subject of specific performance of contracts, there was one which was so hopelessly entangled or so difficult to unravel as that which was connected with the Statute of Frauds. In India they had placed the law upon what he believed to be a more natural and healthy footing. At all events they had been able to avoid these difficult questions as they could not have done if they had been framing such a measure for England.

Another point of difference which was not of so much importance was this, that by the Limitation Act they had provided a definite time within which a man must sue for specific performance, and they thereby avoided those delicate questions which arose out of the English law, the rule of which was nevertheless an excellent one, namely, that a man who sought this kind of remedy must seek it quickly.

There was one part of the Bill which was not drawn from the rules of the Court of Chancery. It was Chapter 8, which dealt with the performance of public duties. It was drawn from the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench to issue the high prerogative writ of Mandamus. Those of the High Courts which possessed ordinary original civil jurisdiction possessed also as a part of it the right to issue these writs; and Chapter 8 of the Bill was intended to take the place of those general expressions which conferred this jurisdiction on the High Courts.

The Council would now see that this Bill was intended to form a link between the law of procedure and that substantive law which ascertained the rights of parties. It was intended in effect to be supplementary to the new Civil Procedure Code, and to be passed after that Code had been passed into law. But its progress in Council had been quicker than that of the Code; it had now reached that stage beyond which they could not reasonably hope to improve it much, and when a business had reached that stage it was better to get it done. He therefore proposed if the Council accepted these Reports to go a step further and pass the Bill into law that day. The Civil Procedure Code, which was pending before the Council, was not ready for further presentation. It proposed certain forms and directions which were applicable to this Bill. It would therefore be a neater operation if this Bill were to take effect after the Civil Procedure Code had become law. It was not necessary so to arrange matters, though it was just so much more convenient as to make it worth while to postpone the operation of this Bill for a moderate time. The Bill was drawn so as to come into effect at once, on the supposition that it would not be ready till after the Code was passed. When before the Committee this point was not observed. He was in hopes that the Civil Procedure Code might become law before the first of May, and it was therefore proposed to postpone the operation of this Bill to that day. The hope he had just expressed belonged to a class which was often disappointed, and this hope might be disappointed. It might be that something would occur to postpone the passing of the Code for a term of years beyond the twelve years which had elapsed between its inception and the point which it had now reached. And if it should be so, it was better that this Bill should become law. It was so framed that though it would work better in unison with the Civil Procedure Code, it would also work efficiently without it. That however was the subject of the next motion. He would now put his first motion in the terms of the notice.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that, in section 1, for the words "at once," the words and figures "on the first day of May 1877" be substituted, and that to section 2 the following words be prefixed (namely) "On and from that day." He said the sole effect of the motion, if carried, would be to bring the Bill into operation on the 1st of May instead of that day. He had fully explained the reason for that postponement.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 14th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th February 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West: Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East: Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	1,844	12,078 13	95	439 6	33	169 15	2,010	11,467 4	63	227 8	147	796 1	186	305 14	4,378	25,484 13
Received ...	1,391	7,212 2	94	324 1	30	209 1	2,140	10,915 3	81	240 1	196	996 7	81	155 11	4,013	20,052 10
TOTAL ...	3,235	19,290 15	189	763 7	63	379 0	4,150	22,382 7	144	467 9	343	1,792 8	267	461 9	8,391	45,537 7
TRANSIT.																
East to West	11	38 8	2	4 8	1	1 12	893	4,524 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	4,568 12
West to East	193	941 11	22	94 10	7	16 11	931	4,302 0	...	...	...	...	1(a)	1 9	1,154	5,356 9
West to West	...	...	...	...	1(b)	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 12
TOTAL ...	204	980 3	24	98 13	9	20 3	1,824	8,826 5	...	...	...	...	1	1 9	2,062	9,927 1
GRAND TOTAL ...															10,453	55,464 8

(a) From Europe *vid* Suez. (b) From Bushire to Aden.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1876.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,391	1,844	3,235	38·06	46·31	42·36
	„ Turkey	94	95	189	2·57	2·38	2·47
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	30	33	63	·82	·83	·83
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	2,140	2,010	4,150	58·55	50·48	54·34
	Total ...	3,655	3,982	7,637	100·00	100·00	100·00

Eastern Extension Co.'s Cable, Madras to Penang, interrupted up to 25th.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LI of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 25th Dec. 1875.	23rd Dec. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 25th Dec. 1875.	to 23rd Dec. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Jan. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,82,607	9,27,582	2,67,93,078	3,17,49,932	49,56,854	...
27th ditto ...	Ditto Jabalpur ...	63,709	98,713	19,64,118	25,27,564	5,63,446	...
27th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,472	62,286	28,75,236	32,09,386	3,34,150	...
13th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	55,499	82,731	26,56,044	32,96,181	6,40,137	...
20th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,44,609	2,19,003	63,74,724	77,89,128	14,14,404	...
20th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,36,931	2,13,799	62,09,087	68,38,424	6,29,337	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	25,073	42,950	10,35,592	19,04,220	8,68,628	...
27th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,32,137	6,71,228	2,10,84,500	2,35,75,375	24,90,825	...
27th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,47,181	1,61,188	62,62,468	65,29,366	2,66,898	...
	Total ...	17,56,218	24,79,480	7,52,54,847	8,74,19,576	1,21,64,729	...
	State.						
3rd Feb. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,226	1,799	1,02,184	95,793	...	6,391
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,738	1,776	78,608	73,164	...	5,444
27th Jan. 1877	Rajputana ...	41,109	58,448	16,98,609	21,99,226	5,00,617	...
27th ditto ..	Holkar ...	8,359	7,010	3,63,948	3,71,905	7,957	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Khamgaon ...	632	588a	41,330b	31,656c	...	9,674
Ditto ..	Amraoti ...	711	1,752	58,659	67,776	9,117	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	637	1,075	27,128d	19,959e	...	7,169
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,700	15,600	4,87,307	5,56,628	69,321	...
20th Jan. 1877	Tirhut ...	2,437	1,986	54,250f	1,62,266	1,08,016	...
9th Dec. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	5,274	g	1,37,500h	4,43,195k	3,05,695	...
27th Jan. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	906	...	21,382l	21,382	...
	Total ...	74,823	90,940	30,49,523	40,42,950	9,93,427	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,31,041	25,70,420	7,83,04,370	9,14,62,526	1,31,58,156	...

(a) Receipts for 9 days ending 23rd December 1876.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 25th December 1875
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 23rd December 1876.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 25th December 1875.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 23rd December 1876.
(f) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st November to 25th December 1875.
(g) Return not received.
(h) Total receipts from 12th April to 25th December 1875.
(k) Total receipts from 1st January to 9th December 1876.
(l) Total receipts from 3rd August to 23rd December 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1876.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (Approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·01	3073·60	171·13	...	...	Gurdáspur...	1,880	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Wheat ...	18,961	There is an increase of 13,633 acres as compared with 1875. Of this 13,400 acres are in the 2nd Division and chiefly in wheat and miscellaneous.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·67		678·45	...	...	Amritsar ...	13,839	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Barley ...	340	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·26		420·56	...	...	Lahore ...	24,384	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Mixed Grains...	3,670	
											Miscellaneous..	17,132	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	40,103	...	...	...	40,103	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	26,470	...	...	...	26,470	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·90	2546·00	...	...	58,465 kurries, &c., and 10,832 maunds firewood.	Umballa ...	929	*Nil*	*Nil.*	Wheat ...	38,123	The increase in area irrigated is due to lighter rains at the close of the season; hence a very general demand for water for rabi sowings. Last year the rabi irrigated by perennial canals was exceptionally small, and that by innundation canals very large, this year it is just the reverse. There is every prospect of an excellent crop on the perennial canals, but from the early fall of the rivers the crop on the inundation canals will be small.
Delhi " ...	4·40	4·02		428·25	...		Karnál ...	4,508			Barley ...	550	
Hansi " ...	8·80	7·50		617·00	...		Delhi ...	750			Mixed Grains..	2,970	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	6·40		214·00	...		Rohtak ...	9,352			Miscellaneous..	3,723	
							Hissár ...	15,008					
							Jhind ...	14,701					
							Bikánir ...	58					
							Kalsia State	60					
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	58,465	—	45,366	—	...	...	45,366	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	69,521	...	13,620	...	—	...	13,620	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	9,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	—	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	31,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	...	...	...		...	
							Dera Ghází Khán ...	45,000	0·3	0·35		...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	..	...		...	...	85,000	...	...	—	85,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	—	188,200	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	—	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	3,250	...	...	Wheat ...	2,550	There is a decrease of 5,649 acres as compared with corresponding period of last year.
							Gurgáon...	3,500	...	...	Barley ...	1,980	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains..	2,220	
											Others ...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750	...	...	...	6,750	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	...	...	...	12,399	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,469	...	...	...	85,469	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	40,090	—	—	—	40,090	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1876.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during December 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.	Total for the corresponding period of last Rabi, 1875-76.
Ganges Canal — Northern ...	10·00	9·82	740	603	20,923	93,900
Meerut ...	8·30	7·79	969	980	57,021	19,726
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	696	24,256	12,404
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	6·55	972	1,216	41,288	8,252
Aligarh ...	5·50	4·8	994	413	43,847	47,735
Etáwah ...	4·80	2·5	771	836	84,397	79,259
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·2	958	675	68,573	60,997
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	5,419	340,305	237,673
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	4·29	1,250	1,256	35,362	33,309
Dún Canals ...	...	—	...	116	3,924	2,660
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	301	35,489	34,495
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,388	1,684
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	5,088	3,728
2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	—	...	426	8,713	6,547
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	430,269	320,096

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat ...	450	...	70,991	...	71,441	...
Gram ...	820	...	6,123	...	6,943	...
Rice ...	645	...	...	...	645	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	15	...	...	—	15	...
Bejhar (or mixed grain)...	1,085	...	...	...	1,085	...
Dál ...	2,685	...	1,557	...	4,242	...
Juár ...	268	...	...	...	268	...
Bájra ...	...	...	162	...	162	...
Maize (or Indian-corn)	1,575	...	150	...	1,726	...
Total ...	7,544	...	78,983	...	86,527	...
Cotton ...	21	...	39,524	...	39,545	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	5,504	...	5,504	...
Salts ...	60	...	7,289	...	7,349	...
Metals ...	3,709	...	1,380	...	5,089	...
Building Materials ...	16,619	...	828	...	17,447	...
Firewood ...	150	...	25,850	—	26,000	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	110,140	...	110,140
Timber ...	...	834	...	130	...	964
Miscellaneous	4,629	...	23,557	...	28,186	...
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	31	...	31
Grand Total	32,732	834	182,915	110,301	215,647	111,135
Total during corresponding period of last year	67,219	4,190	73,706	35,267	140,925	39,457
Increase ...	...	...	109,209	75,034	74,722	71,678
Decrease ...	34,487	3,356	..	..	...	...

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st November, to 31st December, 1876.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	17,108	...	·2
Muzaffarnagar ...	44,021	...	·3
Meerut ...	77,914	...	·3
Bulandshahr ...	42,896	...	·4
Aligarh ...	28,147	...	·4
Muttra ...	3,318	...	·3
Agra ...	11,690	...	·3
Etah ...	4,232	...	·2
Mainpuri ...	23,723	...	·5
Fatehgarh ...	17,344	...	·3
Etáwah ...	48,869	...	·3
Cawnpore ...	65,042	...	·2
Dehra Dún ...	3,924	...	·7
Bijnor ...	614	...	·4
Tarái ...	2,188	...	·4
Bareilly ...	32,687	...	·3
Jhánsi ...	1,001	...	·1
Hamírpur ...	387	...	·3
Delhi ...	5	2·2	...
Gurgáon ...	5,159	·2	—
Total ...	430,269	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	320,096	...	...
Increase ...	110,173	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani Aqueduct ... Cub. ft. per sec. 5,978

Volumes discharged — Cub. ft. per sec.
Etawah Division Tail ...
" " Escapes 62
Cawnpore Division Tail 313
" " Escapes 184
359
Volume expended ... 5,419

Cawnpore Division r ports a good demand throughout the month.

Traffic—The demand for grain carriage continues. The total quantity carried downwards is about the same as last month.

ALLAHABAD,
The 30th January 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

No. 6, dated India Office, London, 12th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have received and considered in Council the Despatch of your Excellency's Government of 15th December last, No. 33, on the subject of the famine in Western and Southern India.

2. This Despatch, together with other Despatches from your Government and the Governments of Bombay and Madras received by this and preceding mails, which have for the most part been separately answered, but more especially your Excellency's telegram of the 5th January, have now enabled me to form a more adequate estimate of the present and probable future extent of the calamity with which your Government and those of the two Presidencies have to deal.

3. I have been informed, by successive Despatches of your Government and of the Government of Bombay during the months of October and November, of the increasing failure in the crops which had become apparent in several districts of Southern and Western India, as well as of the measures which had been taken to relieve distress and to provide employment for the people. Reports had indeed been previously received, indicating that in some parts of Madras the failure of the rain had, as early as July, been such as to involve local failure of the crops and some loss of revenue. But it was only on the receipt of the Despatch of the Government of Madras of the 2nd December that I was made fully aware of the vast area in that Presidency which has been more or less affected by the prevailing drought, and the magnitude of the operations which it has become necessary to undertake in order to preserve the population from extreme distress.

4. It now appears that in Madras the scarcity more or less affects the districts of—(1) Cuddapah; (2) Bellary; (3) Nellore; (4) Kurnool; (5) Madura; (6) North Arcot; (7) Salem; (8) Chinglepht; (9) Coimbatore; (10) Kistna. It apparently also threatens (11) Trichinopoly, and (12) Tanjore. It should further be added that distress has made itself felt in Mysore, and in some parts of the Nizam's country, a further element of difficulty which I cannot exclude from my consideration. I observe also that the area of the distressed districts of Madras amounts approximately to 80,000* square miles, and the total population amounts to nearly eighteen millions.

5. The drought in Bombay has extended to nine districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, including the districts of—(1) Khandeish; (2) Nasik; (3) Ahmednuggur; (4) Poona; (5) Sholapur; (6) Sattara; (7) Kaladgi; (8) Belgaum, and (9) Dharwar. It must be added to this that some adjoining Native States, such as Kolapore, Phultun, Akulkote, and Sawunt Waree, have also been affected. The area of this territory, exclusive of Native States, comprises about 54,000 square miles, and the total population amounts to eight millions, of which five millions are reported to be included in the tracts immediately affected.

6. Such being the case, both Governments have, as reported in correspondence with your Excellency's Government, organized with great activity relief works, the particulars of which are stated in the Despatches noted in the margin. Large gangs have been employed in making roads, digging wells, and constructing and clearing tanks. Greater works, such as railroads and canals, are, as I understand, in contemplation, and, should necessity arise, they will be undertaken with the sanction of your Lordship in Council. By the last accounts, the very large number of 840,000 men are reported as employed on the relief works of Madras, and 250,000 on those of Bombay.

Madras, 2nd December 1876.
" 9th December 1876.
Bombay, 6th November 1876.
" 13th November 1876.
" 27th November 1876.
" 4th December 1876.

7. I gather from a letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 30th November last, that it is anticipated by that Government that the distress will increase in intensity until the month of April, and from that date will gradually diminish, as the crops raised in the monsoon of this year are matured, until its cessation may be expected about the month of September next. The numbers for whom relief will have to be provided in the Bombay districts, by public employment, in each month during that period, were estimated (though, of course, on

* NOTE.—These figures are given from general statistical tables, exact details not having been yet received.

data to some extent conjectural) by the Government of Bombay, in the letter above referred to, as follows :—

	Persons.
In December their number may be	200,000
„ January 1877 „ „	300,000
„ February „ „ „	450,000
„ March „ „ „	750,000
„ April „ „ „	1,000,000
„ May „ „ „	800,000
„ June „ „ „	500,000
„ July „ „ „	300,000
„ August „ „ „	100,000
„ September „ „ „	50,000

8. No similar table or estimate is to be found in the papers which have been received from Madras, but as it must be assumed that the intensity of the distress in that Presidency will increase as the season advances, it is alarming to find that the number of persons already employed on relief works amounts, as before stated, to 840,000.

9. The impossibility of applying adequate tests to applicants for relief on such occasions is unfortunately notorious, but I trust that there will be no practical difficulty in checking any serious abuse which may arise out of the measures adopted by Government for the present and pressing relief of destitution.

10. I observe with satisfaction that, although the price of grain has advanced in the affected districts in some cases to three times the ordinary rate, the operations of private trade appear, at all events in Bombay, to have been also considerably stimulated, and that the supply of food imported from other districts not affected by the present drought has been hitherto apparently sufficient to support the population.

11. On the other essential condition to the success of the relief operations, namely, effectual means of transport, the reports are somewhat more reassuring, and the Governments of Bombay and Madras do not appear to entertain any apprehension of an inability to carry the necessary supplies to the affected localities. I cannot, however, regard without uneasiness the consequences of imperfect communications in districts which cover so wide an area, and some of which lie at so great a distance from the lines of railway.

12. I have instructed your Excellency, by telegram of the 29th December, to cause me to be furnished regularly week by week, with a telegraphic summary of the leading facts as they arise in each Presidency, and with special narratives by mail of the progress of the famine, and of the proceedings of the two Governments under your Excellency's directions; I have also expressed the deep concern with which Her Majesty's Government have received the painful intelligence of the visitation which has befallen so large a portion of Southern India, and I have conveyed to you the assurance of their hearty support in the measures which may be necessary to mitigate its effects, and to provide adequate relief to the suffering districts.

13. I have abstained from any remarks on the particular measures which have been already taken, because, so far as the information before me enables me to form an opinion, I have no reason to doubt their sufficiency or the general judgment which has been displayed in the difficult task which has devolved on the two Governments.

14. I desire to leave to your Excellency in Council the widest discretion in all administrative details, entertaining as I do the fullest confidence in your judgment and ability, and that the experience at your command, especially that derived from the late famine in Bengal, will enable you, while sparing no efforts for the relief of distress and the preservation of life, to take all reasonable precautions against any waste or unnecessary strain upon the resources of the State. It is clear that the strain, in any case, must be very severe, and I await with much anxiety the views of your Excellency in Council as to the financial measures which you propose to adopt.

15. I have also conveyed to you by telegram my full approval of the special mission of Sir R. Temple to Madras and Bombay to confer with the respective Governments, and to visit in person the distressed districts. I cannot doubt that his recent and valuable experience, and his great administrative ability, will be of the highest service in assisting the Local Governments in the further organization of relief operations, and in promoting that unity of principle and action which it is desirable to secure in circumstances so grave and so complicated as the present.

16. I desire now briefly to advert to the two special questions which form the subject of the Despatch from your Government of 15th December. The first question arises out of a correspondence between your Government and the Government of Bombay on the subject of the construction of works which would "commit the Government to an expenditure in excess

of the requirements of the case," and which would continue after the cessation of the existing distress.

17. Some difference of opinion appears to have arisen between the two Governments on this point, but I gather from your Excellency's telegram of the 5th instant that you have withdrawn the objection of your Government to the larger works which have been proposed by the Government of Bombay, in consequence of explanations submitted by the Governor of that Presidency.

18. Under these circumstances, I reserve all expression of opinion on this question until I am in possession of further information as to your views on the principle involved.

19. The second question is that of the disapproval expressed by your Government of purchases of grain—some already effected and others in contemplation—by the Government of Madras, in order to provide a reserve, in the event of a deficiency in the supply of food through private enterprise.

20. It is obvious that a measure of this importance, affecting, as it does, one of the most vital principles of famine administration, should not have been adopted without the full concurrence and sanction of your Excellency's Government. Telegraphic communication being at the command of the Government of Madras, I can see no reason why full explanation should not have been given, and the requisite sanction solicited.

21. In the resolution of the Government of India of 26th February 1875, on the Reports of the scarcity of 1873-74, which sum up the results of the large experience gained on that occasion, the following passage occurs:—

"It is only where there is a great deficiency, and there is also reason to believe that traders will be unable to meet that deficiency, that it is right for the State to interfere for the purpose of supplementing the general food supply. Under such circumstances, however, this is the only means whereby a dearth of food can be prevented."

It is only upon an accurate estimate of the extent of the deficiency and of the means of supplying it that a decision can be based, and I am glad to think that, on a review of the conditions which led the Government of Madras to an opposite view, your Government was able to come to the conclusion that the deficiency was not so great as to justify an interference with the ordinary operations of trade.

22. The Despatches before me do not, however, afford any complete information as to the probable food supplies which will be available during the ensuing year, or as to the general effect which has been as yet produced on the price of grain by the abnormal diversion of so large a trade from its ordinary channels, both in the exporting and importing districts. I observe that in Bombay the tendency to a downward movement of prices has already manifested itself, and I trust that a similar effect will soon become apparent in Madras.

23. Such a result, or its contrary, will afford a valuable indication of the condition of the supply of food. The state of prices will therefore need close and constant attention from your Excellency's Government, and upon which I shall wish to receive the fullest information which can be obtained.

24. In your Despatch under reply, you inform me that the Governments of the respective Presidencies have been instructed to send to Calcutta, by the 15th January, a complete and revised report on the condition and prospects of the affected districts. Your Excellency will, I doubt not, already have communicated to me by telegraph such portions of those reports as are essential, and I shall hope to receive the reports themselves at as early a date as will allow of their being accompanied by a mature expression of your views upon them, after they have received the careful consideration of your Excellency in Council.

25. I have sent a copy of this Despatch to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

No. 2, dated India Office, London, 18th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of Bombay.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 18th December, No. 40 of 1876, forwarding a summary relative to the distressed districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country during the week ending 15th December, has been considered in Council.

2. The information contained in this summary is chequered, and the conjuncture is one which evidently requires the utmost watchfulness and energy on the part of those who are concerned in the local administration of affairs. No rain having fallen, the prospects of the crops remain as before. On the other hand, the price of grain has declined, and the public health is *generally* good. As against this, the number of persons employed on relief works has increased from 222,222 to 254,996, an increase of 32,774.

3. I approve of the measure which Your Excellency in Council has adopted of instituting a sliding scale by which the rate of wages on the relief works shall be adapted to the price of grain, and also that of obtaining a closer supervision of the labourers by increasing the establishments both of the Collectors and the Civil Engineers. I doubt not that your orders for facilitating the movement of serviceable cattle towards the Western Ghâts are judicious.

4. I approve of the instructions which you have given to the Political Agents, and I trust that the Chiefs of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country will give effect to the views which you communicated to them, as to the necessity of taking all steps necessary to avert suffering and disorder among the inhabitants of their States.

5. It is satisfactory to me that you can report that the grain trade is active, and I fully appreciate your desire to avoid, if possible, any interference with its ordinary operations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd February 1877.

The Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 27th January, with the usual abstracts and maps of the districts noted in the margin. Detailed reports have been received from all the districts except Kistna and Kurnool.

Bellary.
Coimbatore.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.

2. *Prices.*—The fall in prices noted in the Board's last report has continued, but is not so marked as in the previous week. Rice has fallen considerably in Kistna and in Chingleput, and slightly in all other districts except Tinnevelly, where there was a fractional rise. Cholum was cheaper in Kistna, Chingleput, and Madura, but there was little variation in other districts, and the same remarks apply almost exactly to ragi and cumbu, except that these grains have risen somewhat sharply in Salem.

3. On looking into the taluqwar details, the Board find some apparently anomalous entries. Thus, in Caroor, cholum is 11 seers, and in the next taluq, Dharmapuram, only 6·34; in Polur, rice is 6·8 seers; in Vellore, 9 seers. The attention of the Collectors is called to these differences which the Board hope are not to be ascribed to careless returns. The prices at Madanapalli have not been reported since the 23rd December. The Collector will explain the cause of this, and report the prices ruling as soon as possible. Those in the other taluqs of the Cuddapah sub-division have fallen considerably in the last fortnight.

4. Rain has fallen in Kurnool and in Trichinopoly, but only slight showers.

5. The total grants sanctioned up to the 20th amounted to Rs. 64,08,563. The estimates for works in the Ceded Districts and Nellore are still very incomplete, and the appropriation cannot be compared with the grants made. In the Southern Districts, however, against grants made, amounting to Rs. 6,63,563, works estimated to cost Rs. 8,06,702 have been undertaken, and Rs. 3,28,861 have been expended. The following statement shows the classification of outlay and of estimates, as far as made for roads, irrigation works and miscellaneous. The excess in the outlay on roads above grants for road works is due to the incompleteness of estimates in estimates in the Ceded Districts and Nellore. Districtwar particulars will be found in Abstract 4 :—

	Grant.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	18,30,937	3,80,611	27,23,351
Irrigation Works	2,91,743	36,393	2,25,653
Miscellaneous	3,41,791	35,326	2,92,495
TOTAL ...	24,64,471	4,52,330	32,41,499

6. *Numbers on Relief Works.*—The numbers of coolies have considerably declined as shewn below :—

	20th January.	22nd January.	
Kistna	2,704	3,085	+ 381
Nellore	59,313	51,262	— 8,051
Cuddapah	210,550	170,704	— 39,846
Bellary	353,799	332,924	— 20,875
Kurnool	297,841	256,152	— 41,689
Chingleput	10,166	9,468	— 698
North Arcot	23,023	22,236	— 787
Trichinopoly	684	857	+ 173
Madura	5,558	4,393	— 1,165
Tinnevelly	1,066	2,101	+ 1,035
Coimbatore	27,411	28,460	+ 1,049
Salem	23,471	23,036	— 435
TOTAL ...	1,015,586	904,678	110,908

7. In Nellore the decrease is entirely due to a fall in the Atmakur taluq from 11,633 to 512, caused, apparently, by the completion of works. Only one small work is reported to have been in progress. The Collector is requested to report on the subject. If no fresh works were ready, on which the coolies could be employed, the fact indicates bad management.

8. The numbers have decreased by nearly 40,000 in Cuddapah, according to the report. The taluq figures are contrasted in the margin. Reports not having been received, the figures for Voilpad and Madanapalli are those of the previous week. The fall in the numbers elsewhere is not explained. It has occurred chiefly in Kadiri and in Pulivendla, and in these taluqs it is too great to have been produced by weeding the gangs of persons not fit subjects for relief. The Board believe it to be due to dismissal of Mysore coolies. It has been spread over two weeks, for the figures entered under 20th January are really those of the 13th (see last report). The Collector will report on cause of the falling off in the numbers, and also the actual numbers employed in Madanapalli and Voilpad. It seems advisable to cause the reports from those remote taluqs to be sent direct to the Board by the Sub-Collector.

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Jammalamadugu ...	12,789	10,541	— 2,248
Pulivendla	25,870	15,513	—10,357
Proddatur	14,695	10,419	— 4,276
Budwail	9,415	9,393	— 22
Cuddapah	12,744	8,683	— 4,061
Sidhout	6,431	6,403	— 28
Pullampett	8,718	9,711	+ 1,993
Rayachoti	13,907	13,747	— 160
Kadiri	39,074	18,987	—20,087
Voilpad	26,612	26,612	...
Madanapalli	40,295	40,695	+ 400*
	210,550	170,704	— 39,846

* Due to some clerical error.

9. The decrease in Bellary is also considerable. Taluq particulars are given in the margin, and show extraordinary fluctuation. No explanation is given of the decrease of 47,038 in Adoni, but a large number of works appear to have ceased, and this fact may explain the increase in Alur. The enormous increase in Madaksira is also unexplained. The Collector will be called on by telegraph to report on these points. The decrease in Penkonda and Kudlighi is attributed to task-work, and the decreases in the other taluqs are doubtless due to the same cause.

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Adoni	64,655	17,617	—47,038
Alur	38,258	49,257	+10,999
Gooty	25,166	26,391	+ 1,225
Tadpatri	12,976	12,664	— 312
Anantapur	19,827	20,226	+ 399
Dharmaveram	15,468	15,911	+ 443
Penkonda	17,388	13,332	—4,056
Hindupur	6,354	6,555	+ 201
Madaksira	15,752	49,281	+33,529
Raidrug	7,868	7,623	— 245
Bellary	55,219	50,996	— 4,223
Hospett	16,502	12,124	— 4,378
Kudlighi	24,479	22,385	— 2,094
Harpanhally	15,283	13,002	— 2,281
Hadagulli	18,604	15,560	— 3,044
	3,53,799	3,32,924	— 20,875

10. The telegram from *Kurnool* gives the number returned as 216,152, not including Cumbum, for which an erroneous report had been sent in, and where there were 40,000 coolies.

The decrease of 41,689 is stated to be due partly to systematic weeding of the gangs and partly to the Mohurrum feast. The decrease in Madura appears to be due to the want of returns from two of the largest works in Palni, employing about 2,000 coolies. The fluctuations in the numbers in other districts call for no remarks.

11. *Rates of wages.*—In *Nellore*, men nowhere get more than two annas, but the prescribed scale has not yet been fully introduced as regards women and children.

Cuddapah.—In Royachoti, the rates are 2 annas 6 pies, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies, and the equivalent of these rates in rice at 4½ and 4¼ seers are given as wages: Local seers of 132 tolahs must be meant, and at the higher price the quantities are 2·22, 1·20, and ·77 lbs.; and the ration to men is thus much too high. In Pullampett, 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies and 9 pies are paid, or ¾, ⅝, and ½ seer (of 80 tolahs ?) of ragi are given. In Jammalamadugu the same rates, or 54, 40, and 30 tolahs of rice. In Kadiri, the prescribed scale of money wages has been introduced. In Budwail, Sidhout, and Cuddapah, the rates are 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies, and 9 pies; and in Pulivendla 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pies, and 1 anna Wages in Madanapalli and Vailpaudan are not reported. From the above, it will be seen that there have been considerable changes, and it is not apparent why notwithstanding repeated orders, the prescribed scales are not conformed to.

Bellary.—2 annas, 1 anna 6 pies, or 1 anna 4 pies, and 1 anna, or 9 pies, is the rate Madaksira, Dharmaveram, Raidrug, Alur, Hospett, Gooty, Penkonda, Hindupur, Bellary and Kudlighi. In Bellary grain wages at 1 seer, ¾, and ½ seer; and in Penkonda and Madaksira at ¾, ½, and ¼ seer, are also given. In Harpunhalli and Hadgalli, the rates to ordinary coolies are not discriminated in the returns; and wages in Tadputri, Adoni and Anantapur are again not reported. There is no need to pay in grain in any taluq, for even in Dharmaveram where the price is highest, rice is to be had at 5·94 seers per rupee. In North Arcot, Madura, and Coimbatore, the rates are 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies, and from 9 pies to 1 anna; and in Chingleput, the prescribed scale, 2 annas, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies, has been introduced. In Tinnevelly the rates vary in a way for which there seems no reason. Men get 1 anna, 1 anna 3 pies, 1 anna 6 pies, 1 anna 8 pies, and 2 annas; women 9 pies, 1 anna, 1 anna 4 pies, and 1 anna 6 pies; and children 8, 9, and 10 pies, and 1 anna. In Sattoor grain wages at 60, 45, and 30 tolahs, and money payments at the rate of 4 pies per measure (120 tolahs) of grain given. There is no occasion for grain wages at all, and a uniform scale for money payments should be introduced.

12. The Board note that according to the price returns, there is no taluq in the afflicted districts (except Kurnool for which returns are still wanting) in which two annas will not buy more than 1½ lb. of rice.

13. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers are compared by districts below:

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Kistna	722	334	— 388
Nellore	7,956	9,103	+ 1,147
Cuddapah	1,419	893	— 526
Bellary	39,201	33,597	— 5,604
Kurnool	2,829	2,680	— 149
Chingleput	4,008	3,425	— 583
Madura	589	331	— 258
Coimbatore	114	58	— 56
Salem	7,191	9,750	+ 2,559
Tinnevelly	283	359	+ 76
	64,312	60,530	— 3,782

In Nellore two-thirds of the whole number are fed in the Atmakur taluq. The decrease in Bellary is due to a great reduction in Hindupur taluq, owing partly to greater strictness as to admission, and partly it has been discovered to fraudulent returns under a village relief system. The numbers in the Head Assistant's division are very large, and the Board fear there is fraud in the other taluqs also. The great difference in the numbers in the several taluqs indicate want of uniformity of system, and the Collector has been called upon to report upon the method adopted. The Collector of Nellore will also report how

Adoni	1,402	338	— 1,064
Alur	61	70	+ 9
Gooty	2,016	3,163	+ 1,147
Tadpatri	525	654	+ 129
Anantapur	101	139	+ 38
Darmaveram	910	1,162	+ 252
Pennakondah	5,613	5,788	+ 175
Hindupur	17,352	7,245	— 10,107
Madaksira	3,075	8,174	+ 5,099
Raidrug	68	71	+ 3
Bellary	67	164	+ 97
Hospett	3,866	3,982	+ 116
Kudlighi	1,424	107	— 1,317
Harpanhally	1,473	1,490	+ 17
Hadgulli	1,248	950	— 298
	39,201	33,497	— 5,704

gratuitous relief is administered in his district. The increase in Salem and the large numbers gratuitously fed there are not satisfactory, and the Board fear that gratuitous relief is being overdone there. The village system, however, has now been stopped and camps are being formed.

14. *Establishments.*—The Collector of Tinnevelly is the only officer who has furnished a Statement of Establishments. The special Establishment consists of 46 paymasters on Rs. 7 and Rs. 8, and 3 peons on Rs. 6. The Board do not understand why so many paymasters are needed for 2,101 coolies, and the Collector will explain, the works in hand are mostly minor works which might well be given out on piece-work.

15. The outlay during and up to the week, as reported, was as follows:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief Works	... 6,45,362	... 54,97,667
Gratuitous relief	... 23,550	... 1,63,258
	6,68,912	56,60,925

16. A Statement showing the grants sanctioned up to the 1st February is enclosed. The amount is Rs. 65,54,763.

(True Extract).

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

To the Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with original reports and 4 maps to be returned and 5 Statements.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs of different grains per Rupee and Rain-report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	9·21	8·12	19·25	11·10	10·27	31·26	11·47	10·14	36·15	10·34	9·58	35·19	6·81	6 67	12·87	11·42	10·95	25·82	...	0·56	...
Nellore	7·26	7·09	15·69	8·47	8·27	28·71	8·86	8·89	31·70	8·39	8·40	29·57	6·61	6·62	10·67	8·01	8·05	24·02	...	0·11	0·04
Cuddapah*	7·00	6·94	14·24	7·67	7·50	26·04	8·00	7·72	27·06	7·50	7·60	24·68	6·30	6·37	11·94	8·13	8·04	23·81	...	0·12	...
Bellary	6·71	6·68	14·54	7·85	7·91	26·30	7·83	7·82	27·04	7·40	7·46	24·22	6·30	6·13	11·75	8·19	7·88	27·18	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·46	6·42	15·15	7·67	7·67	27·58	8·54	8·43	29·45	7·84	8·01	28·41	6·18	6·39	15·34	7·67	7·81	24·29	0·03	0·33	...
Chingleput	9·17	8·48	15·62	10·80	10·08	*...	10·28	9·58	22·69	...	...	...	5·70	5·70	10·28	9·88	9·36	20·29	...	0·14	...
North Arcot	7·71	7·49	15·00	9·19	9·08	22·25	9·24	8·71	22·49	8·43	8·16	21·16	5·60	5·47	11·03	10·42	10·00	23·00	...	...	0·13
Trichinopoly	8·42	8·05	14·50	14·50	14 50	24·63	12·12	12·12	30·76	13·22	13·48	29·87	5·86	5·27	10·72	11·05	10 29	20·74	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·87	7·73	15·46	† 13·30	† 12·73	35·64	12·29	11·84	34·09	11·65	11·07	31·97	5·69	5·77	10·41	12·97	12·01	25·30	...	0·02	0·13
Tinnevelly	8·45	8·60	13·43	9·29	9·29	27·88	13·70	14·11	30·82	12·18	12·57	27·51	5·58	5·45	7·71	11·23	10·76	18·72	...	0·02	0·11
Coimbatore	7·34	7·31	12·48	9·40	9·24	19·79	10·11	9·91	22·95	11·17	11·35	23·62	4·79	4·58	9·50	10·75	10·62	23·10	...	...	0·05
Salem	7·66	7·60	13·87	9·18	9·34	22·82	9·52	10·32	22·09	9·40	10·32	24·43	5·75	5·83	10·64	10·46	9·81	22·58	...	...	...

* Reports from Madanapally and Peelair not received.

† Irungu Cholum.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	35,000	...	4,104	16,627	21,327	441	·198	...	...	...	3,085	...	...	...	334
Nellore ...	4,53,000	1,81,297	29,050	2,44,261	2,44,261	8,361	3,968	20,449	22,899	7,914	51.262	...	...	...	9,103
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	...	1,47,162	8,62,134	9,08,388	1,732	227	70,030	78,785	21,889	1,70,704	316	356	221	893
Bellary ...	28,16,000	14,76,472	2,18,454	17,99,018	21,22,602	1,26,010	13,608	1,21,020	1,65,933	45,971	3,32,924	5,471	8,485	19,541	33,497
Kurnool ...	11,21,000	...	1,93,032	18,72,228	18,72,228	6,910	1,141	...	...	...	2,56,152	...	...	...	2,680
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,62,624	7,120	61,942	61,942	8,312	1,097	5,744	3,101	623	9,468	632	952	1,841	3,425
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,92,998	13,137	91,859	91,859	39	...	9,735	8,729	3,772	22,236	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	504	1,098	1,098	...	...	196	421	240	857	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	1,14,208	2,874	19,922	22,626	1,144	71	2,175	2,147	71	4,393	54	125	152	331
Tinnevelly ...	23,000	15,995	1,457	2,188	2,188	276	131	1,443	460	98	2,101	142	175	42	359
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,18,238	18,411	59,220	63,887	36	11	9,647	16,953	1,860	28,460	4	9	45	58
Salem ...	1,11,000	2,01,439	10,057	83,230	85.261	9,998	3,098	10,545	10,779	1,712	23,036	2.806	3.985	2,959	9.750
Total ...	64,08,563	...	6,45,362	51,13,727	54,97,667	1,63,258	23,550	...	...	...	9,04,678	...	..	...	60,430

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 3.

Taluqwar Abstract of Reports of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah.	Royachoti	...	...	11,659	86,419	86,419 57	260	...	6,030	6,408	1,309	13,747	...	...	—	...
	Pullampett	...	...	5,650	32,179	32,429 461	...	...	4,271	4,811	629	9,711	...	...	—	...
	Prodattur	...	...	9,594	40,722	40,722	143	91	4,096	4,833	1,490	10,419	75	154	20	249
	Jammalamadugu	...	...	4,671	45,235	45,235 827	162	26	3,907	5,825	809	10,541	38	54	42	134
	Budwail	...	...	5,422	20,972	20,972 666	...	...	3,911	4,126	1,356	9,393	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	...	37,126	1,80,782	1,80,782 15,476	184	...	7,930	8,388	2,669	18,987	41	40	20	101
	Sidhout	...	...	3,705	23,987	23,987	...	...	2,703	2,989	711	6,403	...	...	—	...
	Pulivendla	...	...	16,792	66,738	66,738 2,083	...	...	4,851	7,045	3,617	15,513	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	6,320	58,290	69,999 9,197	...	...	3,358	4,319	1,006	8,683	...	...	...	...
	Madanapalli*	...	...	23,553	1,39,688	1,39,688	285	46	15,789	18,563	6,343	40,695	29	35	62	126
	Voilpad†...	...	...	22,670	1,67,122	1,67,122 5,528	698	64	13,184	11,478	1,950	26,612	133	73	77	283
	Total ...	13,20,000	...	1,47,162	8,62,134	9,08,388	1,732	227	70,030	78,785	21.889	1,70,704	316	356	221	893
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	6,000	1,330	13,595	13,595	...	...	1,159	667	498	2,324	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,572	260	2,441	2,441	39	...	215	195	56	466	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	15,145	1,222	12,643	12,643	...	...	1,174	1,064	22	2,260	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	12,780	154	2,240	2,240	...	...	206	260	40	506	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,101	3,363	25,186	25,186	...	...	1,059	2,565	1,007	4,631	...	...	...	...
	Arcot	...	28,200	2,080	14,268	14,268	...	...	1,831	1,869	343	4,043	...	...	...	...
	Wallaja	...	25,185	1,780	11,592	11,592	...	...	1,300	650	650	2,600	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	37,000	2,363	8,158	8,158	...	...	2,233	1,028	995	4,256	...	...	...	...
	Trittany	...	14,000	570	1,721	1,721	...	...	558	431	161	1,150	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	15	15	15	15	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,92,998	13,137	91,859	91,859	39	...	9,735	8.729	3,772	22,236	...	...	...	...
Salem.	Salem	...	41,050	1,856	16,258	16,258	2,382	328	4,341	2,972	277	7,590	815	1,423	493	2,731
	Ahthoor	...	1,000	21	21	21	77	77	31	...	...	31	86	132	10	228
	Namkal	—	13,120	896	7,003	7,003	1,016	327	659	619	223	1,501	184	313	88	585
	Trichengode	...	33,200	1,411	11,228	11,228	1,369	127	2,117	2,017	239	4,373	116	218	75	409
	Tripatore	...	2,600	213	600	600	1,200	519	97	184	39	320	480	488	720	1,688
	Uttengiri	...	10,380	1,014	3,569	3,569	937	233	187	279	48	514	235	336	269	840
	Darampury	...	40,400	2,018	15,324	15,324	1,795	1,092	1,330	1,716	454	3,500	624	607	1,178	2,409
	Oossoor	...	33,334	932	18,941	18,941	670	183	811	1,379	99	2,289	117	280	39	436
	Kistnagiri	...	26,355	1,696	10,286	12,317	552	212	972	1,613	333	2,918	149	188	87	424
	Total ...	1,11,000	2,01,439	10,067	83,230	85,261	9,998	3,098	10,545	10,779	1,712	23,036	2,806†	3,985	2,959	9,750

MADURA.	Madura	...	...	25,943	368	3,002	3,002	...	...	593	583	16	1,192	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	...	5,826	543	1,756	2,158	...	...	763	281	19	1,063	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	...	1,270	13	1,073	1,073	250	...	25	66	8	99	...	...	...	...
	Melur	...	...	823	33	245	245	...	...	Not	given	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	...	56,346	1,219	9,373	11,675	894	71	501	671	28	1,200	54	125	152	831
	Ramnad	...	...	24,000	698	4,473	4,473	...	...	293	546	...	839	...	...	...	—
	TOTAL	...		93,748	1,14,208	2,874	19,922	22,626	1,144	71	2,175	2,147	71	4,393	54	125	152	331
CHINGLEPUT.	Madurantakum	...	...	5,000	461	1,678	1,678	193	35	370	293	131	794	23	49	118	190
	Conjeveram	...	...	18,509	761	6,754	6,754	1,077	102	539	158	48	745	104	123	481	708
	Chingleput	...	...	12,800	720	4,331	4,331	317	45	538	449	128	1,115	57	46	188	291
	Trivellore	...	...	47,318	1,160	6,624	6,624	76	16	1,314	397	22	1,733	17	4	...	21
	Saidapett	...	...	56,947	2,987	27,700	2,700	6,561	824	1,697	1,243	294	3,234	401	670	994	2,065
	Ponnery	...	...	22,050	1,031	14,855	14,855	88	75	1,286	561	...	1,847	30	60	60	150
	TOTAL	...		1,45,365	1,62,624	7,120	61,942	61,942	8,312	1,097	5,744	3,101	623	9,468	632	952	1,841	3,425
BELLARY.	Madakasira	...	...	13,664	25,301	1,11,738	1,11,838	6,741	2,540	15,329	27,425	6,527	49,281	1,070	1,571	5,533	8,174
	Dhurmaveram	...	...	1,63,567	10,532	77,087	1,03,250	1,325	413	4,439	7,222	4,250	15,911	349	431	382	1,162
	Harpanhali	...	...	95,311	11,263	58,182	69,000	4,647 ‡312	382	5,725	6,153	1,124	13,002	89	120	1,281	1,490
	Hudagally	...	...	1,28,357	10,476	92,318	96,176	2,755	53	4,469	9,102	1,989	15,560	99	149	702	950
	Raidrug	...	...	68,574	11,162	66,395	66,538	111	16	3,267	2,914	1,442	7,623	17	36	18	71
	Bellary	...	...	Not completely given	40,413	4,25,650	5,19,761	278	110	23,975	23,377	3,644	50,996	81	69	14	164
	Alur	...	...	1,51,872	28,956	1,51,872	1,51,872	157	27	20,294	21,197	7,766	49,257	16	20	34	70
	Tadputry	...	...	1,05,000	7,753	34,038	49,898	1,262	260	4,096	7,460	1,108	12,664	119	211	324	654
	Adony	...	...		10,429	2,17,981	2,96,559	27,725	111	6,492	7,538	3,587	17,617	80	43	215	338
	Anantapur	...	—	64,120	11,554	47,872	61,849	436	55	4,970	10,598	4,658	20,226	55	66	18	139
	Hospett	...	...	1,15,583	9,111	79,050	96,215	4,915	621	3,989	7,040	1,095	12,124	267	508	3,207	3,982
	Gooty	...	...	1,10,164	15,815	1,07,904	1,51,425	10,322	1,005	8,535	14,130	3,726	26,391	484	836	1,843	3,163
	Pennakonda	...	...	91,873	8,503	1,08,710	1,24,720	14,593	3,255	4,425	7,007	1,900	13,332	687	1,078	4,023	5,788
	Hindupur	...	...	30,450	4,870	1,16,507	1,19,787	47,596	4,677	2,752	2,894	909	6,555	2,023	3,301	1,921	7,245
	Kudligi	...	...	3,37,937	12,316	1,03,714	1,03,714	2,835	83	8,263	11,876	2,246	22,385	35	46	26	107
	TOTAL	...		28,16,000	14,76,472	2,18,454	17,99,018	21,22,602	1,26,010	13,608	1,21,020	1,65,933	45,971	3,32,924	5,471	8,485	19,541	33,497
NELLORE.	Gudur	...	...	34,530	2,388	15,533	15,533	...	...	1,904	2,075	627	4,606	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	...	13,540	1,202	11,748	11,748	543	358	1,059	941	275	2,275	132	103	59	294
	Nellore	...	...	8,557	1,214	6,142	6,142	...	...	678	1,111	230	2,019	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	...	22,745	388	40,117	40,117	4,384	1,996	201	238	73	512	...	...	...	5,848
	Kavali	...	...	26,750	3,174	35,060	35,060	1,523	1,003	2,457	2,631	1,198	6,286	221	700	703	1,624
	Udayagiri	...	...	18,000	8,227	49,321	49,321	...	...	5,456	5,504	2,198	13,158	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	...	14,525	7,115	50,620	50,620	688	411	3,082	4,919	1,211	9,212	...	...	...	644
	Kanigiri	...	...	6,000	3,277	11,511	11,511	255	21	3,352	2,885	1,064	7,301	80	100	180	360
	Ongole	...	...	15,150	542	2,659	2,659	65	11	343	508	97	948	4	10	3	17
	Zamindary tracts	...	...	21,500	1,523	21,550	21,550	903	168	1,917	2,087	941	4,945	106	160	50	316
	TOTAL	...		4,53,000	1,81,297	29,050	2,44,261	2,44,261	8,361	3,968	20,449	22,899	7,914	51,262	...	...	...	9,103

* Report not having been received, the figures were entered on Estimate.
The Collector of Madura states that Local Fund works have been excluded from this Statement.

† Columns 10 to 12 left blank, the work having been completed on 24th January 1877.
‡ Inclusive of Establishment.

Taluqwar Abstract of Reports of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877,—continued.

	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	20,220	3,979	16,176	18,593	...	...	2,616	2,807	78	5,501	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	35,010	2,093	11,608	13,858	35	11	2,162	5,293	634	8,089	4	9	45	58
	Udumalpeta	...	28,950	4,785	17,545	17,545	...	...	1,916	3,601	182	5,699	...	...	...	...
	Sattiamangalam	...	10,370	1,778	2,091	2,091	...	...	308	677	120	1,105	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	4,700	591	2,839	2,839	...	...	234	816	174	1,224	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,570	3,335	4,819	4,819	...	...	1,224	2,168	224	3,616	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	5,778	1,283	2,178	2,178	...	...	689	1,203	392	2,284	...	...	...	...
	Darapuram	...	3,640	567	1,964	1,964	...	...	498	388	56	942	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,18,238	18,411	59,220	63,887	35	11	9,647	16,953	1,860	28,460	4	9	45	58
	Trichinopoly	...	1,200	504	1,098	1,098	...	...	196	421	240	857	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	3,740	289	358	358	9	8	425	148	48	721	12	24	7	43
	Sattur	...	10,200	763	1,390	1,390	21	8	722	245	40	1,007	6	9	4	19
	Sankaranainorkovil... ...	...	1,655	352	387	387	136	54	114	66	9	189	16	13	2	31
	Otapidaram	...	400	53	53	53	110	61	182	1	1	184	108	129	29	266
	Total ...	...	15,995	1,457	2,188	2,188	276	131	1,443	460	98	2,101	142	175	42	359

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works up to 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	4,104	16,627	...	...	...	...	4,104	16,627	
Nellore ...	1,37,200	24,740	1,86,976	30,700	1,066	42,565	13,397	3,244	14,720	1,81,297	29,050	2,44,261	
Cuddapah ...	...	1,29,204	7,43,699	...	9,681	48,721	...	8,277	69,714	...	1,47,162	8,62,134	
Bellary ...	11,89,998	1,93,725	16,20,068	1,59,745	17,306	83,193	1,26,729	7,423	95,757	14,76,472	2,18,454	17,99,018	
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
Chingleput...	1,17,849	4,874	31,019	...	...	2,606	44,775	2,246	28,317	1,62,624	7,120	61,942	
North Arcot	1,44,330	8,156	55,414	13,500	917	10,432	35,168	4,064	26,013	1,92,998	13,137	91,859	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	504	1,098	1,200	504	1,098	
Madura ...	71,950	1,758	13,153	41,578	1,098	6,570	680	18	199	1,14,208	2,874	19,922	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	7,000	403	760	8,995	1,054	1,428	15,995	1,457	2,188	
Coimbatore...	98,560	14,588	45,165	2,500	90	2,013	17,178	3,733	12,042	1,18,238	18,411	59,220	
Salem ...	71,050	3,566	27,857	36,720	1,728	12,166	93,669	4,763	43,207	2,01,439	10,057	83,230	
Total ...	18,30,937	3,80,611	27,23,351	2,91,743	36,393	2,25,653	3,41,791	35,326	2,92,495	24,64,471	4,52,330	32,41,499	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 1st February 1877, and Expenditure up to 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	35,000	21,327	441
Nellore	4,53,000	2,44,261	8,361
Cuddapah	13,20,000	9,08,388	1,732
Bellary	28,16,000	21,22,602	1,26,010
Kurnool	11,21,000	18,72,228	6,910
Chingleput	1,45,365	61,942	8,312
North Arcot	1,85,450	91,859	39
Tanjore	10,000	Not	received.
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,098	...
Madura	93,748	22,626	1,144
Tinnevelly	44,200	2,188	276
Coimbatore	1,00,000	63,887	35
Salem	2,11,000	85,261	9,998
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Total ...	65,54,763	54,97,667	1,63,258

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 11, dated 16th February 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We submit for your consideration our weekly summary of the principal matters which have engaged our attention in connexion with the famine in Madras and Bombay since the date of our last despatch.

2. Among the papers which we now enclose, will be found Minutes and Memoranda by Sir Richard Temple regarding the condition of the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot in the Madras Presidency, and the expenditure which will have to be incurred for purposes of relief throughout the distressed districts in Madras.

3. The Chingleput district adjoins the town of Madras, bounding it on the north, west and south. Its area is 2,753 square miles, and its population slightly under a million. It has had three bad seasons to contend against. The harvest in 1874 was poor. It was bad in 1875, and in the present year there has been a serious failure, the rainfall ranging from 8 to 16 inches against an average of 34 inches. The outturn of the whole district for the present year is estimated at less than one-fourth of an ordinary crop. The district, however, has the great advantage of being traversed by three railways,—the Madras Railway, the Carnatic Company's Railway from Arconum to Conjeveram, and the railway recently constructed by the Great Southern of India Railway Company from Madras to the southern districts. The local markets are consequently well supplied, and generally the prices are much the same as in Madras. At the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit, 14,000 persons

were employed on the relief works, and 8,000 persons were receiving gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food. These people, however, were being gathered into relief camps, where they will be housed, fed and put to such light work as they can do. There are also four relief camps in, and in the immediate neighbourhood of, the town of Madras, containing 10,000 pauper inmates in all, mostly immigrants from Chingleput, North Arcot, Vellore and Cuddapah who came to Madras to seek for work and food. It appears that many of the persons taken into these camps had been much reduced before they reached Madras; but as their strength was restored, they were draughted out upon the works. At each of the camps which Sir Richard Temple visited, there were a considerable number of women and children in an emaciated and miserable condition, and some hundreds of people were being treated for diarrhœa brought on or aggravated by want of food. The death-rate among these persons was very high. The Collector does not expect to collect more than half the land revenue of the district this year, though much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realized next year if the seasons are favourable. As yet the cattle had been kept alive; but a heavy mortality was expected if showers did not come within the next six weeks. In some localities there was already a difficulty about water; but it was not apprehended that there would be anywhere a complete failure of water either for man or beast. Wells were being deepened by relief labour.

4. While in the Chingleput district, Sir Richard Temple inspected the proposed line of the railway from Conjeveram to Chingleput. As stated in our despatch of the 9th instant, he does not recommend that it should be taken up as a relief work. From a rough estimate furnished by Captain Bisset, he finds that the cost of the earth-works would not exceed Rs. 44,000 out of a total estimate of 13 lakhs. The amount that would be expended on relief wages is comparatively small. The line would not be of special service for relief operations; for, in the part of the district through which it runs, the distress is not extreme, and there are other railway lines, a good metalled road and plenty of good carts by which the local markets are, and will continue to be, well supplied with grain. Sir Richard Temple does not consider the financial prospects of the line, should it be made, to be very good. The line runs parallel to the Palar river, the bed of which in that part of its course is very broad, and he thinks it probable that for a part of the year the traffic would be attracted to the other lines on the north and south of the river.

5. Sir Richard Temple has paid a second visit to the district of North Arcot. His first report on that district is contained in the Memorandum submitted with our despatch of the 2nd instant. He was induced to visit the district a second time, partly in consequence of his having seen in the relief camps at Madras a number of persons from the North Arcot district who had been reduced to a very deplorable condition before they came to the camps, and partly in consequence of his having heard bad accounts of the state of the district from the Inspector General of Police. The conclusions at which he arrived were less favourable than those which he had formed on the occasion of his first visit, and he has suggested the immediate adoption of various measures of relief. In his report on this district he mentions information given to him regarding certain taluks in the South Arcot district by an American Missionary, who stated that in the course of a recent tour he had seen much distress, and in some cases physical emaciation from want of food. This district has not hitherto been classed among the distressed districts. In the same report Sir Richard Temple adverts to a delay in starting certain relief works in North Arcot owing to some departmental difficulty, which, he observes, could be at once removed if a superior officer, invested with full power to direct all relief operations in all departments, were sent down. Both these statements will doubtless have attracted the attention of the Government of Madras. It is obviously of great importance that the superior control of the expensive operations now in progress in various parts of that Presidency should be rendered as effective as possible.

6. Sir Richard Temple has recently visited Bangalore, and has conferred with the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the condition of that Province. He has also travelled through one of the most distressed parts of it. His

detailed report has not yet reached us, but he has informed us by telegraph that the Mysore relief operations are carefully and economically conducted. He has pressed upon the Mysore authorities the need of visitation from village to village to watch distress and prevent any deaths from starvation occurring. He states that in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool "the well considered orders of the Madras Government for check of excessive expense are being executed fully in some respects, but slowly and imperfectly in others." He is urging the local authorities, by visiting every village throughout the country, to prevent the possibility of any lives being lost, but at the same time to strictly prevent waste and extravagance. He adds, "Condition of people fair and good, and private trade in grain extraordinarily active." Cholera has appeared in many places, but has now decreased. No sign of drinking water failing yet. Draught cattle still sustained."

7. The orders of the Madras Government to which Sir Richard Temple alludes, are those of the 31st January, of which copies were sent to Your Lordship with the Madras despatch of the 3rd instant, and to which reference was made in the foot-note to paragraph 5 of our despatch of the 9th instant. Of these two orders, the first prescribes a reduced scale of wages similar to that recently adopted in Bombay, and the restriction of State relief to those who without it would be in danger of perishing, while at the same time it impresses upon the district officers the necessity of not relaxing their vigilant exertions to prevent loss of life from starvation. The second directs that grain wages are only to be paid so long as food is not purchasable on the spot, and that then it is to be purchased in the districts or from established local dealers after calling for tenders by public advertisement, or should the local dealers fail, by calling for tenders from a wider area. To meet any sudden emergency, and until supplies can be brought in from other sources, recourse may be temporarily had in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah to certain small reserve depôts of Government grain which were being formed in the localities most difficult of access; but resort to these depôts is absolutely forbidden except when food for the labourers or for the paupers in the feeding houses provided for the infirm and aged is unpurchasable from private dealers, and it is to cease immediately on other supplies becoming available. These orders appear to us to be unexceptionable, and we trust that they are being carefully acted on, especially in the matter of non-interference with private trade. The statement made in Sir Richard Temple's telegram, from which we have quoted, and which was despatched only yesterday from the Bellary district, to the effect that the private trade in grain is extraordinarily active, would seem to furnish very conclusive evidence that this is the case. We refer to the subject, as we are aware that there is an impression in some quarters, which we believe to be entirely unfounded, that the arrangement made by the Madras Government some months ago with a local firm for the supply of grain on account of Government has not been practically terminated.

8. In connection with the question of reducing the rates of wages, we enclose a reference which we have received from the Government of Bombay regarding a combination among the labourers in the Sholapur district to refuse the reduced rates, and our reply. We have informed the Bombay Government that we entirely share their opinion as to the mischief of yielding to a strike on relief works, attributable to combination, and that the relief wages should not be raised if the local Government is satisfied that the rates are sufficient—a point which must necessarily be left to its judgment. Some days ago a report appeared in one of the Bombay newspapers of numerous deaths from starvation at Sholapur, which, however, appears to have been greatly exaggerated. The Collector stated that in the town of Sholapur only one death, attributable to that cause, had occurred.

9. We also enclose a further correspondence on the subject of the grain traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways with which we have been furnished by the Government of Bombay. We are glad to learn that the Madras Railway authorities expected to be in a position to forward 150 wagons from Raichore to the Madras stations by the 14th instant. As we said in our last despatch, every exertion is apparently being made by both the Railway

Companies to overcome the difficulties necessarily resulting from the enormously increased traffic.

10. Your Lordship will have received from the Government of Madras a copy of their letter of the 9th instant on the subject of remissions of land revenue. Before this letter reached us, we had intimated to both the Governments that the matter would be left to their discretion. We have now only to observe that we consider that the Madras Government have shown good reasons for the opinion which they strongly hold, that in ryotwari districts it would, as a general rule, be inexpedient to substitute suspensions for remissions of revenue, especially in the case of a season so disastrous as the present. We do not overlook the statement which appears to have been made to Sir Richard Temple by the Collector of Chingleput, and to which we have already alluded, that much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realised next year, if the seasons are favourable. It is possible that there may be local circumstances which justify this expectation as regards the particular district in question; and if so, the Madras Government will doubtless act on our suggestion, that "the balances should be held in suspense in cases in which it appears likely that the landholders will, without undue pressure, be able to pay the revenue in arrear during the next season." We feel, however, that the question is one which must be treated with the greatest caution, and which must be left to the judgment of the Local Governments and their officers.

11. The weekly return of persons employed on the relief works in the Madras Presidency is incomplete, the returns from Nellore and Malabar not having been received. Taking for these districts the figures of last week, the Madras returns show a further diminution of 32,204 persons, the aggregate number on the works being 876,206 against 908,410, the number for the previous week. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief had also diminished by upwards of 7,000. The total is 53,287 against 60,402, the number for last week. In Bombay, also, there was a considerable decrease of the numbers on the relief works, which is said to be mainly due to a stand made by the people of Sholapur against the orders for the reduction of wages. Exclusive of 7,136 hillmen and immigrants employed in Canara and Ratnagiri, the number on relief works was 249,158 against 290,537, the number for last week. The numbers receiving gratuitous relief in the Bombay districts, not including Dharwar, for which there were no returns, was 4,968.

12. Sir Richard Temple, in his revised forecast for the Madras Presidency, estimates the State expenditure on the relief of the present famine at Rs. 2,92,00,000 (£2,920,000), of which Rs. 67,49,000 (£674,900) have already been spent. His estimate is based on the assumption that the checks on expenditure recently ordered will be strictly enforced, and also that there will not be a failure of the usual spring showers. In our despatch of the 2nd instant we stated that Sir Richard Temple's revised estimate of the famine expenditure in Bombay amounted to 126 lakhs. The aggregate expenditure for the two Presidencies would thus be 418 lakhs (£4,180,000). In regard to the probable loss of revenue by remissions, we have not at present the means of forming any definite estimate. Some time ago it was estimated at 66 lakhs for Bombay and 117 lakhs for Madras (see our despatch of the 12th January), or in all 183 lakhs, which, added to the expenditure, would give a total loss from the famine of 601 lakhs.

13. According to the latest returns prices were falling in most of the Madras districts, owing, doubtless, to the large importations. In Bombay there was but little change in this respect. Cholera was more or less prevalent throughout the distressed districts of Madras, though apparently decreasing in some of them. In the Southern districts of Bombay, and especially in Dharwar, this disease was very prevalent. On the general aspect of the situation we have nothing to add to what was said in our last despatch.

No. 43, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of the Chingleput district, and regarding the relief camps near and in Madras.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Chingleput district, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple on his visit of the 28th and 29th January 1877, with notes regarding the relief camps in and near Madras.

On the 28th January, Sir Richard Temple visited Chingleput, and on the 29th he rode from Chingleput to Conjeveram through a part of the district. With him was Mr. Barlow, the Collector. He met Mr. Macarthy, the Sub-Collector of Chingleput, and also Native tahsildars at Chingleput and Conjeveram.

2. The Chingleput district is close to Madras; it comprises an area of 2,753 square miles, with a population of 938,184. It is traversed by three railways and by excellent roads. Chingleput is not a rich district from an agricultural point of view; but being near to Madras, its large labouring population finds ample employment, and its many weavers get a good market for their fabrics.

3. The past season is the third bad year in Chingleput; there was a poor harvest in 1874; the yield in 1875 was bad, and this season there has been extreme failure, the rainfall ranging from 8 to 16 inches against an average of 34. The failure of harvest was worst in the taluks of Chingleput, Conjeveram and Ponnery, where crops have been saved only on the lands irrigated by channels from the Palar river. Sir Richard Temple saw that, in the parts of these taluks through which he passed, there were no crops save on small patches under wells or irrigated from springs. The Collector estimates the average outturn of the whole district at 2½ annas out of 12 annas, or nearly one-fourth of an ordinary crop. In August last, the people knew that scarcity would come, and relief works were opened in the end of December.

4. Grain is plentiful in the local markets which draw their supplies from Madras. There is very little local grain for sale in the markets. Prices all over the district are much the same as in Madras, except in the Trivellore taluk, where prices are somewhat dearer. The stocks of local grain are said to be small, because of the two previous short harvests. Common rice, which is the food of the poor, is now quoted at 10 seers per rupee.

5. The relief works consist mainly of roads, but some tanks and irrigation channels have been opened for work. In some cases, the people were in a physically reduced state when they first came on the works. Altogether, 14,000 persons are now on the relief works; and the Collector expects that eventually he may have 70,000 at the worst season during April. The wages paid are 2 annas a day for adult males, but a good deal of the Chingleput relief work has been done at piece-work rates; and the Collector considers he has on these works done at 10 pie per cubic yard, earth-work which, in ordinary years, costs 12 pie per cubic foot.

6. A good deal of gratuitous relief is already being given in Chingleput; 8,000 persons a day are receiving cooked food; and the people are being gathered into relief camps where they will be fed, housed, and put to such light work as they can do. Sir Richard Temple saw two of these camps which appear to be on the same scheme as the relief camps at Madras, some of which Sir Richard Temple inspected closely.

7. There are three relief camps in Madras, besides the Red Hills camp, nine miles outside the town. At these camps are about 10,000 pauper inmates, 2,500 at each. The paupers are chiefly immigrants from Chingleput, North Arcot, Nellore and Cuddapah, who came down to Madras to seek for work and food, either because relief works near their homes had not then been opened, or because they had heard rumours of charity to be had in Madras for the asking. Some of these immigrants were pariah families, who had been turned off with a little food by the ryots who could no longer support them. Many of them had walked far, had eaten prickly-pear fruit or other indigestible food, and had become very much reduced before they reached Madras. Perhaps for a few days they would pick up a daily meal from charitable people in the town; and eventually the police would find them sleeping in the streets at night, and would bring them into the nearest relief camp. As soon as the food and treatment there given restored the people to strength, they were draughted out upon the road works. In this way more than 25,000 persons have been relieved at these camps.

8. At each of the camps which Sir Richard Temple inspected were a considerable number of women and children in an emaciated and miserable condition. In the relief hospitals were being treated some hundreds who were suffering from diarrhœa, brought on or aggravated by want of food. The death-rate among these poor people was very high; and to some of them the relief came too late. There were some, but not many, cases of cholera; but the great majority of fatal cases were caused by diarrhœa, which was called by the medical officers "famine diarrhœa," and was identifiable as the same complaint that was so fatal in the Rajpootana famine hospitals during the year 1869.

9. The cost of these relief camps is at present considerable. A liberal diet is allowed—1½lbs. of rice and ½lb of vegetable curry per diem for adults; but it is possible that this ration may be required so long as the inmates come in much reduced, and provided they are draughted out to the works when they recover strength. The administrative arrangements of these relief camps are good; they are all under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Dreevor; a medical officer with sufficient staff of subordinates manages the sanitation and the hospitals of each camp.

10. The Collector of Chingleput expects that he will be unable this year to collect more than one-half of the land revenue of his district, though he may be able to realise much of the balance due on "dry crop" lands next year if the seasons are favourable. The salt revenue, he says, has not yet been injuriously affected by the scarcity.

11. The Collector expects that, if showers do not come during the next six weeks, there will be very hard times for the cattle, and many of them must die. As yet, however, the cattle have been kept alive, and are still able to do a certain amount of draught work.

12. In some parts of the district, the villagers already have difficulty about their water-supply. As long ago as last August, the Collector found that there was no water for his camp followers at a village where he had intended to encamp. Wells are being deepened by relief labour in a number of towns and villages; and though there will be scarcity of water, still the people will be able to find water of some kind for themselves and their cattle.

CHITTOR, 30*th January* 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 47, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877,

From—Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a further memorandum regarding the North Arcot District.

Further Memorandum regarding the North Arcot District.

SINCE the memorandum of the 20th January was prepared, regarding the North Arcot District, Sir Richard Temple saw at the relief camps at Madras a large number of persons from the North Arcot District who had been reduced by want to a very deplorable condition before they came to the relief camps. He also had the opportunity of hearing the views of the Inspector General of Police concerning the condition of the people in the great zemindaris to the north of the district, where Colonel Hearne had recently been on tour. Colonel Hearne's impression was that a great number of people in the worst parts of the North Arcot District were in very severe distress indeed, and that many of them must soon die of hunger. The Collector and the native officials whom Sir Richard Temple had met had not considered the situation to be quite so critical. Still he deemed it best again to see the North Arcot officers and to visit, if possible, some of the worst parts of the district.

2. First, Sir Richard Temple went to Raneepet, the residence of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Austin, close to the town of Arcot. Mr. Austin seemed to be sufficiently prepared to relieve people who might be in absolute need near Arcot. A large relief camp was nearly ready, and casual people in severe distress were being relieved at the hospital of the American Mission until the relief camp should be ready.

3. Of the taluks in that part of the district, Chandragiri appeared to be the worst off, but as yet relief works had not been opened there. Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the condition of the people in Chandragiri required that relief works should at once be opened there. The Range Officer, Lieutenant Hamilton, R.E., appeared able and ready to do all that was necessary. But there seemed to be some departmental difficulty* connected with estimates or district rates, or the contract system, which prevented Lieutenant Hamilton from setting at once to work with relief labourers on sundry irrigation improvements which were much wanted in Chandragiri. Such difficulties could at once be removed by a superior officer, who might go to the spot with full power to direct all relief operations in all departments; for the local officers have manifestly every desire to do their best and to work together. But meanwhile time is going on, and the people in some of these parts may be drifting into severe distress.

* NOTE.—It seemed to Sir Richard Temple that a somewhat similar difficulty prevented Mr. Gribble and Mr. Traill, the Civil Officer and the Range Officer, working together for relief. Each was anxious to help the other; and Mr. Traill's subordinates are all of them helping on Mr. Gribble's relief works. But for some reason the mutual help was not given in the way which by both officers was deemed the most convenient.

4. One of the Reverend American Missionaries, Mr. Wickoff, who had ust returned from a tour in part of South Arcot, informed Sir Richard Temple that he saw much distress, and in some cases physical emaciation from want of food, in the Dinderanum taluk and in the north part of the Vellapooram taluk. He named villages where his Mission had to help certain Christians who were wholly without food or means of earning it; and he expressed his belief that in the tracts he named were many villagers who could not hold out much

longer unless relief of some sort were made available. Relief works had, he said, been opened in the parts of Chingleput bordering on these tracts. But relief works were, he considered, required in that part of North and South Arcot.

5. From Arcot Sir Richard Temple went to Vellore, where he learned that there was some hitch about the establishment of a relief camp outside Vellore, for which the Sub-Collector, Mr. Irvine, had made full preparation. Meanwhile, 7,000 people were receiving daily a gratuitous dole of uncooked rice. There is risk that this openhanded out-door relief will be abused; and it was understood that cases of such abuse had come to light. It is to be hoped that the relief camp at Vellore may soon be settled.

6. After discussion with the Collector Mr. Whiteside, it seemed to Sir Richard Temple that two other relief camps were required on the routes leading from the North Arcot District to Arconum; so that the poor creatures who may have left their homes for Madras may be stopped and relieved at local relief camps.

7. From Vellore to Chittoor (the district head-quarters) the road lay through valleys that were, for such a season as this, very well watered, and had fairly good crops growing. At Chittoor itself there is at present little distress; and but few relief gangs were in the immediate neighbourhood. A relief camp is in progress there. The road to Muddanpally from Chittoor led through rocky gorges and over hills, where there was scarcely any population. At the taluk head-quarters of Palmonier the town people seemed to be well off; ragi was selling there at 9 seers per rupee. But in the extreme northern corner of the district lies the zemindari (poligarship) of Punganoor with a population of 110,000. The Zemindar, though charitable, is yet unable to do much for his people, unless the Government should be pleased to suspend a part of his tribute (peshkash) for a year. About 5,000 relief labourers are employed, under Mr. Clarke of the Settlement Department, on road works near Punganoor. Sir Richard Temple inspected about 3,000 of these people; and, so far as he could judge, the great majority of them were poorly off and were in actual need of relief wages. It appeared that the relief now given suffices for the present. The opinion of the Poligar (Raja), of Mr. Clarke, the relief officer, and of the native officials was, that if the relief works in this quarter had not been opened, there must already have been many deaths from starvation.

8. Sir Richard Temple's impressions are in brief—

(1) that the Collector and his most trusted European subordinates ought at once to visit the tracts of Chandragiri, Tripetty, and parts of the two north-western zemindaris, and immediately open relief works where they may be needed:

(2) that the completion and economical organisation of the Vellore and Raneepet relief camps, and of two additional camps towards Arconum, should be pressed on:

(3) that enough, though barely enough, is being done in the way of relief towards Punganoor, Vellore, and in part of Mr. Austin's sub-division, but that the Poligar of Punganoor should be moved to cause an examination to be made of every village in his zemindari:

(4) that although the Collector had justly held back as long as he could with safety, yet that in the eastern part of the district further holding back would be no longer compatible with safety, and that measures ought now to be undertaken for relief.

MUDDANAPALLY; *The 2nd February* 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 49, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a memorandum regarding the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram.

Memorandum regarding the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram.

The Government of India requested Sir Richard Temple's opinion on the desirability of immediately undertaking, as a relief work, the earthwork of the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram. After discussing the project with His Grace the Governor of Madras, Sir Richard Temple visited Chingleput and rode over the line of the proposed railway to Conjeveram Mr. Barlow, the Collector of Chingleput, and Captain Bisset, the officer of the Government Railway Department attached to Sir Richard Temple's staff, accompanied him.

2. The proposed line is intended to connect with the South India narrow-gauge system the short length of narrow-gauge line between Arconum junction and Conjeveram. The sketch map in the margin gives an idea of the relation of the several railways to each other. The line from Madras to Arconum and onward, both towards Raichore and towards Coimbatore, is broad gauge; the line from Madras to Chingleput and onwards towards the South is narrow gauge; and so is the short branch, 19 miles long, from Arconum to Conjeveram.

Chingleput is the head-quarters of some of the civil officers of the Chingleput District, and it contains a population of 7,000 persons. Conjeveram is a place of many temples and much pilgrimage; it contains 37,000 inhabitants. The proposed line is to connect Conjevaram and Chingleput; it will be about 22 miles long, and it will pass through parts of the talooks (administrative sub-divisions) of Chingleput and Conjeveram with an average population of about 380 to the square mile.

3. If, as probably would be the case, the line were taken along or near the present road, which is metalled and bridged, then the earth-work of the whole line would, according to Captain Bisset's rough estimate, cost only Rs. 2,000 a mile, or Rs. 44,000 (£4,400) in all out of a total estimated cost of perhaps 13 lakhs (£130,000). The proportion of the cost that would be expended on relief wages is therefore so small, that Sir Richard Temple is unable to recommend that this railway should be sanctioned as a relief work. Even if the line could be completed before the rainy season begins, it would be of no special service to relief operations, for the distress is not at present extreme in that part of the district; there are other railway lines, good metalled cross roads, and plenty of good carts by which the local markets are, and will continue to be, well supplied with grain.

4. So far as could be gathered from the marks of traffic on the road, from the number of carts and passengers, from the look of the country round, it did not seem that the prospects of local traffic on the proposed line were financially very good. For a part of the year, at any rate, traffic from the right bank of the Palar would not cross the broad river bed to the proposed line, but would naturally prefer the other railway lines to the north and south, on the same bank of the river. Conjeveram, as a place of pilgrimage, is already connected by railway with Arconum junction, and so with the standard gauge railways of the whole Madras Presidency.

CHITTOOR, *The 30th January* 1877.

C. BERNARD, *Secy. to Sir R. Temple.*

No. 45, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him (with enclosure) respecting the estimated relief expenditure of the Madras Presidency during the years 1876 and 1877.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Bangalore, 5th February 1877.

IN reference to my Minutes of the 19th ultimo and of the 22nd idem,—recommending that in the Madras Presidency a stricter check than heretofore should be applied to the admission of persons to the relief works, that admission should be granted to those who appeared, or were known, to be in real need, and that the relief wage should be reduced to an amount necessary to sustain life,—I have duly observed the orders recently issued by the Government of Madras, which are calculated, if effectively carried out, to meet the above objects sufficiently well, and with all reasonable regard to the safety of the people. These principles will now, I trust, be introduced practically into the districts above the Ghâts (Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah) where relief operations had been already begun on a very extensive scale. They will, doubtless, be followed from the outset in the districts below the Ghâts (Arcot, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly) where relief operations have not as yet been extensively undertaken.

2. I therefore think that the time has come when a preliminary estimate may be framed of the probable expenditure by Government for the relief of this famine and scarcity. Such an estimate is accordingly submitted herewith, accompanied by such explanation as seems called for regarding each item in the statement. It will be seen that the total expenditure is estimated at £2,920,000, of which £674,900 had been already spent up to 1st January. The total number of persons on the relief works was expected to be 1,228,000 on the 1st February, and is so set down; but I am not able to say for certain that this is the actual number. Within the last few days reductions have been going on in reference to the principles already alluded to in this minute, and I should hope therefore that the number may be really less, and more nearly approaching to the figure at which it actually stood on the 1st January, namely, 1,039,000. The number of those on charitable relief was 60,000 on the 1st February. The highest number is expected to occur in April, namely, 1,840,000 on relief works and 700,000 on charitable relief; in all 2,540,000.

3. If the usual spring showers of April or even May shall be vouchsafed, and if the checks already recommended and now ordered shall be carefully carried out, it is quite possible that the actual expenditure may be kept well within this estimate, and might even be sensibly less. If, on the other hand, the spring showers do not come, or if the checks be not strictly adopted, then this estimate may be exceeded;—indeed, there might be a very serious outlay of money during April and May.

4. I can testify to the extreme anxiety of all the authorities throughout the Presidency to save human life from death by starvation. The checks now ordered are quite compatible with the attainment of this paramount object, while on the other hand they are calculated to prevent excessive expenditure. Meanwhile it is most important to maintain an effectively vigilant supervision in all the distressed districts,—over every village, every highway, every place where people either congregate or move about; so that no person who may fall into danger for want of sustenance can possibly escape observation and succour, and so that every individual case of this nature may be surely and speedily relieved.

5. This estimate of expenditure is, of course, irrespective of loss (temporary from suspension, or permanent from remission) of revenue, to which I will advert in a separate minute.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum concerning the estimated relief expenditure in the Madras Presidency during the year 1876-77.

On the 23rd December the Madras Government submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State an approximate estimate, framed by the Revenue Board, of the probable cost of relieving distress in this Presidency. The Government observed that they could not pledge themselves to the Board's estimate, seeing that it was framed on very rough data only. The total estimated expenditure, exclusive of suspensions or remissions of revenue, was Rs. 3,41,00,000, or about 3½ millions sterling. Sir Richard Temple now directs that an attempt be made to furnish a detailed estimate on the more recent information furnished by the Government of Madras and its officers.

2. As with the estimate of Bombay relief expenditure, so in the present case, the numbers expected to come upon the relief works form the main factor of any estimate of probable relief expenditure in the Madras Presidency. In the appended statement is offered an estimate of the number of relief labourers that will probably be in receipt of relief wages in each distressed district, month by month, up to the end of July next. On the reverse of the statement will be found notes showing on what grounds, or on whose authority, the maximum number of relief labourers in each district is estimated. It is during the month of April that the number is expected to be highest; and the total of relief labourers in all districts during that month is estimated at 1,840,000 persons. This total is larger than the April total (1,405,000 labourers) taken in the Revenue Board's estimate. But since that estimate was framed the distress has declared itself further, and it has taken a much severer form in districts which even in December were sorely stricken.

3. It will be seen from the notes on the reverse of the appended statement that in some cases the native (and other) officers have estimated that the maximum number of labourers would reach even larger totals than have now been taken. But the Collector has in such cases expressed an opinion, or at least a hope, that, by dint of care and vigilance, the numbers of relief labourers may be kept down to the maximum given. It is only in the event of continued vigilance being exercised to restrict relief wages to those in actual need, and on the condition that the measures for economy recently taken are maintained,—it is only in such case that the number of relief labourers can be prevented from exceeding the total now taken.

4. Further, it will be seen that the present estimate reckons on the numbers decreasing in May, and on the relief labourers all disappearing to their homes by the end of July. The best authorities appear to expect that this will be the course of events, provided that the usual April showers come and that the south-west monsoon (the early rains) comes seasonably. In ordinary years rain falls in April and May in quantities varying from five inches to one inch in the different districts; and the monsoon breaks (that is, the rainy season begins) about the 2nd June. If, unhappily, the April showers should be withheld, or if the rainy season should begin unfavourably, then the present forecast would be exceeded.

5. Subject to the provisos mentioned above, the estimated numbers on relief works for the six months from February to July inclusive will be—

Total number of labourers in		February	...	1,228,000
"	"	March	...	1,480,000
"	"	April	...	1,840,000
"	"	May	...	1,530,000
"	"	June	...	795,000
"	"	July	...	310,000
		TOTAL	...	7,183,000

At an average rate of Rs. 2½ per month, the wage of these labourers would amount to Rs. 1,79,00,000.

6. The cost of relief wages for the month of January must be taken at an average of Rs. 3 per labourer; for the reduction of wages recently ordered cannot take effect until after the end of January. The relief wages for January, with an average of 1,039,000 persons on the works, will amount to Rs. 31,17,000.

7. The actual expenditure on relief works and extra establishments up to the end of December according to a return received from the Accountant General of Madras has been Rs. 37,25,000, and the cost of purchasing grain for Government has been Rs. 30,24,000.

8. It will, perhaps, suffice if ten per cent. on the six months' relief wages be estimated for extra establishments, temporary buildings, and miscellaneous charges; for the Madras Government has been economical in the matter of establishments.

9. It is difficult to foresee how many persons may become recipients of gratuitous relief. At present the numbers are comparatively small—only about 60,000 in all. But in many districts gratuitous relief has not yet begun, and it is certain that the numbers on charitable relief will increase very greatly in the hot months and at the beginning of the rainy season. An estimate of ten per cent. on the relief wages for six months (Rs. 18,00,000) would suffice to give gratuitous relief at the cost of one anna per head per diem to—

50,000	persons	during the month of	January.
100,000	"	"	February.
250,000	"	"	March.
500,000	"	"	April.
600,000	"	"	May.
700,000	"	"	June.
500,000	"	"	July.
160,000	"	"	August.

The cost of gratuitous relief at the Red Hills camp near Madras comes to 2¼ annas per head per diem. But the inmates there are, many of them, in a much reduced condition, and so they have been allowed somewhat better food than usual. At the Salem District relief camps the Collector expects to keep the cost of gratuitous relief down to one anna per head per diem. Perhaps, it will suffice to estimate the cost of gratuitous relief at Rs. 18,00,000.

10. The grain purchased by Government will be used in payment of relief wages, or in issuing gratuitous relief, or in both. There will be some charges for transporting this grain to the interior and for storage, and there will be some loss by wastage. If allowance be made for these charges, perhaps 75 per cent. of the cost of the Government grain may be taken as a set-off against other famine charges.

11. The total of the estimate will then be—

	Rs.
Relief works and other expenditure according to the Accountant General's statement up to end of December	37,25,000
Estimated expenditure on relief works wages during January ...	31,17,000
Estimated expenditure on relief works wages during the six months February to July	1,79,00,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges	18,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief	18,00,000
Cost of grain purchased by Government	30,24,000
Total ...	3,13,66,000
Deduct as a set-off three-quarters of cost of Government grain, as that grain will be used to pay labourers or relief paupers ...	21,66,000
Total ...	2,92,00,000
Or say ...	£2,920,000

12. The totals of this forecast are liable to be exceeded if the next season should prove unfavourable, if the recent instructions for reducing relief wages and restricting relief expenditure cannot be maintained, or if distress in an aggravated shape should break out in the extreme south of the peninsula, on the Malabar Coast, or in Ganjam and the Godavari Districts.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

Statement appended to Memorandum estimating the total relief expenditure in Madras famine districts during the years 1876 and 1877.

Name of district.	Total population.	Total numbers on the works on the				Estimated number of people on the works during the month of							
		26th December.	9th January.	16th January.	23rd January.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total of the six months, February to July.
Nellore	1,375,000	4,000	55,000	64,000	59,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	80,000	50,000	20,000	450,000
Cuddapah	1,350,000	132,000	201,000	195,000	195,000	200,000	220,000	250,000	300,000	250,000	150,000	50,000	1,220,000
Kurnool	1,000,000	203,000	310,000	308,000	298,000	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	300,000	150,000	70,000	1,540,000
Bellary	1,650,000	332,000	401,000	400,000	356,000	390,000	390,000	420,000	450,000	400,000	200,000	100,000	1,960,000
North Arcot	2,007,000	28,000	22,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	80,000	100,000	130,000	150,000	80,000	30,000	570,000
Chingleput	940,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	20,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	20,000	240,000
Salem	1,200,000	15,000	37,000	15,000	22,000	25,000	30,000	50,000	70,000	60,000	40,000	20,000	270,000
Trichinopoly	1,200,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	10,000	15,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	...	70,000
Coimbatore	1,750,000	9,000	6,000	18,000	20,000	15,000	30,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	20,000	...	250,000
Madura	2,250,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	15,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	...	73,000
Tinnevelly	1,700,000	6,000	10,000	9,000	3,000	5,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	80,000	20,000	...	270,000
Kistna, Godavari and South Arcot ...	4,740,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	...	270,000
						1,039,000	1,228,000	1,480,000	1,840,000	1,530,000	795,000	310,000	7,183,000

Note.—See remarks on page 207 for explanation of the grounds on which these figures were adopted.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
On Special Duty.

REMARKS.

Nellore.—Sir Richard Temple has not yet visited Nellore. But it is known that in a part of the district there was a failure of crops; that relief works are attracting many thousands, both from the inland taluks of Nellore and from the east of Kurnool. Possibly the maximum of 120,000 may be exceeded, as a large and excellent work is in progress there. But distress is not expected to spread over the whole district.

Cuddapah.—On the occasion of Sir Richard Temple's visit, the Collector was not able to say decidedly what he expected to be the highest number on his relief works. But he hoped to carry out carefully such orders as might be issued for preventing people who could support themselves from coming upon the State for relief. In the south of his district there seemed to be room for some economies in relief administration, and already the Collector has succeeded in arresting the previously rapid rate of increase in the numbers on his works; 300,000, or 100,000 above the present totals, have therefore been taken as the probable maximum.

Kurnool.—The native officials estimated that, eventually, 500,000 people would come upon the relief works. Mr. Davidson, the new Collector, hoped to keep the number from very greatly exceeding the present total. The numbers have not increased during the last few weeks; they now stand at 298,000; and perhaps the maximum may never exceed 360,000, the number taken for April.

Bellary.—The native officials expected 900,000, or much more than half the population to come upon the works. Mr. Master, the Collector, hoped that the maximum would never greatly exceed the then total 405,000. It has since fallen to 356,000. And perhaps the maximum now taken, 450,000, will not be exceeded.

North Arcot.—The Collector's estimate of the expected numbers has been adopted: see paragraph 9 of the North Arcot Memorandum. This allows for a very large increase in the number of recipients of relief wages.

Chingleput.—The estimated numbers here taken were seen and were accepted by the Collector as sufficiently liberal.

Salem.—The Collector's own estimate of the probable numbers has been here taken.

Trichinopoly.—The estimated numbers taken for this district are based on the Assistant Collector's oral statements, and they may be open to revision in case distress declares itself in parts of Trichinopoly.

Coimbatore.—The Collector considered that he might possibly have to provide works for 150,000 at the very worst period; but in the present estimate 100,000 has been taken as the probable maximum in April. As yet the numbers in Coimbatore are not high, and the rate of increase is not very rapid.

Madura.—The Collector's figures are taken, but it must be noted that his estimate will, as he pointed out, be exceeded if his proposals for the Court of Wards expenditure in permanently-settled zemindaris are not accepted.

Tinnevelly.—For this district the Collector's maximum has been taken; but in view of the good condition of a large part of the district and of the facilities for trade and temporary emigration, it may be hoped that the maximum will not be reached.

Kistna, South Arcot and Godavari.—These districts are not distressed as a whole, and probably will not be. Still there has been failure of harvest in parts; and the officers who know those tracts anticipate that relief works may have to be provided on a considerable scale in parts of these districts before the next harvests come in.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple,
On Special Duty.

No. 179, dated Bombay Castle, 6th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

IN continuation of my letter No. 152, dated 2nd February, I am directed to forward, for information, copy of correspondence with the Government of Madras on the same subject.

No. 178, dated Bombay Castle, 6th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 625, dated 31st January last, and accompaniments, and to forward, for the information of His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council, extracts from the reports of the Agent and General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and copy of a letter No. 151, dated 2nd instant, addressed by the Bombay Government to Sir Richard Temple, together with the report of the Consulting Engineer for Railways which accompanied it.

It will be seen from these papers that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company represented that it would be impracticable to limit through booking at their receiving stations

and those of the East Indian Railway in the manner suggested by His Grace the Governor of Madras, and that they stated that they would be obliged to adopt the plan which they actually have adopted of receiving and forwarding consignments in such a manner as to cause the least demurrage, working up to a block or nearly so, and then temporarily suspending the booking for Madras stations.

In the opinion of the Bombay Government the course adopted by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company is on the whole the best. The main object is to pour grain into the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency as rapidly as possible, and this object can best be promoted not by checking imports by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but by doing all that can be done to induce greater exertion on the part of the Madras Company to forward it from Raichore. The result has been that the Madras Railway Company have been able to increase the number of wagons forwarded from Raichore considerably over 90, the limit proposed, and count on being in a position to forward 150 by the 14th instant. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, while urging the Madras Railway Company to remove wagons from Raichore more rapidly, have restricted the numbers sent into that station to what the Madras Company using their utmost exertion could take away daily; and the confidence of consignees of grain to Madras is not likely to be more seriously affected by temporary complete stoppages of through booking than by daily restrictions, which, even if not absolutely impracticable, would be open to the objections mentioned by Mr. LeMesurier. The inconvenience of a block of wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is undoubtedly very great, but it is not of much practical consequence whether wagons are delayed at receiving stations or at intermediate points between those stations and Raichore; under any system of booking and forwarding there must be delays and complaints so long as the Madras Railway cannot carry the traffic tendered for despatch from Raichore.

Extract from letter from Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, No. 1100, *dated 27th January* 1877.

WITH reference to the telegrams from Captain Bisset (copies sent with your Office No. 365 of 26th January), Mr. Conder is of opinion "that it is impossible to restrict through booking to any specific number of wagons. The only thing we can legally or in practice do is to take all that is offered, and then when a block comes to stop altogether. If night trains are run from Raichore the block would probably be avoided."

The above is Mr. Conder's note on my reference to him, and I must say that after full consideration and much previous discussion with Mr. Conder, I quite endorse his view. If we had only one or two forwarding stations to deal with, it would be a simple matter to control, but in practice it is not possible to direct, hour by hour, every Station-master on the North-east and Nagpore lines, and also on much of the South-east line how much grain he is to receive and despatch for Madras. Neither can we receive only at a certain few stations and bar the others; or receive at a certain number of stations to-day and at certain other stations tomorrow. Any such system would be unequal and unfair even if it was practicable.

The reason of the block at Raichore is not made clear. If the Madras line cannot move more than 90 wagons in 24 hours for want of engine power, then until such power can be provided, we must, I fear, receive and forward consignments in such a manner as to cause the least demurrage, working up to a block or nearly so and then stopping the booking. It will not do to unload the wagons and stack the grain outside of Raichore station limits, and leave it there for the Madras Company to re-load and remove at their convenience. Mr. Conder is strongly of opinion that by working 24 hours a day, the Madras Company could forward from Raichore all that we send.

Is the Madras Company now working night and day? If not, is it for want of engine power or staff, and what numbers of engines or men are needed?

Extract of letter from General Traffic Manager to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,—No. 346, *dated* 31*st January* 1877.

* * * * * *

3. You are aware generally of the condition of things with regard to the through traffic on the Madras Railway. As there has been much discussion about it, and I believe that Sir Richard Temple is writing a minute on the whole subject, it may be well for me to give you, as shortly as possible, the leading facts of the matter.

4. About the month of August last, the Madras Company wrote, saying, that they considered that additional sidings were required at Raichore. The sidings at present there will accommodate more than the ordinary busy season traffic in and out of the station, and I was therefore obliged to say to Mr. Church that I was not able to concur in recommending any additional expenditure upon siding accommodation there. He did nothing more that I know of. I consider the sidings that are there already are more than sufficient for the work that usually has to be done throughout the year.

I find that during April and May of last year we had an average of 77 wagons a day, in and out of the station, which is not very much less than the December traffic, to which I will refer later on in this report. But it has been arranged within the last ten days for an additional siding to be laid in, and the work is in hand.

5. Everybody knows that for some years past, the question of the different gauges adopted on the different railways has been under consideration.

Some of the erections on the Madras Railway are so constructed that some of our wagons will not pass safely; which of the two may be wrong, namely, whether our wagons are too wide, or their erections encroach on what should have been left clear for the passage of vehicles, need not now be discussed. I merely state the fact.

And this fact made it, of course, necessary to stop such of our wagons at Raichore as could not pass with safety. The question has given rise to a good deal of discussion and correspondence, and recently, namely, on the 5th of the present month, I gave instructions for what are called our new wagons to pass on to the Madras Railway. These, with the open wagons, will therefore be used in future, as far as it is possible to do so, for through traffic; but in cases where the larger wagons which cannot pass are loaded with through traffic, the loads will still have to be transhipped at Raichore. The number of these will, however, be very small.

6. In the early part of December last, it was found that we were booking traffic to Raichore and on to the Madras Railway to a greater extent than it was being cleared away from Raichore. The consequence was that gradually there came to be a block on our line of wagons under load for Raichore and the Madras Railway. Perhaps the letter of the 26th December to the Madras Railway gives us, shortly as I can, the position of the matter as it then stood. Up to that time the Madras Company's answers to all our communications on the subject were, that it was want of siding accommodation that had caused the block, and the reply to the letter of the 26th December was to the same effect. That reply came to me by telegram, and by letter from Mr. Church and also from Mr. Elwin.

The block increased, however, and, as is known, we stopped for a few days the booking of traffic beyond Raichore. At the same time we discouraged the booking of traffic for Raichore itself without actually refusing it. The result was that very little, if any, was booked to Raichore, and all that was lying on hand there was what had been booked before the stoppage. I believe that some of that has not even yet been cleared away from Raichore. None of that which was booked through was unloaded and stacked on the ground at Raichore. When the through booking was stopped, we had nearly a thousand wagons under load for Raichore and for stations on the Madras Railway, and they were receiving at Raichore for that place and through at the rate of an average of less than a hundred a day.

7. In the letter of the 26th December, and also when I met the Madras Railway representatives on the 16th, I pointed out that so long as they closed the station for twelve hours out of every twenty-four, and did not run trains during the night, but practically closed the line also for twelve out of every twenty-four hours, it would be difficult to convince anybody that they were doing as much as might be done. It is evident that, if more trains had been run and if the unloading had been carried on by night as well as by day, as it had to be at some of our stations, much more work could have been done, and I think that there would never have been any block at all. I pressed upon Mr. Elwin the desirability of making more use of the line by working trains day and night, and by putting on a night staff at Raichore to do such unloading and transhipping as was necessary.

8. This latter Mr. Elwin, by telegram, dated the 10th, had advised me he had given orders to have done, but when we met there on the 16th it had not been carried out, and the night staff did not actually commence work until the evening of Monday the 22nd, that being after a telegram that I had sent on the 20th to Mr. Elwin and Mr. Church.

9. Much has been made of the transhipping and unloading at Raichore. But the number of wagons that have had to be so dealt with was not much larger than it usually is during the busy season, although it has not formerly caused any block. For the whole month of December the average booked through to stations of the Madras Railway was forty-six a day, and of that number the daily average of those that had to be transhipped was only sixteen. And that is a number which should not have caused any difficulty. There were also, in addition to these forty-six wagons, an average of about fifty a day, under load with consignments for Raichore itself which had of course to be unloaded there, making a total to tranship and to unload of sixty-six a day.

The work of loading and unloading at Raichore is done by a contractor, who stated to us that he was prepared to do more if more supervising staff were provided by the Madras Company, and that means, as we ascertained, that two more foremen and eight hand-lamps were required, and nothing else to enable the work to be continued night and day. I offered, before the 10th instant, if it would be any convenience to the Madras Railway to provide these foremen and lamps ourselves, but the offer was not accepted

10. That which was consigned to Raichore should not have caused any block there, because the owners should have been required to remove it from the station without delay, and if they did not do that the wharfage charges should have been increased so as to compel them to remove. This is what we have had to do at some places in order to keep the stations clear, and there is no reason to doubt that it would have answered that purpose at Raichore.

11. Mr. Elwin stated, in regard to the engine power for the day and night trains, that they were so much pressed upon other parts of the line, that they could not put more engines there than the four employed to work on that district. I could, of course, make no answer to that except that they knew better what could be done than others; again pointing out, however, that it seemed likely that if night staff were employed more could be got out of the engine power that was available; and I reminded Mr. Elwin that this practical closing of the line and the station for half the time had ended in the serious detention of our wagons at a time when they could not be passed. So far as the complaint respecting the through booking

having been stopped is concerned, it will therefore probably be admitted that the explanation I have given is not a bad reason for the step that was taken.

12. With regard to the future I pointed out to Mr. Elwin that we were ready to recommence the through booking directly we found there was reasonable ground for thinking that the block would not recur. We were about clear of wagons under load for the Madras Railway and for Raichore on 23rd, and therefore I gave instructions on that morning for traffic to be again booked through as freely as it presents itself.

13. When we were at Raichore on the 16th, I heard, for the first time, that it was thought that we should marshal the trains, that is separate the through and local wagons.

I do not think that this is a service which should be expected of us, and it is not usual as between Companies, but I said at once when it was mentioned that we would do it as far as possible, and orders have been given accordingly.

14. I yesterday received a telegram from Mr. Church, asking us to wire him each day the number of wagons loaded for Madras line stations at each station of this and the East Indian Railway every day. I telegraphed to Mr. Church in reply to the effect, first, that it would be impossible to do this (the wire is already overcrowded with messages), and, second, that if it were done, it would be of no practical use to the Madras Railway, for it cannot assist them to know that five wagons were loaded to-day, for example at Nagpur, or six at Jabalpur, or ten at Cawnpur. What they want to know is the number that may be expected daily at Raichore. I therefore said to Mr. Church that I would advise him by wire each morning the number on hand under load for his stations at Shahabad. That is a convenient place for the purpose, because it will include any that may be booked from Hyderabad as well as from all parts of this, and the East Indian and Baroda Railways.

15. I am arranging also to let the Madras Company's Manager know the number of trains ordered for Raichore each day, as well as the number of wagons on each train. This information has been always supplied to the Station Master at Raichore, who gets it in the same way as every one else does when the trains are ordered, but it will probably help Mr. Church, if his name is also put upon the message, and I have therefore arranged accordingly.

16. I hope that the Madras Company will be requested to ensure the prompt return of our empty wagons, because our ability to keep up the regular supply, and to keep traffic moving, will depend upon that. At present no additional trains are running, and we are finding already that we have more underload for Madras stations than they can clear away; so that unless something more is done beyond Raichore at once, the block will soon be as bad as ever.

No. 306, dated Fort St. George, 31st January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

I AM directed, in reply to your telegram of the 24th, and your letter of the 25th instant, regarding the recent block at Raichore, to forward copy of the orders passed by the Madras Government thereon; and to request that, if the Bombay Government concur in the suggestions made by His Grace in Council for preventing a recurrence of the block, and for facilitating the free passage of grain to Madras, the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway may be moved to issue the necessary directions.

No. 304, dated 31st January 1877.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, in the Public Works Department, No. 304, dated 31st January 1877.

READ the following papers:—

No 98, dated Bombay Castle, 25th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept. (Railway),

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept. (Railway).

WITH reference to my telegram, dated 24th instant, copy of which accompanies letter, I am directed to state that through-booking between the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways having been resumed after being suspended for a fortnight, it is expected that large consignments will be immediately made to stations on the Madras line from the North-Western Provinces, the Nerbudda Valley and the Berars as well as from Bombay and certain stations on the south-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Poona, Sholapur and Hyderabad, where supplies have accumulated.

2. The General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, reports that provided the Madras Railway Company can arrange for the prompt despatch and return of wagons at the junction of the two railways at Raichore, he could, if necessary, carry grain into Raichore at the rate of from 150 to 200 wagons a day; and he anticipates that the traffic will immediately reach the former figure.

3. It is however understood that the Madras Railway Company now consider themselves in a position to take not more than 90 through wagons a day at Raichore, and it is obvious that unless arrangements are immediately made for more rapid clearance, or for unloading and returning the balance of Great Indian Peninsula wagons at Raichore as fast as they arrive, a block, such as that which compelled the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to suspend through-booking from the 7th to the 22nd instant, will soon recur.

4. It has been suggested that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company should now restrict through-booking to Raichore to the number of wagons that the Madras Company are prepared to pass through, but the General Traffic Manager has represented that this is impracticable, and that through-booking must either be allowed in full or not at all. Moreover, it does not appear expedient to check the flow of grain towards the famine districts of the Madras Presidency, even if for the present a temporary check at Raichore is inevitable, and rather than there should be another complete stoppage of through-booking, it would seem preferable for the Madras Railway Company in their own interests to establish a depôt at Raichore at which the Great Indian Peninsula wagons could be unloaded, and the grain stored until the Madras Company are in a position o forward it. It is true that they will thus incur some risk and expense, but they will eventually obtain traffic which might be lost to them altogether if they refused to take the traffic at all, and so long as the difficulty arises with them it is unfair to throw the onus and loss entailed by refusing traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. As stated in my telegram, the Bombay Government are given to understand that no night staff was employed at Raichore till the 21st, though on an urgent representation made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company the employment of night staff was ordered on the 12th, and that even now the Madras Company do not run night trains, and are not therefore making full use of their engines. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the engines have for some time past been worked night and day with reliefs of drivers.

6. As explained in Colonel Hancock's letter to Colonel Shaw-Stewart, No. 130, of the 12th instant, the Bombay Government are prepared fully to co-operate with the Government of Madras in carrying out any improvements in siding accommodation required at Raichore, and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, has intimated that he will raise no difficulties on this score. As regards the State railway engines, which it is understood are to be offered to the Madras Railway Company, I am directed to forward a copy of Resolution of the Bombay Government, No. 92, dated 23rd January, and to state that the work of erection will be commenced and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Telegram, dated 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.

THROUGH-BOOKING between Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, temporarily suspended as per telegram to your Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 8th instant, resumed to-day. At present no Great Indian Peninsula wagons under load for Madras stations; but unless Madras Railway Company arrange to clear away all through wagons as they arrive at Raichore, say 150 daily, a block will recur and through-booking will have to be again suspended. Madras Company are understood to be prepared to take 90 wagons only per day at Raichore, but they did not employ night staff at Raichore station till the 21st and do not work night trains. If Madras Railway Company cannot at present clear off through wagons with due despatch, they should establish a depôt for temporary storage of grain brought to Raichore by Great Indian Peninsula until they are in a position to deal with it as such a block and detention of rolling stock as occurred lately deranges entire railway system. Reference particularly requested to letter from Colonel Hancock to Colonel Shaw-Stewart, No. 130, dated 12th instant.

Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1877, No. 92.

READ—

The following telegram from the Director for State Railways, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay dated 22nd January 1877:—

"Please arrange with Peninsula Company to have the twelve engines, purchased for State Railways, erected immediately, and kept available in Bombay for the present in running order."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for information and guidance. The Agent should be requested to submit an estimate for erecting the engines, and, if possible, to put the work in hand immediately. If the Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, cannot undertake the work, the Baroda Railway Company should be asked to do so.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

HIS Grace the Governor in Council considers that arrangements should be made on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for receiving daily no more grain than can be taken through by the Madras Railway. Instructions should be issued to receiving stations on that line to restrict the number of wagons for the Madras Railway accordingly; and junction stations should be similarly warned not to forward to Raichore any wagons in excess of the number which the Madras Railway are in a position to work off each day. Any excess by a particular train should be counterbalanced by reduction of the succeeding load.

2. There seems no reason why the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should not limit through-booking to 90 wagons a day.

3. Omission to attend to these orders should, if more than once repeated, subject the Station-masters in fault to charges for demurrage arising therefrom.

4. Unloading at Raichore will be useless and costly. Additional sidings may perhaps be usefully laid down at Adoni, where it is proposed to put up temporary shelter for grain.

5. The Government of Bombay will be addressed in accordance with these observations.

Extract from Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 302, 31st January 1877.

READ the following letter:—

No. 68, dated Madras, 30th January 1877.

From—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

ADVERTING to the Proceedings of Government under date 20th instant, No. 191, also to the telegram from the Government of India, dated 27th instant, calling for information regarding the block of traffic on the Madras Railway, I have the honour to lay before Government a report* by the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway.

* Received from Agent in No. 187 of 29th January 1877.

2. The accumulated through-booked traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was worked off some days ago.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula officials seem to anticipate a recurrence of the block unless the Madras Railway is able to carry forward from 150 to 200 wagons per diem.

4. At present the Madras Railway can carry forward 100 wagons daily from Raichore, and the Great Indian Peninsula Company has been asked to restrict their consignments to that figure.

5. The officials of that Company state that to restrict their through consignments is impossible, and that through-booking must either be allowed in full or not at all. They press that a depôt should be established at Raichore, at which the Great Indian Peninsula wagons could be unloaded, and the grain stored until the Madras Company are in a position to forward it.

6. The adoption of this measure would be a great misfortune, and should be averted if possible.

7. The Madras Company is most anxious to carry forward every wagon which comes from the north, and deficient engine power is the only cause which will interfere with their doing so.

8. At present, as will be seen from the enclosure, the 100 wagons which they are able to take forward daily are apparently more than sufficient; as the Traffic Manager states that, for want of loads, they do not run regularly all the trains booked to leave Raichore.

9. A night staff has been entertained at Raichore and elsewhere where needed. The Raichore station is understood to have been worked by day and night since the 21st instant.

10. The reduction of passenger train mileage on other parts of their line, with a view to increase the number of engines available at Raichore, has been suggested, and some temporary assistance may be expected from this source. With this object it has been arranged to stop for the present the regular festival traffic to Trivellore.

11. The twelve locomotive engines which have been promised by the Director of State Railways for use in this presidency, and which are now under erection at Bombay, will enable the Madras Railway Company to work all portions of their line freely and fully; but some weeks must elapse before they can be looked for.

12. In anticipation of this increase to the engine stock, authority has been granted to the Agent of the Madras Railway to telegraph to his Board for the immediate despatch of ten drivers. Six was the number at first suggested by the Agent; but after discussion with the Locomotive Superintendent it was determined to apply for ten.

13. The provision of temporary shelter for grain at Adoni and elsewhere will at once be proceeded with; but information regarding the quantity for which shelter is to be provided at each place is necessary.

14. I have authorized the immediate construction of an additional siding in the Raichore station-yard. This was strongly recommended by the Traffic Department, and by Captain Bissett, R. E., who has had an opportunity of watching the station arrangements.

15. I have also authorized the immediate construction of a through-siding at the Toongabudra station, and similar accommodation at a convenient site between Kosgee and Adoni. The necessity of providing additional crossing stations is being carefully considered.

No. C I A & M-2651, dated Madras, 29th January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway,

To—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway.

Grain traffic at Raichore.

CONSULTING Engineer's letter No. 90, dated 20th instant.

It would appear from the following telegram from Captain Bissett, R. E., dated 24th instant, that the accumulated through-booked traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been worked off.

"Bombay line now clear of *through*-booked grain, and Raichore crowded with *local*-booked grain. Have suggested Conder re-open through-booking up to 90 wagons daily at present, also to marshal trains and avoid still further loading of cotton wagons with through goods."

2. The local-booked grain herein referred to is consigned to Raichore, but may be reconsigned to stations on this line.

3. As already advised, our existing locomotive power will not move more than 100 wagons per diem in all from Raichore; but this seems to be more than sufficient at present, as, for want of loads, we do not run regularly all the trains booked to run out of Raichore.

4. The shelter for grain at the different stations is required, I presume, for *storing* purposes, if, as I suppose, we shall not be required to make an arrangement for grain different from that existing for other goods, and in practice it is found that the grain does not suffer by exposure during the present dry weather.

There will be no difficulty in erecting sheds for storing grain; but these, in my opinion, should be placed in such a position as not to interfere with the unloading of wagons. In other words that the unloading should be, as at present, performed at the cost of the Company, and the storage at the cost of the Government, or of the merchants, if they wish to incur the expense, for the handling of the traffic cannot be performed without considerable additional expense.

No. 187.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways for information with reference to the discussion which took place at the Stores Committee to-day, and to be so good as to state the probable quantity of grain likely to be stored at Adoni for which accommodation is required.

(Signed) R. B. ELWIN,
Agent and Manager.

MADRAS,
29th January 1877.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council is glad to find that the accumulation of grain traffic which recently occurred in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has now been worked off. A repetition of similar state of affairs is to be deprecated, and the Government of Bombay have accordingly been requested to restrict through-booking on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the number of wagons which the Madras Railway may be in a position to take on daily from Raichore.

2. The unloading of grain wagons at Raichore has already been objected to, and Adoni and other convenient stations suggested instead.

3. The sanction given by the Consulting Engineer to the Agent to telegraph to his Board for ten additional drivers for the engine stock expected from the Director of State Railways is approved; as well as the authority granted for the construction of additional sidings at Raichore, Toongabudra, and between Kosgee and Adoni.

4. Shelter for 2,500 tons of grain should be provided at Adoni, and arrangements made for storing 500 tons at other selected stations.

Telegram, dated 12th February 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Revenue Addl. Secy.*

BODIES of people, especially in Sholapur, are persistently refusing to accept terms of relief as defined in resolution 103 of nineteenth ultimo. Government believe it would be very mischievous to yield to what is evidently the result of combination, although refusal to yield may very probably lead to the deaths of some of the most weakly of those who have joined the movement and are acting under the influence of those who are stronger. Immediate communication of the wishes of the Government of India by telegram is solicited. Answer goes to-day to your letter of second instant which approves of our rule not to relieve persons holding out through obstinacy under belief that they will not die—a belief which is not shared by this Government.

Telegram, No. 181, dated 13th February 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Works,*
From—Revenue Addl. Secy.	*To—Bombay.*

YOUR telegram of yesterday. Government of India entirely shares opinion of Government of Bombay as to mischief of yielding to strike on relief works attributable to combination, and thinks that relief wages should not be raised if Government of Bombay are quite satisfied that the rates are sufficient to keep people alive—a point which must necessarily be left to its judgment. Government of India presumes that if small works are closed for the transference of labour to large ones, you will make arrangements for providing for the sustenance of the labourers during their transit. The Viceroy has received telegrams from Sholapur complaining of reductions of wages, but has taken no notice of them, being fully persuaded that the Bombay Government will act with sound discretion in carrying out a difficult but necessary operation.

Telegram, dated 8th February 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Public Works Secretary.	*To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

YOU will see report of deaths from starvation at Sholapur. Collector reports only one such death in Sholapur itself; none have been reported from districts. Full particulars called for.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIII. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 9th February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 6th, 7th and 8th February 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed: During the past Week.	Number of People employed: During the present Week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the past Week.	Prices during the present Week.	Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight grain importation; no exportation. Small-pox and fever con-continue. 12 cents of rain.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,557	3,480	2,29,233	63,363	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	34½ 28½	34½ 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Small-pox decreasing. Rain falling at Násik	Ditto ...	16,400	17,000	3,59,272	1,24,837	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 29	32 29	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough... ...	Ditto ...	27,449	25,716	4,05,090	2,58,990	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	26 24	27 24	24·3	10 65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain importation continues; prices steady. Public health good.	Ditto ...	52,000	49,700	8,43,431	3,43,425	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	25¼ 23½	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 33,440; exports Rs. 76,404. 65 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	70,481	49,415	11,08,178	5,61,307	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply plentiful. Small-pox at Nehr Tank.	Ditto ...	19,469	14,391	5,71,338	1,92,322	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20	20½ 20	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient; exportation from two Talukas. 115 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	48,023	50,835	6,60,750	2,40,442	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17½ 17½	18 18	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,28,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. 118 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	12,034	4,57,358	1,99,719	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 19	20 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation continues; and market steady. 581 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,158	26,587	8,48,590	1,64,848	Jowari 43	18	18	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,90,537	2,49,158	54,43,240	21,49,273					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly pear clearances, &c.

2. There has been rain in Khandesh and Násik, and it appears probable that it has fallen in other districts since the Collectors' reports were despatched. It can now do nothing but harm to any, except irrigated, crops, and while it will, on the one hand, improve the water-supply, it will, it is feared, be the cause of considerable sickness among the labourers employed upon relief works in exposed situations.

3. Prices have again slightly declined this week, jowari now averaging 23¾ lbs. throughout the nine affected districts.

4. The number of people upon relief works is 249,158, against 290,537 last week, and there are also 7,136 hill-men and immigrants employed in Kanara and Ratnagiri, making a total of 256,294. This decrease is mainly due to a stand made by the people of Sholapur against the orders of Government reducing the pay on works under Civil Agency, and insisting on moderate tasks, and to the endeavours made to transfer able-bodied people from Civil works to those under Public Works Department supervision. The people in Sholapur are "on strike," are acting in bodies and in concert, and are probably under influences which are not apparent. Some of them are, no doubt, sufficiently well off to be able to decline work, and these it is the object of Government to get rid of, but others are not in this position, and it is possible that before the stronger and more robust, who sustain the movement, are brought to reason, some of the weakly may suffer. Occupation and the means of earning wages are open and available to all, and the District Officers have been ordered to be vigilant as regards scattered cases of distress, and at once to afford relief. Those persons, who are really in need of relief, cannot, of course, hold out long, and will shortly return; but, at present, they are reported to be unwilling either to work properly on the unchanged rates of pay under the Public Works Department, or to accept the altered and lower rates under Civil Agency.

5. The Government of India have entirely removed the restrictions previously placed upon large relief works, and have entrusted the Government with the powers of commencing such works, whenever satisfied of their necessity. The powers delegated to Collectors, from time to time, to order the actual commencement of certain relief works which had previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government, have, under instructions from the Government of India, been withdrawn. It is to be noted that Collectors were never invested with powers to commence relief works which had not previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government.

6. Sanction has been received from the Government of India to commence the earth-works of the Dhond Manmar Railway. The work will be begun at once, and will prove of the utmost importance in meeting the distress in Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona, and Sholapur. The Government of India are also considering a suggestion of this Government for commencing the earth-works of the Karwar and Bellary Railway for the purpose of relief in the southern parts of this Presidency.

7. This Government have also sanctioned the commencement of the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum District.

Government have taken further steps in connection with the laying down of pressed hay upon the principal grain thoroughfares in those affected districts which are remote from the sea-coast and from railway communication.

8. Abstracts of the information supplied to the Government of India from every taluka of the affected area accompany this report.

9. A map is not forwarded with this summary, as it would only be a repetition of that sent last week: when any material change takes place, a fresh map will be furnished.

10. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, both in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.				Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.	
	Average number of persons relieved during the Week.	Expenditure during the Week ending 3rd February 1877.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Total Expenditure.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs
Khandesh	46	14	396	410	486	118
Násik	12	8	135	143	7,84[illegible]	1,584
Ahmednagar	1,408	886	3,907	4,293	2,545	603
Poona	1,946	838	4,780	5,618	18,[illegible]58	6,404
Sholapur	892	1,075	11,251	12,326	3,396	1,279
Satara	51	28	1,043	1,071	4,300	1,06[illegible]
Kaladgi	122	62	505	567	...	...
Belgaum	491	186	1,24[illegible]	1,434	...	...
Dharwar	Return not received.	Return not received.	1,372	1,[illegible]72	...	...
Total ...	4,968	2,597	24,637	27,234	37,332	11,054

11. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

12. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,933 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 31st January 1877, and during the same week 3,322 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhosawal lines, making a total of 8,255 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantity of grain sent by sea and rail in October, November, December, and January, to the Southern Mahratta ports, and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of the year was 154,760 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	October 1876.	November 1876.	December 1876.	January 1877.	Grand Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Ports ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	57,674
Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate Stations	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,467	82,662
Násik, Bhosawúl, and intermediate Stations	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,595	14,424
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,521	154,760

13. On the whole, the present week is one of some anxiety, the public health in the south of the Presidency, and particularly in Dharwar, is far from good, and the position of affairs in Sholapur is unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, and the large works which are now sanctioned will enable this Government to make better sanitary arrangements than have hitherto been possible, and, at the same time, to exact a reasonable amount of labour from all able-bodied people seeking relief.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed. During the past week.	Number of People employed. During the present week.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	6,20,482	Report not received	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	16,342	18,047	2,09,485	87,527	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19	†
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly dearer, otherwise no change ...	Ditto ...	2,421	2,008	24,228	19,172	Jowari 61	20⅛	19⅝
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	548	3,078	19,100	13,472	Jowari 63	†	†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	531	366	15,000	4,683	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅛
TOTAL ...	7,187	4,648	1,575,284	8,01,234			19,842	23,499	2,67,813	1,24,854			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **JANUARY** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the four months, October, November, December 1876, and January 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to																							
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Germany.		Italy.		Russia.		Spain.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	31,322	7,25,231	807	18,700	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,809	4,48,559	...	...	...	...	49,884	12,65,347
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877	31,322	7,25,231	807	18,700	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,809	4,48,559	...	...	...	...	49,884	12,65,347
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876 and January 1877...	43,549	9,98,302	5,003	1,08,896	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,730	7,22,793	...	...	8	72	76,236	19,02,920
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	8,667	1,68,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,226	25,3[illegible],691	854	20,874	...	...	100,814	27,21,260
	1874-75 ...	29,500	6,34,906	5,089	1,01,589	1,518	26,875	...	...	9,092	1,87,747	...	...	...	...	4	25	24,086	6,89,094	...	...	44	1,165	69,332	16,41,401
	1873-74 ...	4,136	84,495	...	...	1,877	34,871	...	...	134	3,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,390	8,31,935	...	...	30	633	35,567	9,55,149
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	98,589	26,84,535	25,330	7,11,465	11,051	3,63,312	...	...	15,396	4,23,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	2,550	...	...	332	3,138	150,803	41,87,575
	Kurrachee	10	300	469	13,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,242	93,505	...	...	2,320	66,200	6,041	1,73,505
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877	98,599	26,84,835	25,799	7,24,865	11,051	3,62,312	...	...	15,396	4,23,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,347	96,055	...	...	2,652	69,438	156,844	43,61,080
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876 and January 1877...	205,416	53,02,617	120,104	31,06,295	15,330	4,74,984	...	...	51,952	13,64,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,029	1,97,835	...	...	2,810	71,443	402,641	1,05,17,306
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	231,662	55,04,694	102,265	26,00,481	19,374	5,16,209	...	...	53,210	14,27,665	57,942	14,88,195	...	...	...	...	52,446	13,31,698	...	...	487	9,104	517,386	1,28,78,046
	1874-75 ...	395,595	1,08,10,219	108,443	28,78,256	55,270	15,51,085	...	...	41,529	11,51,384	5,595	1,54,400	...	...	...	...	1,745	41,740	...	...	1,704	30,515	609,881	1,66,17,599
	1873-74 ...	342,727	98,17,511	62,251	18,56,955	31,442	9,27,073	...	...	52,887	14,99,910	1,137	29,500	...	...	...	...	11,956	3,37,067	...	...	867	16,210	503,267	1,44,84,236

MADRAS.	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	10,140	...	...	...	...	453	10,140
	Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	13,260	...	...	...	...	1,058	23,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,594	37,125
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	13,260	...	...	...	...	1,058	23,865	453	10,140	...	...	...	...	2,047	47,265
	TOTAL 4 MONTHS, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1876, AND JANUARY 1877...	44,765	10,12,097	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	...	...	536	13,260	...	...	...	...	3,736	89,865	4,233	98,200	...	...	...	...	63,934	14,35,308
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	150,111	33,31,900	4,259	96,310	23,745	4,88,559	...	...	8,359	1,41,900	...	...	...	...	650	12,548	23,723	5,40,989	...	...	...	...	210,847	46,12,206
	1874-75 ...	138,624	31,24,841	...	...	8,963	1,98,660	...	...	24,211	5,46,580	...	...	...	...	18,047	4,05,001	1,248	28,336	...	...	3	65	191,096	43,03,483
	1873-74 ...	139,267	32,53,243	2,277	55,670	...	...	...	...	5,491	1,34,532	...	...	...	...	1,747	41,815	2,305	55,641	...	...	...	...	151,087	35,40,901
B. BURMA.	Rangoon	17,443	3,11,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	6,198	526	9,862	18,298	3,27,483
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877	17,443	3,11,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	6,198	526	9,862	18,298	3,27,483
	TOTAL 4 MONTHS, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1876, AND JANUARY 1877...	27,101	4,72,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	18,754	526	9,862	28,705	5,01,229
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,725	9,76,638	...	...	46,334	10,04,292
	1874-75 ...	10,986	1,97,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	11,867	2,11,684
	1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	23,387	...	...	1,371	23,387
GRAND TOTAL.	Total, January 1877	147,364	37,21,489	26,606	7,43,565	13,997	4,35,169	...	...	15,932	4,36,835	...	...	...	...	1,058	23,865	18,609	5,54,754	329	6,198	3,178	79,300	227,073	60,01,175
	TOTAL 4 MONTHS, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 1876 AND JANUARY 1877...	320,831	77,85,629	1,26,045	32,36,191	28,002	7,48,727	...	...	52,488	13,77,392	...	...	...	...	3,736	89,865	35,992	10,18,828	1,078	18,754	3,344	81,377	571,516	1,43,56,763
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	392,049	90,32,271	1,06,524	26,96,791	43,119	10,04,768	...	...	61,636	15,71,237	57,942	14,88,195	...	...	650	12,518	167,395	44,03,378	45,579	9,97,512	487	9,104	875,381	2,12,15,804
	1874-75 ...	574,705	1,47,67,156	1,13,531	29,79,845	65,751	17,76,620	...	...	7 4,832	18,85,711	5,595	1,54,400	...	...	18,051	4,05,026	27,079	7,59,170	881	14,494	1,751	81,745	882,176	2,27,74,167
	1873-74 ...	486,130	1,31,55,249	64,528	19,12,625	33,319	9,61,944	...	...	58,512	16,37,657	1,137	29,500	...	...	1,747	41,815	43,651	12,24,643	1,371	23,387	897	16,843	691,292	1,90,03,663

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 16th February 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE TO THE PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.					
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.*		Total.		Akyab.†		Bassein.†		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	105,286	3,88,587	...	...	2,520	6,860	17,553	59,730	...	...	125,359	4,55,177	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	183	312	...	...	...	...	183	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	35,947	1,45,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,947	1,45,690	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	17,281	66,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,281	66,772	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	3,403	13,356	4,991	16,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,394	30,338	37	100	...	...	37	100
" Paddy	...	...	441	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	600	4,855	7,700	...	...	4,855	7,700
Tellicherry	411	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	527	1,264	...	...	...	...	527	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	117	320	...	...	...	...	117	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,486	26,180	...	...	16,486	26,180
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	997	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997	3,400	787	2,144	...	...	787	2,144
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,169	4,921	...	...	3,169	4,921
	163,325	6,19,545	5,432	17,582	3,347	8,756	17,553	59,730	...	...	189,657	7,05,613	25,334	41,045	...	...	25,334	41,045

* No return received.
† No returns from other Ports in Burma have been received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th FEBRUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras slight rain is reported from North Arcot, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly: no report has been received from Nellore, and the numbers on relief works in Malabar have not been telegraphed. The total reported number of persons employed on relief works is 815,979. There is an increase of 24,900 in Bellary and 9,400 in Salem: in Kurnool there is a decrease of 48,000 and of 17,600 in Cuddapah. In Bombay unseasonable rain has injured the crops in Tanna, Khandesh, Násik and Guzerat: some has also fallen in Sind and the Deccan. No rain is reported from Mysore. In the Central Provinces there has also been rain in many districts, which in some has injured the *rabi*. The harvest is progressing in Berar. In Central India and Rajputana showers have fallen and prospects are good. General rain has fallen throughout Lower Bengal, and has done some injury to the *rabi* crops: but it has been of benefit to the indigo and the early rice. Showers are reported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh: the weather is now clear and the crops are in good condition. Rain has fallen in several districts of the Punjab, and prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	*Raggi* being still transplanted to be irrigated by wells, also *cholum* and maize; *varagu* not more than a poor crop; castor, cotton, chillies, and tobacco will be fair; prices rising in Repalli and Bezwada; fallen in Gudivada, Palnad, Narsarowpet, and Sattanapalli, fluctuations due to last week's rain; cholera, 521 seizures, 227 deaths; also fever and small-pox reported; no improvement in pasture; markets fairly supplied; 3,964 on relief works; number fed gratuitously by Government 233, by people 938; cattle disease in some taluks.
Kurnool („ 13th)	*Nil*	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, seizures 91, deaths 74; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; number on relief works 238,934, gratuitously fed 3,567; the number of coolies below past week attributed partly to weeding and partly to enforcement of task-work; in Koilkuntla and Cumbum it is attributed partly to desertion, owing to outbreak of cholera, this appears doubtful, information is called for; new scale of wages not introduced during the week; the fall of prices still continues, probably owing to same cause.
Cuddapah („ 13th)	·46 in 3 taluks.	People on relief works 118,276; gratuitously fed 1,723; cholera 1,039; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 827.
Bellary („ 13th)	*Nil*	345,500 persons on relief works; increase on last week of 25,000 persons, this is partly owing to persons who deserted last week on account of the *Mohurrum* festival, joining again in Alur and Adoni, and partly to increase generally, the new scale of wages not having come into force; 18,289 gratuitously fed, decrease 10,000, chiefly in Hindupur, where Mysore paupers have been sent back, and also number of relief-houses decreased; 4,540 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grant; cholera in 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking-water diminishing, but not exhausted.
Nellore ...	...	Report not received.
Chingleput (Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 10,335; number gratuitously fed 4,044; cholera, small-pox, fever, and dysentery in parts; pasture and water scarce.
North Arcot („ 13th)	1·10 at Puttur	Relief works coolies 21,523, decrease owing to enforcement of task work, cholera, and stoppage of certain works; persons gratuitously fed 324; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle are dying for want of fodder.
South Arcot („ 13th)	*Nil*	Number employed last week 562; none gratuitously fed; cholera in several taluks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture scarce.
Salem („ 13th)	·1	Number on relief works 40,400, number gratuitously fed 4,150, ditto private 500; cholera in all taluks; labour number rising 30 per cent., due to large numbers employed on irrigation by the Public Works Department; gratuitous relief number 24 per cent., falling off due to stoppage of villagewar relief.
Coimbatore („ 13th)	...	Slight rain at Oodoomulpetta and south and south-east of Pollachee; cholera increasing, deaths 986; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 23,733, gratuitously fed 1,809.
Tanjore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Relief works none; 404 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Madura (Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 9,688, number fed gratis 557; cholera continues chiefly in Pulni, also in Dindigúl, Melur, and Ramnad; cattle doing poorly for want of fodder and drinking water, with mortality in some parts.
Trichinopoly („ 13th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works on 12th instant 528, several coolies from other districts having returned to their houses; 1,074 gratuitously fed on same date by public subscription; cholera better; seizures 177, deaths 91; small pox continues severe; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 13th)	...	Slight rain in two northern distressed taluks and in Tenkasy; harvest commenced in the river valley; cholera almost same as last week; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; prices slightly risen; number on relief works 2,536; number gratuitously fed 71; decrease in number on relief works, owing to reduction of wages.
Malabar („ 13th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; 28 deaths from cholera in 5 taluks; small-pox in 6 taluks; cattle unhealthy in Palghaut; pasture failing; number of coolies on Kolathur works will be reported shortly.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Feb. 15th)		
Sind. (Feb. 14th)		
Kurrachee	·72 ·45 at Kotri. ·52 at Tatta. ·18 at Bula Kháns. ·10 at Jerruck	Heavy showers in Dadu taluka on 5th and 6th; small-pox increased in Kurrachee town, 11 fresh cases on 1st, 55 recovering, on 2nd few deaths, disease also in Malir town and suburbs of Kotri, and Shahbundar taluka.
Shikárpur ...	Nearly ·5 on 6th Feb.	Chicken-pox in Shikarpur taluka, many fatal cases in Shikarpur town; rain on 6th has benefited *rabi* crops and made weather colder; cattle disease continues.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* fair; slight rain in 7 talukas; small-pox continues; 13 fresh cases, 5 deaths; small-pox in 4, measles in 3, fever in 9, cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair and getting warm; oil seed crops in flower; wheat and barley springing into ear; fever and cough decreasing.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops slightly injured by recent rain.
Kaira ...	1·30	Weather cold; health good.
Surat ...	...	Slight rain caused some injury to cotton crops; fever continues in Pardi.
Broach	·08 at Jambusar ·02 at Ankleswar ·30 at Wagra.	Small-pox as before.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	·56	Total rainfall 15·09; state of crops as before; small-pox continues.
Násik ...	Average ·50	Rain general in all talukas; fever, cold, and small-pox prevalent.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	1·59	Reaping of *rabi* crops progressing; crops damaged in talukas Wada and Kalyán by the unseasonable fall of rain; small-pox prevalent in 4, and fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·16	Cholera in Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	49 deaths from cholera in 3 talukas.
Satara ...	·08	Rain fallen also in Pátan and Jauli; 10 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	225 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	436 deaths from cholera in 8, and 16 from small-pox in 2 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent; 22 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera increasing; 209 deaths in 7 talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold, general health good; small-pox in 2 talukas.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton damaged in Baroda district owing to recent rain.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in Sind, Guzerat, Khandesh, and parts of the Deccan, which has done harm to standing crops. Cholera increasing in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	1·76	Weather cloudy, with rain at short intervals; the cloudy state of the weather and non-cessation of the rain are not very favourable to the progress of the cold weather crops; the rain which has already fallen has done good to the crops, and it is also expected that cholera, which is still prevalent throughout the district, may abate to some extent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Noakholly ...	2·11	Weather wet and cloudy almost throughout the week; a storm passed over the station about midday on the 4th instant, but did not continue very long; there was high wind and rain again on the night of the 7th idem; the *amun* crops have been reaped almost everywhere; chillies, pulses, &c., are progressing well everywhere, except in the inundated tracts; cholera is still prevalent, and stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the Sudhárám station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	3·23	Weather cloudy throughout the week; it rained very heavily for the last four days; mustard has begun to be reaped, and the recent heavy rain has entirely spoiled the portion of the crop that has already been gathered; the tobacco plants are thriving well, but the prospects of sugarcane are bad; the *joomiahs* have begun to cut their *jooms* for cultivation; cholera is still prevalent in the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·66	Weather damp and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	2·05	A furious gale, which lasted 25 minutes, some of the gusts of which were as strong as those of the late cyclone, swept over the district on the 4th instant, and caused some destruction of boats and other property; the crops, however, are reported to be good everywhere, except in the tracts affected by the storm-wave of the 31st October last; the cholera epidemic has much abated, but the disease is still present in thanas Barhmuddin, Dowlut Khan, and Mendigunge; in Barhmuddin it is as virulent and destructive as ever; there is no disease among the cattle anywhere in the district.
Furreedpore ...	1·61	Weather cold and wet; there was storm and rain, with very high wind and low barometer, on Sunday, the 4th instant, and 35 boats sunk at Goalando alone; the rainfall at Goalundo has been 1·32, and at Madareepore 1·04; state and prospects of the crops are very fair; health is not bad.
Dacca ...	·06	Rain fell till the 8th instant; the weather has been fair and very cold since; the crops are in good condition; the rain will do more good than harm; four persons and many cows died from cold on the 4th.
Mymensingh ...	·71	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional showers; wind chiefly from the north and north-west; transplantation of *boro* seedlings has been completed; the prospects of this crop and of *khasari* pulse are very good.
Tipperah ...	·44	Weather unseasonably rainy and stormy; the cold weather crops have suffered somewhat from the recent bad weather.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·39	Weather rainy till the 9th instant; there was a strong gale on Sunday, the 4th instant; the late storms and rain have damaged materially the cold weather crops and paddy stacked in the open air; the wind was particularly strong in Diamond Harbour and Barripore, where injury to life and property has been done; cholera has not disappeared.
Jessore ...	1·81	Weather cold and wet; the excessive rain has injured both the rice and winter crops to some extent, but will soften the ground for ploughing for the early rice, and will do good to the indigo crop.
Nuddea ...	1·88	Weather stormy, with rain, and unusually cold; not much harm has been done to the standing crops, except tobacco, which is said to have suffered; the rain will enable ploughing to go on everywhere.
Moorshedabad ...	1·25	The weather was cold and cloudy, and occasionally rainy; it has now cleared; the prospects of most of the *chaitali* crops continue to be good, but gram and mustard have been injured by the rains; prices are almost steady; cholera is prevalent in Dunigram, Debagram, and Gopgram, in the jurisdiction of the Rampore Haut sub-division; health is otherwise good.
Pubna ...	1·08	Weather stormy and unsettled till the 8th instant; now fair and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory, and the health of the district is good.
Rajshahye ...	1·11	There has been plentiful rain all over the district during the week; the rain has done some slight injury to *khasari*, peas, *masoor*, and gram; but the condition of the standing wheat, barley, and *cheena* crops has much improved; the officer in charge of the Malunchi out-post reports that the *rabi* crops of six or seven villages in his jurisdiction have been entirely destroyed by hail; no sickness prevails in the district.
Bogra ...	·65	Weather unseasonably damp and chilly; up to date harvest is in all respects very good; the oil-seeds also promise excellent results, but it is feared that the rain in the district, which has been much heavier than noted, will do much harm to the tobacco crop.
Malda ...	·42	Weather pretty cold and cloudy till the 8th instant; slight rain fell on the 4th, 7th, and 8th instant; mornings generally foggy; wind from the east and north-west; the crops are in splendid condition; 26 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·18	Weather cloudy, followed by foggy mornings; the rain has done much good to the crops.
Rungpore ...	·65 at Roygunge. ·11 ·55 at Kurigram; ·66 at Bagdogra.	Weather cold; the rainfall prospects of the winter crops are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar ...	·9 at Dinhath.	Weather cold and cloudy; a very unpleasant east wind has been blowing for some days; from the morning of the 7th instant the clouds have been gathering, and more rain may fall; the cutting of the *haimanti dhan* is nearly finished; in some places in Mátabhánga the tobacco plants have been injured by hailstones which fell on the night of the 31st January; no similar reports, however, have been received from the southern portion of the Raj, where the crop is doing well; the prospects of mustard seeds generally continue good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; mornings foggy; the *haimanti* harvest is over with favourable outturn; mustard is being reaped; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	·13	Weather sharp cold; there has been another fall of snow, and a little rain during the week; the winter rice crop has all been threshed and has given a good outturn; the young wheat and barley are doing well, the recent rain having been favourable for them.
Midnapore ...	·41	Weather most unseasonable; very heavy wind on the 4th instant; in the south the weather appears to have been tempestuous, and some loss of life and more of cattle is reported; the heavy wind and drenching rain have injured the paddy stacks and gathered rice to a considerable extent; the rain will also have injured the linseed, castor and other cold-weather crops; on the other hand it has been beneficial to indigo, *til*, and spring rice; cholera decreased, but fever increased in consequence of the wet weather.
Howrah ...	1·87	Weather again cold, wet, and windy; fortunately there are no crops on the ground to be endangered by the bad weather and rains.
Hooghly ...	·62	Weather abnormal for this season of the year; cloudy from the 4th to the 8th instant; rain on the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, accompanied with strong wind on the 4th and 7th; the rice lands are being ploughed; the late heavy rains have injured peas, gram, *musari*, potatoes, and mango-blossoms, but have benefited the vegetables, and indigo; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	·85 1·94 at Cutwa; ·92 at Culna; ·74 at Bood Bood; 2·01 at Raneegunge.	Weather now clear and cool; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health is generally good.
Bankoora ...	1·61	Weather showery and cool; state and prospects of the crops are favourable as before; the late rain has done much good to the winter crops.
Beerbhoom ...	1·88	Weather unusually wet; the unusual rain will do some injury to some of the pulses; the other cold-weather crops (wheat, barley) and sugarcane will be benefited.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·21 ·86 at Godda.	Weather, rain clearing up; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Bhágalpur ...	·22	Weather cloudy and wet during the first half of the week, settled fine, and cold, with strong west wind, during the second half; the *rabi* crops are excellent; general health is very good; only a little small-pox is reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	... ·55 at Begoo Serai; ·40 at Jamooee.	Weather set fair; the late rain is reported to have injured the crops; the Collector, however, is of opinion that the rain has been beneficial, and that the prospects of the crops continue good; the fall of hail on the 31st January last damaged the crops in a few villages at the extreme north of the district.
Purneah ...	·25 ·11 at Kissengunge; ·25 at Arrareah.	Weather bright and clear, with cold west wind; the rain and dull weather at the beginning of the week has done harm to the wheat; the recent change in the weather is beneficial.
Durbhunga ...	·79	Weather very cold and generally cloudy and damp; there was rain on the 7th and 8th instant; strong west wind from the 9th; the recent rain has done some injury to the *rabi* crops, tobacco, and *rahur*; it is apprehended that the outturn in the south of the district will be considerably below the average; no return received from the Mudhoobunnee sub-division.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with strong westerly wind; the recent rain, it is apprehended, will do some damage to the *rabi* crops; the public health is good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox near Soorsund, in the Seetamurhee sub division.
Sarun ...	1·14 ·77 at Sewan; ·82 at Gopálganj.	Weather raw, damp, and cold, with occasional showers, up to 8th instant; bright and clear since; the weather appears to be settling; the wind has changed to the west; the gloomy weather, as there had been for the past month, has not been experienced, it is believed, in any part of the district; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally favourable throughout the district; wheat, gram, and *rahur* have been very partially injured by *hurda* blight and *lahi* insects from the effects of damp weather; there has been a fall of hail in Basantpur and Maharajganj in the Sewan sub-division, but it was too slight to damage the crops; the crops are reaching maturity, and the prospects will be much improved if there be warm

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
		and clear weather and steady west wind for the next fifteen days; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	Return not received.	The rain has done some damage, and if not followed by dry weather, will produce blight; the prospects of the corps are fine, except where they have been injured by the rain.
Patna ...	Ditto ...	Weather very cold; rain in the early part of the week has done slight damage to the *rabi* crops, especially to poppy, linseed, *rahur*, and wheat; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	1·10	Weather cloudy, with frequent heavy rain; very cold on the 8th and 9th instant; the late heavy rain, accompanied in some places by hail, has done injury to the *rabi* crops, and some damage is also reported to that portion of the *kharif* crop which has not been harvested; the weather has now cleared up and the prospects are therefore brightening.
Shahabad ...	1·05	Weather clear and cold, with west wind; all the sub-divisions report serious injury to the *rabi* crops from the late unseasonable rain; the sky looks, however, as if it would clear, and a good west wind and strong sun will make a considerable difference in any estimate of the injury.
Haázaribágh ...	3·22	Weather unseasonably wet and cloudy; the rain during the past week must be injurious to the wheat, barley, peas, &c.; the poppy crop, too, has been much injured in different parts of the district by hail and rain.
Lohardugga ...	3·35 1·50 at Palamow.	There has been a good deal of rain throughout the district, and hail in some places; the weather, though quite cleared up from the 9th instant, or the preceding day, is now cold and windy; the crops in the sudder sub-division are excellent, but from Palamow considerable damage by hail is reported; the general health is everywhere good; only a few cases of small-pox reported from Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	2·72	Weather unseasonably rainy, nothing particular to report; there not being much *rabi* crops in the district, much harm has not been done by the rain; the *mahowa* crop may suffer; the ryots have taken advantage of the soaking the land has got, to plough for their highland sowings.
Singbhoom ...	2·95	There has been excessive rain during the week; the sky appeared to have been clearing up on the 9th instant; the fields have been flooded, and the pulses are reported to have suffered; but the prospects of wheat are still good; general health is good.
Balasore ...	·07 5·30 at Bhadrak.	Wet and stormy weather; a considerable number of cattle have perished from the rain, wind, and cold; a little ploughing is in progress; reports of sporadic cholera are rather frequent.
Cuttack ...	70	Weather cloudy and unsettled, with showers during the early part of the week; now clear, bright, and cold; ploughing is being actively carried on; the rain has done some damage to the *rabi* crops, but on the whole it has done good; small-pox is rather prevalent, otherwise the public health is good.
Pooree ...	1·87 ·84 at Khoordah.	Weather cloudy; the rain has done much good to the *dalua* paddy crop, but has partially injured the mango crop; cotton, *moog*, and other miscellaneous crops promise a fair outturn; the exportation of rice continues; the prices are stationary in the chief sub-division.
		General Remarks.—There was some rain in the beginning of the week; the late heavy rain, accompanied in some places by strong wind and hail, has done injury to the *rabi* crops, and some damage is also reported to that portion of the late rice which had not been harvested; on the other hand, it has improved the prospects of indigo and spring rice, and enabled the cultivators to plough their rice-fields. On the 4th instant there was a violent squall of wind and rain, which was felt in all the districts bordering on the Bay of Bengal, from Midnapore to Noakhully.
N. W. Provinces— (February 15th)		
Benares (Feb. 14th)	1·2	Wheat benefited by rain; weather bright and cold; prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 14th)	...	Weather changed for better; prospects improved.
Jhansi („ 15th)	...	Weather clear; prices rising.
Agra („ 14th)	·2 to ·9	Crops progressing well.
Meerut („ 14th)	...	More rain; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 14th)	1·4	*Rabi* prospects fair.
Punjab— Feb. (14th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Hissár	1·2	
Umballa	·7	
Jullundur	2·0	
Lahore	*Nil*	
Ráwalpindi ...	·3	
Mooltan	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	
Peshâwar	1·0	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 14th)	·6	Weather clear; general prospects favourable; public health good.
Sitapur ...	*Nil*	
Fyzabad ...	·3	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 10th)	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* gathered; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·53	Heavy and continuous rain; rice stacked in fields damaged; ploughing continues; health good.
Biláspur ...	·20	Weather cloudy; crops injured by rain and continued cloudy weather; slight cholera; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·22	Weather unfavourable to crops; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	1·20	*Rabi* injured by rain; slight cholera prevalent.
Chhindwára ...	...	Weather cloudy; wheat suffered from recent rain; gram and *masur* gathering; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 11th)	·15	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; *jari* cotton doing well; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 12th)	·22	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Nágpur ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; crops damaged by recent rain and destroyed in places by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; cholera continues; small-pox declining; prices easy.
Wardha ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good.
Nimár ...	·79	Small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	·85	*Masur* injured; cattle disease continues; health good.
Saugor ...	·38	Crops doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·10	Except gram, other *rabi* crops thriving; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has injured the *rabi*, and prospects are less favourable.
British Burma— (Feb. 15th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera in a sporadic form in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo districts, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Health good.
Henzada ...	...	Health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 9 cases, and Mahathaman 5.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	No report.
Assam— (Feb. 15th)		
Gauháti ...	·06	Weather clear and cool, with cold north-east winds; manufacture of country sugar is in progress; public health good.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Field work continues.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore (Feb. 15th)	...	Prices of food grains stationary; markets continue to be fairly supplied; cholera on the increase, 214 deaths in Bangalore against 108 in last week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 15th)	...	*Rabi* cutting continued; public health good.
Central India—		
Indore, Neemuch, Rutlam, Sutna (Feb. 14th)	·43	Prospects and health good.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 15th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects and health fair.
Jeypore („ 15th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 10th)	No return	Prospects and health good.
Tonk („ 10th)	·1	
Kota („ 10th)	1·0 on 10th	
Shapura („ 10th)	2·0	
Jhallawar („ 10th)	1·35	Anxiety regarding opium.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 9.—Leave of absence for two months and sixteen days, with effect from the 17th instant, is granted to Mr. Amír Ali, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter in the High Court at Calcutta for the Indian Law Reports.

No. 10.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Reporter in the High Court at Calcutta for the Indian Law Reports, during the absence on leave of Mr. Amír Ali, or until further orders.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 20th February 1877.

No. 137.—The Honorable F. B. Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for four months, from such date in April next as he may avail himself of it.

No. 139.—The Honorable C. Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months with effect from the 5th April next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 144.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to officiate as Inspector General of Prisons, Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination in British Burma, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major W. P. Kelly, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Darlington, Assistant to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to officiate as Junior Secretary.

No. 146.—The furlough granted to Mr. A. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Punjab, commenced on the 27th March last, and expired on the 26th December following, instead of 16th April 1876 and 15th January 1877, respectively, as notified in Home Department Notification No. 809, dated the 8th December last.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 149.—APPOINTMENTS.—Colonel H. F. Waddington, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Colonel J. B. Dennys, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Colonel Waddington.

Major J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Colonel Playfair.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Major Loch.

Major T. H. B. Brooke, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Mr. MacGeorge, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Captain W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Brooke, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Mr. F. Venning, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Vertue, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Captain T. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Venning, and to continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Jubbulpore.

No. 150.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. Hornby, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Ali Hussain Khan, retired.

Munshi Liladhar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Hornby.

Mr. Moreshwar Rao, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Munshi Liladhar.

MEDICAL.

The 21st February 1877.

No. 122.—The services of the under-mentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras:—

Surgeon W. E. Griffiths.
" G. Bomford.
" A. Barclay, M.B.
" Shibram Borah, M.B.
" P. deHaga Haig.
" H. A. C. Gray.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 142.—The services of Surgeon-Major S. C. Amesbury are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

SANITARY.

The 19th February 1877.

No. 22.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 25 of Act XXII of 1864, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the rules and regulations made under Clause 7, Section 19 of the above Act, for the prevention of venereal disease among European troops in the Dum-Dum Cantonment, to the whole of the area contained within the thanahs of Dum-Dum and Areadah.

POLICE.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 50.—The services of Major F. H. Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Peshawur, who has resigned his appointment in the Punjab Police, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

EDUCATION.

The 21st February 1877.

No. 21.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Residency College, Indore, to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st January 1877, and up to the standard for the B. A. Examination.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th February 1877.

No. 53.—APPOINTMENTS.—The under-mentioned Junior Chaplains to be Senior Chaplains, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

The Reverend G. T. Carruthers, Chaplain of Nagpur,—11th December 1876.
The Reverend A. L. Mitchell, Chaplain of Fatehgarh,—15th January 1877.
The Reverend T. Stephenson, Chaplain of Allahabad,—12th December 1876.
The Reverend H. J. Mathew, Chaplain of Simla,—15th February 1877.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 55.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend Brook Deedes, M.A., to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 8th instant.

PATENTS.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 117.—Specifications of the under-mentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 41 of 1876.—Major F. E. B. Beaumont, R.E., and Mr. Woodford Pilkington, Civil Engineer, both of London, County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in roller skates.

No. 79 of 1876.—Mr. M. J. Roberts, of the City of Bath, England, for improvements in applying ropes, chains, or belts, for driving machinery or for other purposes.

No. 80 of 1876.—Mr. F. J. Cleaver, of 32, Red Lion Street, Holburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, Manufacturing Perfumer, for improvements in soaps, pomades, cosmetics, and the like.

No. 81 of 1876.—Mr. William Walker, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and No. 115, St. George's Road, in the County of Surrey, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England, for an improved system of an apparatus for extracting, dressing, and treating hemp, flax, jute, rhea, New Zealand flax and other like fibres, and spinning or preparing the same for spinning, converting

ropes or other cordage and textile fabric into oakum, tow and paper stuff.

No. 82 of 1876.—Mr. E. H. Sibold, Shellac Manufacturer, of Mirzapore, North-Western Provinces, at present residing at Dinapore, Bengal, for the manufacture of shellac by machinery.

No. 96 of 1876.—Mr. H. Bull, Engineer, at present of Sahibgunge, Bengal, India, for improvements in punkahs and their connections.

No. 4 of 1877.—Mr. C. A. Bouton, of New York, in the United States of America, but at present of King William' Street, in the City of London, and Kingdom of England, for improvements in air brakes, which improvements are also applicable to motive power engines.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 29.—Two years' furlough is granted, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, to Mr. G. Nevill, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Curator of the Indian Museum, from the 1st April next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SURVEYS.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 108.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Vanrenen, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, in the Revenue Survey, and the subsequent return to duty of Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, the following Officers of the Revenue Survey reverted to their substantive grades, with effect from the 23rd ultimo:—

Major Donald Macdonald, from Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. James Campbell, from Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 20th February 1877.

No. 368P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. George Groux as Consul for Belgium at Bombay.

The 21st February 1877.

No. 381P.—The friendly relations between the British Government and His Highness Meer Muhammad Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat, which were suspended in 1873, having been renewed, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased, in compliance with the wishes of His Highness, to direct the re-establishment of the Khelat Agency, withdrawn at the period above-mentioned, and to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government:—

Major R. G. Sandeman, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed Agent to the Governor General for Beloochistan, and will take rank with Residents of the 2nd Class in the Gradation List of the Political Department.

Mr. R. I. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed 1st Assistant, and will take rank with Political Agents of the 2nd Class.

Captain E. S. Reynolds, Sind Horse, is appointed 2nd Assistant, and will take rank with Political Agents of the 3rd Class.

Captain H. Wylie, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed 3rd Assistant, and will take rank with Political Agents of the 3rd Class.

Surgeon O. T. Duke is appointed Medical Officer to the Agency.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 407P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sirdar Imám Baksh Khan Mazari, and Sirdar Jamal Khan Loghari, Bilúch Sardars of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, the title of "Nawab," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 19th February 1877.

No. 454G.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Law, Officiating Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Special Medical Officer in attendance on His Highness the Nizam.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 481G.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Clay, proceeding on furlough.

Captain P. W. Smith, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain Greenfield.

Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Staff Corps, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Smith.

No. 486G.—APPOINTMENT.—Major A. L. Playfair, B.S.C., at present doing general duty at Fort William, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

No. 487G.—POSTING.—Major A. L. Playfair, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted to Neemuch as Cantonment Magistrate.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 1015.—Furlough under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, without medical certificate, for thirteen months from 1st March 1877, with subsidiary leave from 18th February 1877, is granted to Mr. H. A. Mangles, B.C.S., Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. Mangles made over charge of his duties, after noon, on the 17th February 1877.

Mr. D. M. Barbour is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Mangles on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson received charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department from Mr. D. M. Barbour, after noon, on the 19th February 1877.

No. 1029.—Mr. T. W. Biss received charge of the offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr. L. C Probyn, after noon, on the 10th February 1877.

No. 1150.—Leave of absence without allowances is granted to Mr. G. FitzGerald, an Officer of the Second Class of this Department, for a period not exceeding two years, with effect from the 18th January 1877.

The 23rd February 1877.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &C.

No. 1154.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following names be added, in their proper places, to the Nominal Roll printed at pages 147 to 159 of the Civil Leave Code:—

NAMES.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Bolton, W H.	Deputy Collector in Sind.
Crawford, D B.	3rd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
FitzGerald, H. V. S.	Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.
Foxton, W., B.A.	1st Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Giles, R., B.A.	Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.
Lambert, R. M.	3rd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Steele, C. E. S.	Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.
Tyndall, S. W.	2nd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Watson, H. E.	2nd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Taylor, A.	Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.
Cole, W. T.	Collector of Customs, Kurrachee.
Beynon, R. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country.
Beyts, N. B.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat.
Bulkley, A. S.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat.
Disney, H. K.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.
Fletcher, W. M.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Fforde, A. B.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Gibson, J. R.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Rutnagiri.
Grant, H. M.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Harrison, W.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Rutnagiri
Hearn, E.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Rutnagiri.
Light, R. E. H.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country.
Prescott, W. B.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.
Price, W. S.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Southern Mahratta Country.
Scott, J. W.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona and Nasik.
Summers, H. H.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.
Wingate, R. T.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.
Whitcombe, J. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Young, A. B.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country.
Young, J. W.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Rutnagiri.
Giertzen, G. T.	Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Bombay.
Spencer, N.	2nd Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.
Cooper, C. P.	Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.
Fox, C. E.	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer, High Court, Bombay.
Orr, J. W.	Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, Bombay.
Filgate, T. M.	Inspector General of Registration, Bombay.
Ryan, P.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Miles, G.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Corke, W. G.	Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 1156.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877.*

	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED.		Coined and examined.
	From Government.	From Merchants.	
In the month of January 1877—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	524	10,66,911	26,39,187
Bombay ...	...	1,14,72,314	39,99,000
TOTAL ...	524	1,25,39,225	66,38,187

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of January 1877 ...	13,86,797	48,"26	13,38,571	1,22,11,361	21,54,477	1,00,56,884	1,35,98,158	22,02,703	1,13,95,455

SEPARATE REVENUE—(Stamps.)

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 1046.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties chargeable under the said Act on all security bonds for the due performance of their duties by headmen nominated or appointed in accordance with the rules made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the provisions of Section 99 of Act III (B. C.) of 1876.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 148.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major W. E. Cates, Bombay Medical Department, in Medical charge, 19th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., proceeding on furlough.

No. 149.—ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT—

Lieutenant H. P. Willoughby, Royal Artillery, Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Factories, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Captain S. Murray.

No. 150.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Thomas James Watson,—20th February 1877.

No. 151.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Charles Henry Ewart..
Captain William Ewbank Chambers ... ...
Captain Arthur Power Palmer ...
Captain Edwin Beddy ...
} 20th February 1877.

No. 152.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Robert Frederick Bardin, Madras Staff Corps ... ...
Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Torsyth MacAndrew, Bengal Staff Corps ... ...
} 20th February 1877.

No. 153.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following Extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 29th December 1876, page 7145.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
29th December 1876.

* * * *

Brevet.

* * * *

Ensign and Assistant Commissary Richard Busher, Warrant Officer, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 28th April 1875.

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Edward Wiffen, Warrant Officer, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant (but to be junior of that rank for one year). Dated 24th July 1876.

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Lyons, who was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant (but to be junior of that rank for one year), dated 22nd February 1876, belongs to the *Bombay* and to the *Bengal* Establishment, as stated in the *Gazette* of 14th July 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Fairbrother, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 19th July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Pratt Barlow, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray Grant, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 22nd July 1876.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Keer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Hessey, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Money Battye, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th August 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Quintin Mainwaring, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Williams, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd August 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederic Berthon, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th September 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin George Vander-Gucht, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th September 1876.

The honorary rank of Lieutenant conferred on the under-mentioned Warrant Officers, Bengal Establishment, in the *Gazette* of 5th October 1875 and 30th May 1876, respectively, to be post-dated to the 28th April 1875:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary Archibald Litster.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Joseph Mole.

The under-mentioned Senior Apothecaries of the Bombay Medical Establishment to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon:—

J. Lawrence. Dated 30th December 1876.

W. Waite. Dated 30th December 1876.

London Gazette, Extraordinary, dated the 1st January 1877, page 2.

INDIA OFFICE,
1st January 1877.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day, at Delhi, of the addition of Empress of India to Her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to make the following appointments to the first, second, and third classes of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

To be Companions.

* * * *

Major Robert Groves Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Leopold John Herbert Grey, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

George Welsh Kellner, Esq., Accountant General, Military Department, Calcutta.

London Gazette, 12th January 1877, page 171.

INDIA OFFICE,
11th January 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

Brevet.

Captain Arthur William Capel, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian List) H. T. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 12th July 1876.

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SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) James Sconce. Dated 11th October 1876.

Captain Francis Gellie. Ddated 20th October 1876.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, C.S.I. Dated 20th October 1876.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Norton Charles Martelli. Dated 11th October 1876.

London Gazette, the 16th January 1877, page 217.

Brevet.

* * * *

The second Christian name of Brevet Colonel Shakespear, Madras Staff Corps, who was granted the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement, in the Gazette of 25th August 1876, is *Maxton*, and not *Maxtone*, as therein stated.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Clyde Fletcher, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 17th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Markham Carter, Madras Army, to be Major-General. Dated 17th January 1877.

Major George Bowen Cassan Simpson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. dated 17th January 1877.

The under-mentioned Warrant Officers to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, but to be junior of that rank for one year:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary Cyril Tyler, Bombay Establishment. Dated 1st July 1876.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Donald McIntosh Smith, Bombay Establishment. Dated 1st July 1876.

Deputy Assistant Commissary James Butler, Madras Establishment. Dated 19th September 1876.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Frederick John White, Madras Establishment. Dated 21st October 1876.

No. 154.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Permanent.			
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) B. Morley.	Conductor ...	23rd January 1877.	*Vice* Conductor T. Hunt, transferred to the Harness and Saddlery Factory, and his name placed on the seconded list.
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) Owen Maguire.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor B. Morley, promoted.
Temporary.			
Sub-Conductor Edward McCarthy ...	Officiating Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Officiating Conductor Morley, promoted, or until further orders.
Magazine Sergeant James Williams ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Officiating Sub-Conductor Maguire, promoted, or until further orders.
Magazine Sergeant Henry Mitchell ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	8th February 1877.	*Vice* Sub-Conductor McDermott, on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, or until further orders. Officiating Sub-Conductor James Riddle having reverted to his substantive grade on proceeding to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

NOTE.—Officiating Sub-Conductor Mitchell will revert to his substantive grade with effect from the 19th February 1877, consequent on the return to duty of Sub-Conductor McDermott.

No. 155.—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Mowla Bux Khan, to be Jemadar *vice* Ismdar Khan, deceased. Dated the 10th December 1876.

15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Attar Sing, to be Subadar *vice* Essur Sing, deceased; Havildar Jewun Sing, to be Jemadar *vice* Attar Sing, promoted. Dated the 3rd February 1877.

35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Abdool Raheem, to be Subadar *vice* Sunkur, deceased. Dated the 4th October 1876. Havildar Beharie, to be Jemadar *vice* Jeet Singh, deceased. Dated the 24th September 1876. Havildar Mohun to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdool Raheem, promoted. Dated the 4th October 1876.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Seeboo Aswal, to be Subadar *vice* Lall Sing Gurtee, invalided; Jemadar Seebah Gullay, to be Subadar *vice* Narain Thappa, invalided; Havildar Mahabeer Bhist, to be Jemadar *vice* Seeboo Aswal, promoted; Havildar Bagdul Goorung, to be Jemadar *vice* Seebah Gullay, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1876.

No. 156.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Duffadar Gundah Sing, to be Jemadar *vice* Ram Sing, discharged. Dated the 12th December 1876.

No. 157.—Jemadar Raja Kurmdad Khan, appointed on probation to the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry in G. G. O. No. 121 of 1875, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 29th January 1875.

No. 158.—Jemadar Sirdar Mukhun Singh, appointed on probation to the 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry in G. G. O. No. 122 of 1875, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 29th January 1875.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 159.—The services of Colonel C. H. Dickens C.S.I., Royal Artillery, are, with reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 33, dated the 1st February 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 6th February 1877.

No. 160.—The services of Lieutenant H. D. P. Okeden, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 121 A, dated the 15th February 1877, placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff, with effect from the date on which he quitted his appointment on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces.

No. 161.—The services of Surgeon E. Bovill, M.B., officiating in Medical charge 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 162.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. G. Tucker, of Infantry, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 125A, dated the 15th February 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 163.—GOOD SERVICE PENSION—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 15th June 1876, in room of Colonel C. M. Shakespear, Madras Staff Corps, retired:—

Brevet Colonel JAMES EDMUND MAYNE, *Madras Staff Corps, late Judge Advocate-General (since retired).*

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet	... 24th January 1839.
Lieutenant	... 20th February 1844.
Captain	... 1st November 1849.
Brevet Major	... 6th June 1856.
Major	... 18th February 1861.
Brevet Lieut.-Col.	... 2nd July 1862.
Lieut.-Colonel	... 24th January 1865.
Brevet Colonel	... 24th " 1870.

Appointments.

Quartermaster and Interpreter, 8th Regiment Light Cavalry	... 1st March 1845.
Adjutant, 8th Regiment Light Cavalry	... 19th July 1849.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Kurnool	... 22nd July 1857.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General	... 27th November 1857.
Deputy ditto, Centre Division	... 4th December 1857.
Judge Advocate-General	... 17th March 1873.

War Services.

Commanded a Regiment and subsequently a Brigade of Cavalry in the Turkish Contingent, during the war with Russia, and has received the order of the Medjidie—served as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Kurnool Moveable Column, and as Deputy Judge Advocate in the Saugor Field Division—was engaged in Central India, in suppression of the mutiny under Major-General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K.C.B.—was present at the affairs of Sheegunge and Kobraie, battle of Banda, and storming the heights of Punwaree—Turkish Medal. Medal and clasp for Central India.

No. 164.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the following Native Officers to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur," with effect from the 1st January 1877:

Madras.

Subadar-Major Hyath Khan, 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Narrainsawmy, "Queen's Own," Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Muhummud Ayoob, 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

RETIREMENT.

No. 165.—Conductor David Cordwell, Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, in India, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of £75 per annum, under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in Europe, with effect from the 24th February 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 166.—Gunner Joseph McDougall, late 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial Revenue) in India, *viz.*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 167.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General John Douglas Campbell, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, 3rd Circle, Provincial, Punjab Public Works Department,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 6th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Worsley Montagu, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Alfred Eteson, in Medical charge Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, —privates affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major William Edward Allen, in Medical charge Bhopaul Battalion and Political Agency,—private affairs, for twelve months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Arthur Noel Phillips, late 19th Regiment Native Infantry, 1st Grade Assistant Commissioner, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Nowgong, Assam,—for twenty months—one year and two days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Denroche Swete, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 717 of 1876.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) William Hans Rathborne, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Dudley Elphinstone Gouldsbury, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 168.—Lieutenant-General George William Bishop, Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe and there reside, until his services shall be called for.

No. 169.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 148 of 1875, Captain C. McNeile, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to return to India, with a view to spending the residue of his furlough in this country.

No. 170.—Lieutenant Thomas Mecklenburgh, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for eighteen months, from the 1st April 1877.

No. 171.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. J. P. Barlow, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—Fort William, 18th February 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bamfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, 2nd Grade, Punjab,—Bombay, 7th February 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Central Provinces,—Bombay, 15th February 1877.

Major M. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Meean Meer, Punjab,—Bombay, 9th February 1877.

Captain E. S. Neave, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 9th February 1877.

Captain E. B. Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 5th October 1876.

Captain A. G. Ross, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 17th February 1877.

Lieutenant E. W. Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 9th February 1877.

Sub-Conductor W. J. McDermott, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—Bombay, 12th February 1877.

Senior Apothecary F. J. Grose, Subordinate Medical Department,—Bombay, 12th February 1877.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 172.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops":—

Article 388.—In the margin enter "G. L. No. 1248-52 of 27th November 1876."

Insert the following additional article:—

"2059*b*. When women and children (the families of British soldiers) proceed from port to port in India, they should be provided with between-deck or 2nd class accommodation, whether accompanied by their husbands or not."

G. L. No. 275-8 of 6th December 1876.

Insert the following additional article :—

"1264*b*. When an officer proceeds on furlough or leave on private affairs in or out of India, he does so entirely to suit his own convenience, and subject to any contingencies which may arise, during his absence, necessitating his presence with his regiment: he may therefore be required to rejoin his regiment at his own expense, wherever it may be ordered on active service."

G. L. No. 1030-31 of 23rd November 1876.

Article 223 as revised.—Insert the following note after the word "rules" in the fourth line :—

"Note.—The fact of an officer absent under the furlough rules of 1868 or 1875, being restricted to the maximum furlough allowance of £1,000 a year, affords no claim on behalf of the acting incumbent, to more than the half staff salary of the appointment calculated in the ordinary way—Article 67."

G. L. No. 559-61 of 11th December 1876.

Article 2024.—Add—"This rule will also govern the grant of free conveyance from an asylum or orphanage in such cases."

G. L. No. 687 of 18th December 1876.

Page 171. After the term "Preparatory leave," immediately above Article 862, enter the following :—

"Note.—The term 'subsidiary leave' has been substituted for 'preparatory leave,' and the former only is to be used."

G. G. O. No. 1145 of 1876.

Article 936.—After the words "home service" enter "(*viz.*, three years)."

G. G. O. No. 1176 of 1876.

Article 1121, fifth line.—Expunge the words "after five years' service." Expunge the seventh line "Deputy Surgeon-General under five years' service."

G. G. O. Nos. 1116 and 1117 of 1876.

Article 2086.—Add—"Compensation in lieu of rations may be drawn, if preferred, for the wife and family of a trained schoolmaster, the rate being fixed annually according to the actual cost of rations during the preceding year."

G. G. O. No. 1208 of 1876.

Article 1170, page 223.—Insert the following additional clause :—

"*g*. When left behind sick, or allowed to remain behind on account of the illness of his wife, after the march of his regiment or detachment—provided he is required to join quickly, or that, the distance being very great, he would be materially delayed by being required to march at his own expense."

G. L. No. 932-5 of 18th December 1876.

Article 1744.—Substitute "G. L. No. 497-8 of 9th February 1877" for the words "For approval" in the margin.

Insert the following article :—

"111*a*. A Sub-Inspector of army schools is allowed, on first arrival in India, staff pay from date of landing (inclusive), provided the usual time for joining his appointment is not exceeded."

G. L. Nos. 193-6 of 5th February 1877.

Article 2085, clause (*e*).—*Add*—"provided in cases (*f*) and (*j*), the soldier is sentenced by Court Martial to a long period of imprisonment extending over one year, or one year at the least."

G. L. No. 547-9 of 15th January 1877.

Insert the following article :—

"1667*a*. Lance pay being only admissible when in performance of regimental duty, it will be forfeited by a lance-sergeant, lance-corporal, or acting bombardier, on leaving his regiment for staff or departmental employment."

G. L. No. 671 of 17th January, and Nos. 1427-28 of 31st January 1877.

Article 1926.—To the amount ("£1") granted to the best judge of distance in each company of infantry, affix an asterisk (*) and enter the following foot-note :—

* This prize is derived from two sources, *viz.*, 10*s.* as the best judge of distances, and 10*s.* as one of the 10 per cent.

G. O. No. 364 of 1876.

Article 1810.—The second portion commencing "A report" is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

"The difference, if any, between the amount of passage money lodged at home and that paid for his passage in India, will be paid to the man at the port of embarkation, at the rate of exchange fixed annually."

G. L. Nos. 1105-9 of 24th November 1876.

Article 2076.—Enter in the margin "G. L. Nos. 1228-29 to Madras and Bombay, dated 29th January 1877."

Article 1882.—After the words sappers and miners in the fifth line, *insert* "sergeant-instructors of volunteer corps."

G. L. Nos. 1314-16 of 30th January 1877.

Article 306.—Add the following clause :—

"The leave granted under this article, may be taken at any time during an officer's tour of service, provided that it is included in the five years."

G. L. Nos. 978-82 of 24th January 1877.

Insert the following article :—

"326*a*. An officer who, while present with his corps, may have been in sick quarters for one month, forfeits half staff pay after that period. This rule also applies to a commandant who, under such circumstances, is required to make over the command of his corps to the next senior officer."

G. L. Nos. 131-2 of 4th December 1876.

Article 330*a*.—Add the following :—

"No portion of the staff pay granted under this article, can be drawn during absence from duty on any account, except privilege leave."

G. L. Nos. 867-73 of 22nd January 1877.

Article 61, clause *c*, page 26.—Expunge the appointment and salary of the Foot Adjutant, Chunar, which is abolished from the 4th May 1877.

G. G. O. No. 1062 of 1876.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 173.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, Native Troops :—

Article 68.—Expunge the words "in the Bengal Presidency."

G. L. No. 828—9 of 15th December 1876.

Article 127 is re-constructed as follows :—

"127. A soldier who, within twelve months of any previous forfeiture, is again convicted of an offence requiring entry in the regimental defaulters' book, must serve for two years from date of original forfeiture, without another entry, before he can claim restoration of the reward."

G. O. No. 341 of 1876.

Insert the following article :—

"127*a*. The period of one or two years' approved good conduct required under Articles 126 and 127 shall count, in the case of a commanding officer's award, from the date of such award, if it shall not have been accompanied by imprisonment, and otherwise from date of release; and in the case of the forfeiture having been awarded by court martial, or been consequent on a conviction, from date of sentence when corporal punishment or imprisonment is remitted, and otherwise from date of the execution or the termination of the sentence."

G. O. No. 341 of 1876.

Article 39.—After the word "gratuities" in the third line, *insert* "but men who have brought disorders on themselves by indulgence in drugs or from other causes, have no claim to gratuity on discharge."

G. L. No. 1305—7 of 30th January 1877.

Insert the following additional article :—

"413*a*. It being considered unnecessary that a native officer of cavalry proceeding on recruiting service should be mounted, free conveyance by rail for his charger will not be allowed."

G. L. No. 395—9 of 12th January 1877.

Article 423*a*.—Expunge the parenthetical sentence and add the following at the end of the article :—

"Such passages may also be furnished for native escorts proceeding in charge of Government stores sent by that mode of conveyance, when it is considered necessary that, with reference to the value or nature of the stores or the country to be traversed, a guard is absolutely necessary."

G. O. No. 332 of 1876.

Article 352, page 69.—In the scale of rations on boardship, expunge the dagger against "Bombay" and omit corresponding foot-note.

G. L. No. 465—8 of 9th February 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1877.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates from the 3rd to the 23rd February 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
Maximilian Bieber (a) ...	Captain ...	13th Hussars...	6th Aug. 1876	No will found	2,469 1 0		
Adolphus Lambert Dennis(b)	Lieutenant	62nd Foot ...	26th Nov. 1876	Intestate ...	294 15 7		

(a) Next-of-kin—Brother, Bieber, Fulletby House, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
(b) Next-of-kin—Reverend J. M. Dennis, Ennis Coffey Glebe, Miltown Pass, Kilbocan, near Mullingar, Ireland.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1.—The services of Mr. G. Peck, Acting 1st Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 15th February 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 19th February 1877.

No. 66.—Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, Deputy Examiner is (on return from furlough) appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, during the absence of Captain Begbie, or until further orders.

No. 67.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 511, dated the 12th December 1876, transferring Mr. Becher to Rajpootana, for the words "as Deputy Examiner" substitute as "Officiating Deputy Examiner."

No. 68.—Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted subsidiary leave from the 2nd to 6th February 1877, under Section 24(*b*) of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 69.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 36, dated 2nd February 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel Medley, R.E., assumed charge of the Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 9th February 1877.

The 20th February 1877.

No. 70.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 427, dated 19th October 1876, Mr. W. C. Furnivall rejoined his appointment as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, on the 17th February 1877.

No. 71.—Mr. J. P. Steel, R.E., assumed charge of the duties of Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Establishment Branch, from Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A., on the forenoon of the 17th February 1877.

No. 72.—Sergeant C. Hilton, R.E., and Private A. Anderson, Overseers, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, are temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 73.—Mr. W. E. Durant, Accountant, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway, reverted to his substantive rank of 3rd Grade, with effect from the 12th December 1876, in consequence of the return to duty of Mr. Neuville, Accountant, 2nd Grade.

No. 74.—Babu Mohendranath Chakravarti, B.A., Engineer Apprentice, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 75.—Baboo Preo Nath Gangooly, Clerk, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is appointed a 4th Grade Accountant on probation, and posted to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

No. 76.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having brought to the notice of the Government of India the excellent service performed by Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, in connection with the preparations for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote Lieutenant Grant to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Supernumerary), with effect from the 1st January 1877.

No. 77.—Mr. P. Phillips, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 78.—The services of Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways, with effect from the 6th February 1877.

No. 79.—Mr. G. E. Thomas, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to the State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class III, with effect from 12th April 1875.

No. 80.—Private J. Smith, Overseer, 1st Grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley State Railway, British Burmah, is remanded to regimental duty.

No. 81.—Colonel A. Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class (temporary 2nd), and Secretary to the Agent Governor General for Central India, Public Works Department, is permanently promoted to Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, from 24th November 1875, *vice* Mr. H. Leonard.

No. 82.—Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Store-keeper, 1st Grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. Homan, or until further orders.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday, the 27th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival, Dole Jattrah, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Hindoli, the 13th February 1877.

No. $\frac{504}{567}$G.—Dr. L. D. Spencer, Agency Surgeon, held charge of the current duties of the Eastern States Agency from the 24th November 1876 to the 14th January 1877, inclusive, during the absence of the Political Agent on duty in connexion with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

C. K. M. WALTER,

Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRAH.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Nowagaon, the 14th February 1877.

No. 101.—LEAVE.—Mr. L. S. Saunders, Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted twenty days' privilege leave from the 6th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

C. K. M. WALTER,

Offg. Chief Commr.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to hold a general Ordination of Priests and Deacons, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 25th March next.

Divine Service will commence at half past 10 o'clock A.M., and the Sermon will be preached by the Reverend Brook Deedes, M.A., Bishop's Chaplain.

Candidates for Holy Orders, who have not sent in their papers, are requested to send them immediately, addressed to the Reverend Brook Deedes, at the Bishop's Palace.

Candidates must attend at the Palace at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 21st day of March next.

The Bishop also purposes, God willing, to hold a Confirmation on Tuesday, the 20th day of March next, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

CHAS. SANDERSON,

Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *The 21st February 1877.*

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 19th February 1877.

No. 8.—Mr. R. F. Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of this date.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

22nd February 1877 ... Rs. 44,513-4-8.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
23rd Feb. 1877.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Remittance Transfer Receipts on other Treasuries will from this date be issued in a series commencing from No. 70151, the last ended with No. 58800.

BHAG RAM, *E. A. C.*,
Treasury Officer, Ajmere.

AJMERE TREASURY,
The 15th February 1877.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 12th February 1877.

No. 143.—Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Akola, has been granted two years' leave to England on medical certificate.

The 17th February 1877.

No. 146.—Bapojee Rungnath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

G. H. TREVOR, *Captain*,
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th February 1877.

No. 7.—Lieutenant R. M. Hyslop, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the 3rd to 2nd Circle, Military Works.

No. 8.—The unexpired portion (fourteen days) of the furlough granted to Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Inspector General's Notification No. 49, dated 15th March 1876, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Wright, on return from furlough, is granted subsidiary leave from 15th to 26th November 1876, both days inclusive.

The 10th February 1877.

No. 9.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. C. R. Balston, Accountant, 3rd Grade, in *Oudh Gazette* Notification No. 2251, dated 22nd August 1876, is cancelled.

Mr. Balston returned to duty on 13th December 1876.

The 13th February 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. J. A. Ellis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is granted one year's furlough from 9th December 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 11.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 53, dated 8th February 1877, Major C. M. Browne, R.E., made over, and Major D. Ward, R.E., received, charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 5th Circle, Military Works, on 8th February 1877, afternoon.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 16th February 1877.

No. 9.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 5, dated the 30th January 1877, Barrack Sergeant Southcombe relieved Barrack Sergeant G. Blake, on the morning of the 1st instant.

The 17th February 1877.

No. 10.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 61, dated the 4th November last, Barrack Sergeants W. Warren and C. Ingram, temporarily transferred to the 3rd Circle, Military Works, for duty at the late Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, returned to their duties on the 26th ultimo.

No. 11.—With reference to this Circle Notification No. 64, dated the 16th November 1876, Mr. E. Cooke, Supervisor, joined the Allahabad Special Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 10th February 1877.

No. 12.—Under instructions from the Inspector General, Military Works, Deputy Assistant Commissary Connell, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, reported his departure on the 16th instant to join the Madras Famine Relief Works at Gooty.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel*,
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 15th February 1877.

No. 5.—Pundit Dabee Pershad, Accountant, Bareilly Division, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 56, dated 6th December 1876, on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

No. 6.—Barrack Sergeant A. H. Pope, Bareilly Division, Military Works, temporarily transferred to the Meerut Division, Military Works, in Notification No. 52, dated 23rd November 1876, for duty at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, rejoined his appointment on the 12th instant.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 527 of 23rd December 1876, Baboo Obhoy Churn Moitro, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, on the forenoon of 14th February 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th February 1877.

No. 31.—The services of Baboo Gopal Narain Tagore, Temporary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal Railway, being no longer required, have been dispensed with from the afternoon of the 23rd December 1876.

The 15th February 1877.

No. 32.—Mr. E. N. Homan, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, is granted twelve months' furlough, with effect from the 1st April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 33.—Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 34.—Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is granted eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 1st April 1877, and the usual subsidiary leave.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 14th February 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, Assam Railway Extension Survey Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days. He availed himself of the same from the afternoon of 12th February 1877.

No. 18.—Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, returned from the leave granted him in Notification No. 252 of 20th December 1876, on the afternoon of 7th February, and is posted to the Northern Division.

No. 19.—Mr. R. White, Accountant, 1st Grade, Central Office of Accounts, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 251 of 14th January 1877, on the forenoon of the 9th idem. He returned to duty on the forenoon of 9th February 1877.

No. 20.—Captain W. H. St. B. Browne, late Assistant Engineer of this Railway, was granted, with the approval of the Government of India, three months' language leave from the 30th May 1875.

The 19th February 1877.

No. 21.—Munshee Omerally, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Northern Division, is granted one month's privilege leave. He availed himself of this leave from the forenoon of 2nd January and returned to duty on the forenoon of 31st idem.

No. 22.—Baboo Debendro Chunder Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, Southern Division, reported his return from the sick leave granted to him in Notification No. 245 of 1876, on the forenoon of 25th January 1877.

No. 23.—Baboo Kedar Nath Banerjee, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Southern Division, returned from the leave granted in Notification No. 247 of 1876 and joined his duties on the forenoon of 15th February 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 17th February 1877.

No. 28.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Soan Division, and temporarily attached to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, is transferred to the Indus Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1877.

No. 29.—With the approval of Director of State Railways, the Bakrala Division of this railway is amalgamated with the Jhelum Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December 1876.

No. 30.—Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the late Bakrala Division to the Jhelum Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December 1876.

No. 31.—Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is re-transferred to the Chenab Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Mozufferpore, the 20th February 1877.

No. 4.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 527 of 23rd December 1876, Mr. P. Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, on the forenoon of the 14th February.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 31.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of the 5th December 1876, and was posted to the Upper Sind District.

No. 32.—The following transfer and posting have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Sergeant C. Wickens, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Kotri to the Mehar Division.

Mr. P. Kearns, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to the Khanpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
67	D 5—83410	20	Banki Behari, Gonda.
	L 47—09550	20	
	„ —10608	20	
	„ —10657	20	
	„ —27662	20	
68	D 18—00321	100	Mr. S. Hamer, Howrah.
69	L 47—28823	20	Kallian Singh, Banda.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
114	D 10—27316	5	Syed Ameeruddeen Ahmed, Sasseram.
115	D 10—70062	5	Mr. W. Swift, Bhulpin.
116	D 11—48249	10	Fakir Mohomed, Badaon.
117	D 10—78329	5	Shaik Ali Mohamed, Dehra Gazi Khan.
118	L 47—30706	20	The Manager (Open Line), Khandwa.
	„ —30709	20	
42	D 10—60493 } wrongly joined.	5	Sartho Ram, Bangalore.
	„ —60494 }		
43	D 11—13775 } ditto	10	Buldeo Ram Jha, Benares.
	„ —18401 }		

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 15th February 1877.

H. J. BRERETON,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W8	C 90—84907	1,000	The Indo-European Telegraph Office, Karachi.
	„ —80752	1,000	
W9	M 23—28678	50	Jadonath Gopal, Mhow.
W10	M 16—37919	10	T. A. LeMesurier, Hyderabad District, Sind.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Rs.	
H23	C 97—66408	10	Rangarao Bhimaji, Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.
H24	M 27—12383	10	Mohan Lal, Akola.
H25	M 21—40593	10	Luchmi Raj, Bank of Bengal, Nagpore.
H26	C 82—19582	10	Gunesh Khanddrao Kasture, Satara.
H27	M 27—42377	10	Mrs. Lawrie, Jabalpur Hotel.
H28	M 17—93507	10	Cecil Burton, Jallunder.
H29	M 27—15259	10	Balji Krishnanathji, Mr. Khanderao Maraji's Office.
M9	M 2—11356	5	Dewji Keshoji, New Market, Bombay.
	M 3—25105	5	
M10	M 22—01073	20	D. J. S. Menezes, Bhosawal.
	C 99—37450	20	
M34	C 73—38591	10	Tiabally Abdulally, Abdul Rahman Street.
	„ —28797	10	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 13th February 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6	E 10—42369	10	Messrs. C. Glass & Co., Umballa.
	„ —42370		
13	E 5—74915	20	Jagannath Johory, Allahabad.
18	E 10—24766	10	Captain G. Logan, Peshawar.
19	E 7—30145	5	Mr. C. Stans, Rawul Pindi.
21	E 10—47529	10	Narinjan, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 17th February 1877.

J. W. McNAIR,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
92	B 52—24055	10	C. Parthasarady Iyengar, Pulni.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
240	B 43—65767	50	Mr. W. Johnson, Mission House, Madras.
241	B 49—90158	10	B. Lovery, Esq., Madras.
242	B 36—67243	5	T. G. Suntherason Iyer, Madras.
	B 39—25437	5	
	B 40—54092	5	
243	B 50—48664	100	Kumandan Khader Saib, Bangalore.
	„ —52273	100	
	„ —57195	100	
48	B 49—79577 } wrongly joined.	10	G. Wheatley, Esq., Mysore.
	„ —79579 }		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 12th February 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
430	L 82—51161	100	Mr. W. J. Davidson.
	L 69—83831	100	
	L 83—16697	100	
431	L 52—80709	500	Golab Chund Hurruck Chund.
	„ —75945	500	
432	L 81—02967	50	Babu Kaliprosad Chatterjee.
434	L 97—28509 to „ —28518	10 each	Shaik Amoo.
435	L 90—32650	20	Behari Lal Dicheet.
437	L 52—57417	500	Babu Baikant Nath Nuskur.
439	L 81—38072	50	Babu Chunder Coomar Lahery.
	„ —38070	50	
	„ —53556	50	
	„ —55808	50	
	„ —55807	50	
	„ —37912	50	
	„ —54429	50	
	„ —44590	50	
440	L 83—26680	100	Buldeo Das.
443	L 81—56796	50	Babu Ram Chand Mukerjee.
444	L 81—58386	50	Babu Mohes Chunder Bose.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
321	L 48—83941	20	Mr. Thomas Durup de Dombal.
	„ —83942		
322	L 45—43126	20	Babu Doorga Das Ganguli.
	„ —43125		
323	L 77—01192	20	Lalla Soorj Bullee.
	„ —01191		
324	L 63—86950	20	Babu Oshidhary Bose.
	„ —86948		
	L 80—77060	20	
	„ —77058		
325	L 24—88725	5	Shaik Tinkoo.
	„ —88726		
326	L 41—59739	10	Babu Pittumber Banerjee.
	„ —59738		
	L 40—52309	10	
	„ —52302		
	L 17—18641	5	
	„ —18544		
	L 16—94401	5	
	L 15—33956		
327	L 22—04826	5	Babu Radhica Churn Mittra.
	„ —04828		
	L 22—86848	5	
	„ —86849		
290	A 96—83523	10	Choteldas Womed Mull.
	„ —83525		
492	L 32—71159	10	Babu Bishaya Nath Mahiree.
493	L 40—79045	10	Babu Gobind Chundra Mittra.
	L 25—51434	5	
494	L 26—05347	5	Oomrao Singh.
495	L 83—33122	100	Jodooram Shewtohalram.
	L 66—33322 to „ —33329	50 each	
496	L 65—68705	20	Babu Kedar Nath Dutt.
	L 76—12652	10	
497	L 89—60207	20	Babu Deno Nath Banerjee.
	L 88—45904	10	
498	A 83—70095	50	Goolraj Juggernath.
499	A 66—66159	10	Babu Hari Charan Ganguli.
500	L 89—50131	20	Mr. J. Meares.
	L 88—00022	10	
501	L 25—18189	5	Babu Roy Churn Mukerjee.
502	L 80—06963	20	Abdul Mauyun.
503	L 53—25070	1,000	Mr. Alfred Tripe.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office;
The 23rd February 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts :—

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Majumdar, Nilkanta	... Presidency College.
Basu, Devendranath	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Dvijadás	... Presidency College.
Isvardás	... Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra	... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar	... Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Sen, Trigunacharan	... Presidency College.

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

Amjad Ali	... Benares College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Ashraf Ali	... Benares College.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

Raja Husein	... Muir College, Allahabad.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	... Sanskrit College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bapurao, Dada	... Muir College, Allahabad.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Gupta, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Durgadas	... Presidency College.
Dás, Surendranath	... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Annadaprasad	... Presidency College.
Misra, Ramsankar	... Benares College.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Gupta, Girindrakumar.	... Free Church Institution.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bagchi, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hirálál	... Hooghly College.
Ray, Haricharan	... Canning College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Basu, Narendranath	... Hooghly College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Chandmohan	... Dacca College.
Básudevlal	... Canning College.
Basu, Kunjavihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Makundachandra	... Sanskrit College.
De, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Ramanath	... Sanskrit College.
Gomez, D.	... Bishop's College.
Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	... Presidency College.
Ray, Ganganarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd February 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 31st January 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,46,900	1,56,40,600	1,08,24,500	1,62,05,200	34,71,700	2,57,000	2,95,24,500	82,800	4,15,06,300	28,71,000	27,73,000	12,78,49,125
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	16,500	10,000	500	2,000	...	500	...	99,700	...	...	1,30,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	4,000	...	...	1,58,500	...	2,66,000	...	...	4,31,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	62,200	...	26,600	5,00,000	...	3,13,500	...	2,65,000	...	5,40,000	17,07,300
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,47,900	1,57,19,300	1,08,37,500	1,62,36,300	39,73,700	2,57,000	2,99,97,000	82,800	4,21,37,000	28,71,000	33,13,000	13,01,18,125
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	4,300	50,900	46,100	1,12,500	...	...	3,21,000	...	72,400	75,000	...	6,82,200
Balance on 15th February 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,43,600	1,56,68,400	1,07,91,400	1,61,23,800	39,73,700	2,57,000	2,96,76,000	82,800	4,20,64,600	27,96,000	33,13,000	12,94,35,925

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1876, enfaced from India, 2,372 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,433 lakhs.
" 16th Dec. 1876 to 31st " " " 2 " " " 9 "
" 1st Jan. 1877 to 15th Jan. 1877 " " 14 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 13 " " " 8 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. " " 22 " " " 6 "
2,423 lakhs. 2,462 lakhs.
2,423
Balance against London ... 39 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th February 1877.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th February 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				16,71,139	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	73,04,564	4	1	1,53,93,931	5	6
Public Deposits at Branches ...	80,89,367	1	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,09,90,389	3	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.				2,25,919	4	8
Sundries				6,71,119	6	2
TOTAL ...				5,89,52,498	5	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,03,65,904	8	8
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...				54,00,935	4	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				39,92,691	0	10
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,64,75,704	3	7
Balances with other Banks ...				1,62,848	1	2
Bullion				4,00,285	14	5
Dead Stock				10,40,764	9	10
Stamps				11,210	6	11
Sundries				3,81,629	11	7
				3,82,31,973	13	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	80,20,841	5	10	2,07,20,524	8	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,26,99,683	2	7			
TOTAL ...				5,89,52,498	5	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 22nd February 1877.* — J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.* — R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance, in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR Rs.		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 12	...	...	...	2,58,827	65,36,920	35,72,495
" 13	...	..	..	2,58,827	65,13,218	34,72,495
" 14	...	10,83,944	...	2,58,827	64,88,660	33,72,495
" 15	...	...		2,58,827	64,55,440	32,72,495
" 16	...	...	2,18,353	53,702	64,23,231	33,77,619
" 17	...	...	50,697	958	64,01,139	34,30,363

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 19th Feb. 1877.* — J. F. TENNANT, *Offg. Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1877.

The Post Master General of Hong-Kong having raised objections to the delivery of unpaid letters coming from India, and requested the enforcement of compulsory pre-payment in India, intimation is hereby given that on and after the 1st March all letters, &c., for Hong-Kong and places in China or Japan served through Hong-Kong, *must be fully pre-paid*, when sent by British Packets (fortnightly from Bombay) or by Indian Packets (twice a month from Calcutta) commonly known as the opium steamers of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. of Hong-Kong, and Messrs. Apcar & Co. of Calcutta, or by private vessel. The places referred to are as follows:—

Hong-Kong.

Places in China served through Hong-Kong, including the following:—

Shanghai.	Macao.
Amoy.	Swatow.
Canton.	Hankow.
Foochow.	Ningpo.

Places in Japan, including the following:—

Yokohama.	Hiogo.
Nagasaki.	

The rates of pre-payment are as follows:—

Letters	4 annas per ½ oz.
Each packet of newspapers, printed papers, legal and commercial documents and patterns ...	2 annas per 4 ozs.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 19th February 1877.

No. 6961.—Mr. C. A. Stuart, Post Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 21, Supplement F., of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th November 1876.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 23rd February 1877.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Straits, Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd March 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st March 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7·30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd February 1877.

Abdon, M. J.
Anderson, Mrs. M.
Antonio, J. A.
Aviet, Mrs. E.
Baildon, S.
Balmer, G.
Barber, Miss A.
Barings and Co., Messrs.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Davidson, Misses.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
Disanto, Mrs. E.
Dudrenee, E. C.
Dunsford & Lawton, Messrs.
Elliott, Mrs. S.
Erdman, P.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
Flood, Sam.
Fuzzle, Mrs.
Granger, John H.
Gray, Dr. H. C.
Green, Patrick J.
Haden, Miss Sarah.
Hales, John & Co., Messrs.
Hays, Geo.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.
Hill, Mr.
Holland, Mrs. M.
Johnson, Major-General Sir W. T. Edwin.
Kellner, C. G.
Lee, T.
Malloy, M. A.
McDonald, Mrs. John.
McRae, Mrs. M.
Moore, James.
Moran, T. D.
Mowbray, Mrs. A.
Myers, Mrs.
O'Sullivan, W. J.
Peebles, J. C.
Pogson, R.
Raven, C. W.
Roberts, M. J.
Robinson, Miss A.
Robotham, Surgeon-Major.
Sainter, J. D., Dr.
Samuells, H. E.
Shircore, Miss A.
Smith, James.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Tisbury, Mrs. S. M.
Venables, Jas.
Wane, Innes B.
Watkins, R. B.
White, W. M.
Williams, F.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.
Baggallay, Henry Chas.
Bambridge, F. C.
Battye, Major H. D.
Barry, J. M.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Brownfield, M.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Mrs. W.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Condey, Mr.
Corke, Chas.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawfurd, Major.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Henty, T. H.
Hopkinson, Percy.
Huguenot, M.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Lewis, Chas.
Liddiard, Mr.
L. L. D.
Lovering, Geo. L.
MacIntyre, A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
Mitchell, Miss.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
O'Brien, T. H.
Pearson, Mrs. J. E.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed. J.
Richardson, Geo.
Roberts, W.
Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Schapira, D.
Scolfi, A. L.
Shutz, J.
Smith, J. W.
Stewart, R.
Swete, Captain.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
West, J.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, T.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Artell, H. F.
Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Cayton, Geo.
Galloway, John.
Holland, Captain.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, W. P.
Liddiard, Mr.
Richardson, Geo.
Ryder, A.
Stewart A.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letter.

Corbitt, Mrs. B.
Ferrari, Dr. A.
Robinson, Miss Louisa.
O'Brien, C.
Pote, P. G.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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Complete set	„ 45	„ 50

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

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Report on the Calcutta Cyclone of the 5th October 1864. By Lieut-Col. J. E. Gastrell and F. H. Blanford, A. R. S. M., with Maps and Diagrams illustrating the origin and progress of the storm and the track of the storm-wave. Printed and published for the Government of Bengal by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, Calcutta, 1866. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura, and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, and Maiminsing.

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The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles

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Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, Re. 1-2.*

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Report on the Food-grain supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 11 annas.*

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Price—bound copies ...	Rs.	45	0	0
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, "LIMITED," *held at the Office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 8th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT:

Messrs. H. COHN.
G. J. SCOTT.
F. SCHILLER.
D. FUCHS.
POOLIN CHUNDER ROY.
A. B. STRUTHERS.
G. M. STRUTHERS.
JOHN McINTOSH, *Attorney for* CAPTAIN L. C. GORDON and CHARLES CURRIE.

Proxies.—MESSRS. S. BIRD and JOHN McINTOSH *in favor of* CAPTAIN G. J. SCOTT.

CAPTAIN G. J. SCOTT having been voted to the Chair, and the Notice convening the Meeting read, the following Resolution, which it is intended to confirm at a subsequent Meeting as a special Resolution, was—

Proposed by MR. D. FUCHS,
Seconded by BABOO POOLIN CHUNDER ROY—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended, and as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept, and give bills of exchange and promissory notes on behalf and for the purposes of the Company. And in particular, the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company, subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a Trust Deed, and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof in cash, or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the allotments to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

G. J. SCOTT,
Chairman.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Office, 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 26th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming and making special the following Resolution (unanimously) passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held at No. 104, Clive Street, aforesaid, on the 8th day of February 1877—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended, and as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept, and give bills of exchange and promissory notes on behalf and for the purposes of the Company. And in particular the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company, subject to

the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000 created by certain debentures, and by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a Trust Deed and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof in cash or at the option of the holder thereof to be declared in writing not later than six calendar months, previous to the expiration of such five years by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

By order of the Board,

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,

Managing Agents.

104, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 10th February 1877.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,

BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,

Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann, Ernest Kraushaar and Henry Schumacher at Akyab, as rice-millers, under the style of Schumacher & Company, has this day been dissolved as from the 1st July 1876, and that the business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann and Ernest Kraushaar.

Dated this 15th July 1876.

J. H. M. STOHMANN.
E. KRAUSHAAR.
H. SCHUMACHER.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Loan Note, No. 033633 of 1859-60 of 5½ per cent., dated the 31st May 1859, for Company's Rs. 1,000, now standing in the name of Shapurjee Jehangir, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is made to Public Debt Office for the issue of a duplicate note in favour of the proprietor.

SHAPURJEE JEHANGIR,
Girgaum Back Road, No. 178,
Care of Jehangir Bezonjee.

Lost or Stolen

On the 16th January 1872, one Government Promissory Note, No. 005235 at 4½ per cent., for Rs. 500.

OMES CHUNDER BANNERJEE,
No. 12, Old Post Office Street.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 066870, of the India 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Esther Male, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and Bank of England, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the Proprietor.

Apply to—

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Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT I OF 1877.

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief obtainable in civil suits; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Specific Relief Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1877.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Acts specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in its third column.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

'obligation.'

'obligation' includes every duty enforceable by law:

'trust.'

'trust' includes every species of express, implied, or constructive fiduciary ownership:

'trustee.'

'trustee' includes every person holding, expressly, by implication, or constructively, a fiduciary character:

Illustrations.

(*a*). Z bequeaths land to A, 'not doubting that he will pay thereout an annuity of Rs. 1,000 to B for his life.' A accepts the bequest. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B to the extent of the annuity.

(*b*). A is the legal, medical, or spiritual adviser of B. By availing himself of his situation as such adviser, A gains some pecuniary advantage which might otherwise have accrued to B. A is a trustee for B within the meaning of this Act of such advantage.

(*c*). A, being B's banker, discloses for his own purpose the state of B's account. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B of the benefit gained by him by means of such disclosure.

(*d*). A, the mortgagee of certain leaseholds, renews the lease in his own name. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act of the renewed lease for those interested in the original lease.

(*e*). A, one of several partners, is employed to purchase goods for the firm. A, unknown to his co-partners, supplies them, at the market-price, with goods previously bought by himself when the price was lower, and thus makes a considerable profit. A is a trustee, for his co-partners, within the meaning of this Act of the profit so made.

(*f*). A, the manager of B's indigo factory, becomes agent for C, a vendor of indigo-seed, and receives, without B's assent, commission on the seed purchased from C for the factory. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the commission so received.

(*g*). A buys certain land with notice that B has already contracted to buy it. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the land so bought.

(*h*). A buys land from B, having notice that C is in occupation of the land. A omits to make any inquiry as to the nature of C's interest therein. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for C, to the extent of that interest.

'settlement.'

'settlement' means any instrument (other than a will or codicil as defined by the Indian Succession Act) whereby the destination or devolution of successive interests in moveable or immoveable property is disposed of or is agreed to be disposed of:

Words defined in Contract Act.

and all words occurring in this Act, which are defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

Savings.

4. Except where it is herein otherwise expressly enacted, nothing in this Act shall be deemed—

(*a*) to give any right to relief in respect of any agreement which is not a contract;

(*b*) to deprive any person of any right to relief, other than specific performance, which he may have under any contract; or

(*c*) to affect the operation of the Indian Registration Act on documents.

Specific relief how given.

5. Specific relief is given—

(*a*) by taking possession of certain property and delivering it to a claimant;

(*b*) by ordering a party to do the very act which he is under an obligation to do;

(*c*) by preventing a party from doing that which he is under an obligation not to do;

(*d*) by determining and declaring the rights of parties otherwise than by an award of compensation; or

(*e*) by appointing a Receiver.

Preventive relief.

6. Specific relief granted under clause (*c*) of section 5 is called preventive relief.

Relief not granted to enforce penal law.

7. Specific relief cannot be granted for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law.

PART II.

OF SPECIFIC RELIEF.

CHAPTER I.

OF RECOVERING POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.

(*a*).—*Possession of Immoveable Property.*

Recovery of specific immoveable property.

8. A person entitled to the possession of specific immoveable property may recover it in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Suit by person dispossessed of immoveable property.

9. If any person is dispossessed without his consent of immoveable property otherwise than in due course of law, he or any person claiming through him may, by suit instituted within six months from the date of the dispossession, recover possession thereof, notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit.

Nothing in this section shall bar any person from suing to establish his title to such property and to recover possession thereof.

No suit under this section shall be brought against the Government.

No appeal shall lie from any order or decree passed in any suit instituted under this section, nor shall any review of any such order or decree be allowed.

(*b*). *Possession of Moveable Property.*

Recovery of specific moveable property.

10. A person entitled to the possession of specific moveable property may recover the same in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

EXPLANATION 1.—A trustee may sue under this section for the possession of property to the beneficial interest in which the person for whom he is trustee is entitled.

EXPLANATION 2.—A special or temporary right to the present possession of property is sufficient to support a suit under this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeaths land to B for his life, with remainder to C. A dies. B enters on the land, but C, without B's consent, obtains possession of the title-deeds. B may recover them from C.

(*b*). A pledges certain jewels to B to secure a loan. B disposes of them before he is entitled to do so. A, without having paid or tendered the amount of the loan, sues B for possession of the jewels. The suit should be dismissed, as A is not entitled to their possession, whatever right he may have to secure their safe custody.

(*c*). A receives a letter addressed to him by B. B gets back the letter without A's consent. A has such a property therein as entitles him to recover it from B.

(*d*). A deposits books and papers for safe custody with B. B loses them and C finds them, but refuses to deliver them to B when demanded. B may recover them from C, subject to C's right, if any, under section 168 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(*e*). A, a warehouse-keeper, is charged with the delivery of certain goods to Z, which B takes out of A's possession. A may sue B for the goods.

Liability of person in possession, not as owner, to deliver to person entitled to immediate possession.

11. Any person having the possession or control of a particular article of moveable property, of which he is not the owner, may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession, in any of the following cases:—

(*a*) when the thing claimed is held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the claimant;

(*b*) when compensation in money would not afford the claimant adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed;

(*c*) when it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss;

(*d*) when the possession of the thing claimed has been wrongfully transferred from the claimant.

Illustrations

of clause (*a*).—A, proceeding to Europe, leaves his furniture in charge of B as his agent during his absence. B, without A's authority, pledges the furniture to C, and C, knowing that B had no right to pledge the furniture, advertises it for sale. C may be compelled to deliver the furniture to A, for he holds it as A's trustee.

of clause (*b*).—Z has got possession of an idol belonging to A's family, and of which A is the proper custodian. Z may be compelled to deliver the idol to A.

of clause (*c*).—A is entitled to a picture by a dead painter and a pair of rare China vases. B has possession of them. The articles are of too special a character to bear an ascertainable market-value. B may be compelled to deliver them to A.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

(*a*). *Contracts which may be specifically enforced.*

Cases in which specific performance enforceable.

12. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the specific performance of any contract may in the discretion of the Court be enforced—

(*a*) when the act agreed to be done is in the performance, wholly or partly, of a trust;

(*b*) when there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused by the non-performance of the act agreed to be done;

(*c*) when the act agreed to be done is such that pecuniary compensation for its non-performance would not afford adequate relief; or

(*d*) when it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the non-performance of the act agreed to be done.

EXPLANATION.—Unless and until the contrary is proved, the Court shall presume that the breach of a contract to transfer immoveable property cannot be adequately relieved by compensation in money, and that the breach of a contract to transfer moveable property can be thus relieved.

Illustrations

of clause (*a*).—A holds certain stock in trust for B. A wrongfully disposes of the stock. The law creates an obligation on A to restore the same quantity of stock to B, and B may enforce specific performance of this obligation.

of clause (*b*).—A agrees to buy, and B agrees to sell, a picture by a dead painter and two rare China vases. A may compel B specifically to perform this contract, for there is no standard for ascertaining the actual damage which would be caused by its non-performance.

of clause (*c*).—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000. B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey the house to him, he paying the purchase-money.

In consideration of being released from certain obligations imposed on it by its Act of incorporation, a railway company contract with Z to make an archway through their railway to connect lands of Z severed by the railway, to construct a road between certain specified points, to pay a certain annual sum towards the maintenance of this road, and also to construct a siding and a wharf as specified in the contract. Z is entitled to have this contract specifically enforced, for his interest in its performance cannot be adequately compensated for by money; and the Court may appoint a proper person to superintend the construction of the archway, road, siding and wharf.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a certain number of railway-shares of a particular description. A refuses to complete the sale. B may compel A specifically to perform this agreement, for the shares are limited in number and not always to be had in the market, and their possession carries with it the status of a shareholder, which cannot otherwise be procured.

A contracts with B to paint a picture for B, who agrees to pay therefor Rs. 1,000. The picture is painted. B is entitled to have it delivered to him on payment or tender of the Rs. 1,000.

of clause (*d*).—A transfers without endorsement, but for valuable consideration, a promissory note to B. A becomes insolvent, and C is appointed his assignee. B may compel C to endorse the note, for C has succeeded to A's liabilities, and a decree for pecuniary compensation for not endorsing the note would be fruitless.

Contracts of which the subject has partially ceased to exist.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, a contract is not wholly impossible of performance, because a portion of its subject-matter existing at its date has ceased to exist at the time of the performance.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell a house to B for a lákh of rupees. The day after the contract is made, the house is destroyed by a cyclone. B may be compelled to perform his part of the contract by paying the purchase-money.

(*b*). In consideration of a sum of money payable by B, A contracts to grant an annuity to B for B's life. The day after the contract has been made, B is thrown from his horse and killed. B's representative may be compelled to pay the purchase-money.

Specific performance of part of contract where part unperformed is small.

14. Where a party to a contract is unable to perform the whole of his part of it, but the part which must be left unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value, and admits of compensation in money, the Court may, at the suit of either party, direct the specific performance of so much of the contract as can be performed, and award compensation in money for the deficiency.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell B a piece of land consisting of 100 bíghás. It turns out that 98 bíghás of the land belong to A, and the two remaining bíghás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. The two bíghás are not necessary for the use or enjoyment of the 98 bíghás, nor so important for such use or enjoyment that the loss of them may not be made good in money. A may be directed at the suit of B to convey to B the 98 bíghás and to make compensation to him for not conveying the two remaining bíghás; or B may be directed, at the suit of A, to pay to A on receiving the conveyance and possession of the land, the stipulated purchase-money, less a sum awarded as compensation for the deficiency.

(*b*). In a contract for the sale and purchase of a house and lands for two lákhs of rupees, it is agreed that part of the furniture should be taken at a valuation. The Court may direct specific performance of the contract notwithstanding the parties are unable to agree as to the valuation of the furniture, and may either have the furniture valued in the suit and include it in the decree for specific performance, or may confine its decree to the house.

Specific performance of part of a contract where the part unperformed is large.

15. Where a party to a contract is unable to perform the whole of his part of it, and the part which must be left unperformed forms a considerable portion of the whole, or does not admit of compensation in money, he is not entitled to obtain a decree for specific performance. But the Court may, at the suit of the other party, direct the party in default to perform specifically so much of his part of the contract as he can perform, provided that the plaintiff relinquishes all claim to further performance, and all right to compensation, either for the deficiency, or for the loss or damage sustained by him through the default of the defendant.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell to B a piece of land consisting of 100 bighás. It turns out that 50 bighás of the land belong to A, and the other 50 bighás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the 50 bighás which belong to A, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey those 50 bighás to him on payment of the purchase-money.

(*b*). A contracts to sell to B an estate with a house and garden for a lákh of rupees. The garden is important for the enjoyment of the house. It turns out that A is unable to convey the garden. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the estate and house without the garden, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree, directing A to convey the house to him on payment of the purchase-money.

Specific performance of independent part of a contract.

16. When a part of a contract which, taken by itself, can and ought to be specifically performed, stands on a separate and independent footing from another part of the same contract which cannot or ought not to be specifically performed, the Court may direct specific performance of the former part.

Bar in other cases of specific performance of part of contract.

17. The Court shall not direct the specific performance of a part of a contract except in cases coming under one or other of the three last preceding sections.

Purchaser's rights against vendor with imperfect title.

18. Where a person contracts to sell or let certain property, having only an imperfect title thereto, the purchaser or lessee (except as otherwise provided by this chapter) has the following rights:—

(*a*) if the vendor or lessor has subsequently to the sale or lease acquired any interest in the property, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to make good the contract out of such interest;

(*b*) where the concurrence of other persons is necessary to validate the title, and they are bound to convey at the vendor's or lessor's request, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to procure such concurrence;

(*c*) where the vendor professes to sell unincumbered property, but the property is mortgaged for an amount not exceeding the purchase-money, and the vendor has in fact only a right to redeem it, the purchaser may compel him to redeem the mortgage and to obtain a conveyance from the mortgagee;

(*d*) where the vendor or lessor sues for specific performance of the contract, and the suit is dismissed on the ground of his imperfect title, the defendant has a right to a return of his deposit (if any) with interest thereon, to his costs of the suit, and to a lien for such deposit, interest and costs on the interest of the vendor or lessor in the property agreed to be sold or let.

Power to award compensation in certain cases.

19. Any person suing for the specific performance of a contract, may also ask for compensation for its breach, either in addition to, or in substitution for, such performance.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought not to be granted, but that there is a contract between the parties which has been broken by the defendant and that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for that breach, it shall award him compensation accordingly.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, and that some compensation for breach of the contract should also be made to the plaintiff, it shall award him such compensation accordingly.

Compensation awarded under this section may be assessed in such manner as the Court may direct.

EXPLANATION.—The circumstance that the contract has become incapable of specific performance, does not preclude the Court from exercising the jurisdiction conferred by this section.

Illustrations

of the second paragraph:—A contracts to sell a hundred maunds of rice to B. B brings a suit to compel A to perform the contract or to pay compensation. The Court is of opinion that A has made a valid contract and has broken it, without excuse, to the injury of B, but that specific performance is not the proper remedy. It shall award to B such compensation as it deems just.

of the third paragraph:—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000, the price to be paid and the possession given on the 1st January 1877. A fails to perform his part of the contract, and B brings his suit for specific performance and compensation, which is decided in his favour on the 1st January 1878. The decree may, besides ordering specific performance, award to B compensation for any loss which he has sustained by A's refusal.

of the Explanation:—A, a purchaser, sues B, his vendor, for specific performance of a contract for the sale of a patent. Before the hearing of the suit, the patent expires. The Court may award A compensation for the non-performance of the contract and may, if necessary, amend the plaint for that purpose.

A sues for the specific performance of a resolution passed by the directors of a public company, under which he was entitled to have a certain number of shares allotted to him, and for compensation for the non-performance of the resolution. All the shares had been allotted before the institution of the suit. The Court may, under this section, award A compensation for the non-performance.

Liquidation of damages not a bar to specific performance.

20. A contract, otherwise proper to be specifically enforced, may be thus enforced, though a sum be named in it as the amount to be paid in case of its breach, and the party in default is willing to pay the same.

Illustration.

A contracts to grant B an underlease of property held by A under C, and that he will apply to C for a license necessary to the validity of the underlease and that, if the license is not procured, A will pay B Rs. 10,000. A refuses to apply for the license and offers to pay B the Rs. 10,000. B is nevertheless entitled to have the contract specifically enforced if C consents to give the license.

(*b*). *Contracts which cannot be specifically enforced.*

Contracts not specifically enforceable.

21. The following contracts cannot be specifically enforced:—

(*a*) a contract for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief;

(*b*) a contract which runs into such minute or numerous details, or which is so dependent on the personal qualifications or volition of the parties, or otherwise from its nature is such, that the Court cannot enforce specific performance of its material terms;

(*c*) a contract the terms of which the Court cannot find with reasonable certainty;

(*d*) a contract which is in its nature revocable;

(*e*) a contract made by trustees either in excess of their powers or in breach of their trust;

(*f*) a contract made by or on behalf of a corporation or public company created for special purposes, or by the promoters of such company, which is in excess of its powers;

(*g*) a contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty extending over a longer period than three years from its date;

(*h*) a contract of which a material part of the subject-matter, supposed by both parties, to exist has, before it has been made, ceased to exist.

And save as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, no contract to refer a controversy to arbitration shall be specifically enforced; but if any person who has made such a contract and has refused to perform it, sues in respect of any subject which he has contracted to refer, the existence of such contract shall bar the suit.

Illustrations

to (*a*).—A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a lákh of rupees in the four per cent. loan of the Government of India.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, 40 chests of indigo at Rs. 1,000 per chest.

In consideration of certain property having been transferred by A to B, B contracts to open a credit in A's favour to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and to honour A's drafts to that amount.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced, for, in the first and the second both A and B, and in the third A would be reimbursed by compensation in money.

to (*b*).—A contracts to render personal service to B:

A contracts to employ B on personal service:

A, an author, contracts with B, a publisher, to complete a literary work.

B cannot enforce specific performance of these contracts.

A contracts to buy B's business at the amount of a valuation to be made by two valuers, one to be named by A and the other by B. A and B each name a valuer, but before the valuation is made, A instructs his valuer not to proceed.

By a charter party entered into in Calcutta between A, the owner of a ship, and B, the charterer, it is agreed that the ship shall proceed to Rangoon, and there load a cargo of rice, and thence proceed to London, freight to be paid, one-third on arrival at Rangoon, and two-thirds on delivery of the cargo in London.

A lets land to B and B contracts to cultivate it in a particular manner for three years next after the date of the lease.

A and B contract that, in consideration of annual advances to be made by A, B will for three years next after the date of the contract grow particular crops on the land in his possession and deliver them to A when cut and ready for delivery.

A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B, he will paint a picture for B.

A contracts with B to execute certain works which the Court cannot superintend.

A contracts to supply B with all the goods of a certain class which B may require.

A contracts with B to take from B a lease of a certain house for a specified term, at a specified rent, "if the drawing-room is handsomely decorated," even if it is held to have so much certainty that compensation can be recovered for its breach.

A contracts to marry B.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced.

to (*c*).—A, the owner of a refreshment-room, contracts with B to give him accommodation there for the sale of his goods and to furnish him with the necessary appliances. A refuses to perform his contract. The case is one for compensation and not for specific performance, the amount and nature of the accommodation and appliances being undefined.

to (*d*).—A and B contract to become partners in a certain business, the contract not specifying the duration of the proposed partnership. This contract cannot be specifically performed, for, if it were so performed, either A or B might at once dissolve the partnership.

to (*e*).—A is a trustee of land with power to lease it for seven years. He enters into a contract with B to grant a lease of the land for seven years, with a covenant to renew the lease at the expiry of the term. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

The directors of a company have power to sell the concern with the sanction of a general meeting of the shareholders. They contract to sell it without any such sanction. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

Two trustees, A and B, empowered to sell trust-property worth a lákh of rupees, contract to sell it to C for Rs. 30,000. The contract is so disadvantageous as to be a breach of trust. C cannot enforce its specific performance.

The promoters of a company for working mines contract that the company, when formed, shall purchase certain mineral property. They take no proper precautions to ascertain the value of such property and in fact agree to pay an extravagant price therefor. They also stipulate that the vendors shall give them a bonus out of the purchase-money. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (*f*).—A company existing for the sole purpose of making and working a railway, contracts for the purchase of a piece of land for the purpose of erecting a cotton-mill thereon. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (*g*).—A contracts to let for twenty-one years to B the right to use such part of a certain railway made by A as was upon B's land, and that B should have a right of running carriages over the whole line on certain terms, and might require A to supply the necessary engine-power, and that A should during the term keep the whole railway in good repair. Specific performance of this contract must be refused to B.

to (*h*).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for the lives of C and D. It turns out that, at the date of the contract, C, though supposed by A and B to be alive, was dead. The contract cannot be specifically performed.

(*c*). *Of the Discretion of the Court.*

Discretion as to decreeing specific performance.

22. The jurisdiction to decree specific performance is discretionary, and the Court is not bound to grant such relief merely because it is lawful to do so; but the discretion of the Court is not arbitrary but sound and reasonable, guided by judicial principles and capable of correction by a Court of appeal.

The following are cases in which the Court may properly exercise a discretion not to decree specific performance:—

I. Where the circumstances under which the contract is made are such as to give the plaintiff an unfair advantage over the defendant, though there may be no fraud or misrepresentation on the plaintiff's part.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a tenant for life of certain property, assigns his interest therein to B. C contracts to buy, and B contracts to sell, that interest. Before the contract is completed, A receives a mortal injury from the effects of which he dies the day after the contract is executed. If B and C were equally ignorant or equally aware of the fact, B is entitled to specific performance of the contract. If B knew the fact, and C did not, specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(*b*). A contracts to sell to B the interest of C in certain stock-in-trade. It is stipulated that the sale shall stand good, even though it should turn out that C's interest is worth nothing. In fact the value of C's interest depends on the result of certain partnership-accounts, on which he is heavily in debt to his partners. This indebtedness is known to A, but not to B. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(*c*). A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, certain land. To protect the land from floods, it is necessary for its

owner to maintain an expensive embankment. B does not know of this circumstance, and A conceals it from him. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(*d*). A's property is put up to auction. B requests C, A's attorney, to bid for him. C does this inadvertently and in good faith. The persons present seeing the vendor's attorney bidding, think that he is a mere puffer and cease to compete. The lot is knocked down to B at a low price. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

II. Where the performance of the contract would involve some hardship on the defendant which he did not foresee, whereas its non-performance would involve no such hardship on the plaintiff.

Illustrations.

(*e*). A is entitled to some land under his father's will on condition that, if he sells it within twenty-five years, half the purchase-money shall go to B. A, forgetting the condition, contracts, before the expiration of the twenty-five years, to sell the land to C. Here, the enforcement of the contract would operate so harshly on A, that the Court will not compel its specific performance in favour of C.

(*f*). A and B, trustees, join their beneficiary, C, in a contract to sell the trust-estate to D, and personally agree to exonerate the estate from heavy incumbrances to which it is subject. The purchase-money is not nearly enough to discharge those incumbrances, though, at the date of the contract, the vendors believed it to be sufficient. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to D.

(*g*). A, the owner of an estate, contracts to sell it to B, and stipulates that he, A, shall not be obliged to define its boundary. The estate really comprises a valuable property not known to either to be part of it. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B, unless he waives his claim to the unknown property.

(*h*). A contracts with B to sell him certain land, and to make a road to it from a certain railway-station. It is found afterwards that A cannot make the road without exposing himself to litigation. Specific performance of the part of the contract relating to the road should be refused to B, even though it may be held that he is entitled to specific performance of the rest with compensation for loss of the road.

(*i*). A, a lessee of mines, contracts with B, his lessor, that at any time during the continuance of the lease B may give notice of his desire to take the machinery and plant used in and about the mines, and that he shall have the articles specified in his notice delivered to him at a valuation on the expiry of the lease. Such a contract might be most injurious to the lessee's business, and specific performance of it should be refused to B.

(*j*). A contracts to buy certain land from B. The contract is silent as to access to the land. No right of way to it can be shown to exist. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(*k*). A contracts with B to buy from B's manufactory and not elsewhere all the goods of a certain class used by A in his trade. The Court cannot compel B to supply the goods, but if he does not supply them, A may be ruined, unless he is allowed to buy them elsewhere. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

III. Where the plaintiff has done substantial acts or suffered losses in consequence of a contract capable of specific performance.

Illustration.

A sells land to a railway company who contract to execute certain works for his convenience. The company take the land and use it for their railway. Specific performance of the contract to execute the works should be decreed in favour of A.

(*d*). *For whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.*

Who may obtain specific performance.

23. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the specific performance of a contract may be obtained by—

(*a*) any party thereto;

(*b*) the representative in interest, or the principal, of any party thereto: provided that, where the learning, skill, solvency or any personal quality of such party is a material ingredient in the contract, or where the contract provides that his interest shall not be assigned, his representative in interest or his principal shall not be entitled to specific performance of the contract, unless where his part thereof has already been performed;

(*c*) where the contract is a settlement on marriage, or a compromise of doubtful rights between members of the same family, any person beneficially entitled thereunder;

(*d*) where the contract has been entered into by a tenant for life in due exercise of a power, the remainderman;

(*e*) a reversioner in possession, where the agreement is a covenant entered into with his predecessor in title and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit of such covenant;

(*f*) a reversioner in remainder, where the agreement is such a covenant, and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit thereof and will sustain material injury by reason of its breach;

(*g*) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(*h*) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract for the purposes of the company, and such contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation, the company.

(*e*). *For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

Personal bars to the relief.

24. Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person—

(*a*) who could not recover compensation for its breach;

(*b*) who has become incapable of performing, or violates, any essential term of the contract that on his part remains to be performed; or

(*c*) who has already chosen his remedy and obtained satisfaction for the alleged breach of contract;

(*d*) who, previously to the contract had notice that a settlement of the subject-matter thereof, (though not founded on any valuable consideration) had been made and was then in force.

Illustrations

to clause (*a*).—A, in the character of agent for B, enters into an agreement with C to buy C's house. A is in reality acting, not as agent for B, but on his own account. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract.

to clause (*b*).—A contracts to sell B a house and to become tenant thereof for a term of fourteen years from the date of the sale at a specified yearly rent. A becomes insolvent. Neither he nor his assignee can enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to sell B a house and garden in which there are ornamental trees, a material element in the value of the property as a residence. A, without B's consent, fells the trees. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A, holding land under a contract with B for a lease, commits waste, or treats the land in an unhusbandlike manner. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, an unfinished house, B contracting to finish the house and the lease to contain covenants on the part of A to keep the house in repair. B finishes the house in a very defective manner: he cannot enforce the contract specifically, though A and B may sue each other for compensation for breach of it.

to clause (c).—A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, a house for a specified term at a specified rent. B refuses to perform the contract. A thereupon sues for, and obtains, compensation for the breach. A cannot obtain specific performance of the contract.

Contracts to sell property by one who has no title, or who is a voluntary settler.

25. A contract for the sale or letting of property, whether moveable or immoveable, cannot be specifically enforced in favour of a vendor or lessor—

(a) who, knowing himself not to have any title to the property, has contracted to sell or let the same;

(b) who, though he entered into the contract believing that he had a good title to the property, cannot at the time fixed by the parties or by the Court for the completion of the sale or letting, give the purchaser or lessee a title free from reasonable doubt;

(c) who, previous to entering into the contract, has made a settlement (though not founded on any valuable consideration) of the subject-matter of the contract.

Illustrations.

(a). A, without C's authority, contracts to sell to B an estate which A knows to belong to C. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract, even though C is willing to confirm it.

(b). A bequeaths his land to trustees, declaring that they may sell it with the consent in writing of B. B gives a general prospective assent in writing to any sale which the trustees may make. The trustees then enter into a contract with C to sell him the land. C refuses to carry out the contract. The trustees cannot specifically enforce this contract, as, in the absence of B's consent to the particular sale to C, the title which they can give C is, as the law stands, not free from reasonable doubt.

(c). A, being in possession of certain land, contracts to sell it to Z. On enquiry it turns out that A claims the land as heir of B, who left the country several years before, and is generally believed to be dead, but of whose death there is no sufficient proof. A cannot compel Z specifically to perform the contract.

(d). A, out of natural love and affection, makes a settlement of certain property on his brothers and their issue, and afterwards enters into a contract to sell the property to a stranger. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract so as to override the settlement, and thus prejudice the interests of the persons claiming under it.

(f). *For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced except with a variation.*

Non-enforcement except with variation.

26. Where a plaintiff seeks specific performance of a contract in writing, to which the defendant sets up a variation, the plaintiff cannot obtain the performance sought, except with the variation so set up, in the following cases (namely):—

(a) where by fraud or mistake of fact the contract of which performance is sought is in terms different from that which the defendant supposed it to be when he entered into it;

(b) where by fraud, mistake of fact, or surprise the defendant entered into the contract under a reasonable misapprehension as to its effect as between himself and the plaintiff;

(c) where the defendant, knowing the terms of the contract and understanding its effect, has entered into it relying upon some misrepresentation by the plaintiff, or upon some stipulation on the plaintiff's part, which adds to the contract, but which he refuses to fulfil;

(d) where the object of the parties was to produce a certain legal result, which the contract as framed is not calculated to produce;

(e) where the parties have, subsequently to the execution of the contract, contracted to vary it.

Illustrations.

(a). A, B and C sign a writing by which they purport to contract each to enter into a bond to D for Rs. 1,000. In a suit by D, to make A, B and C separately liable each to the extent of Rs. 1,000, they prove that the word 'each' was inserted by mistake; that the intention was that they should give a joint bond for Rs. 1,000. A can obtain the performance sought only with the variation thus set up.

(b). A sues B to compel specific performance of a contract in writing to buy a dwelling-house. B proves that he assumed that the contract included an adjoining yard, and the contract was so framed as to leave it doubtful whether the yard was so included or not. The Court will refuse to enforce the contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(c). A contracts in writing to let to B a wharf, together with a strip of A's land delineated in a map. Before signing the contract, B proposed orally that he should be at liberty to substitute for the strip mentioned in the contract another strip of A's land of the same dimensions, and to this A expressly assented. B then signed the written contract. A cannot obtain specific performance of the written contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(d). A and B enter into negotiations for the purpose of securing land to B for his life, with remainder to his issue. They execute a contract the terms of which are found to confer an absolute ownership on B. The contract so framed cannot be specifically enforced.

(e). A contracts in writing to let a house to B, for a certain term, at the rent of Rs. 100 per month, putting it first into tenantable repair. The house turns out to be not worth repairing, so, with B's consent, A pulls it down and erects a new house in its place: B contracting orally to pay rent at Rs. 120 per mensem. B then sues to enforce specific performance of the contract in writing. He cannot enforce it except with the variations made by the subsequent oral contract.

(g). *Against whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.*

Relief against parties and persons claiming under them by subsequent title.

27. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, specific performance of a contract may be enforced against—

(a) either party thereto;

(b) any other person claiming under him by a title arising subsequently to the contract, except a transferee for value who has paid his money in good faith and without notice of the original contract;

(c) any person claiming under a title which, though prior to the contract and known to the plaintiff, might have been displaced by the defendant;

(d) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(e) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract, the company: provided that the company has ratified and adopted the contract and the contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation.

Illustrations

to clause (b).—A contracts to convey certain land to B by a particular day. A dies intestate before that day without having conveyed the land. B may compel A's heir or other representative in interest to perform the contract specifically.

A contracts to sell certain land to B for Rs. 5,000. A afterwards conveys the land for Rs. 6,000 to C, who has notice of the original contract. B may enforce specific performance of the contract as against C.

A contracts to sell land to B for Rs. 5,000. B takes possession of the land. Afterwards A sells it to C for Rs. 6,000. C makes no enquiry of B relating to his interest in the land. B's possession is sufficient to affect C with notice of his interest, and he may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts in consideration of Rs. 1,000, to bequeath certain of his lands to B. Immediately after the contract A dies intestate, and C takes out administration to his estate. B may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts to sell certain land to B. Before the completion of the contract, A becomes a lunatic and C is appointed his committee. B may specifically enforce the contract against C.

to clause (c).—A, the tenant for life of an estate, with remainder to B, in due exercise of a power conferred by the settlement under which he is tenant for life, contracts to sell the estate to C, who has notice of the settlement. Before the sale is completed, A dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

A and B are joint tenants of land, his undivided moiety of which either may alien in his lifetime, but which, subject to that right, devolves on the survivor. A contracts to sell his moiety to C and dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

(h). *Against whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

What parties cannot be compelled to perform.

28. Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced against a party thereto in any of the following cases:—

(a) if the consideration to be received by him is so grossly inadequate, with reference to the state of things existing at the date of the contract, as to be either by itself or coupled with other circumstances evidence of fraud or of undue advantage taken by the plaintiff;

(b) if his assent was obtained by the misrepresentation (whether wilful or innocent), concealment, circumvention, or unfair practices, of any party to whom performance would become due under the contract, or by any promise of such party which has not been substantially fulfilled;

(c) if his assent was given under the influence of mistake of fact, misapprehension or surprise: Provided that, when the contract provides for compensation in case of mistake, compensation may be made for a mistake within the scope of such provision and the contract may be specifically enforced in other respects if proper to be so enforced.

Illustrations

to clause (c).—A, one of two executors, in the erroneous belief that he had the authority of his co-executor, enters into an agreement for the sale to B of his testator's property. B cannot insist on the sale being completed.

A directs an auctioneer to sell certain land. A afterwards revokes the auctioneer's authority as to 20 bighás of this land, but the auctioneer inadvertently sells the whole to B, who has not notice of the revocation. B cannot enforce specific performance of the agreement.

(i). *The Effect of dismissing a Suit for Specific Performance.*

Bar of suit for breach after dismissal.

29. The dismissal of a suit for specific performance of a contract or part thereof shall bar the plaintiff's right to sue for compensation for the breach of such contract or part, as the case may be.

(j). *Awards and Directions to execute Settlements.*

Application of preceding sections to awards and testamentary directions to execute settlements.

30. The provisions of this chapter as to contracts shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to awards and to directions in a will or codicil to execute a particular settlement.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

When instrument may be rectified.

31. When, through fraud or a mutual mistake of the parties, a contract or other instrument in writing does not truly express their intention, either party, or his representative in interest, may institute a suit to have the instrument rectified; and if the Court find it clearly proved that there has been fraud or mistake in framing the instrument, and ascertain the real intention of the parties in executing the same, the Court may in its discretion rectify the instrument, so as to express that intention, so far as this can be done without prejudice to rights acquired by third persons, in good faith and for value.

Illustrations.

(a). A, intending to sell to B his house and one of three godowns adjacent to it, executes a conveyance prepared by B, in which, through B's fraud, all three godowns are included. Of the two godowns which were fraudulently included, B gives one to C and lets the other to D for a rent, neither C nor D having any knowledge of the fraud. The conveyance may, as against B and C, be rectified so as to exclude from it the godown given to C; but it cannot be rectified so as to affect D's lease.

(b). By a marriage-settlement, A, the father of B, the intended wife, covenants with C, the intended husband, to pay to C, his executors, administrators and assigns, during A's life, an annuity of Rs. 5,000. C dies insolvent and the official assignee claims the annuity from A. The Court, on finding it clearly proved that the parties always intended that this annuity should be paid as a provision for B and her children, may rectify the settlement and decree that the assignee has no right to any part of the annuity.

Presumption as to intent of parties.

32. For the purpose of rectifying a contract in writing, the Court must be satisfied that all the parties thereto intended to make an equitable and conscientious agreement.

Principles of rectification.

33. In rectifying a written instrument, the Court may inquire what the instrument was intended to mean, and what were intended to be its legal consequences, and is not confined to the inquiry what the language of the instrument was intended to be.

Specific enforcement of rectified contract.

34. A contract in writing may be first rectified and then, if the plaintiff has so prayed in his plaint and the Court thinks fit, specifically enforced.

Illustration.

A contracts in writing to pay his attorney, B, a fixed sum in lieu of costs. The contract contains mistakes as to the name and rights of the client, which, if construed strictly, would exclude B from all rights under it. B is entitled, if the Court thinks fit, to have it rectified, and to an order for payment of the sum, as if at the time of its execution it had expressed the intention of the parties.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RESCISSION OF CONTRACTS.

When rescission may be adjudged.

35. Any person interested in a contract in writing may sue to have it rescinded, and such rescission may be adjudged by the Court in any of the following cases, namely:—

(a) where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff;

(b) where the contract is unlawful for causes not apparent on its face, and the defendant is more to blame than the plaintiff;

(c) where a decree for specific performance of a contract of sale, or of a contract to take a lease, has been made, and the purchaser or lessee makes default in payment of the purchase-money or other sums which the Court has ordered him to pay.

When the purchaser or lessee is in possession of the subject-matter, and the Court finds that such possession is wrongful, the Court may also order him to pay to the vendor or lessor the rents and profits, if any, received by him as such possessor.

In the same case, the Court may by order in the suit in which the decree has been made and not complied with, rescind the contract either so far as regards the party in default, or altogether, as the justice of the case may require.

Illustrations

to (*a*).—A sells a field to B. There is a right of way over the field of which A has direct personal knowledge, but which he conceals from B. B is entitled to have the contract rescinded.

to (*b*).—A, an attorney, induces his client B, a Hindú widow, to transfer property to him for the purpose of defrauding B's creditors. Here the parties are not equally in fault, and B is entitled to have the instrument of transfer rescinded.

Rescission for mistake.

36. Rescission of a contract in writing cannot be adjudged for mere mistake, unless the party against whom it is adjudged can be restored to substantially the same position as if the contract had not been made.

Alternative prayer for rescission in suit for specific performance.

37. A plaintiff instituting a suit for the specific performance of a contract in writing may pray in the alternative that, if the contract cannot be specifically enforced, it may be rescinded and delivered up to be cancelled; and the Court, if it refuses to enforce the contract specifically, may direct it to be rescinded and delivered up accordingly.

Court may require party rescinding to do equity.

38. On adjudging the rescission of a contract, the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CANCELLATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

When cancellation may be ordered.

39. Any person against whom a written instrument is void or voidable, who has reasonable apprehension that such instrument, if left outstanding, may cause him serious injury, may sue to have it adjudged void or voidable, and the Court may, in its discretion, so adjudge it and order it to be delivered up and cancelled.

If the instrument has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, the Court shall also send a copy of its decree to the officer in whose office the instrument has been so registered, and such officer shall note on the copy of the instrument contained in his books the fact of its cancellation.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the owner of a ship, by fraudulently representing her to be seaworthy, induces B, an underwriter, to insure her. B may obtain the cancellation of the policy.

(*b*). A conveys land to B, who bequeaths it to C and dies. Thereupon D gets possession of the land and produces a forged instrument stating that the conveyance was made to B in trust for him. C may obtain the cancellation of the forged instrument.

(*c*). A, representing that the tenants on his land were all at will, sells it to B and conveys it to him by an instrument dated the 1st January 1877. Soon after that day, A fraudulently grants to C a lease of part of the lands dated the 1st October 1876, and procures the lease to be registered under the Indian Registration Act. B may obtain the cancellation of this lease.

(*d*). A agrees to sell and deliver a ship to B, to be paid for by B's acceptances of four bills of exchange, for sums amounting to Rs. 30,000, to be drawn by A on B. The bills are drawn and accepted, but the ship is not delivered, according to the agreement. A sues B on one of the bills. B may obtain the cancellation of all the bills.

What instruments may be partially cancelled.

40. Where an instrument is evidence of different rights or different obligations, the Court may, in a proper case, cancel it in part and allow it to stand for the residue.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B, who endorses it to C, by whom it appears to be endorsed to D, who endorses it to E. C's endorsement is forged. C is entitled to have such endorsement cancelled, leaving the bill to stand in other respects.

Power to require party for whom instrument is cancelled to make compensation.

41. On adjudging the cancellation of an instrument, the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER VI.

OF DECLARATORY DECREES.

Discretion of Court as to declarations of status or right.

42. Any person entitled to any legal character, or to any right as to any property, may institute a suit against any person denying, or interested to deny, his title to such character or right, and the Court may in its discretion make therein a declaration that he is so entitled, and the plaintiff need not in such suit, ask for any further relief:

Bar to such declaration.

Provided that no Court shall make any such declaration where the plaintiff, being able to seek further relief than a mere declaration of title, omits to do so.

EXPLANATION.—A trustee of property is a 'person interested to deny' a title adverse to the title of some one who is not in existence, and for whom, if in existence, he would be a trustee.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is lawfully in possession of certain land. The inhabitants of a neighbouring village claim a right of way across the land. A may sue for a declaration that they are not entitled to the right so claimed.

(*b*). A bequeaths his property to B, C and D, 'to be equally divided amongst all and each of them, if living at the time of my death, then amongst their surviving children.' No such children are in existence. In a suit against A's executor, the Court may declare whether B, C and D took the property absolutely, or only for their lives, and it may also declare the interests of the children before their rights are vested.

(*c*). A covenants that if he should at any time be entitled to property exceeding one lákh of rupees, he will settle it upon certain trusts. Before any such property accrues, or any persons entitled under the trusts are ascertained, he institutes a suit to obtain a declaration that the covenant is void for uncertainty. The Court may make the declaration.

(*d*). A alienates to B property in which A has merely a life-interest. The alienation is invalid as against C, who is entitled as reversioner. The Court may in a suit by C against A and B declare that C is so entitled.

(*e*). The widow of a sonless Hindú alienates part of the property of which she is in possession as such. The person presumptively entitled to possess the property if he survive her, may, in a suit against the alienee, obtain a declaration that the alienation was made without legal necessity and was therefore void beyond the widow's lifetime.

(*f*). A Hindú widow in possession of property adopts a son to her deceased husband. The person presumptively

entitled to possession of the property on her death without a son may, in a suit against the adopted son, obtain a declaration that the adoption was invalid.

(*g*). A is in possession of certain property. B, alleging that he is the owner of the property, requires A to deliver it to him. A may obtain a declaration of his right to hold the property.

(*h*). A bequeaths property to B for his life, with remainder to B's wife and her children, if any, by B, but if B die without any wife or children, to C. B has a putative wife, D, and children, but C denies that B and D were ever lawfully married. D and her children may, in B's lifetime, institute a suit against C and obtain therein a declaration that they are truly the wife and children of B.

Effect of declaration.

43. A declaration made under this chapter is binding only on the parties to the suit, persons claiming through them respectively, and, where any of the parties are trustees, on the persons for whom, if in existence at the date of the declaration, such parties would be trustees.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú, in a suit to which B, his alleged wife, and her mother are defendants, seeks a declaration that his marriage was duly solemnized and an order for the restitution of his conjugal rights. The Court makes the declaration and order. C, claiming that B is his wife, then sues A for the recovery of B. The declaration made in the former suit is not binding upon C.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

Appointment of receivers discretionary.

44. The appointment of a Receiver pending a suit is a matter resting in the discretion of the Court.

Reference to Code of Civil Procedure.

The mode and effect of his appointment, and his rights, powers, duties and liabilities, are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC DUTIES.

Power to order public servants and others to do certain specific acts.

45. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may make an order requiring any specific act to be done or forborne, within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, by any person holding a public office, whether of a permanent or a temporary nature, or by any corporation or inferior Court of Judicature: provided—

(*a*) that an application for such order be made by some person whose property, franchise, or personal right, would be injured by the forbearing or doing (as the case may be) of the said specific act;

(*b*) that such doing or forbearing is, under any law for the time being in force, clearly incumbent on such person or Court in his or its public character, or on such corporation in its corporate character;

(*c*) that, in the opinion of the High Court, such doing or forbearing is consonant to right and justice;

(*d*) that the applicant has no other specific and adequate legal remedy; and

(*e*) that the remedy given by the order applied for will be complete.

Exemptions from such power.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any High Court—

(*f*) to make any order binding on the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the Governor General in Council, on the Governor of Madras in Council, on the Governor of Bombay in Council, or on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

(*g*) to make any order on any other servant of the Crown, as such, merely to enforce the satisfaction of a claim upon the Crown; or

(*h*) to make any order which is otherwise expressly excluded by any law for the time being in force.

Application how made.

46. Every application under section 45 must be founded on an affidavit of the person injured, stating his right in the matter in question, his demand of justice and the denial thereof; and the High Court may, in its discretion, make the order applied for absolute in the first instance, or refuse it, or grant a rule to show cause why the order applied for should not be made.

Procedure thereon.

Order in alternative.

If, in the last case, the person, Court or corporation complained of shows no sufficient cause, the High Court may first make an order in the alternative, either to do or forbear the act mentioned in the order, or to signify some reason to the contrary and make an answer thereto by such day as the High Court fixes in this behalf.

Peremptory order.

47. If the person, Court or corporation to whom or to which such order is directed makes no answer, or makes an insufficient or a false answer, the High Court may then issue a peremptory order to do or forbear the act absolutely.

Execution of, and appeal from, orders.

48. Every order under this chapter shall be executed, and may be appealed from, as if it were a decree made in the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Costs.

49. The costs of all applications and orders under this chapter shall be in the discretion of the High Court.

Bar to issue of *mandamus*.

50. Neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *mandamus*.

Power to frame rules.

51. Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure under this chapter; and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court as to applications for and grants of writs of *mandamus* shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to applications and orders under this chapter.

PART III.

OF PREVENTIVE RELIEF.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INJUNCTIONS GENERALLY.

Preventive relief how granted.

52. Preventive relief is granted at the discretion of the Court by injunction, temporary or perpetual.

53. Temporary injunctions are such as are to continue until a specified time, or until the further order of the Court. They may be granted at any period of a suit, and are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Temporary injunctions.

A perpetual injunction can only be granted by the decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit: the defendant is thereby perpetually enjoined from the assertion of a right, or from the commission of an act, which would be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff.

Perpetual injunctions.

CHAPTER X.

OF PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS.

54. Subject to the other provisions contained in, or referred to by, this chapter, a perpetual injunction may be granted to prevent the breach of an obligation existing in favour of the applicant, whether expressly or by implication.

Perpetual injunctions when granted.

When such obligation arises from contract, the Court shall be guided by the rules and provisions contained in Chapter II of this Act.

When the defendant invades or threatens to invade the plaintiff's right to, or enjoyment of, property, the Court may grant a perpetual injunction in the following cases (namely):—

(a) where the defendant is trustee of the property for the plaintiff;

(b) where there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused, or likely to be caused, by the invasion;

(c) where the invasion is such that pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief;

(d) where it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the invasion;

(e) where the injunction is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of judicial proceedings.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section a trademark is property.

Illustrations.

(a). A lets certain land to B, and B contracts not to dig sand or gravel thereout. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from digging in violation of his contract.

(b). A trustee threatens a breach of trust. His co-trustees if any, should, and the beneficial owners may, sue for an injunction to prevent the breach.

(c). The directors of a public company are about to pay a dividend out of capital or borrowed money. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(d). The directors of a fire and life-insurance company are about to engage in marine insurances. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(e). A, an executor, through misconduct or insolvency, is bringing the property of the deceased into danger. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain him from getting in the assets.

(f). A, a trustee for B, is about to make an imprudent sale of a small part of the trust-property. B may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale, even though compensation in money would have afforded him adequate relief.

(g). A makes a settlement (not founded on marriage or other valuable consideration) of an estate on B and his children. A then contracts to sell the estate to C. B or any of his children may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale.

(h). In the course of A's employment as a vakíl, certain papers belonging to his client, B, come into his possession. A threatens to make these papers public, or to communicate their contents to a stranger. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(i). A is B's medical adviser. He demands money of B which B declines to pay. A then threatens to make known the effect of B's communications to him as a patient. This is contrary to A's duty, and B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(j). A, the owner of two adjoining houses, lets one to B and afterwards lets the other to C. A and C begin to make such alterations in the house let to C as will prevent the comfortable enjoyment of the house let to B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain them from so doing.

(k). A lets certain arable lands to B for purposes of husbandry, but without any express contract as to the mode of cultivation. Contrary to the mode of cultivation customary in the district, B threatens to sow the lands with seed injurious thereto and requiring many years to eradicate. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from sowing the lands in contravention of his implied contract to use them in a husbandlike manner.

(l). A, B and C are partners, the partnership being determinable at will. A threatens to do an act tending to the destruction of the partnership-property. B and C may, without seeking a dissolution of the partnership, sue for an injunction to restrain A from doing the act.

(m). A, a Hindú widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, commits destruction of the property without any cause sufficient to justify her in so doing. The heir-expectant may sue for an injunction to restrain her.

(n). A, B and C are members of an undivided Hindú family. A cuts timber growing on the family-property, and threatens to destroy part of the family-house and to sell some of the family-utensils. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain him.

(o). A, the owner of certain houses in Calcutta, becomes insolvent. B buys them from the official assignee and enters into possession. A persists in trespassing on and damaging the houses, and B is thereby compelled, at considerable expense, to employ men to protect the possession. B may sue for an injunction to restrain further acts of trespass.

(p). The inhabitants of a village claim a right of way over A's land. In a suit against several of them, A obtains a declaratory decree that his land is subject to no such right. Afterwards each of the other villagers sues A for obstructing his alleged right of way over the land. A may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(q). A, in an administration-suit to which a creditor, B, is not a party, obtains a decree for the administration of C's assets. B proceeds against C's estate for his debt. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B.

(r). A and B are in possession of contiguous lands and of the mines underneath them. A works his mine so as to extend under B's mine and threatens to remove certain pillars which help to support B's mine. B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(s). A rings bells or makes some other unnecessary noise so near a house as to interfere materially and unreasonably with the physical comfort of the occupier, B. B may sue for an injunction restraining A from making the noise.

(t). A pollutes the air with smoke so as to interfere materially with the physical comfort of B and C, who carry on business in a neighbouring house. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain the pollution.

(u). A infringes B's patent. If the Court is satisfied that the patent is valid and has been infringed, B may obtain an injunction to restrain the infringement.

(v). A pirates B's copyright. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy, unless the work of which copyright is claimed is libellous or obscene.

(w). A improperly uses the trademark of B. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the user, provided that B's use of the trademark is honest.

(x). A, a tradesman, holds out B as his partner against the wish and without the authority of B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(y). A, a very eminent man, writes letters on family-topics to B. After the death of A and B, C, who is B's residuary legatee, proposes to make money by publishing A's letters. D, who is A's executor, has a property in the letters, and may sue for an injunction to restrain C from publishing them.

(z). A carries on a manufactory and B is his assistant. In the course of his business, A imparts to B a secret process of value. B afterwards demands money of A, threaten-

ing, in case of refusal, to disclose the process to C, a rival manufacturer. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from disclosing the process.

Mandatory injunctions.

55. When, to prevent the breach of an obligation, it is necessary to compel the performance of certain acts which the Court is capable of enforcing, the Court may in its discretion grant an injunction to prevent the breach complained of, and also to compel performance of the requisite acts.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, by new buildings, obstructs lights to the access and use of which B has acquired a right under the Indian Limitation Act, Part IV. B may obtain an injunction, not only to restrain A from going on with the buildings, but also to pull down so much of them as obstructs B's lights.

(*b*). A builds a house with eaves projecting over B's land. B may sue for an injunction to pull down so much of the eaves as so project.

(*c*). In the case put as illustration (*i*) to section 54, the Court may also order all written communications made by B, as patient, to A, as medical adviser, to be destroyed.

(*d*). In the case put as illustration (*y*) to section 54, the Court may also order A's letters to be destroyed.

(*e*). A threatens to publish statements concerning B which would be punishable under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain the publication, even though it may be shown not to be injurious to B's property.

(*f*). A, being B's medical adviser, threatens to publish B's written communications with him, showing that B has led an immoral life. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the publication.

(*g*). In the cases put as illustrations (*v*) and (*w*) to section 54, and as illustrations (*e*) and (*f*) to this section, the Court may also order the copies produced by piracy, and the trademarks, statements and communications therein respectively mentioned, to be given up or destroyed.

Injunction when refused.

56. An injunction cannot be granted—

(*a*) to stay a judicial proceeding pending at the institution of the suit in which the injunction is sought, unless such restraint is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of proceedings;

(*b*) to stay proceedings in a Court not subordinate to that from which the injunction is sought;

(*c*) to restrain persons from applying to any legislative body;

(*d*) to interfere with the public duties of any department of the Government of India or the Local Government, or with the sovereign acts of a Foreign Government;

(*e*) to stay proceedings in any criminal matter;

(*f*) to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced;

(*g*) to prevent, on the ground of nuisance, an act of which it is not reasonably clear that it will be a nuisance;

(*h*) to prevent a continuing breach in which the applicant has acquiesced;

(*i*) when equally efficacious relief can certainly be obtained by any other usual mode of proceeding, except in case of breach of trust;

(*j*) when the conduct of the applicant or his agents has been such as to disentitle him to the assistance of the Court;

(*k*) where the applicant has no personal interest in the matter.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A seeks an injunction to restrain his partner, B, from receiving the partnership-debts and effects. It appears that A had improperly possessed himself of the books of the firm and refused B access to them. The Court will refuse the injunction.

(*b*). A manufactures and sells crucibles, designating them as "patent plumbago crucibles," though, in fact, they have never been patented. B pirates the designation. A cannot obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy.

(*c*). A sells an article called "Mexican Balm," stating that it is compounded of divers rare essences, and has sovereign medicinal qualities. B commences to sell a similar article to which he gives a name and description such as to lead people into the belief that they are buying A's Mexican Balm. A sues B for an injunction to restrain the sale. B shows that A's Mexican Balm consists of nothing but scented hog's lard. A's use of his description is not an honest one, and he cannot obtain an injunction.

Injunctions to perform negative agreement.

57. Notwithstanding section 56, clause (*f*), where a contract comprises an affirmative agreement to do a certain act, coupled with a negative agreement, express or implied, not to do a certain act, the circumstance that the Court is unable to compel specific performance of the affirmative agreement, shall not preclude it from granting an injunction to perform the negative agreement; provided that the applicant has not failed to perform the contract so far as it is binding on him.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 the good-will of a certain business unconnected with business-premises, and further agrees not to carry on that business in Calcutta. B pays A the Rs. 1,000, but A carries on the business in Calcutta. The Court cannot compel A to send his customers to B, but B may obtain an injunction restraining A from carrying on the business in Calcutta.

(*b*). A contracts to sell to B the good-will of a business. A then sets up a similar business close by B's shop, and solicits his old customers to deal with him. This is contrary to his implied contract, and B may obtain an injunction to restrain A from soliciting the customers, and from doing any act whereby their good-will may be withdrawn from B.

(*c*). A contracts with B to sing for twelve months at B's theatre and not to sing in public elsewhere. B cannot obtain specific performance of the contract to sing, but he is entitled to an injunction restraining A from singing at any other place of public entertainment.

(*d*). B contracts with A that he will serve him faithfully for twelve months as a clerk. A is not entitled to a decree for specific performance of this contract. But he is entitled to an injunction restraining B from serving a rival-house as clerk.

(*e*). A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B on a day fixed, he will not set up a certain business within a specified distance. B fails to pay the money. A cannot be restrained from carrying on the business within the specified distance.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1859	Civil Procedure ...	Sections 15 and 192.
XIV of 1859	Limitation	Section 15.
XXIII of 1861	Civil Procedure ...	Section 26.
IX of 1872	Contract	In section 28, the second clause of Exception 1.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1877.

An Act to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the expression 'High Court' as used in Act No. XIII of 1875 (*to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration*), sections 2, 3 and 4; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

'High Court' defined in Act XIII of 1875, sections 2, 3 and 4.

1. The expression 'High Court' in each of the said sections shall mean, and be deemed to have always meant—

(*a*) a High Court for the time being established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104:

(*b*) the Chief Court of the Panjáb:

(*c*) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

Saving of certain grants of probate and administration.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the validity of any grant of probate or letters of administration with effect throughout the whole of British India heretofore made by any Court other than the Courts specified in section one.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1877.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PREAMBLE.

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   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

4. Inspector General of Registration.
   Branch Inspector General of Sindh.
5. Districts and Sub-Districts.
6. Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
7. Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar.
8. Inspectors of Registration Offices.
9. Military Cantonments may be declared Sub-Districts or Districts.
10. Absence of Registrar from his District or vacancy in his office.
11. Absence of Registrar on duty in his District.
12. Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office.
13. Appointments under section 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Government.
    Suspension, removal and dismissal of Officers.
14. Remuneration and establishments of registering officers.
15. Seals of registering officers.
16. Register-books.
    Forms.
    Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. Documents of which registration is compulsory.
    Exception of composition-deeds;
    and of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.
    Authorities to adopt.
18. Documents of which registration is optional.
19. Documents in language not understood by registering officer.
20. Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.
21. Description of parcels.
    Documents containing maps or plans.
22. Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

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25. Documents executed out of British India.
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29. Place for registering other documents.
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PART VI.

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32. Persons to present documents for registration.
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    Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.

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38. Persons exempt from appearance at Registration Office.
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PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

40. Persons entitled to present Wills and Authorities to adopt.
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42. Deposit of Wills.
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(*A.*) *As to the Register Books and Indexes.*

51. Register-books to be kept in the several offices.
52. Endorsements on document presented.
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53. Entries to be numbered consecutively.
54. Current Indexes and entries therein.
55. Indexes to be made by registering officers.
Extra particulars in Indexes.
56. Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I and II to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.
Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

SECTIONS.

57. Registering officers to allow inspection of certain Books and Indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

(*B.*) *As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.*

58. Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.
59. Such endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer.
60. Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.
61. Endorsements and certificate to be copied.
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62. Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to registering officer.
63. Power to administer oaths.
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(*C.*) *Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.*

64. Procedure on registration of document relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.
65. Procedure where document relates to land situate in several Districts.

(*D.*) *Special Duties of Registrar.*

66. Procedure on registering documents relating to land.
67. Procedure on registration under section 30, clause (*b*).

(*E.*) *Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.*

68. Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.
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OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

71. Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.
72. Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.
73. Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.
74. Procedure of Registrar on such application.
75. Order of Registrar and procedure thereon.
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PART XIII.

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78. Fees to be fixed by Local Government.
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OF PENALTIES.

81. Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

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82. Penalty for certain other offences.
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83. Registering officer may institute prosecutions.
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PART XV.

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85. Destruction of unclaimed documents.
86. Registering officer not liable for thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.
87. Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.
88. Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.
89. Certificates under Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.
91. Inspection and copies of such documents.
92. Burmese registration rules confirmed.

An Act for the Registration of Documents.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the registration of documents; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Registration Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exclude from its operation;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day Act No. VIII of 1871 shall be repealed.

But all appointments, notifications, rules and orders made, and all Districts and Sub-districts formed, and all offices established, and all tables of fees prepared, under such Act or any of the enactments thereby repealed shall be deemed to have been respectively made, formed, established and prepared under this Act, except in so far as such rules and orders may be inconsistent herewith.

References made in Acts passed before the first day of April 1877, to the said Act, or to any enactment thereby repealed, shall be read as if made to the corresponding section of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Lease."

"Lease" includes a counterpart, kabúliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease:

"Signature." "Signed."

"Signature" and "signed" include and apply to the affixing of a mark:

"Immoveable property."

"Immoveable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops, nor grass:

"Moveable property."

"Moveable property" includes standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property:

"Book."

"Book" includes a portion of a Book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a Book or portion of a Book:

"Endorsement." "Endorsed."

"Endorsement" and "endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act:

"Minor."

"Minor" means a person who, according to the personal law to which he is subject, has not attained majority:

"Representative."

"Representative" includes the guardian of a minor and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot:

"Addition."

"Addition" means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any) of a person described, and, in the case of a Native, his caste (if any) and his father's name, or where he is usually described as the son of his mother, then his mother's name:

"District Court."

"District Court" includes the High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and

"District." "Sub-District."

"District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a District and Sub-District formed under this Act.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

Inspector General of Registration.

4. The Local Government shall appoint an officer to be the Inspector General of Registration for the territories subject to such Government,

or may, instead of making such appointment, direct that all or any of the powers and duties hereinafter conferred and imposed upon the Inspector General shall be exercised and performed by such officer or officers, and within such local limits, as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Branch Inspector General of Sindh.

The Governor of Bombay in Council may also, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer to be Branch Inspector General of Sindh, who shall have all the powers of an Inspector General under this Act other than the power to frame rules hereinafter conferred.

Any Inspector General or the Branch Inspector General of Sindh may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

Districts and Sub-Districts.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall form Districts and Sub-Districts, and shall prescribe, and may from time to time alter, the limits of such Districts and Sub-Districts.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this section, together with the limits thereof, and every alteration of such limits, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Every such alteration shall take effect on such day after the date of the notification as is therein mentioned.

Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

6. The Local Government may appoint such persons, whether public officers or not, as it thinks proper, to be Registrars of the several Districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several Sub-Districts, formed as aforesaid, respectively.

Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar.

7. The Local Government shall establish in every District an office to be styled the Office of the Registrar and in every Sub-District an office or offices to be styled the Office of the Sub-Registrar, or the Offices of the Joint Sub-Registrars, and may amalgamate with any office of a Registrar any office of a Sub-Registrar subordinate to such Registrar,

and may authorize any Sub-Registrar whose office has been so amalgamated to exercise and perform, in addition to his own powers and duties, all or any of the powers and duties of the Registrar to whom he is subordinate:

Provided that no such authorization shall enable a Sub-Registrar to hear an appeal against an order passed by himself under this Act.

Inspectors of Registration Offices.

8. The Local Government may also appoint officers to be called Inspectors of Registration Offices, and may from time to time prescribe the duties of such officers. Every such Inspector shall be subordinate to the Inspector General.

Military cantonments may be declared Sub-Districts or Districts.

9. Every military cantonment where there is a Cantonment Magistrate may (if the Local Government so directs) be, for the purposes of this Act, a Sub-District or a District, and such Magistrate shall be the Sub-Registrar or the Registrar of such Sub-District or District, as the case may be.

Whenever the Governor General in Council declares any military cantonment beyond the limits of British India to be a Sub-District or a District for the purposes of this Act, he shall also declare, in the case of a Sub-District, what authorities shall be Registrar of the District and Inspector General, and in the case of a District, what authority shall be Inspector General, with reference to such cantonment and the Sub-Registrar or Registrar thereof.

Absence of Registrar from his District or vacancy in his office.

10. Whenever any Registrar other than the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's Office is situate,

shall be the Registrar during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Whenever the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Absence of Registrar on duty in his District.

11. Whenever any Registrar is absent from his office on duty in his District, he may appoint any Sub-Registrar or other person in his District to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar, except those mentioned in sections 68 and 72.

Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office.

12. Whenever any Sub-Registrar is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar of the District appoints in this behalf shall be Sub-Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Appointments under section 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Government.

13. All appointments made under section 10, section 11, or section 12 shall be reported to the Local Government by the Inspector General. Such report shall be either special or general, as the Local Government directs.

Suspension, removal and dismissal of officers.

The Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under the provisions of this Act, and appoint another person in his stead.

Remuneration and establishments of registering officers.

14. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may assign such salaries as such Government from time to time deems proper to the Registering Officers appointed under this Act, or provide for their remuneration by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries.

The Local Government may allow proper establishments for the several Offices under this Act.

Seals of registering officers.

15. The several Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the Local Government directs:—"The seal of the Registrar (*or* of the Sub-Registrar) of "

Register-books.

16. The Local Government shall provide for the office of every Registering Officer the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The books so provided shall contain the forms from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General, with the sanction of the Local Government, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

Forms.

The Local Government shall supply the office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box, and shall in each District make suitable provision for the safe custody of the records connected with the registration of documents in such District.

Fire-proof boxes.

PART III

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, if the property to which they relate is situate in a District in which, and if they have been executed on or after the date on which, Act No. XVI of 1864, or Act No. XX of 1866, or Act No. VIII of 1871, or this Act came or comes into force (that is to say),—

Documents of which registration is compulsory.

(*a*) Instruments of gift of immoveable property:

(*b*) Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property:

(*c*) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest; and

(*d*) Leases of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent:

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of the former part of this section any leases executed in any District, or part of a District, the terms granted by which do not exceed five years and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed fifty rupees.

Exception of composition-deeds; and of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.

Nothing in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section applies to

(*e*) any composition-deed,

(*f*) any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, or

(*g*) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company,

documents merely creating right to obtain other documents.

(*h*) any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will when executed create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any such right, title or interest,

(*i*) decrees and orders of Courts and awards,

(*j*) grants of immoveable property by Government,

(*k*) instruments of partition made by revenue officers,

(*l*) certificates and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Authorities to adopt.

Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the first day of January 1872 and not conferred by a will, shall also be registered.

Documents of which registration is optional.

18. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Act (that is to say),

(*a*) Instruments (other than instruments of gift and wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than one hundred rupees, to or in immoveable property:

(*b*) Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest:

(*c*) Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted under section 17:

(*d*) Instruments (other than wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property:

(*e*) Wills:

(*f*) All other documents not required by section 17 to be registered.

Documents in language not understood by registering officer.

19. If any document duly presented for registration be in a language which the registering officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the District, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a true translation into a language commonly used in the District and also by a true copy.

Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.

20. The registering officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless the persons executing the document attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration. If he register such document, he shall, at the time of registering the same, make a note in the register of such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

Description of parcels.

21. (*a*) No non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

(*b*) Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

Documents containing maps or plans.

(*c*) No non-testamentary document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map

or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several Districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such Districts.

Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land.

22. Failure to comply with the provisions contained in section 21, clause (*b*), shall not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it relates is sufficient to identify such property.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

Time for presenting documents.

23. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 24, 25 and 26, no document other than a will, shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution,

or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final:

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.

24. If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, any document executed, or copy of a decree or order made, in British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in presentation does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, such document shall be accepted for registration.

Any application for such direction may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Documents executed out of British India.

25. When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registering Officer, if satisfied,

(*a*) that the instrument was so executed, and

(*b*) that it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India,

may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration.

Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.

26. Whenever a registration-office is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any document, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the day on which the office re-opens.

Wills may be presented or deposited at any time.

27. A will may at any time be presented for registration or deposited in manner hereinafter provided.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

Place for registering documents relating to land.

28. Save as in this Part otherwise provided, every document mentioned in section 17, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), and section 18, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), shall be presented for registration in the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate.

Place for registering other documents.

29. Every document other than a document referred to in section 28 and a copy of a decree or order, may be presented for registration either in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered.

A copy of a decree or order may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the original decree or order was made, or, where the decree or order does not affect immoveable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons claiming under the decree or order desire the copy to be registered.

Registration by Registrar.

30. (*a*) Any Registrar may in his discretion receive and register any document which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town and Lahore.

(*b*.) The Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town and the Registrar of the Lahore District may receive and register any document referred to in section 28 without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the document relates.

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

31. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the officer authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit.

But such officer may on special cause being shown attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a will, and accept for registration or deposit such document or will.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

Persons to present documents for registration.

32. Except in the cases mentioned in section 31 and section 89, every document to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper registration office,

by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order,

or by the representative or assign of such person,

or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Powers of attorney recognizable for purposes of section 32.

33. For the purposes of section 32, the powers-of-attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized (that is to say),—

(*a*) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides:

(*b*) if the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any other part of British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate:

(*c*) if the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India:

Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.

Provided that the following persons shall not be required to attend at any registration-office or Court for the purpose of executing any such power-of-attorney as is mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section:—

persons who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience so to attend;

persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process; and

persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court.

In every such case the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at the office or Court aforesaid.

To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Any power-of-attorney mentioned in this section may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Enquiry before registration by registering officer.

34. Subject to the provisions contained in this Part and in sections 41, 43, 45, 69, 75, 77, 88 and 89, no document shall be registered under this Act, unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns or agents authorized as aforesaid, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation under sections 23, 24, 25 and 26:

Provided that if owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration-fee in addition to the fine, if any, payable under section 24, the document may be registered.

Such appearances may be simultaneous or at different times.

The registering officer shall thereupon—

(*a*) enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed,

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document, and

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

Any application for a direction under the proviso in this section may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Nothing in this section applies to copies of decrees or orders.

Procedure on admission of execution.

35. If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the registering officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document;

or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent admits the execution;

or, if the person executing the document is dead, and his representative or assign appears before the registering officer, and admits the execution,

the registering officer shall register the document as directed in sections 58 to 61, inclusive.

The registering officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one present in his office.

Procedure on denial of execution, &c.

If any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed deny its execution,

or if any such person appears to be a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic,

or if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution,

the registering officer shall refuse to register the document: Provided that, where such officer is a Registrar, he shall follow the procedure prescribed in Part XII of this Act.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired.

36. If any person presenting any document for registration, or claiming under any document which is capable of being so presented, desires the appearance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the registering officer may, in his discretion, call upon such officer or Court as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf to issue a summons requiring him to appear at the registration office, either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned, and at a time named therein.

Officer or Court to issue and cause service of summons.

37. The officer or Court, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly, and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required.

Persons exempt from appearance at registration office.

38. A person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk or serious inconvenience to appear at the registration office,

a person in jail under civil or criminal process,

and persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, and who would but for the provision next hereinafter contained be required to appear in person at the registration office,

shall not be required so to appear.

In every such case, the registering officer shall either himself go to the house of such person, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses.

39. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts shall, save as aforesaid and *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued, and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

Persons entitled to present wills and authorities to adopt.

40. The testator or after his death any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a will, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration,

and the donor or after his death the donee of any authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration.

Registration of wills and authorities to adopt.

41. A will or an authority to adopt, presented for registration by the testator or donor, may be registered in the same manner as any other document.

A will or authority to adopt presented for registration by any other person entitled to present it, shall be registered if the registering officer is satisfied,

(*a*) that the will or authority was executed by the testator or donor, as the case may be,

(*b*) that the testator or donor is dead, and

(*c*) that the person presenting the will or authority is, under section 40, entitled to present the same.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

Deposit of wills.

42. Any testator may, either personally or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar his will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

Procedure on deposit of wills.

43. On receiving such cover, the Registrar, if satisfied that the person presenting the same for deposit is the testator or his agent, shall transcribe in his Register Book No. 5 the superscription aforesaid and shall note in the same book and on the said cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, and the names of any persons who may testify to the identity of the testator or his agent, and any legible inscription which may be on the seal of the cover.

The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42.

44. If the testator who has deposited such cover wishes to withdraw it, he may apply either personally or by duly authorized agent to the Registrar who holds it in deposit, and such Registrar, if satisfied that the applicant is actually the testator or his agent, shall deliver the cover accordingly.

Proceedings on death of depositor.

45. If, on the death of a testator who has deposited a sealed cover under section 42, application be made to the Registrar who holds it in deposit to open the same, and if the Registrar is satisfied that the testator is dead, he shall, in the applicant's presence, open the cover, and, at the applicant's expense, cause the contents thereof to be copied into his Book No. 3.

Re-deposit.

When such copy has been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original will.

Saving of Act X of 1865, section 259.

46. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, section 259, or the power of any Court by order to compel the production of any will. But whenever any such order is made, the Registrar shall, unless the will has been already copied under section 45, open the cover and cause the will to be copied into his Book No. 3 and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed into Court in pursuance of the order aforesaid.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

Time from which registered document operates.

47. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

Registered documents relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.

48. All non-testamentary documents duly registered under this Act, and relating to any property whether moveable or immoveable, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.

49. No document required by section 17 to be registered,

shall affect any immoveable property comprised therein,

or confer any power to adopt,

or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property or conferring such power,

unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Registered documents relating to land, of which registration is optional, to take effect against unregistered documents.

50. Every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 17, and clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 18, shall, if duly registered, take effect as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered document relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to leases exempted under the proviso in section 17, or to the documents mentioned in clauses (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*), (*k*) and (*l*) of the same section.

Explanation.—In cases where Act No. XVI of 1864 or Act No. XX of 1866 was in force in the place and at the time in and at which such unregistered document was executed, "unregistered" means not registered according to such Act, and, where the document is executed after the first day of July 1871, not registered under Act No. VIII of 1871 or this Act.

PART XI.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

(*A*). *As to the Register Books and Indexes.*

Register-books to be kept in the several offices.

51. The following Books shall be kept in the several offices hereinafter named (that is to say)—

In all registration offices—

Book 1, "Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property;"

Book 2, "Record of reasons for refusal to register;"

Book 3, "Register of wills and authorities to adopt;" and

Book 4, "Miscellaneous Register."

In the offices of Registrars—

Book 5, "Register of deposits of wills."

In Book 1 shall be entered or filed all documents or memoranda registered under sections 17, 18 and 87 which relate to immoveable property, and are not wills.

In Book 4 shall be entered all documents registered under clauses (*d*) and (*f*) of section 18, which do not relate to immoveable property.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to require more than one set of books where the Office of the Registrar has been amalgamated with the Office of a Sub-Registrar.

Endorsements on document presented. Receipt for document.

52. The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it: a receipt for such document shall be given by the registering officer to the person presenting the same; and, subject to the provisions contained in section 62, every document admitted to registration shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the book appropriated therefor according to the order of its admission.

Documents admitted to registration to be copied.

And all such books shall be authenticated at such intervals and in such manner as is from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

53. All entries in each book shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Current indexes and entries therein.

54. In every office in which any of the books hereinbefore mentioned are kept, there shall be prepared current indexes of the contents of such books; and every entry in such indexes shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the registering officer has copied, or filed a memorandum of, the document to which it relates.

Indexes to be made by registering officers.

55. Four such indexes shall be made in all registration offices, and shall be named, respectively, Index No. I, Index No. II, Index No. III, and Index No. IV.

Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered or memorandum filed in Book No. 1.

Index No. II shall contain such particulars mentioned in section 21 relating to every such document and memorandum as the Inspector General from time to time directs in that behalf.

Index No. III shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing every will and authority entered in Book No. 3, and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder, and after the death of the testator or the donor (but not before) the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same.

Index No. IV shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book No. 4.

Extra particulars in indexes.

Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV shall contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Inspector General from time to time directs.

Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I, II and III to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.

56. Every Sub-Registrar shall send to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, at such intervals as the Inspector General from time to time directs, a copy of all entries made by such Sub-Registrar, during the last of such intervals, in Indexes Nos. I, II and III.

Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

Every Registrar receiving such copy shall file it in his office.

Registering officers to allow inspection of certain books and indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

57. Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, the Books Nos. 1 and 2 and the indexes relating to Book No. 1 shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and subject

to the provisions of section 62, copies of entries in such books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 3 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to the persons executing the documents to which such entries relate, or to their agents, and after the death of the executants (but not before) to any person applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 4 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer, or to his agent or representative. The requisite search under this section for entries in Books Nos. 3 and 4 shall be made only by the registering officer.

All copies given under this section shall be signed and sealed by the registering officer, and shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the contents of the original documents.

(B). As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.

58. On every document admitted to registration, other than a copy of a decree or order, or a copy of a certificate under the Land Improvement, Act, 1871, sent by the Collector to be registered, there shall be endorsed from time to time the following particulars (that is to say),—

(*a*) the signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document; and, if such execution has been admitted by the representative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent;

(*b*) the signature and addition of every person examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

(*c*) any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the registering officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the registering officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall at the same time endorse a note of such refusal.

Such endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer.

59. The registering officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements made under sections 52 and 58, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.

60. After such of the provisions of sections 34, 35, 58 and 59 as apply to any document presented for registration have been complied with, the registering officer shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "registered," together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied.

Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the registering officer, and shall then be admissible for the purpose of proving that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsements referred to in section 59 have occurred as therein mentioned.

Endorsements and certificate to be copied.

61. The endorsements and certificate referred to and mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register Book, and the copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21 shall be filed in Book No. 1.

Document to be returned.

The registration of the document shall thereupon be deemed complete, and the document shall then be returned to the person who presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he has nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in section 52.

Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to registering officer.

62. When a document is presented for registration under section 19, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of documents of the nature of the original, and, together with the copy referred to in section 19, shall be filed in the registration office.

The endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall be made on the original, and for the purpose of making the copies and memoranda required by sections 57, 64, 65 and 66, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

Power to administer oaths.

63. Every registering officer may at his discretion administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of this Act.

Record of substance of statements.

He may also at his discretion record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he admits the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the registering officer.

Every such note so signed shall be admissible for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

(C). Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

Procedure on registration of document relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.

64. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property not wholly situate in his own Sub-District, shall make a memorandum thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, and send the same to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and such Sub-Registrar shall file the memorandum in his Book No. 1.

Procedure where document relates to land situate in several districts.

65. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property situate in more districts than one, shall also forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to the Registrar of every district in which any part of such property is situate other than the district in which his own Sub-District is situate.

The Registrar on receiving the same shall file in his Book No. 1 the copy of the document and the copy of the map or plan (if any), and shall forward

a memorandum of the document to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar receiving such memorandum shall file it in his Book No. 1.

(D). Special Duties of Registrar.

Procedure on registering documents relating to land.

66. On registering any non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property, the Registrar shall forward a memorandum of such document to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself, in whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

He shall also forward a copy of such document, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to every other Registrar in whose district any part of such property is situate.

Such Registrar on receiving any such copy shall file it in his Book No. 1, and shall also send a memorandum of the copy to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

Every Sub-Registrar receiving any memorandum under this section shall file it in his Book No. 1.

Procedure on registration under section 30, clause (*b*).

67. On any document being registered under section 30, clause (*b*), a copy of such document and of the endorsements and certificate thereon shall be forwarded to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situate, and the Registrar receiving such copy shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in the first clause of section 66.

(E). Of the controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.

Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

68. Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Sub-Registrar is situate.

Every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the book or the office in which any document shall have been registered.

Inspector General to superintend registration offices.

His power to make rules.

69. The Inspector General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the registration offices in the territories under the Local Government, and shall have power from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act—

providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept;

declaring what languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in each district;

declaring what territorial divisions shall be recognized under section 21;

regulating the amount of fines imposed under sections 24 and 34, respectively;

regulating the exercise of the discretion reposed in the registering officer by section 63;

regulating the form in which registering officers are to make memoranda of documents;

regulating the authentication by Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the books kept in their respective offices under section 51;

declaring the particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV, respectively;

declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the registration offices;

and, generally, regulating the proceedings of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

The rules so made shall be submitted to the Local Government for approval, and, after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official Gazette and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

His power to remit fines.

70. The Inspector General may also, in the exercise of his discretion, remit wholly or in part the difference between any fine levied under section 24 or section 34 and the amount of the proper registration fee.

PART XII.

OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.

71. Every Sub-Registrar refusing to register a document,

except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his Sub-District,

shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and endorse the words "registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No registering officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the document is directed to be registered.

Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.

72. Except where the refusal is made on the ground of denial of execution, an appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order; and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order:

and if the order of the Registrar directs the document to be registered and the document is duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same, and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60; and such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.

73. When a Sub-Registrar has refused to register a document on the ground that any person by whom it purports to be executed, or his representative or assign, denies its execution,

any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent authorized as

aforesaid, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, apply to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

Such application shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the reason recorded under section 71, and the statements in the application shall be verified by the applicant in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Procedure of Registrar on such application.

74. In such case, and also where such denial as aforesaid is made before a Registrar in respect of a document presented for registration to him, he shall as soon as conveniently may be enquire—

(a) whether the document has been executed;

(b) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the applicant or person presenting the document for registration as the case may be, so as to entitle the document to registration.

Order to register and procedure thereon.

75. If the Registrar finds that the document has been executed and that the said requirements have been complied with, he shall order the document to be registered.

And if the document be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the registering officer shall obey the same and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60.

Such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

The Registrar may, for the purpose of any enquiry under section 74, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court, and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such enquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Refusal by Registrar.

76. Every Registrar refusing—

(a) to register a document except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his district or that the document ought to be registered in the office of a Sub-Registrar, or

(b) to direct the registration of a document under section 72 or section 75,

shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No appeal lies from any order under this section or section 72.

Suit in case of refusal.

77. Where the Registrar refuses to order the document to be registered, under section 72 or section 76, any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, institute in the Civil Court within the local limits of whose original jurisdiction is situate the office in which the document is sought to be registered, a suit for a decree directing the document to be registered in such office, if it be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the passing of such decree; and the provisions contained in the second and third paragraphs of section 75, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all documents so presented, and notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the document shall be receivable in evidence in such suit.

PART XIII.

OF THE FEES FOR REGISTRATION, SEARCHES AND COPIES.

Fees to be fixed by Local Government.

78. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government shall prepare a table of fees payable—

for the registration of documents:

for searching the registers:

for making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration:

And of extra or additional fees payable—

for every registration under section thirty:

for the issue of commissions:

or filing translations:

for attending at private residences:

for the safe custody and return of documents:

and for such other matters as appear to the Local Government necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

Alteration of fees.

The Local Government may from time to time, subject to the like approval, alter such table.

Publication of fees.

79. A table of the fees so payable shall be published in the official Gazette, and a copy thereof in English and the vernacular language of the district shall be exposed to public view in every registration office.

Fees payable on presentation.

80. All fees for the registration of documents under this Act shall be payable on the presentation of such documents.

PART XIV.

OF PENALTIES.

Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

81. Every registering officer appointed under this Act and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Act, who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under its provisions, endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for certain other offences.

82. Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both:

Making false statements before registering officer.

(a) intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or inquiry under this Act,

Delivering false copy or translation.

(b) intentionally delivers to a registering officer in any proceeding under section 19 or section 21 a false copy or translation of a document, or a false copy of a map or plan,

(c) falsely personates another, and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding or enquiry under this Act,

False personation.

(d) abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code anything made punishable by this Act.

Abetment of offences under this Act.

83. A prosecution for any offence under this Act coming to the knowledge of a registering officer in his official capacity may be commenced by or with the permission of the Inspector General, the Branch Inspector General of Sindh, the Registrar or the Sub-Registrar, in whose territories, District or Sub-District, as the case may be, the offence has been committed.

Registering officer may commence prosecutions.

Offences punishable under this Act shall be triable by any Court or officer exercising powers not less than those of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class:

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such Court or officer shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed by the law for the time being in force as to such Court or officer.

All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the limits of the Presidency Towns, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such Towns for the time being in force.

84. Every registering officer appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Registering officers to be deemed public servants.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such registering officer when required by him to do so. And in section 228 of the same Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall include any proceeding under this Act.

A Registrar shall, but a Sub-Registrar shall not, as such, be deemed a Court within the meaning of sections 435 and 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Documents (other than wills) remaining unclaimed in any registration office, for a period exceeding two years, may be destroyed.

Destruction of unclaimed documents.

86. No registering officer shall be liable to any suit, claim or demand by reason of anything in good faith done or refused in his official capacity.

Registering officer not liable for thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

87. Nothing done in good faith pursuant to this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, by any registering officer, shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.

88. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or Official Assignee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign as provided in section 58.

Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.

But when any instrument is so executed, the registering officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any Secretary to Government or to such officer of Government, Administrator General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee, Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

89. Every officer granting a certificate under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the land to be improved, or of the land to be granted as collateral security, is situate, and such registering officer shall file the certificate in his book No. 1.

Certificates under Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Nothing contained in this Act or in Act No. VIII of 1871 or in any Act thereby repealed shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the following documents or maps:—

Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.

(a). Documents issued, received or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land-revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(b). Documents and maps issued, received or authenticated by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

(c). Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, or filed periodically in any revenue office by patwáris or other officers charged with the preparation of village-records.

(d). Sanads, inám title-deeds and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land.

But all such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of sections 48 and 49, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

91. Subject to such rules and the previous payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, all documents and maps mentioned in section 90, clauses (a), (b) and (c), and all registers of the documents mentioned in clause (d), shall be open to the inspection of any person applying to inspect the same, and, subject as aforesaid, copies of such documents shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Inspection and copies of such documents.

92. All rules relating to registration heretofore enforced in British Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any officer or other person in respect of anything done under any of the said rules.

Burmese registration rules confirmed.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st February 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 5 OF 1877.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

A Bill for the Limitation of Suits, and for other Purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called 'The Indian Limitation Act, 1877,' and shall come into force on the first day of July 1877.

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

(*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

(*b*) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Repeal of Act IX of 1871.

2. Act No. IX of 1871 (*An Act for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes*) shall be repealed.

But all references to such Act shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired under that Act or under any enactment thereby repealed.

And notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 143, No. 144 or No. 145 of the schedule hereto annexed, may be brought within five years next after the said first day of July 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Act No. IX of 1871 shall have expired before the completion of the said five years.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'minor' means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years:

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundí:

'trustee' does not include a benámídár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-six (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint, stamped in accordance with the law for the time being in force, is presented to the proper officer: in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*).—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Different periods of limitation prescribed by local laws.

6. When, by any law not mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed and now or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India, a period of limitation differing from that prescribed by this Act is specially prescribed for any suits, appeals or applications, nothing herein contained shall alter the period so prescribed.

Appeals from decrees of High Courts on original side.

And nothing herein contained shall affect the periods of limitation prescribed for appeals from, or applications to review, any decree, order or judgment of a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

Legal Disability.

Legal disability.

7. If a person entitled to sue be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When he is at such time affected by two disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When his disability continues up to his death, his representative in interest may institute the suit within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Disability of representative.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any disability, the rules contained in the former part of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which the suit must be brought.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*). A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*). A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity ceases.

(*d*). A right to sue accrues to X during his minority X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*). A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*). A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time.

Disability of one joint creditor.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until they all are free from disability.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) A incurs a debt to the same firm. B and C are insane, and D is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until they are all free from disability.

Continuous running of time.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

Suits against, express trustees and their representatives.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his representatives, for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Explanation.—A purchaser in good faith for value from a trustee is not his representative within the meaning of this section.

Suits on foreign contracts.

11. Suits in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Foreign limitation law.

12. No foreign rule of limitations shall be a defence to a suit in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, an application to the High Court for the admission of a special appeal, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded, unless service of a summons to appear and answer in the suit can, during such absence, be made under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 60.

Exclusion of time of suing *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another suit, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the same defendant or some person whom he represents, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned suit is founded upon the same cause of action, and is instituted in good faith in a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to try it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 19.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 19, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor sues to set aside execution sale.

17. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a suit to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

18. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to sue, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative in interest of the deceased capable of suing.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to sue would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative whom the plaintiff may sue.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

Effect of fraud.

19. When any person having a right to sue has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed,

the time limited for commencing a suit,

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

20. If a promise or acknowledgment in respect of any property or right has been made in writing signed, either personally or through a duly authorized agent, by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the promise or acknowledgment was so signed.

When the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received unless it has been destroyed wrongfully by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

EXPLANATION 1.—For the purposes of this section a promise or acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery or performance has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver or perform or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to any person other than the person entitled to the property or right:

but it must amount to a substantial acknowledgment of liability in respect of the property, or right in question.

EXPLANATION 2.—Nothing in this section renders one of several partners or executors chargeable by reason only of a written promise or acknowledgment signed by another of them.

Illustrations.

Z, a bond-debtor, himself writes a letter promising to pay the debt to his creditor A. Z affixes his seal, but does not sign the letter:

Z pays part of the debt and promises orally to pay the rest:

Z publishes an advertisement, requesting his creditors to bring in their claims for examination:

In none of these cases is the debt taken out of the operation of this Act.

21. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of payment of interest as such.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of principal, the debt has arisen from a contract in writing and the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same, on the instrument, or in his own books, or in the books of the creditor.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the delivery and receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of delivery and receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Proviso where original defendant dies.

23. In the case of a suit for the breach of a contract, where there are successive breaches, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, upon every fresh breach; and where the breach is a continuing breach, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach continues.

Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.

Computation where the breach is continuing.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the breach of contracts for the payment of money by instalments, where, on default made in payment of one instalment, the whole becomes due.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for his life by quarterly instalments. A fails to pay any of the instalments. Here upon every fresh failure, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run; and this Act may bar the remedy on the earlier breaches without affecting the remedy on the later breaches.

(*b*).—A, a tenant, covenants with B, his landlord, to keep certain buildings in repair. At every moment of the time during which the buildings continue out of repair and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

24. In the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the wrong continues.

Continuing wrong.

Illustration.

A diverts B's watercourse. At every moment of the time during which the diversion continues and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

25. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act lawful in itself which becomes unlawful in case it causes damage, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the damage accrues.

Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation runs from the time of the subsidence.

26. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

27. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition of right to easements.

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced

in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is brought in 1871 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1850 to 1st January 1870. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*).—In a like suit also brought in 1871 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1848 to 1868. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

28. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a deceased Hindú widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Extinguishment of right to property.

29. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Possession by successive trespassers.

30. Where a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any immoveable property or hereditary office take and keep possession thereof for several periods each less than the period so limited, but collectively exceeding such period, the person who is in possession of such property or office when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession.

Nothing in this section shall operate to bar any right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4).

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part I.—Thirty days.	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	Part II.—Ninety days.	
2.—For doing, or for omitting to do, an act in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission took place.
	Part III.—Six months.	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section , to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX of 1860 (*to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), section one.	Ditto ...	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrued due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*Of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year.	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a domestic servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto ...	When the wages sued for accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto ...	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto ...	When the purchaser takes actual possession, under the sale sought to be impeached, of the whole of the property sold.
11.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
12.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
13.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court; (*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (*d*) sale of a patní táluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this clause 'patní' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
14.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Ditto ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
15.—To set aside any act of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	The date of the act.
16.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto ...	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
17.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto ...	When the payment is made.
18.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto ...	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
19.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
20.—For false imprisonment	One year ...	When the imprisonment ends.
21.—For any other injury to the person ...	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
22.—For a malicious prosecution ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
23.—For libel	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
24.—For slander	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken.
25.—For loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto	When the loss occurs.
26.—For inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the breach.
27.—For an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
28.—For wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
	Part V.—Two years.	
29.—For obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Two years ...	The date of the obstruction.
30.—For diverting a watercourse ...	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
31.—Against a carrier for losing or injuring goods.	Ditto ...	When the loss or injury occurs.
32.—Against a carrier for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
33.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
34.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto ...	When the wrong complained of is done.
35.—For compensation for any wrong, malfeasance, nonfeasance or misfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the wrong is done or the default happens.
36.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
37.—For the restitution of conjugal rights ...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and refused.
	Part VI.—Three years.	
38.—For trespass upon immoveable property.	Three years ...	When the trespass takes place.
39.—For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	When the infringement takes place.
40.—To restrain waste	Ditto ...	When the waste was committed.
41.—Under the Indian Succession Act, section 321, to compel a legatee to refund.	Ditto ...	When the legacy was paid.
42.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
43.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
44.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
45.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
46.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person, owner of the property, first learns in whose possession it is.
47.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
48.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
49.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
50.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
51.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	The expiry of the period of credit.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
53.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
54.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.
55.—For money payable for money lent ...	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
56.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
57.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
58.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
59.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
60.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.
61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto ...	When the accounts are stated, unless where the debt is made payable at a future time and then when that time arrives.
62.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	At the time specified or upon the contingency happening.
63.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI—Three years—contd.	
64.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Three years ...	The date of executing the bond.
65.—On a bond subject to a condition ...	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
66.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
67.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
68.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
70.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
71.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ...	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
72.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	The time of the first default, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made.
73.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The time of the delivery to the payee.
74.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
75.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
76.—Suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note becomes payable.
77.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
78.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Ditto ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
79.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff pays anything in excess of his own share.
80.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
81.—By an attorney or vakíl for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakíl properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
82.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
83.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
84.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Three years ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received, to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
85.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
86.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
87.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
90.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued, or registered, or attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the issue, registration, or attempt, whichever last happens.
91.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
92.—For relief on the ground of fraud ...	Ditto ...	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
93.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
94.—For relief on the ground of mistake in fact.	Ditto ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
95.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.
96.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then been occasioned, the date of the loss.
97.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
98.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
99.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
100.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
102.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Three years ...	The date of the receipt.
103.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
104.—By a Hindú manager of a joint estate for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
105.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
106.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, the date of the decree of the appellate Court.
107.—For arrears of rent	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
108.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
109.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.
110.—For specific performance of a contract.	Ditto ...	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that his right is denied.
111.—For the rescission of a contract ...	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
112.—For the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach sued for occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Six years ...	The date of the judgment.
114.—On a promise or contract in writing registered.	Ditto ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar promise or contract not registered.
115.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
116.—By an auction-purchaser or any one claiming under him to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, the estate being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years— continued.	
117.—To avoid incumbrances of under-tenures in a *patní táluq* or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent, the táluq or tenure being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
118.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
119.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
120.—For possession of an hereditary office ...	Ditto ...	When the defendant, or some person through whom he claims, took possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
121.—Suit during the life of a Hindú female by a Hindú entitled to the possession of land on her death to have an alienation made by the female declared to be void except for her life.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
122.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123.—By a Hindú excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the exclusion.
124.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance or for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the arrears are claimed and refused, or the right is denied.
125.—To establish or set aside an adoption ...	Ditto ...	The date of the adoption, or (at the option of the plaintiff) the date of the death of the adoptive father.
126.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrued: Provided that no such suit shall be maintained where the land forms part of a permanently-settled estate, and has been held rent-free from the time of the Permanent Settlement.
127.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
128.—For money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *málikána* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years— continued.	
129.—To recover moveable property conveyed in trust, deposited or pawned and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Twelve years ...	The date of the purchase.
130.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
131.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagee is first entitled to possession.
132.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
133.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the execution-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the execution-debtor is first entitled to possession.
134.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when he never has had possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
135.—Like suit when the purchaser had possession, but was afterwards dispossessed.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
136.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
137.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
138.—Like suit by a Hindú entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
139.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
140.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture was incurred or the condition broken.
141.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant, or of some person through whom he claims, became adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
142.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years.	The date of the deposit or pawn, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the depositor or pawnor, or of his right of redemption, has before the expiration of the prescribed period been made in

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
...	*Part IX—Thirty years*—continued.	
...		writing, signed by the depositary, or pawnee, or some person claiming under him, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment.
143.—Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged. ...	Thirty years ...	The date of the mortgage, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the mortgagor or of his right of redemption has, before the expiration of the prescribed period, been made in writing, signed by the mortgagee or some person claiming under him or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment:
...		Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.
144.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
145.—Any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrued.

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of appeals.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
146.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
147.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
148.—Under the same Code to the High Court.	Sixty days ...	Ditto.
149.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the High Court.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Ten days ...	When the award is submitted to the Court, and notice of the submission has been given to the persons and in manner prescribed by the High Court.
151.—For an order under section 258 of the same Code compelling a decreeholder to certify payment or adjustment.	Ditto ...	When the payment or adjustment is made.
152.—For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff's assignee or receiver neglects or refuses to continue the suit.
153.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the same Code.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.
154.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	Fifteen days ...	When the application for review is rejected.
155.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a judgment by default.	Thirty days ...	The date of the judgment.
156.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte*.	Ditto ...	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.
157.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decreeholder to be put into possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
158.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
159.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the purchaser of such property.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or. dispossession.
160.—Under sections 364 or 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's death.
161.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto ...	The date of the dismissal.
162.—By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.	Sixty days ...	The date of the sale.
163.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
164.—To a High Court for the admission of a second appeal.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
165.—For a review of judgment.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree.
166.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months ...	The date of the decree.
167.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the award.
168.—For the execution of a decision (other than a decree or order passed in a regular suit or an appeal) of a Civil Court or of a Revenue Court.	One year ...	The date of the decision or of taking some proceeding to enforce or keep in force the decision.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
169.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 172.	Three years ...	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court to enforce, or keep in force, the decree or order, or 5. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (where the application is to enforce payment of an instalment which the decree directs to be paid at a specified date) the date so specified. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed, severally, against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed, jointly, against more persons than one, the application, if

SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—concluded.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
		made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation II.*—"proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under sections 227 or 228 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
170.—For the execution of any such decree or order of which a certified copy has been registered under the Indian Registration Act.	Six years ...	The date of the decree or order, or (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review.
171.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of Her Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ...	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrued to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Limitation Act (IX of 1871) contains, directly or indirectly, numerous references to the Code of Civil Procedure. And therefore the revision of the Code, which the Indian Legislature has resumed and hopes soon to complete, entails the revision of the Limitation Act.

2. The object of the present Bill is primarily to adapt the law of limitation to the revised Code; but the opportunity has been taken to make certain amendments which the experience of nearly six years has shown to be desirable. Of these the following are the principal:—

Preliminary.

3. Titles acquired under the old Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) or the present Act (IX of 1871) will be saved.

'Easement' is defined so as to include what is technically called a profit *à prendre.*

Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.

4. Suits will not be 'instituted' for the purpose of the Act, unless the plaints are stamped in accordance with law.

5. Section 7 has been extended so as to provide for supervenient and successive disabilities.

Computation of Period of Limitation.

6. To section 15 has been added a clause providing for the exclusion of the time during which an applicant has been making a *bonâ fide* application in a Court unable to grant it.

7. Section 20 (as to the effect of acknowledgments in writing as to debts and legacies) has been extended to promises or acknowledgments in respect of any property or right, and oral evidence of the contents of the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment will not be receivable, unless it has been wrongfully destroyed by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

8. Section 21 (as to the effect of payment of interest or part-payment of principal) has been made to comprise the case of delivery and receipt of the produce of mortgaged land in the possession of the mortgagee.

9. Section 24 (as to continuing nuisances) has been extended so as to cover all cases of continuing wrongs independent of contract.

Acquisition by Possession of the Ownership of Easements, Land and Hereditary Offices.

10. The exception as to light and air has been struck out of section 28 (as to exclusion in favour of the reversioner of the servient tenement). This exception complicates the law, and the reasons which led to a like exception in the English Prescription Act do not seem to apply to India.

11. Provision has been made in section 30 for the case of a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any land or hereditary office, taking and keeping possession thereof for several periods, each less than the period limited by the Act, but collectively exceeding that period. The rule adopted is that the person who is in possession when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession. But the right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him is expressly saved.

The Schedule.

12. The time when the period fixed for the following suits begins to run has been altered as follows :—

No.	
9. For the price of lodging.	When the price becomes payable.
22 (=23 of Act IX of 1871). For a malicious prosecution.	When the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
33 (=38 of Act IX). Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
46 (=47, 48, of Act IX). For specific moveable property lost or acquired by theft or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for damages for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	When the owner of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
47 (=26, 33, 34, 35 of Act IX). For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
83 (=87 of Act IX). For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.
87 (=90 of Act IX). By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88 (= 91 of Act IX). Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89 (=92 of Act IX). To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
109 (=112 of Act IX). For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	When the call is payable.
111 (=114 of Act IX). For the rescission of a contract.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded become known to him.
122 (=125 of Act IX). By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123 (= 127 of Act IX). By a Hindú excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.	The date of the exclusion.

13. The period of limitation has been altered in the case of the following suits :—

No.

39 (=11 of Act IX). For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege: from one year to three years.

46 (=26 of Act IX). For taking or detaining lost or wrongfully acquired moveable property: from one year to three years.

47 (=48, 49 of Act IX). For wrongfully detaining other moveable property: from two years to three years.

143 (=148 of Act IX). Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged: from sixty years to thirty years.

144 (=149 of Act IX). In a Charter Court by a mortgagee to redeem: from sixty years to thirty years.

145. Suits in the name of the Secretary of State in Council: from sixty years to thirty years.

14. The following classes of suits have been specially provided for :—

No.

40. To restrain waste.

41. To compel a legatee to refund.

42. By a ward who has attained majority to set aside a sale by his guardian.

124. By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.

15. The following eight applications have also been provided for :—

No.

151. For an order under section 258 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] compelling a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment.

152. For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.

153. For leave to appear and defend a summary suit on a negotiable instrument.

154. For an order under section 629 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] restoring to the file a rejected application for review.

160. Under sections 364 and 366 of the same Code, by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.

162. By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.

166. For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.

171. To enforce an order of Her Majesty in Council.

16. On the other hand the Bill omits as useless the following numbers of the schedule to Act IX of 1871 :—

73. By the endorsee of a bill or promissory note against the endorser.

79. By payee against drawer, when the bill has been dishonoured by non-acceptance and afterwards by non-payment.

146. For a declaration of right to an easement.

17. In Nos. 144 and 145, the Bill provides for acknowledgments signed by the agent of a depositary, pawnee, mortgagee or some person claiming under him.

18. Lastly, in No. 169 it explains, in accordance with decided cases, when an application to execute a decree passed in favour of, or against, several persons enures in favour of, or against, them all, and when in favour of, or against, only those by, or against, whom the application is made.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA,
14th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 14th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble R. E. EGERTON and the Hon'ble Mahárájá JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE took their seats as Additional Members.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875 be taken into consideration. He said that he had already explained to the Council the extremely

limited object of this measure, and they would see that that object was carried into effect by an equally limited Bill. His hon'ble friend Maháráj́á Narendra Krishna was kind enough to serve on the Committee, and he was satisfied that the jurisdiction of District Judges which he wished to remain intact did remain intact. The only alteration in the Bill which had been made was the provision saving the validity of any probate which might have been granted by Courts which were now declared not to be High Courts. He did not believe that any such probate had been granted; but it was just possible that one or two might have been granted, and therefore the Committee thought it advisable to provide for their validity.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said that the Council would remember that this was a Bill which had been introduced by him in June last, and he had mentioned then that it was for the purpose of effecting several small alterations in the existing law, of which one was of importance and some degree of urgency, which had been pointed out by a learned Judge of the High Court of Bombay; and as to the rest, that they were matters of no urgency but had been noted from time to time in the Legislative Department as fit subjects of amendment when the Act should come up for amendment. On that occasion a question was raised by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell whether it would not be advisable for the Committee to consider the propriety of extending the system of registration to a great number of transactions other than those to which it did then extend. The sense of the Council on that occasion was that they had not the materials before them to decide about any such extension: it might be a good thing here, it might be a bad thing there; it depended on local knowledge which they had not got. The result was that the Council declined to give any such instruction to the Select Committee, and his hon'ble colleague Sir E. Bayley promised that the matter should be made the subject of enquiry by the Executive Government. It was therefore decided that the principle of the Bill should be, that it should have no principle at all, but should consist only of detailed amendments of the Registration Act.

He would mention one or two of the most important amendments proposed to be made by the Bill. All the amendments were mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but some of them were very small. The principal amendments were those which related to the main feature in the Registration Act, which was the distinction of registrable documents into those which must be registered in order to obtain validity—what he had called compulsory documents—and those as to which it was in the option of the parties to register or not as they thought fit.

The two main sections in the Act were sections 17 and 18. Section 17 related to compulsory documents; and it was provided by a subsequent section (49) of the Act, that if one of these compulsory documents was not registered, it should lose all validity. Section 18 related to optional documents; and as to them it was provided by section 50, not that they should lose all validity if not registered, but that a registered document of the same class should take priority over a non-registered one. There was some little difficulty in construing sections 17 and 18 together, and the opinion had prevailed that where documents were so described as to fall within both sections, they were to be considered as optionally registrable and not compulsorily registrable. Take, for instance, a composition-deed. It was mentioned among the optional documents. But it might contain a gift of an interest in land of the value of Rs. 100, and it thus came among the compulsory documents. Therefore it would fall under both sections. In such cases the opinion had

prevailed that the document became an optional one. But the intention was that all documents mentioned in section 17 should be registrable under pain of losing their validity, and they did not become mere optional documents by containing something else which also brought them under section 18. The Committee had made that clear, and to that extent they had enlarged the area of the Registration Act, but not to any other extent; and by that enlargement they had only expressed what they believed to be its original meaning.

Then a difficulty arose under the other two sections he had mentioned, sections 49 and 50, and it was on this that they had thought it necessary to move to amend the Act. They were told that these sections left a gap in the system through which spurious and fraudulent transactions were finding their way. The case was this. By section 50, which related to optional documents, it was provided that registered documents should take precedence over non-registered documents. But it was nowhere provided that documents of which registration was compulsory should take precedence over non-registered documents of which registration was optional. Suppose now that a man acquired by deed an interest in land of the value of less than Rs. 100; he need not register because the document was optional, and does not do so. Then another man takes an interest in the land of less than Rs. 100; by registration he can gain priority over the non-registered document. But if he took an interest of Rs. 100 in value, registration would not give him priority. That was an absurd state of things, and one which would certainly lead to fraud. The Committee had provided that all registered documents, whether compulsory or not, should take priority over non-registered documents. They had indeed been told by a professional gentleman of some standing by whom the Bill had been subjected to criticism, that the amendment might easily lead to fraud. He said:—

"But I should deprecate the extension of this rule of priority to all documents of which registration is compulsory. The law so amended might be easily made an engine of fraud. A purchaser sees in section 17 that a sale of land for rupees ninety-nine need not be registered. Accordingly he does not register, and he would, under the proposed law, be liable at any time to be ejected by any one who held under a later registered deed."

The answer to that was that under the existing law he was liable to be ejected by a man who held under a later registered deed, provided his interest was only worth Rs. 99. The absurdity was that if the interest under the later deed was worth Rs. 100, he was not liable to be ejected. There was no principle in that state of the law; no reason could be assigned for it, and doubtless it was simply a slip in the drafting of the Act of 1871. It was true that the law might be made an engine of fraud. But all systems of registration might be made into engines of fraud: we ran our chance of that. The advantage of a system of registration was that it excluded more frauds than it admitted; and the advantages and disadvantages of every law must be balanced against one another. A system of registration occasionally enabled a man to gain a dishonest priority over others. But on the other hand it afforded great safeguards against frauds, and where it would admit one, it would exclude twenty or thirty or fifty.

The alterations foregoing in the existing Act were effected by the Bill as introduced. The Committee had recommended several more, and they found that the Act would thus be altered in thirty-one places. And therefore it was determined to repeal and re-enact the Act, and that was the reason why the Bill was so changed in appearance and so much more bulky than at first. They did that on the advice of the Secretary, who, the Council well knew, had borne the principal part in the arrangement of the Statute-book; and no man knew so well what was convenient and what was not convenient in this respect. He thought it would be more convenient to redraft the whole law than to place these amendments in a separate enactment.

Of the alterations introduced by the Select Committee he need only mention two. One was that they had substituted the Registrar for the District Court in simple questions whether or no a document was of a registrable character. According to the existing Act, if a Registrar refused to register a document, a petition of appeal might be presented to the District Court which passed

judgment accordingly. On that the Committee had been advised by an eminent District Judge, Mr. Maclean, Judge of the 24-Parganas, that the practice was inconvenient. He said:—

This has occurred to my knowledge.

"This judicial decision is of no real weight. It makes the document, after registration, admissible in evidence, which, if it be one requiring compulsory registration, it would not otherwise be. So far good; but it is open to the Munsif or other inferior Court to say that execution is not proved, and to throw out the document which the superior Court has already declared to have been executed. I think this is objectionable."

Then Mr. Maclean proceeded to discuss one reform which might be made, which was that the District Court should go on to try all questions regarding the validity of documents and decide finally on their validity or invalidity when they were presented for registration. And he said:—

"I would prefer to see the Judge relieved altogether of the duty of deciding whether a document has been executed with a view to its registration only. This might, I think, be left to the officers of the Registration Department. If execution is denied before the Sub-Registrar, let him call for evidence and decide the question, subject to an appeal to the Registrar. If denial of execution is made before the Registrar, let the Inspector General hear the case on appeal, and whatever be the decision, let the document be admissible as evidence in the Civil Court, if possible, subject to rules as to its registration when execution has been duly proved before the Courts."

Now the Committee quite concurred with Mr. Maclean that it was objectionable to call in the District Court in cases in which its decision could not be final. And they also agreed with him that the second alternative was preferable to the first. It would be a matter of extreme inconvenience if before the question was decided whether a document was registrable, the whole circumstances attending its validity or invalidity should be brought into dispute—a course which might lead to dilatory and expensive litigation. Therefore the Committee proposed to make the Registrar the judge of that question. In doing so they were not excluding the Civil Court from any ordinary jurisdiction. The Civil Court had been brought into the registration-system and made into a sort of superior registering office in certain cases. From that position they displaced the Civil Court. But they had provided that any party who was dissatisfied with the decision of the Registrar might at once institute a suit in the Civil Court, and in that suit every question respecting the validity of a deed might be decided. And they had then provided that the time for registration should be extended so as to give ample time for it after the decision of the suit. These alterations were effected by sections 74 to 77 of the Bill before the Council.

The only other point which remained to be mentioned was one which related to the Land Improvement Act. The Committee was informed that persons who desired to borrow money for the improvement of land found it vexatious and expensive to register the deeds that had to be executed, whether they related to the land that was to be improved or to the collateral security that was given. The vexation was principally experienced by those who gave the collateral security. Now the Land Improvement Act provided that a full description whether of the land to be improved or of the collateral securities should be given in the certificate that was required before the money was advanced. And the great object of the Registration Act was to give notice to all persons interested what was the position of the land with which they were about to deal. The Committee thought it therefore quite sufficient if the officer giving the certificate were to send a copy to the Registrar for entry in the registration-books, and thus dispense with the necessity for the registration of any deeds in respect to that transaction. That alteration was effected by section 89 of the Bill before the Council.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not think there was anything else which he need mention. His hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna had several amendments to move, which no doubt he would take the opportunity of moving, if the Council took the report of the Select Committee into consideration, before they proceeded to pass the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA moved the following amendments :—

1. That in section 17, the following clause be added after clause (*d*) :—

"Any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of rupees one hundred and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare," &c., &c.

In proposing this amendment, he begged to observe that the registration of baiánas, or contracts for sale and mortgage of immoveable property, to the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, ought to be made compulsory, in order to protect honest purchasers from fraud. As the law at present stood, there was nothing to prevent a man who got an advance of money before he executed a baiána, from getting a similar advance from another person, without any intention of fulfilling his engagement with any body or with whomsoever he chose. Now, if the registration of such documents were compulsory, people would make proper enquiries at the registration office before they would advance any money on baiánas. It might be said that the first person with whom a contract was made could legally enforce its fulfilment, and that others had also their remedy by suit; but their remedy might prove infructuous if the would-be vendor or mortgagor were possessed of no property other than what he contracted to sell or mortgage. For these reasons it was very desirable that purchasers should have adequate means of satisfying themselves of the legitimate character of baiánas before they accepted them.

If the new clause which he had proposed was adopted, clause (*h*), section 17, necessarily fell to the ground.

2. That in section 21, clause (*b*), line 6, *for* the words "other houses and lands," the words "houses and lands situate in places other than towns" be substituted.

This amendment was proposed in order to make the provisions of the section more explicit.

3. That to section 22, the following explanation be added :—

"*Explanation.*—Names of indigo-factories and concerns, Towji numbers of maháls and taluqs, names of tenures with those of thánas and sub-districts in which they may be situated with boundaries, and numbers of lands and houses in towns with boundaries, are sufficient description to identify property."

He proposed the addition of this explanation, as otherwise doubts might arise in the minds of the rural sub-registrar as to what was or was not a sufficient description of property presented for registration in his office.

4. That to section 80, the following words be added at the end :—

"Fees for registration of conveyances shall be paid by the purchaser; of mortgages, by the mortgagor; of leases, by the party presenting the same, unless there be an agreement to the contrary."

The MAHÁRÁJÁ believed it was absolutely necessary that the law should lay down the principle upon which parties to a registrable document should be made to pay the necessary fees for registration. The omission in the law as to the person liable to pay the fees led to misunderstanding, dispute and loss. In this respect the provisions of section 6 of the General Stamp Act ought to be a guide.

5. That the following section be inserted after section 89 :—

"If any power-of-attorney be presented to a registrar, he shall authenticate the same and keep a memorandum of it in his office."

At present powers-of-attorney authorizing a registration of a deed were authenticated by a Registrar. Why should not all powers-of-attorney be authenticated by him ?

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that the precise questions raised by the *amendments* proposed by his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna would be best understood by a reference to the provisions of the Bill as it was introduced, and to the circumstances under which the Bill had gone through its different stages up to the present time. It would be seen that the Bill as in-

troduced in its second section provided for the insertion of the following clause immediately after clause (*c*) of section 17 of the existing Act, namely :—

"(*d*) to any document merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property."

And the exact effect of this provision was declared in the third paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons by which the Bill was accompanied when introduced. The paragraph was as follows :—

"The second amendment embodies in section seventeen of the Act the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 51-1906, dated 10th July 1874. Its effect is to expressly exempt from compulsory registration documents merely creating a right to obtain other documents, which will, when executed, create, &c., rights of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to immoveable property."

And the circumstances under which this description of documents was deliberately included in the category of instruments which had been designated the "optional class" was stated in the speech of the hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill at the time of its introduction. He said :—

"The second section proposed to make an addition to section 17 of the Act. Section 17 was that important section which indicated those documents of which the registration was compulsory. There were several exceptions made to the operation of the section, and the latter part of it provided that the prior compulsory clauses should not apply to certain deeds and documents. We proposed to add to this that they should not apply to any document which merely created a right to obtain another document which would create the right in question; that was to say, supposing there was an agreement by a man to execute a conveyance of land, the agreement need not be registered. The owner of the agreement would have an option to register it, which might be advantageous to him under certain circumstances. For the agreement would give him no absolute right to the land; and if before he got his conveyance, another person took a conveyance and registered it, acting honestly, the agreement would be displaced. But it might be hard to compel the owner of such an agreement to register it, for he would have to register his conveyance when it was completed, and in that case there would be two registrations for one transaction."

So that the direct object of this provision in the law was to save a person from having to register two deeds in relation to the same subject-matter, executed for the purpose of giving effect to a single transaction regarding it. And it was expressly pointed out by the hon'ble mover that the mere agreement to execute a conveyance of any immoveable property gave the person who obtained that agreement no absolute right in the property itself, but merely the right to obtain thereafter a document in regard to such property, and this agreement could never operate to displace a conveyance obtained in good faith by some other person and duly registered. As MR. COCKERELL understood the observation of his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna, he seemed to think that this agreement would in itself give some sort of right or title to the property to which it only indirectly related, and that, consequently, if such agreement was not registered, the person who obtained in good faith a regular conveyance of the property concerned would suffer by reason of there being no public record of the prior agreement through which the purchaser could have become acquainted with the fact of the insecurity of the title obtained by him. That objection, if he understood it rightly, was met by the statement contained in the passage he had read from the speech of the mover of the Bill at the time of its introduction, and which correctly, as he believed, described the legal effect of the documents referred to. From what had been said, therefore, it would be seen that the hon'ble member's proposal amounted to this,—that the policy of the Bill, as introduced, and which was maintained by the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred, should now be reversed, and that this particular class of documents should be transferred from the optional class, in which it had for the reasons just stated been designedly placed, to the compulsory class.

Now he (MR. COCKERELL) would submit that such a proposal, coming as it did at something later than the eleventh hour, was, quite apart from its merits as regarded the question of policy, wholly inadmissible in point of time; for the Bill was introduced in June last; the first report of the Committee was presented on the 6th of December; the final report on the 31st January; and although his hon'ble friend was not present at the time of the introduction of

the Bill, and therefore had no opportunity to speak on this question, if his object was to directly traverse one of the principal alterations of the law, or the construction of the law, to be effected by this Bill, the opportunity to do so was given at the time of the presentation of either of these reports. That his hon'ble friend must have been aware that the effect of the Bill was that which had been stated, namely, to place this class of instruments in the optional class, though they had hitherto been in the compulsory class, was to be inferred from the communication which the Council had received from the British Indian Association, of which it was well known his hon'ble friend was, if not the Vice-President, at least an influential member; and presumably no communication on the subject of any proposed enactment pending before this Council would be addressed to it without his concurrence.

That the manner in which this class of documents was to be dealt with under the provisions of the Bill had been noticed and fully understood, was to be gathered from the second paragraph of the communication referred to, which contained the following remark:

"The object of the limit of one hundred rupees in clause (*d*) provided by this section is not apparent. As the clause refers to optional registration, no money-limit, the Committee believe, is contemplated."

He (MR. COCKERELL) considered that this clearly supported his contention as to the untimely character of the chief amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend, and he might add that the other amendments were open to a similar objection, for they were not directed to anything that had been done whilst the Bill was before the Select Committee, but to certain provisions of the law as they now stood. All such proposed alterations could, and clearly should, have been brought forward at some one or other of the previous stages through which the Bill had passed ere the report of the Select Committee was taken up for final consideration.

He would now comment on the amendments in detail, and endeavour to show that the alterations contemplated by them were inexpedient or unnecessary.

The first and second amendments both related to the matter which he had just discussed. In regard to the third amendment, his hon'ble friend had explained that it was designed to make the intention of the law clearer. He could not agree that the proposed change would have any such effect. On the contrary, he apprehended that to the majority of the Council it would appear that the law was clear as it stood and needed no amendment of language. It would be seen on reference to section 21, clause (*b*), that the substitution of the words proposed would leave land situated in towns unprovided for.

Passing to section 22 it was proposed to add an explanation to that section. That section declared that failure to comply with the provisions contained in section 21, clause (*b*), should not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it related was sufficient to identify such property. It had not been represented to the Council at any time that these words were capable of any sort of misapprehension, or that any practical difficulty had ever arisen from their incompleteness.

He thought, therefore, that no explanation was required. There was, moreover, this objection to the proposed explanation, that its effect was to narrow the scope of the provision which it was designed to explain, and introduce vernacular terms which, though current in Bengal, were probably unknown in some other parts of the empire.

Then with regard to the next amendment, namely, the proposed addition to section eighty, his hon'ble friend thought it would be a useful provision, because, apparently, a similar rule had been inserted in the Stamp Act.

But there was a reason for the introduction of such a provision into the stamp-law which hardly applied to the present case.

Under the former stamp-law, every document which was executed in relation to a transaction to which the Government was a party was exempted from stamp-duty; but the object of this exemption was merely to relieve the Government from the nominal cost to which, but for such exemption, it would have been subjected: there was no reason why the other party to the trans-

action with the Government should be freed from the charge of stamp-duty which he would have had to bear if his transaction had been with any other than Government.

The rules laid down in the Stamp Act were designed solely to meet cases of this kind, and to maintain the just and proper liabilities of persons in respect of the stamp-duties in their transactions with the Government.

As regards the last amendment, his hon'ble friend had very considerably narrowed the proposal of the public body with whom he was associated. The British Indian Association proposed that every registering officer should have the power of authenticating powers-of-attorney. The advantage of that proposal as regards public convenience was obvious. Registering officers were located all over the country, and it would in many cases save a great deal of time and trouble if persons could get powers-of-attorney properly authenticated near their homes; but his hon'ble friend merely proposed that these documents should be presented for authentication to a Registrar, *i. e.*, to an officer to be found only at the head-quarters of a district. There was already every facility for authenticating powers-of-attorney at such places, and therefore the object of the limited provision now proposed was not apparent. In regard to the larger proposal of the British Indian Association, MR. COCKERELL might say that the Committee, after due deliberation, rejected it on two considerations. First, it was not within the province of the Registration Act to provide for such matters at all; and secondly, because, in the class of registering officers met with in different parts of the country, there were those to whom it would not be wise to entrust this power of authenticating powers-of-attorney, other than those executed solely for registration purposes.

In his own opinion none of these amendments should be accepted by the Council. He would further submit that if the majority of the Council thought that these amendments, or any of them, were worthy of consideration, then the more convenient course would be that his hon'ble friend should move, in substitution for the present motion, that the Bill be recommitted, because he apprehended that the adoption, at this late hour, of a number of detailed provisions of this kind for incorporation in the Bill would be extremely inconvenient, as it was impossible to see how far the rest of the Bill might be affected by these changes without a detailed examination and revision of the entire enactment. Therefore, if any of these amendments were to be admitted, the more convenient course would be that they should be again considered in Committee, and the whole Bill shaped in accordance with whatever decision might be come to in regard to them.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE had not much to add to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell. With regard to the first two amendments, which both related to the same point, the object of the Committee in making the alteration which they had made, was to avoid throwing the burden on any man of making two registrations in respect of the same transaction. An agreement to purchase and a conveyance were two parts of the same transaction. The conveyance might follow very quickly on the agreement or after a longer time. But the conveyance was merely the complement and the fulfilment of the agreement. There was no doubt that, as the Act was worded, it appeared to compel a person claiming under these two documents to register both of them. And the Committee thought it more advisable and more convenient that a man should exercise his option whether he should register the agreement or not: if he thought he was safe, he need not register it; if he thought there was any danger, he might register it. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not understand what evils his hon'ble friend the Mahárájá thought would follow from the alteration made by the Select Committee. If there was any evil it must either occur to the person who claimed under the agreement, or to some other person who intended to deal with the land. But there could be no injury to the person who claimed under the agreement, because he might exercise his own judgment whether to register or not. Neither could any injury accrue to a subsequent purchaser of the land. A prudent man would pay his money on getting his conveyance, and if the transaction was an honest one, no previous agreement, not of itself creating

an interest in the land, could impair it. Therefore SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE could not conceive what was the evil which was to occur to anybody from making these instruments optionally registrable instead of compulsory documents.

In respect to the next two amendments, which also SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presumed related to the same point, it seemed to him that some obscurity would be introduced into the Act by any amendment of the kind. If they did not relate to the same point, then the amendment marked number 3 was a purely verbal one, and was exposed to the observation made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell that it would leave lands in towns not described at all. But he thought the explanation proposed to be added to section 22 would introduce considerable obscurity. For instance, it said that the names of indigo-factories and concerns were to be sufficient description to identify property. He supposed that meant that the name of a concern was to be sufficient to describe the property of the concern. So if he understood it aright, the name of a tea-plantation would be sufficient for the whole description of the property of that concern, comprising lands which might extend over several square miles. That would not fulfil the object of the Registration Act, which required each property to be described in a much more particular way. The proposed amendment would give a dangerous latitude of description in some instances, and in other cases it would tend to narrow the operation of the Act by not leaving the parties to give whatever might be the most appropriate description of their lands. It seemed to him that the Bill as now drawn was more suitable. It pointed out a mode which would be the usual and the preferable one for describing properties; but it declared that a description of that kind should not be compulsory, and that any description might be used which was sufficient to identify the property.

With regard to the last two amendments, each of them seemed to him to be entirely beyond the scope of the Act. The fifth amendment dealt with points with which the Registration Act had no concern. We did not care who paid the fees; if they were paid, the document might be registered, if not, there would be no registration, and that was all we were concerned with. The sixth amendment provided for the authentication of powers-of-attorney. It proposed to turn the registration-office into the office of a Notary Public, and that was a matter which, if dealt with by the legislature at all, should be dealt with by some other Act.

If SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE had thought that some of the amendments ought to be accepted and others rejected, or if any other hon'ble members expressed such an opinion, he should have asked his hon'ble friend the Mahárájá to put them one by one. But as the Mahárájá had taken the course of putting his amendments in the lump, it was sufficient that he should oppose them in the lump; and it seemed to him that they ought one and all to be rejected.

The amendments were put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL wished, before the motion was put, to say that he understood from the hon'ble Mover that this Bill was to be passed in its present shape without prejudice to the question of sooner or later doing away with the money-limit of compulsory registration. He wished to take the opportunity of saying this —

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY mentioned that the enquiry on the question to which his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell referred was still going on. He had sent for the papers on the subject to know the exact position in which the matter stood. But he believed that all the replies had not yet been received; as soon as they were, the question would be taken into consideration by the Executive Government.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL only wished to say that, as he understood, if the Bill was passed in its present shape, it would be without prejudice to the ulterior consideration of this question.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LIMITATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes. He said that in order to induce the Council to give leave to introduce this Bill, he thought he need only state two facts. One was that the Civil Procedure Bill now pending before the Council would alter the periods of time now provided for making divers applications to the Court; so that in some respects the existing Limitation Act which provided for these periods of time would be incorrect, and in other cases it would be insufficient because certain new applications would be created by law. The other fact was that Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of Bengal, had with great pains and labour revised the Limitation Act, and had sent to the Legislative Department an elaborate Note on it in which he pointed out several respects in which he considered that the present rules led to inconvenience, and in regard to which he thought the Act ought to be amended. In many of these respects the Legislative Department and the Government of India agreed with him, and they thought an attempt should be made to improve the Act. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE conceived that these were sufficient reasons to induce the Council to give leave to introduce the Bill, the nature of which he would explain upon its introduction.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Egerton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th February 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1876, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of December 1876.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Rainfall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1,269	384	...	...	...	20	663	683	1	38	39	4	15	19	741	1,506	...	...	0·4
		Pattamoondee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		High Level, Sec. I	675	394·73	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	3	3	...	1	1	11	24			
		Toldundah	1,300	53·02	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	5	5	...	9	9	53	88			
		Matchgong	550	26·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54			
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	20	709	729	1	46	47	4	25	29	805a	1,672	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	25	25	...	1,546	1,546	...	75	75	...	26	26	1,672	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	269·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	7 years. 0·01
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	58·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	...	...	6 years. 0·01
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1,438	...	...	...	...
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	320·56	...	...	...	...	259	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	4,728	...	...	...
		Arrah	1,660	320·56	...	...	...	1,703	5,507	7,210	43	15	58	1	19	20	7,288	26,480	...	...	...
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	...	...	...
	Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	1,703	5,766	7,469	43	15	58	1	19	20	7,547b	32,381	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	25,456	4,862	30,318	52	177	229	1,797	37	1,834	32,381	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	1,723	6,475	8,198	44	61	105	5	44	49	8,352	35,491	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,433	25	1,458	25,456	6,408	31,864	57	252	309	1,797	63	1,860	35,491	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.

(a). The details of column 18 are—

	Acres.
Cotton	718
Huldee	1
Onions	4
Potatoes	2
Chillies	2
Garden Produce ...	2
Oil-seeds	29
Pulses	18
Sugarcane	6
Brinjals	22
Plantains	1
Total ...	805

(b). The details are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Rs. 2-8 ...	7,470
Opium " " 5 ...	58
Sugarcane " " 5 ...	19
Total ...	7,547

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel, S. C.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 8th February 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS REGISTERED IN INDIA.

No. 6155, dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1877.

From—E. R. DOUGLAS, ESQ., *Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

As directed in the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, of the 4th February 1874, I have the honor to submit for the information of Government a list of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors of Post Offices as it stood on the 31st March 1876.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors, in existence on 31st March 1876.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BENGAL.	
Asiatic Researches.	Adyanta Rahasya.	Amrit Bazar Patrika.
Behar Herald.	Akhbar-ul-Akhyár.	Bámá Bodhini Patrika.
Bengali.	Anathini.	Banga Bandhu.
Bengal Magazine.	Anubikshan.	Banga Bidya Prakashika.
Bengal Times.	Aryya Darsana.	Bengali Gazette.
British Classics.	Astabingsati Smriti Shástra.	Howrah Hitakari.
Calcutta Advertiser.	Aziz-ul-Nahar.	Moorshedábad Patrika.
Calcutta Gazette.	Balasore Sangbád Báhika.	Moorshedabad Pratinidhi.
Calcutta Magazine.	Bandhab.	Pracháriká.
Christian Intelligencer.	Banga Darsan.	Pratikar.
Christian Spectator.	Banga Hitaishini.	Rajshahye News.
Darjeeling News.	Banga Mahila.	Samadarshi.
De and Co.'s Catalogue.	Bangiya Bhásh.	
De and Co.'s Circular.	Basantak.	
Dinapore Advertiser.	Behar Bandhu.	
East.	Bengali.	
Englishman.	Bengali Monthly Report of the Criminal Rulings of the Appellate High Court.	
Englishman Overland.	Bengali Weekly Report of the Decisions of the Appellate High Court.	
Englishman's Weekly Shipping List.	Bhágbat Tatwa Bodhika.	
Evening Mail.	Bhárat Barshiya Aryya Patrika.	
Exchange Gazette.	Bhárat Mehir.	
Friend of India.	Bhárat Sanskárak.	
Gazette of India.	Bhárat Shramajibi.	
Goods and Coaching Traffic Sheet.	Bhramar.	
Hindu Patriot.	Binodini.	
Indian Agriculturist.	Bisva Duta.	
Indian Bradshaw.	Brahma Baibartha Puran.	
Indian Charivari.	Burrisal Bártábaha.	
Indian Church Gazette.	Chikitsa Darpan.	
Indian Daily News.	Chikitsa Tatwa.	
Indian Law Magazines.	Dacca Prakásh.	
Indian Medical Gazette.	Darshak.	
Indian Mirror.	Datta's Homœopathic Series.	
Indian Observer.	Dharma Tatwa.	
Indian Spectator.	Education Gazette.	
Indo-European Correspondence or Indian Catholic Gazette.	Ekádhik Sahasra Rajani.	
Legal Companion.	Ekákini	
Masonic Herald.	Family Guide.	
Mathewson's Monthly.		
Mission Field.		

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Office of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BENGAL—*contd.*	
Monthly Price Current.	Grámbárta Prakásika (monthly).	
Monthly Price Current.	Grámbárta Prakásika (weekly).	
Monthly Price Current.	Guldaste Nazir.	
National Indian Association.	Gupta Lipi.	
National Magazine.	Gyánánkur.	
Oriental Sporting Magazine.	Hindu Hitaisini.	
Overland Amrit Bazar.	Hindu Ranjan.	
Pearl.	Hindu Ranjiká.	
Price Current	Hita Sádhini Patrika.	
Price Current (Wholesale and Export).	Indian Law Report.	
	Jatis Sangraha.	
Price Current (Wholesale and Export).	Jewish Gazette "Macleussar."	
	Kási Khanda Purán.	
Price List.	Katha Sarit Ságar.	
Price List.	Kávyanubád.	
Revue Commerciale (French).	Krishna Vakti Rashárnab.	
Robert Campbell and Co.'s Monthly Price Current.	Madhyasta.	
	Nazir Sangraha.	
Saturday Evening Journal.	Padma Purán.	
Statesman.	Práchín Kávya Sangraha.	
Statistical Reporter.	Prakritibád.	
Sutherland's Weekly Reporter.	Pramádí	
Trade Circular.	Pratidhvani.	
Trade List.	Pratna Kamra Nandini.	
Trade Price List.	Rahasyánubád.	
Weekly Circular.	Rajshahye Samáchár.	
	Rungpore Dikprakásh.	
	Sabdakalpa Drum.	
	Sadhárani	
	Sahachar.	
	Samáchár Chandriká.	
	Samáj Darpan.	
	Sam Veda Sanghitá.	
	Sanátan Dharmopadoshini.	
	Sangbád Pravákar.	
	Sangbád Purnachandrodaya.	
	Saptáhik Samáchár.	
	Sarbartha Sádhini.	
	Som Prakásh.	
	Srimat Bhágwat.	
	Suhrid (monthly).	
	Suhrid (weekly).	
	Sulav Samáchár.	
	Susruta.	
	Suvákánkhi.	
	Tatwa Bodhini Patriká.	
	Uriya Gazette.	
	Utkal Darpan.	
	Utkal Dipiká.	
	Utkal Patra.	
	Vikhárini.	
	Yayur Vida.	
	MADRAS.	
Athenæum and Daily News.	Andrabhusa Sunjibani, with supplement styled "Hasyabodhini."	Bangalore Guardian.
Bangalore Examiner.		Bellary District Gazette.
Bangalore Spectator and Herald.	Bramandaranjáni.	Chingleput and Madras District Gazette.
Bulletin Commercial et Prix Courant.	Dinavarthamani (Tamil).	Coimbatore District Gazette.
	Hitavádi.	Cuddapa District Gazette.
Calicut and Wynaad Observer.	Jamda-i-Rozgar.	Desabhimáni.
Cochin Argus.	Janavinodini (Tamil).	Fort St. George Gazette.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	MADRAS —*contd.*	
Coconada Advertiser.	Janavinodini (Telugu).	Ganjám District Gazette.
Coconada Market Report.	Karnáláka Prakásika.	Godavery District Gazette.
Daily Import and Export Lists.	Kerulapakari.	Kásim-ul-Akhbár.
Daily Transactions.	Law Journal.	Kistna District Gazette.
Deccan Times.	Mahar-ul-Akbár.	Kurnool District Gazette.
Faciolle & Co.'s Weekly Circulars.	Makhzan-ul-Favaid.	Madura District Gazette.
Gordon Woodroffe and Company's Fortnightly Price Current.	Malayalum Law Journal.	Malabar District Gazette.
Hyderabad Residency Orders.	Manshá'í Muhammadí.	Mysore Gazette.
Indian Free Thinker	Padchima Tharaka and Kerula Pathakam.	Mysore Vrithanta Bodhini.
Madras Church Missionary Record.	Saffeiray Madras.	Neilgherry District Gazette.
Madras Expositor.	Sathia Vathasithanthum.	Nellore District Gazette.
Madras Journal of Education.	Sáhi Umdat-ul-Akhbár.	North Arcot District Gazette.
Madras Jurist.	Shams-ul-Akhbár.	Police Weekly Circular.
Madras Mail.	Sree Vidvan Manoharini.	Purusharthá Pratháni
Madras Market Report and Price Current.	Stree Bhárati.	Sakalavityabi Varthani, or the Vizigapatam Instructor.
Madras Revenue Register.	Sudhi Ranjáni.	Salem District Gazette.
Madras Standard.	Sujána Ranjáni.	Sathia Varthamani.
Madras Times.	Swadharma Prakásini.	South Arcot District Gazette.
Madras Times Overland Mail.	Thetchida Vartamani.	South Canara District Gazette, with Supplement.
Madras Weekly Mail.	Tilisma Hirath.	South India Times, with a Tamil Supplement styled "Amritavasini."
Moniteur Official des establissements Francois dans l'Inde.	Tilisma Kurtan.	Tanjore District Gazette.
Native Public Opinion.	Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika.	Tinnevelly District Gazette.
Neilgherry Courier.	Velikúdien.	Treasury of Knowledge.
Noble School Magazine.	Vivaka Varthani.	Trichinopoly District Gazette.
Overland Athenæum and Daily News.	Yadagiri Zamana.	Vakay Negar.
Pierce, Leslie and Co.'s Market Report.	Yathartha Velakum.	Vizagapatam District Gazette.
Révue Commerciale (French).		
South of India Observer.		
Supplement to the Athenæum and Daily News.		
Uncovenanted Service Gazette.		
Vizagapatam Advertiser.		
Western Star.		
	BOMBAY.	
A Gazette de Bardez (Portuguesa).	Adul Insáf.	Bodh Sudhákar.
A India Catholica (Portuguesa).	Advertiser.	Bombay Government Gazette.
A India Portuguesa.	Ahmedabad Samáchár.	Gospeller and Church Miscellany.
A Ultramar.	Akhbár-i-Saudágar Samáchár.	Guzerathi Mitra.
Boletin de Governo (Gazette of Goa).	Darpan and Bombay Chabook.	Gyánodaya.
Bombay Catholic Examiner.	Alam Samáchár.	Gyán Chakshu.
Bombay Educational Record.	Arunodaya.	Gyán Prakásh.
Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Aryya Dharma Prakásh.	Hitechchu.
Bombay Gazette.	Aryya Mitra.	Indu Prakásh.
Bombay Gazette Overland Summary.	Aryya Sumudaya.	Jagan Mitra.
Bombay Guardian.	Bálalagna Nishedhak Patríká.	Kashta Vilásiní.
Bombay Price Current.	Barjo Námch.	Kattywar Political Agency Gazette.
Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.	Belgaum Samáchár.	Mahárástra Mitra.
Daily Exports.	Belijátel Akbár.	Nagar Samáchár.
	Bháratarth Prakásh.	Native Opinion.
	Bodhi Prakásh.	Satya Dipika.
	Bodhi Vardhak Magazine.	Shivají.
	Bombay Dost.	
	Bombay Samáchár.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BOMBAY—*contd.*	
Deccan Herald.	Broach Vartman.	Sumsher Bahadur.
English Mail.	Canarese School Paper.	Suryya Prakásh.
Enquire Within.	Dambha Haraka.	
Hand-Book of information for Passengers and Shippers.	Daterdoo	
Indian Antiquary.	Deshi Mitra.	
Indian Spectator.	Dharwar Vrit.	
Indian Statesman.	Dunyadád Patri.	
Indian Traveller's Guide.	Farsád.	
Jas. Mackintosh and Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.	Guzerath School Paper.	
McCullock Beyts & Co.'s Freight Circular.	Gyán Bodhaka.	
Merchants' Daily Companion.	Gyán Sagara.	
Ordnance Circular Orders.	Gyán Vardhak.	
Overland Commercial Gazette.	Hindu Punch.	
Pastoral Gazette (Latin and English).	Hitechchu.	
Poona Observer.	Jámé-Jamshed.	
R. Lussi & Co.'s Fortnightly Freight Circular.	Kalpataru and Anandvrit.	
Times of India (Daily).	Karnatak Gyán Manjarí.	
Times of India (Bi-weekly).	Karnatak Vartik.	
Times of India (Overland Summary).	Kásíd Mumbaí.	
W. Nicol and Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	Kathá Kalpataru.	
	Kattywar Samáchár.	
	Khandesh Vaibhava.	
	Kheda Vartmán.	
	Khusful Akhbár.	
	Loka Mitra.	
	Manu Smriti.	
	Melawado.	
	Monthly Magazine on Engineering.	
	Násik Vrit.	
	Nibandha Mála.	
	Nití Prakásh.	
	Nuri-í-Ilm.	
	Nyáyashraya.	
	Nyáya Sindhu.	
	Nyáya Tatwa.	
	Pandharí Vrit.	
	Parashu.	
	Parsee Punch.	
	Pravákar.	
	Punch Dand.	
	Rást Guftar and Satya Prakásh.	
	Sadnyanamrit.	
	Satya Mitra.	
	Satya Sádhak.	
	Satya Sádhan.	
	Saumarg Darshaka.	
	Shodhaka.	
	Srimat Bhágwat.	
	Stri Bodh.	
	Subha Suchaka.	
	Subodh Patriká.	
	Subodh Patriká.	
	Suryyodaya.	
	Swadesh Hitechchu.	
	Swadesh Mitra.	
	Válmíki Rámkatha Mahodaya.	
	Vartmán Dipiká.	
	Vidyá Mitra.	
	Vidyá Vilása.	
	Viduyan Vilása.	
	Vividha Gyán Vistár.	
	Yazdán Parast.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
Allahabad Exchange Gazette.	Adib Alam.	Aligarh Institute Gazette.
Aryan.	Agra Akhbár.	Lower Provinces Government Gazette.
Cawnpore Exchange Advertiser.	Aina-i-Tibábat.	Malwa Akhbár.
Delhi Gazette.	Akhbár Akhtar Hind.	Mangal Shamachar Patra.
Discoveries of Science.	Akhbár Alam.	North-Western Provinces Government Gazette.
Himalaya Chronicle.	Akhbár Jalsai Kayásth.Dharm.	North-Western Provinces Police Gazette.
Monthly Circular.	Akhbár Mufid Am.	Vrit Dhara.
Naini Tal Advertiser.	Akhbár Muhtasham.	Vrit Lahari.
Naini Tal Gazette.	Akhbár Nasim Jaunpur.	
Nierces and Co.'s Price List.	Almora Akhbár.	
On Guard.	Anand Lahari.	
Pioneer.	Anjuman Akhbár.	
Pioneer Mail.	Aryya Patriká.	
Selections from Vernacular Newspapers.	Bála Bodhini.	
Shamrock.	Benares Akhbár.	
Sikandra Messenger.	Brahmagyan Prakásh.	
	Budhi Prakásh.	
	Chashma-i-Insaf.	
	Dabdabá-i-Sikandra.	
	Guldasta-i-Shekhupur.	
	Gulshun Ilm.	
	Gulshun-i-Riyazi.	
	Gwalior Gazette.	
	Harish Chandra Chandríká.	
	Jalwa-i-Tur.	
	Journal of the Meerut Debating Society.	
	Kási Patriká.	
	Kavibachan Sudha.	
	Lama-i-Nur.	
	Lawrence Gazette.	
	Literary Journal.	
	Loh-i-Mahfuz.	
	Mahomedan Social Reformer.	
	Makhzan Masihí.	
	Makhzan-ul-Kuanin.	
	Maryyádá Parpati.	
	Matla-i-Nur.	
	Mohib Hind.	
	Naiyar Akhbár.	
	Naiyar Azim.	
	Najm-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nur-ul-Absár.	
	Nur-ul-Afáq.	
	Nur-ul-Anwar.	
	Pandit.	
	Prayág Dharm Prakásh.	
	Ratna Prakásh.	
	Risála Indian Law Report.	
	Risála Makhzan-ul-ulum.	
	Rohilkhand Akhbár.	
	Ruidád Anjuman Tehzib.	
	Samaya Binod.	
	Sanátan Dharm.	
	Shola-i-Tur.	
	Sudarshan Samáchár.	
	Taj-ul-Akhbár.	
	Urdu Law Report.	
	Urdu Muir Gazette.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Office of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	PUNJAB.	
Benmore Weekly Advertiser.	Aftab-i-Punjáb.	Police Gazette.
Civil and Military Gazette.	Akhbár-i-Am.	Sada Darsha.
Delhi Advertiser.	Akhbár Rafa-i-Am.	
Gillon's Monthly Cash Price List.	Akmál-ul-Akhbár.	
Himalayan Advertiser.	Albert Gazette.	
Indian Public Opinion.	Anwár-ul-Shamas.	
Indian Telegraph Journal.	Ashráf-ul-Akhbár.	
Mofussilite.	Chashmái Faiz.	
Ninth Monthly Magazine.	Gauji Shaigan.	
Punjab Government Gazette.	Hindu Bandhwa.	
Punjab Intelligencer.	Ift Kharul Akhbár.	
Punjab Record.	Journal of the Anjuman Punjab.	
Simla Courier.	Khair Khwáh Alam.	
	Khair Khwáh Hind.	
	Khair Khwáh Punjab.	
	Koh-i-Nur.	
	Maksud-ul-Akhbár.	
	Mayo Gazette.	
	Mirat-ul-Tibabat.	
	Nafa-ul-Azim.	
	Násir-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nizam-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nur Afshán.	
	Patiala Akhbár.	
	Punjabi Akhbár.	
	Qasamul Alam.	
	Rahbari Hind.	
	Rahnama-i-Hind.	
	Risála Anjuman Kusur.	
	Risála Delhi Society.	
	Risála Kanun Hind.	
	Risála Kayasth Prakásh.	
	Risála Niti Prakásh.	
	Risála Star of India.	
	Sádik-ul-Akhbár.	
	Safur-i-Hind.	
	Said-ul-Akhbár.	
	Shakya Sambodhan.	
	Shifa-ul-Sudur.	
	Tahfa-i-Kashmere.	
	Tahfa-i-Punjab.	
	Urdu Government Gazette.	
	Vakili Hindustan.	
	Vidyodaya.	
	Zaija-ul-Islam Zameema Khaír Khwah-i-Alam.	
	Zakhira Rafá Am.	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
Central Provinces Gazette.	Central Provinces News.	Berar Educational Record.
Indian Railway Service Gazette.	Pramodh Sindhu.	Berar Samáchár.
Masonic Record of Western India.	Urdu Akhbár.	
	Varhád Shola Patrika.	
	BRITISH BURMA.	
Arakan News.	British Burma News.	Bassein Weekly News.
British Burma Advertiser.	British Burma Vernacular Gazette.	
British Burma Gazette.	Burma Herald.	
Christian Ark.	Educational Gazette.	
Christian Tower.	Friend of Moulmein.	
Crossin and Co.'s Price Current.		

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—concld.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BRITISH BURMA—*contd.*	
Export Freight Report.	Rangoon Star.	
Friend of Burma.		
Hegt and Co.'s Price Current.		
Moulmein Advertiser.		
Rangoon Exchange Price Current.		
Rangoon Gazette.		
Rangoon Mail.		
Rangoon Times.		
	SIND.	
Karáchi Crier.	Muzhir-ul-Kutab.	Sind Advertiser.
Karáchi Price Current and Market Report.	Sind Samáchár.	
Messrs. Fleming and Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	Sind Sudhár.	
Monthly Circular.		
Monthly Price List.		
Price Current.		
Sindian.		
Sind News.		
Sind Official Gazette.		
	OUDH.	
Buck's Chronicle.	Akhbár Tamnunai.	Kashmiri Pandit.
Bugle.	Akhbár-ul-Akhyár.	Murakka-i-Tahzib.
Commercial Gazette.	Anjuman Hind.	Oudh Government Gazette.
Indian Sunday School Journal.	Anjuman Islam.	
Lucknow Church Missionary Gleaner.	Anwár-ul-Akhbar.	
	Asar-ul-Imsar.	
Lucknow Times.	Jámá-ul-Akkam.	
Oudh Daily Reporter.	Karnama.	
Witness.	Kaw Kub Iswi.	
	Kayesth Samáchár.	
	Khair Khwáh Oudh.	
	Mirat-ul-Hind.	
	Mumba-ul Akkain.	
	Oudh Akhbár.	
	Oudh Educational Gazette.	
	Riaz-ul-Akhbár.	
	Risála Anjuman Rafa.	
	Sakt Sikshanagi.	
	Shams-ul-Akhbar.	
	Taj-ul-Akhbár.	
	RAJPUTANA.	
Star of India and Rajputana Times.	Chirág Rajistan.	Rajputana Official Gazette.
	Kolá Gazette.	
	Marwar Gazette.	
	Rajputana Social Congress.	
	ASSAM.	
Assam Gazette.	Assam Biláshini.	Arunodaya.
	Assam Darpan.	
	Chandrodaya.	
	Gyanodaya.	
	Hitasádhini.	
	Madhu Makshiká.	
	Puspamálá.	

CALCUTTA, The 17th January 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. General of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN CEYLON.

Dated 12th January 1877.

From—The Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for State Railways,
To—The Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

In continuation of my previous communications on the subject of decimal coinage, I have now the honor to forward to you an abstract of the opinions expressed in Ceylon on the working of the decimal coinage after four and a half years' experience of it. When it is considered that the change of currency was carried out by Government in opposition to the wishes of the community, that much acrimonious discussion and party-feeling were excited which have scarcely yet subsided, that the inconveniences inseparable from any change are still comparatively fresh in the minds of all, and that the old coinage is not yet withdrawn from circulation, the general consensus of feeling of the majority in favor of the new measure is surprising. Any change must necessarily be unpopular with the uneducated masses; but neither the unpopularity with this class, nor their adherence to old denominations, prove that there are real and practical difficulties: on the contrary, Messrs. Robertson and Co. state that though Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, the new system is in Universal use throughout the coffee districts; is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.

OPINIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE DECIMAL SUB-DIVISION OF THE RUPEE AFTER 4½ YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

[*Formerly the currency was £ s. d.: the public was generally opposed to the change from £ s. d. to Rupees; but the advisers of the Crown considered the measure necessary, and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of the step. Much bitter controversy and party feeling was stirred up, and there was a strong opposition to the Government measure. The decimal system has therefore in this case had to bear not only the difficulties inseparable from any change, but also the unpopularity of a forced measure. The opinions are put forth in answer to questions which have been circulated and which head the several columns respectively.*—(*G. L. M.*)]

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Sir Chas. Layard, K.C.M.G.	No difficulties or drawbacks have been experienced so far as Government transactions are concerned.	It is believed to be generally popular, although the mercantile community of Colombo still prefer the former system of £ s. d.	There may perhaps be differences of view on this point, but the general consensus of opinion is believed to be in favor of decimal coinage.
W. D. Wright, Principal Collector of Customs, Member of the Legislative Council.	I am not aware of any difficulties or drawbacks having been experienced.	As far as I can judge, the measure has not been unpopular.	I have never heard any regret expressed that annas and pie were not adopted.
Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Colombo.	Difficulties and drawbacks there certainly were at the introduction of this measure, and I also think these were vastly exaggerated; however, they have disappeared, and the change has decidedly been one in the right direction.	I think it is exceedingly likely that there still exists a strong prejudice against the measure among uneducated natives, as indeed there would as regards any change. At the same time I am of opinion that the business community, both European and Native, would hardly wish to revert to the old system of £ s. d.	I sat on the commission appointed by Sir Hercules Robinson to consider the currency question, and it was my opinion at the time that, should we make the rupee the legal currency, we ought to follow India in the smaller denominations. However, I have long since changed my views on this point, as practical experience has proved to me the advantage of the decimal sub-division of the rupee in the facility with which calculations are made and the increased simplicity of book-keeping, and I will add I think this is a general view of the case.
Agent of the Bank of Madras, Colombo ...	Viewing the question as assuming that a decimal coinage has been already introduced in principle, I am of opinion that no difficulty nor drawback arises in the using of it by the people at large, nor do I apprehend that such should arise in its completion.	Yes: by all intelligent traders in the community who constitute a large and important body, if not a majority. An exception arises in the case of the petty class of traders, who make it a practice to deal in annas and pice (not pie), fanams and copper challies.	I do not learn that any people regret the non-adoption of annas and pie.
Planters' Association, Kandy	The difficulties which at first existed are becoming less each day as the old coinage is being withdrawn from circulation.	The committee believe that the decimal system is popular; there is no objection to it.	There is no regret whatever that annas and pie were not introduced; in fact, there would have been great objection to such a system.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Cargill & Co. (English Shop-keepers) ...	There are no difficulties in the decimal system. As a system we consider it preferable to all others. The great drawback to it in Ceylon is the persistency with which people after 4½ years' acquaintance with the coinage adhere to the habit of quoting prices and naming sums in £ *s. d.* This we experience to a great extent in our business.	The decimal coinage is *not* popular.	We do NOT regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead of cents, and can only fancy those having extensive dealings with India being in favor of such a cumbersome system.
Abdul Roheman, Native Shop-keeper ...	... ...	It is unpopular among the poor and uneducated people of this Island, because in the first place the Ceylon currency was in rix dollars, that is equal to 12 annas, or as it was called one shilling and six pence. The rix dollars were common to all in general, because people were well versed in it, and it rendered easy to be divided losing no fraction on either side of the transaction. Afterwards the £ *s. d.* was in force which did not affect any to suffer any fractional loss, because it is easily converted into rix dollars, annas and pie; latterly rupees and cents are introduced; this does not affect the rich to lose any fraction thereof, but benefits them to some extent in question between cents and pence.	There are generally some differences, and as for calculation the rupees and cents are very easy. But when annas replaced in place of cents, all the differences would be cleared and well suited to the Indian currency.
C. H. De Soysa (Singalese, a large Land-owner and Merchant).	The only drawback in the new currency is that the full value of the rupee is not procurable in the bazars; I have been informed that the sellers still stick to the old mode of calculating in fanams, thus reducing the value of the rupee to 96 cents. The same with the small change; 12 cents could be got for the eighth of a rupee, but 24 cents only for a quarter.	As far as I can see, the measure is popular amongst us (the Singalese).	Not that I am aware of.
Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co., Merchants ...	The difficulties which may possibly have been experienced by some when the system was first introduced have, we should say, now disappeared or are fast disappearing, while as regards drawbacks there are none so far as our experience enables us to judge.	Except among a few the measure was at first very unpopular, but this unpopularity is fast dying out.	We have never heard any one express regret that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of the decimal system.
C. E. H. Symons & Co., Merchants ...	I agree with Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co. on this subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Merchants ...	In theory the system is doubtless excellent, but the difficulty of getting the natives to adopt it in its entirety was and is considerable. In our dealings the prices they ask and the prices they offer for goods are expressed in £ *s. d.*, whilst amongst many the old denominations of Dutch and other origins still prevail.	We do not think it can be termed popular; very many would have preferred that £ *s. d.* had been legalized by Order in Council.	It does not appear that there is any regret felt that annas and pie have not been adopted; but an assimilation to the currency of India would have been more practical than rupees and cents.

George Wall & Co., Merchant (a bitter opponent of Government measures generally and of the change from £ *s.* *d.* in particular).	The uneducated multitude who have definite conceptions of halves, thirds and quarters, cannot conceive them as expressed by ·333325, nor can they suit this computation to the decimal coins in use. Dealings in the bazars are still carried on mainly in rix dollars and fanams and old denominations. Much inconvenience and injustice attend the conversion into decimal coinage.	The measure is well pleasing to many educated persons, but the multitude dislike and avoid decimal fractions as much as possible.	Ugly as the anna and pie division of the rupee appears, it is clearly understood by the mass of the people who never can understand decimal fraction, and will therefore always suspect and dislike them.
Messrs. Law, Browne & Co.	No difficulties experienced; one drawback consists in keeping accounts in a different denomination from that of our principal customer, England, with whom we used to have identical amounts in all accounts.	Not popular perhaps in the exact sense of the word. Merchants and others find it decidedly easier than £ *s.* *d.* in actual practice.	Adoption of annas and pie not approved. So many Chetties and Tamils accustomed to Indian coinage being in the island, the anna continues to be their standard of sub-division, just as shillings and pence are still used by merchants.
George Stewart & Co., Merchants ...	We certainly find no difficulty, but on the contrary very great facilities and advantages in the new system.	We consider the measure to be decidedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, and though certain classes may yet be unable to fully appreciate its advantages, we believe there is in no case any material prejudice against it.	We do not consider there are many people who regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead. The decimal tokens are readily reconciled to the traditional modes of reckoning when required, and any temporary inconvenience which might at first be looked for is now hardly felt.
The Ceylon Company, Limited ...	I agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s remarks.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Delmege, Reed & Co., Merchants ..	We agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s opinions on the subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Volkart Bros., Merchants ..	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Merchants ...	Our opinion agrees with that expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Morand & Co., Merchants ...	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto
Messrs. Friedenburg & Co.	We entirely agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co., and beg to add that we cannot expect an uneducated population to do away with old denominations within a few years, if we bear in mind that up to the present date the English calculate in guineas, the French in sous and the Dutch in stivers and quartzes, and so on.	Ditto.	Ditto.
R. Dawson, Esq., Merchant	The chief difficulty attending a change of currency in any country is that of causing the ignorant classes which form the bulk of the population to understand the change. Even the decimal system, simple as it is, requires a long time to be fully understood by at least one-half of the population.	The measure is, I believe, popular with the educated and unprejudiced portion of the community; is gradually becoming more popular with the masses and will continue to do so.	I should think not. The advantage of the decimal sub-division over that of annas and pie may easily be seen even by the most ignorant.
Messrs. Macgregor & Co.	We experience neither difficulties nor drawbacks, but on the contrary facilities and advantages in the decimal system.	Popular with the intelligent portion of the community.	We do not think so.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Messrs. Robinson and Dunlop, Merchants ...	We quite agree with Messrs. Macgregor & Co. on this point.	Certainly more popular than unpopular.	We should hardly think so.
Messrs. Mackwood & Co., Merchants ...	Locally we find no drawbacks and remain favorably inclined to the change as from the first.	Very difficult to answer in regard to the vast bulk of the population.	No regret whatever.
Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Merchants, &c.	Some inconvenience was felt at first, but this has now disappeared, and the change has proved upon the whole convenient and beneficial.	The Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, and in their business relations with the European merchants still use the terms formerly in use, but the new system is in universal use throughout the coffee districts, is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.*	The sub-division into cents in practice carries very much better than the cumbrous system of annas and pie.
Messrs. Armitage Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Have experienced no difficulty, but on the contrary quite approve of the change.	Should certainly say the measure is popular amongst the educated masses.	Have never heard any one express a preference for rupees, annas and pie; should vote them wrong in the head if they did.
Messrs. J. J. Grinlinton, Colpoys & Co., Merchants.	Instead of difficulties and drawbacks we consider the introduction of the decimal coinage a measure of great public utility, only required to be more thoroughly known to be justly appreciated.	The measure was unpopular at first with some educated people and with most of the uneducated. Changes which cause a certain amount of inconvenience are not generally popular, but whatever unpopularity attached to the measure at first is fast disappearing.	We should certainly say not, except with the coast Chetties. Far better to have let the old £ s. d. remain than to have adopted the Indian system; one important drawback to the introduction of the sub-division "pie" would have been the probable offence the term would have given to the Singalese race.
J. J. Strachan & Co., Merchants, &c. ...	.....	Very inconvenient, unpopular. Natives all keep their accounts in the old £ s. d.	
Messrs. Rudd Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Neither difficulties nor drawbacks in theory, but certain current coins not adapted to the decimal coinage.	Should imagine more popular than otherwise by the intelligent majority.	Not regretted.

* These are South Indian coolies habituated to the use of the anna and pie.

No. 673, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,
To—G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq.

I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for the report which you have been good enough to forward to me on the working of the decimal coinage in Ceylon hitherto.

Twelve spare copies of the paper are herewith forwarded for your use.

ORDERED, that the correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JANUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 130 AND 131 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH FEBRUARY 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracan*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras. Ganjam ...	11 8	10 3	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	10 5	17 8	14 7	13 0	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	43 9	16 6	13 3	20 0	466 6	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	
Madras. South Canara	8 6	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 6	8 3	9 3	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	17 6	12 1	9 6	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	a. 16 1 / b. 15 4	a. 16 1 / b. 15 4	14 0	a. Bombay Salt. b. Goa Salt.
Bombay. Upper Sind Frontier ...	19 8	20 8	21 8	22 0	18 0	22 13	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 10	26 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...7
	Vizagapatam ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	9 6	15 8	15 1	15 1	27 0	17 8	15 8	25
	Godavery ...	9 9	9 0	12 6	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	9 5	9 8	22 0	14 4	12 4	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	8 1	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	9 7	7 7	18 6	10 2	8 1	20 4	12 5	...	27 3	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	5 4	5 4	10 8	...	...	...	5 9	5 7	15 8	7 7	7 0	17 5	8 4	7 7	25 0	...	...	...4
	Cuddapah ...	6 6	7 3	12 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	11 5	7 0	6 6	12 9	7 9	7 9	22 1	8 0	7 2	25 6
	Bellary ...	7 7	7 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	7 0	7 0	12 4	8 2	8 0	19 6	8 5	8 0	22 5
	Kurnool ...	6 3	6 7	12 7	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 5	6 4	6 4	15 4	7 5	7 5	26 0	8 1	6 9	17 9
	Madras ...	6 1	6 3	11 0	...	...	...	6 5	5 6	11 2	8 8	6 6	11 8	9 8	8 9	21 3	9 0	10 2	17
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 1	7 9	12 1	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...3
	North Arcot ...	5 9	4 2	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	5 6	12 1	7 5	6 0	13 2	9 5	...	24 6	8 2	6 9	22 0
	South Arcot ...	...	4 3	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	7 8	12 7	9 2	8 7	14 0	...	...	...	11 2	9 6	21 6
	Tanjore ...	4 4	4 2	10 3	...	...	...	9 1	7 5	12 0	10 0	9 2	...	11 9	11 9	25 8	11 6	10 9	23 4
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	5 3	9 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 2	13 7	8 3	7 6	14 5	...	...	19 6	10 8	10 5	25 9
	Madura ...	4 7	5 1	10 9	...	...	...	7 6	7 1	13 9	8 4	8 0	15 2	9 3	8 9	25 9	9 5	10 3	30 3
	Tinnevelly ...	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	6 0	12 0	9 1	7 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	22 2
	Coimbatore ...	5 7	4 9	10 4	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	11 4	7 2	7 2	12 2	11 3	10 4	23 5	11 9	11 1	17 3
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	5 6	9 6	7 2	6 4	10 4	9 5	8 5	13 1	9 8	9 1	13 2
	Salem ...	5 2	5 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	7 5	7 5	14 1	9 5	9 5	19 1	8 7	8 7	23
	South Canara ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	9 0	7 2	10 8	...	...	...	9 7	10 1	13 0	10 1	10 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay ...	9 12	9 12	13 5	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 15	6 14	8 7	10 7	9 14	11 13	13 12	13 12	21 4	12 13	12 13	16 11
	Ahmedabad ...	13 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	22 8	7 12	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	14 12	14 0	24 0
	Kaira ...	11 7	11 7	11 14	20 0	20 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13	16 13	26 10	13 15	13 15	20 0
	Surat ...	10 9	11 6	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 9	7 9	12 5	11 14	11 6	17 6	11 0	11 14	17 6
	Broach ...	12 5	12 12¾	12 5	...	...	...	8 6¾	8 6½	8 0	11 6¾	11 7	10 0	14 8	13 5¼	16 12	13 5½	13 5¼	16 0
	Tanna ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0
	Kolaba ...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	14 2	13 10½	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	16 7	15 9	27 12	14 13½	14 10	21 15
	Násik ...	12 8	12 6	17 14	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 15	9 10	13 0	16 12	15 6	26 10	12 11	12 11	20 13
	Ahmednagar ...	12 5	13 0	16 10½	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 15	8 11	9 1	10 9	12 12	13 12	31 10	12 7	13 2	24 2
	Poona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	10 7	8 9	8 9	11 10	11 15	10 14	23 15	11 8	11 8	18 6
	Sholapur ...	10 14	9 15	19 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 2	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 4	10 5	9 8	25 9	11 15	11 0	25 12
	Kaládgi ...	7 1	7 9	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	6 8	6 7	14 0	8 3	7 11	26 10	...	...	25 15
	Satara ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	10 10	10 10	18 10	10 6	10 6	16 13
	Belgaum ...	8 14	9 13	16 3	...	...	...	7 10	7 9	15 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	10 0	10 8	21 2	10 3	10 11	23 14
	Dharwar ...	8 0	8 0	19 4	...	...	...	6 12	6 6	12 2	8 0	7 12	18 4	9 2	9 4	27 0	10 6	9 12	26 11
	Ratnágiri ...	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 3	12 3	10 1	10 12	15 1	11 4	11 4	...	11 11	11 11	15 9
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	10 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	14 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra)...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	22 8	35 0	16 0	16 0	23 0
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	18 10	12 7	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	26 0
	Baroda ...	9 9	10 4	11 11	18 4	18 4	18 4	9 2	8 9	9 7	11 7	11 7	10 14	20 2	20 2	19 8	14 14	14 4	19 5
	Disa ...	15 7	15 5	18 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	29 0	29 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	36 0
	Nimach ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Nasirabad ...	24 0	23 15½	19 3	37 0	36 15	29 1	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	28 15	26 0	27 11	19 11
	Rajkot ...	11 8	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi ...	13 10	14 0	13 10	18 0	19 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	16 0
	Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thur and Parkur ...	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	28 0	23 0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan ...	14 12*a*	13 4	20 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	16 0*b*	15 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	21 4	23 12	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	15 0*c*	15 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	16 8	15 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	16 0*d*	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	11 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	14 0	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	15 8	14 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	18 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...*e*	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	20 0	15 4	21 5	...	...	45 12	13 4	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	17 0*f*	18 0	18 8	32 0	31 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	17 0*g*	17 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 17-8 seers, barley 38 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 19-15 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 13-5 to 31 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 17-8 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 24-8 seers, best rice 16-8 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 29 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of January 1877.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nugloo), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
18 2	15 1	25 2	16 4	15 2	29 2	183 6	136 1	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
16 4	14 6	38 2	15 7	12 6	29 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
16 2	...	32 3	15 8	12 5	27 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
8 4	7 3	25 5	7 6	8 4	24 4	129 6	129 6	74 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
8 2	8 2	24 0	6 9	7 7	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
8 7	8 5	22 3	8 4	8 4	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
8 1	7 7	23 2	8 6	8 6	25 5	194 4	194 4	226 0	14 0	14 0	16 4	Kurnool ...		
10 3	8 5	19 9	10 3	8 6	19 0	98 4	110 6	92 9	19 0	18 6	18 2	Madras ...		
11 0	8 9	20 5	9 4	9 0	18 7	145 8	145 8	89 4	19 0	19 0	19 4	Chingleput ...		
9 4	7 2	23 9	10 8	7 9	25 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	North Arcot ...		
11 1	9 9	22 3	14 6	11 9	22 4	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	19 8	South Arcot ...		
10 6	9 8	27 2	13 1	11 4	24 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	16 6	17 5	Tanjore ...		
10 5	10 8	26 2	13 1	12 3	24 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Trichinopoly ...		
10 1	12 4	32 5	13 3	12 5	26 7	106 9	102 1	97 2	18 7	18 7	17 8	Madura ...		
...	...	24 7	14 0	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
10 7	9 8	22 2	12 3	11 4	25 7	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	11 7	12 3	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	7 9	15 1	9 1	8 3	17 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
9 0	9 0	22 5	9 1	9 1	24 1	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	15 5	18 3	Salem ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	South Canara ...		
11 7	10 9	21 9	11 8	10 9	20 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
10 15	10 15	15 5	13 0	13 0	20 14	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	17 10	16 8	18 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmodabad ...		
...	...	...	15 4	15 4	17 12	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	12 12	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 6	86 8	86 8	92 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	...	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
18 14	18 14	18 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	71 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	16 2	16 2	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 0	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
15 3	14 6	27 10	14 8	15 1	24 13	160 0	160 0	125 11	15 9	15 9	14 3	Násik ...		
...	...	...	14 3	14 14	28 7	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	13 14	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	12 10	13 13	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	Poona ...		
...	...	...	12 5	10 15	23 4	106 11	98 1	98 0	14 0	13 8	13 14	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	8 11	9 4	20 9	160 0	150 0	140 0	13 11	13 11	12 12	Kaládgi ...		
11 5	10 8	...	10 6	10 6	17 9	167 3	167 3	145 10	14 9	14 9	15 4	Satara ...		
11 8	12 11	26 8	10 0	10 5	20 12	175 0	175 0	160 0	16 10	16 13	17 0	Belgaum ...		
12 0	11 8	30 0	10 2	10 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	18 8	18 0	18 0	Dharwar ...		
13 10	14 5	26 0	12 5	10 15	17 12	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
12 0	12 0	20 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
30 0	30 0	36 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	17 6	17 7	13 12	91 8	91 8	91 8	16 1	16 0	15 3	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	40 3	40 11¼	26 14	100 0	100 0	93 12	50 0	50 0	48 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	18 0	17 4	15 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Sind Frontier ..		
9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	109 0	112 0	112 0	60 0	61 0	46 8	Karachi ..		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Haidarabad ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	25 9	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	20 0	17 12	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	17 8	16 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	15 0	18 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	15 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	90 0	120 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	24-Pergúnnahs ...		
...	...	...	22 14	22 14	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	22 12	22 12	23 8	80 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-12 to 18 seers, barley 22-8 to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14-12 seers, barley 22-12 to 26-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14-8 to 21 seers, and gram 14 to 18-12½ seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 17-7 to 27 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	12 0h	17 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	19 4	19 0	28 0	25 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	15 0	15 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 0	21 8	22 8	26 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Rajshahye ...	15 0	15 0	21 12	24 0	30 0	37 8	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	19 8 to 22 8	22 8	20 10 to 22 10	23 7 to 26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	26 12i	26 12	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	22 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	17 8	20 8	18 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	18 12j	20 0	26 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0k	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	... l	...	13 3	...	...	...	13 3	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	13 4m	13 5	17 0	42 8	40 0	40 0	11 8 to 16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	24 0n	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... o	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	14 0p	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 4	26 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	10 0q	9 11	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	No	return	received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	20 0	21 0	28 8	37 0	34 0	50 0	16 0	15 0	12 8	24 0	22 0	25 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	17 8r	21 0	24 0	30 0	31 0	42 0	13 0	12 8	11 8	23 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	17 8s to 18 8	17 0	19 0	27 0 to 28 0	27 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	16 8	17 8	23 0	33 0	38 8	35 11	16 8	16 8	18 4	22 0	23 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	16 0t	15 0	22 0	32 0	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	19 0	19 0	23 8	32 0	31 0	46 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 4	19 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	17 0u	19 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	15 7	17 8	25 2	41 0	31 5	36 7	15 7	12 6	11 5	19 9	23 1	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	16 5v	17 11	20 3	15 2	20 3	37 15	21 7	20 3	18 15	23 0	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	20 0w	16 0 to 18 0	22 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	13 0x	...	21 0	...	...	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	17 1	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	18 6	19 11	21 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	13 2y	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	23 10	17 1	17 1	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	No	return	received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	16 1z	18 0	22 0	...	24 0	30 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	21 12	23 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	16 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	28 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	16 0a	17 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...																		
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpára ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...	No	return	received		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibsagar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khasí & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
Provinces.	Debra Dún ...	21 8	20 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	30 0
	Saháranpur ...	24 3	24 3	19 14	34 5	34 5	32 5	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 5	30 3	30 3	26 15
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 13	25 13	24 12	35 3	35 3	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	30 13	33 0	29 11	27 8	27 8	24 4
	Meerut ...	25 8	25 8	23 14½	35 0	35 0	32 14	9 0	9 0	7 11½	18 8	18 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 3½
	Bulandshahr ...	26 8	25 0	27 8	41 8	40 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	39 0	38 0	30 8	35 8	35 8	30 0
	Aligarh ...	27 8	28 0	27 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	37 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	35 0
	Kumaun ...	14 4	14 4	13 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In Boygunge the prices of food-grains are as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 25-8 seers, and gram 23 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22-8 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 14 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, barley 13 seers, best rice 6 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 45 seers, best rice 17 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 22 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 2[illegible] seers, best rice 13 to 22-13 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 20 seers, and common rice 14 to 24 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 29 seers, barley 43-8 to 35 seers, common rice 25 to 25-12 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 24 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 23 to 20-4 seers, bulrush millet 24 to 30 seers, great millet 26 to 32 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 21 to 27 seers.

India for the 2nd half of January 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Milaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	4 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	24 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0 to 16 0	24 10 to 30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	18 0	20 8	19 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	22 0	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	13 3	16 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	5 3	6 3	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 12	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	13 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ..		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
28 0	20 0	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
35 8	38 8	29 10	18 0	24 0	27 8	187 0	198 0	176 0	8 12	8 6	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	35 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
30 0	32 0	39 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Sarun ...		
38 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	..	7 12	8 0	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	21 0	31 5	31 5	120 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	17 11	17 11	26 8	151 8	157 12	151 8	8 3	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
19 11	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 11	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 5	125 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	36 0	16 4	19 0	26 4	200 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ..		
44 0	46 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	180 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No return received				Sylhet ...	Assam.	
												Cachar ...		
												Goálpará ...		
												Gáro Hills ...		
												Kámrúp ...		
												Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibsagar ...		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...		
												Naga Hills ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	33 6	33 6	24 3	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	7 12	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	35 8	34 0	27 13½	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	43 0	41 8	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 21 to 39 seers, best rice 13 to 27-8 seers, common rice 18 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 27-8 to 51 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 33 seers, barley 20 to 33 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, maize 38 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 30 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 21 to 28-8 seers, murwa 10 to 45 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 16 to 25-8 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, best rice 21 to 22 seers, common rice 25 to 27 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 to 47 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers.

y In the Khoorduh sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-5 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 17 1 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 15 to 25-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 31 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.

* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 21 to 20 seers, common rice 22 to 29 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	21 15	22 8	20 4	27 0	28 2	29 4	13 8	15 3	14 1	18 0	18 9	17 0	30 15	27 0	25 14	27 9	27 0	23 10
	Moradabad ...	24 1	23 12	22 8	35 0	35 0	35 0	11 14	11 14	8 12	19 6	21 4	20 10	32 8	34 6	33 2	31 4	28 12	30 10
	Budaun ...	22 13	22 3	27 0	33 9½	33 9½	40 13	12 0	12 0	7 3	18 0	19 3	20 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	28 13	28 12	34 13
	Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	30 0	35 0	6 14	6 14	7 8	18 12	17 8	20 10	31 4	31 4	37 8	29 6	27 8	35 0
	Shábjahánpur ...	23 2	23 0	29 8	40 8	40 0	52 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	18 8	20 4	24 0	35 8	34 8	41 4	34 8	32 12	40 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	21 4	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	20 0	21 4	31 4	31 4	37 8	30 0	28 12	31 4
	Muttra ...	25 0	25 8	24 12	33 0	35 0	33 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	28 8
	Agra ...	23 8	23 4	23 0	34 9	34 7	30 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	30 4	28 0	28 0	29 8½
	Farukhabad ...	22 10	22 0	26 6	40 0	36 12	37 11	8 0	8 0	7 12	16 8	18 8	15 0½	35 8	33 0	36 5	35 8	33 8	37 2
	Mainpuri ...	24 0	23 4	28 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	16 8	20 0	16 0	31 8	29 0	32 0	31 0	29 0	34 0
	Etáwah ..	22 0	22 8	24 8	35 0	33 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 8	21 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	37 0
	Etah ...	25 4	24 0	29 0	33 8	33 0	40 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	29 0	28 0	34 0
	Jalaun ...	26 0	28 0	22 8	30 0	32 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	35 0	37 8	37 8	30 0	32 0	34 0
	Jhansi ...	22 8	23 0	21 2	31 0	31 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 8	29 0	29 0	33 8
	Lalitpur ...	25 0	25 4	21 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	12 0	15 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	25 0	35 0
	Cawnpore ...	20 8	20 4	28 0	40 0	36 0	45 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	33 0	35 0	43 0	32 0	32 8	43 0
	Fatehpur ...	29 12	21 0	27 0	36 0	33 0	38 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	40 0	37 0	41 0	33 0	31 0	40 0
	Bánda ...	23 8	25 0	25 8	38 0	31 8	31 0	16 0	16 4	9 4	24 8	24 8	23 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	35 0	35 8	40 0
	Allahabad ...	17 0	18 6	27 0	29 1	29 4	35 4	10 8	10 0	10 8	22 0	19 8	21 0	35 0	34 8	35 8	32 8	32 8	36 8
	Hamírpur ...	27 8	28 2	25 8	34 12	33 12	35 10	13 12	13 0	13 8	15 12	17 0	22 8	37 12	38 4	42 0	31 5	29 14	41 8
	Jaunpur ...	21 3	22 9	28 15	28 4	30 5	42 6	8 7	8 7	8 7	19 12	19 12	26 13	28 4	32 7	40 15	25 6	28 4	33 12
	Gorakhpur ...	19 4	20 2	29 12	28 0	28 0	49 0	15 12	17 8	20 2	19 4	21 0	27 2	26 4	28 0	43 12	26 4	...	35 0
	Basti ...	21 4	21 9	30 0	32 8	32 8	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	19 3	20 0	25 1	26 9	26 9	36 2	10 5	10 5	13 5	19 3	19 3	24 5	31 0	29 8	36 2	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	18 0	18 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	30 0
	Benares ...	19 0½	20 10½	25 3	27 6	28 13½	33 10	14 2	13 14½	14 11	19 9	21 12	23 2	31 8½	32 10	...	27 3	28 4½	29 6
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	24 7½	27 0½	27 0½	34 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	19 5	19 5	24 7½	32 3	32 3	34 12	28 5	28 5	32 3
Panjab.	Delhi ...	27 8	26 8	22 8	37 0	36 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	36 0	30 0	35 0	33 0	28 0
	Gurgáon ...	28 0	27 0	20 8	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	25 0
	Karnál ...	25 0	25 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	24 0
	Hissár ...	24 0	23 8	23 0	50 0	47 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	38 0	37 0
	Rohtak ...	26 0	25 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	33 0	31 0	30 0
	Sirsa ...	30 0	29 0	22 0	60 0	60 0	45 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 4	60 0	60 0	55 0	45 0	43 0	42 0
	Umballa ...	26 0	26 0	22 4	40 0	42 0	29 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	42 0	42 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0
	Ludhiána ...	29 0	28 8	21 8	52 0	48 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	53 0	48 0	32 0	40 0	39 0	28 0
	Simlá ...	18 8	18 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	17 0
	Jullundur ...	27 0	27 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	36 0	25 8	32 0	36 0	24 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	26 8	26 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	29 0	29 0	18 8	55 0	50 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	50 0	44 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	32 0
	Siálkot ...	29 0	27 0	20 0	46 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	27 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	32 0	29 0	19 8	55 0	55 0	30 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	52 0	52 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	26 0
	Férozepore ...	5 0	32 0	23 0	63 0	63 0	39 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	52 0	54 0	37 0	50 0	50 0	35 0
	Gujránwála ...	27 8	27 4	21 8	52 0	55 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum ...	34 0	34 0	28 0	40 0	40 8	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	36 8	31 0	38 0	49 0	35 0
	Gujrát ...	32 0	32 0	22 14	50 0	50 0	35 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	44 0	44 0	35 8
	Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 12	35 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	39 0	32 0
	Mooltan ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhang ...	27 0	28 8	22 0	42 0	43 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Montgomery ...	32 0	32 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	25 0
	Muzaffargarh ...	22 0	22 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	28 0	18 0	33 0	32 0	24 0
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	35 0	33 12	36 4	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	45 0	42 8	45 0	50 0	40 0	43 12
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	21 14	22 3	20 0	33 12	33 12	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	35 10	33 12	27 8	29 11	29 13	26 4
	Bannú ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peshawar ...	27 5	25 6	21 12	47 7	43 9	29 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 10	31 3	29 14	24 11	29 14	29 14	29 14
	Kohát ...	37 0	38 4	29 5	56 2	58 10	38 4	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	51 0	51 0	43 6	58 10	61 8	51 0
	Hazará ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	21 0	21 0	30 8	33 0	33 0	42 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 8	25 0	34 0	33 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	43 8
	Unao ...	22 4	21 4	28 12	36 0	36 0	43 0	8 0	8 0	8 9	19 0	21 0	24 12	42 8	42 8	44 0	32 0	32 0	45 0
	Bara Banki ...	21 0	21 0	29 8	30 0	32 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	40 0	39 0	45 0	32 0	31 0	40 0
	Sitapur ...	23 11	24 0	37 0	47 8	...	60 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	37 8	40 0	53 12	37 0	37 8	47 14
	Hardui ...	21 13	21 3	30 7	38 9	37 8	49 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	22 8	15 0	24 6	39 6	37 8	45 0	34 11	34 11	45 0
	Kheri ...	25 0	25 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	26 0	52 0	47 4	69 0	40 0	36 0	...
	Fyzabad ...	19 8	22 4	29 0	31 8	35 8	46 4	12 8	12 0	16 0	18 4	19 0	25 0	35 0	39 8	46 4	27 8	31 8	31 12
	Bharaich ...	20 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	48 0	48 0	60 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Gonda ...	21 14	22 7	30 13	34 12	34 2	44 0	20 0	20 8	26 0	20 6	21 0	26 8	43 8	42 4	53 0	27 0	27 14	30 0
	Rai Bareli ...	21 12	22 8	31 0	35 0	35 0	42 8	21 4	20 0	28 0	22 8	21 4	30 0	37 8	36 4	52 8	37 8	35 0	44 0
	Sultánpur ..	22 0	23 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	46 0	25 0	25 0	40 0
	Partábgarh ...	20 0	23 9	29 8	33 12	36 5	45 0	14 8	17 0	24 8	22 0	25 0	31 8	35 8	36 1	46 10	34 8	33 6	41 2

ndia for the 2nd half of January 1877 —continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muriwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	30 15	29 4	23 10	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	32 8	32 8	30 0	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 5	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	30 9½	31 3	37 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 9½	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	28 12	28 2	33 12	137 8	150 0	118 12	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	30 0	32 0	39 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	26 4	28 12	150 0	150 0	250 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	36 8	37 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	35 0	34 14	28 11	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra ...		
...	...	...	31 10	31 10	35 14½	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 14½	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	29 8	30 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	35 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	32 2	31 1	25 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	30 8	28 8	28 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 12	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	33 8	33 0	37 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	36 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	38 8	38 0	33 0	160 0	163 0	163 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	29 2	29 0	31 4	157 8	170 0	170 0	8 15	8 6	8 0	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	36 5	33 12	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	31 1	30 5	39 8	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	24 8	27 2	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	29 6	37 8	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	7 0	Basti ...		
...	...	...	26 9	28 0	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	26 1½	23 6½	27 5	120 0	120 0	...	7 1	6 12½	6 13	Benares ...		
...	...	...	21 14	21 14	33 7	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	41 0	37 8	28 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	29 8	120 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	38 0	37 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Karnál ...		
...	...	...	45 0	43 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Hissár ...		
...	...	...	42 0	40 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Rohtak ...		
...	...	...	60 0	55 0	45 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa [a] ...		
...	...	...	40 0	41 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Umballa ...		
...	...	...	52 0	47 0	33 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [b] ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá ...		
...	...	...	45 0	42 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur ...		
...	...	...	42 0	40 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	54 0	52 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 14	10 4	Amritsar [c] ...		
...	...	...	41 0	40 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	42 10	40 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Gurdáspúr ...		[a] Gram falling.
...	...	...	56 0	53 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore ...		[b] Jowár and gram falling.
...	...	...	53 0	54 0	36 0	110 0	120 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [e] ...		[c] Jowár and barley falling.
...	...	...	47 0	48 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála [d] ...		[d] Jowár rising.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Ráwalpindi ...		[e] Firewood rising.
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [f] ...		[f] Bajra rising.
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	25 10	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát ...		[g] Bájra falling.
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	42 8	42 0	28 0	200 0	213 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Jhang [e] ...		
...	...	...	50 0	47 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	52 8	52 8	43 12	100 0	100 0	112 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán [g] ...		
...	...	...	36 0	33 12	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	35 0	34 12	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Bannú ...		
...	...	...	25 0	26 10	24 11	104 0	104 0	104 0	36 6	37 1	50 11	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	35 11	38 4	28 1	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Hazárá ...		
														Descriptions of Lesser Millets.
5 0	36 0	52 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	Juár (small).
5 0	35 0	45 0	31 0	28 0	36 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo ...		Ditto.
8 0	44 0	55 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Bank ...		Kodú.
5 0	45 0	...	36 10	34 11	47 8	180 0	186 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Sítápur ...		Paddy.
7 8	37 8	50 10	32 13	32 13	38 8	192 0	192 0	197 8	8 0	8 0	7 9	Hardui ...		Ditto.
0 0	80 0	31 8	36 0	36 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		Marhwa.
...	...	46 4	30 0	30 12	40 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad ...		
2 0	72 0	80 0	35 0	36 0	49 0	220 0	240 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodú.
0 0	60 0	49 0	33 5	32 14	42 15	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Gonda ...		Ditto.
...	...	57 8	31 0	32 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Rái Barelí ...		
0 0	50 0	56 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur ...		Sawán.
0	37 0	54 11	33 8	32 0	29 8	180 0	200 0	113 5	7 12	8 0	8 0	Pratábgarh ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	20 0	21 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 8	22 8	26 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	19 5	19 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	16 4	27 5	27 5	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	19 1	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 12	23 11	41 4	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	20 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	23 8	25 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	17 8	19 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	42 0	20 0	22 0	31 0
	Sangor ...	25 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	32 0	32 0	...	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Damoh ...	25 8	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	21 8	21 0	21 8	22 0	...	30 0	...	32 8	32 8	...
	Seoni ...	23 5	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	24 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	13 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	12 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 0	26 0	19 0	21 0	26 0
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	24 8	36 0	20 0	22 8	30 0
	Nimar ...	13 2	12 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	26 4
	Raipur ...	56 0	56 0	58 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 8	24 0	34 0	38 4	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	21 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	76 0	68 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	48 0	40 0	64 0	68 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	10 7	10 8	19 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 1	7 4	7 6	13 8	11 6	11 5	26 9	11 1	11 5	25 5
	Bolarum ...	10 7	10 7	19 6	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 9	7 1	7 0	13 4	11 0	11 0	23 1	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	8 5	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 0	6 7	11 5	10 2	10 5	20 5	11 0	10 5	27 0
	Oomraotee ...	13 0	14 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	46 0	16 0	14 0	26 0
	Akola ...	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
	Elichpur ...	14 0	14 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	44 0	16 0	17 0	32 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	29 0	27 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	26 0
	Bassim ...	15 5	15 6	23 5	...	...	...	8 6	8 5	10 0	10 5	12 0	13 0	24 6	25 5	64 0	17 0	17 0	36 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	7 5	7 2	10 7	8 0	7 7	11 7	6 7	6 0	10 5	7 2	6 7	11 7	10 5	9 0	25 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	7 2	7 0	10 2	7 7	7 5	11 2	6 5	5 7	10 0	7 0	6 2	11 2	10 2	8 7	24 5	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	10 1	8 0	7 8	12 4	7 8	7 5	13 1	9 7	7 9	...	9 4	9 4	...
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	...	5 5	5 3	9 9	7 8	7 5	12 2	7 5	7 3	12 9	9 5	7 6	...	9 2	9 2	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	7 0	7 0	11 5	5 5	6 5	11 5	6 2	5 7	10 5	6 5	6 2	12 0	9 0	7 5	19 0	9 0	9 0	...
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	6 5	6 5	11 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	6 0	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	8 7	7 0	18 0	8 5	8 5	...
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	7 3	5 6	8 3	...	...	...	6 1	5 6	9 6	6 3	6 0	10 4	9 0	8 1	17 7	...	7 5	...
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	7 2	5 4	8 1	...	...	...	6 0	5 4	9 4	6 2	5 6	10 2	8 7	7 7	17 3	...	7 3	...
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ...	6 2	6 0	8 7	6 7	6 2	9 2	6 0	5 7	12 0	6 7	6 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ...	5 2	4 7	10 5	6 2	6 2	11 5	5 7	5 2	10 5	7 5	6 7	15 5	8 7	8 7	23 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ...	6 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	11 0	6 5	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	5 7	5 5	12 5	7 0	6 3	13 8	6 0	5 6	11 1	7 0	7 0	12 1	8 0	8 0	24 4	...	...	23 0
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	5 0	4 7	12 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	5 5	4 7	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 0	23 0	...	...	20 0
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	6 2	6 1	8 6	6 5	6 4	9 4	6 1	6 0	10 1	7 5	7 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	20 0	21 4	...	30 0	28 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 4	...	32 0	28 0	...	30 0	28 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	22 8	22 8	...	32 0	32 8	...	10 0	8 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	36 0	35 0	...	28 0	24 0	...
	Alwar ...	25 8	26 0	21 0	34 0	34 8	33 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	40 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	30 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 10	...	...	30 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	16 14	...	...	28 2	...	...	25 0	...	...
	Ajmir ...	22 3	23 0	16 12	34 8	33 10	28 5	6 0	6 4	6 10	11 8	12 0	12 13	37 8	36 10	27 8	29 0	27 5	23 0
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	19 8	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	30 0
	Sirohi ...	20 8	21 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	33 0	30 0
	Aboo ...	16 12	16 12	17 3	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	32 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	17 0	17 8	22 0	19 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	18 0	20 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh "	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 14	16 14	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	27 8	30 0	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																	
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	13 11	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	10 14	10 14	12 0	17 7	17 12	22 8	16 8	16 0	24 0
	Gwalior ...	18 4	18 0	17 2	22 13	23 12	15 8	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	24 4	24 10	25 9	23 1	24 0	24 0
	Goona ...	21 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	20 0
	Rutlam ...	13 0	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	14 0	13 12	16 12	18 8	18 12	24 0	13 12	13 12	19 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 8	24 8	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	36 0

India for the 2nd half of January 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 8	25 8	26 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	22 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	20 0	21 8	20 0	440 0	440 0	400 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	19 1	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Balaghat ...		
50 0	45 0	60 0	26 0	28 0	36 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor ...		
50 0	50 0	...	32 8	32 8	32 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	32 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
30 0	35 0	30 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
17 0	19 0	31 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	19 8	22 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad ...		
35 0	36 8	...	23 0	22 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	52 0	[illegible] 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	23 12	34 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
120 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	70 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
12 1	11 6	29 0	12 3	13 1	24 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	10 9	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	11 0	12 5	20 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
13 0	13 2	24 0	22 0	21 5	26 0	161 0	160 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim ...		
10 0	8 7	21 2	9 0	8 0	22 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
9 5	8 2	20 5	8 7	7 5	22 0	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Bangalore Retail ...		
9 3	8 2	20 8	9 4	8 3	28 8	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 9	Kolar ... Wholesale		
9 0	8 0	20 5	9 1	8 0	28 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 1	14 1	14 6	Kolar ... Retail ...		
8 3	8 1	33 3	8 0	6 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
7 5	7 3	30 3	7 7	6 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr ... Retail ...		
9 3	9 0	17 4	8 3	8 1	21 0	78 0	78 0	75 0	9 4	8 7	11 0	Mysore ... Wholesale		
9 2	8 7	17 0	8 2	7 7	20 4	75 0	75 0	72 0	9 2	8 5	10 4	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
8 2	8 2	20 0	6 7	5 7	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 2	8 2	10 5	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
10 0	9 2	23 0	7 7	7 5	21 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 2	8 5	10 5	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
8 0	7 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		
9 0	8 0	26 9	6 0	6 0	19 1	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
8 0	7 0	21 9	5 5	5 0	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	Chitaldroog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
9 1	9 3	18 9	6 8	7 2	18 2	110 0	110 0	91 6	8 9	8 9	10 3	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	39 8	40 0	30 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	26 4	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bharatpur (City) ...		
30 10	...	...	31 4	...	...	200 0	...	...	34 6	...	...	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	39 4	42 7	22 8	85 0	80 0	75 0	44 0	42 8	35 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	240 0	220 0	240 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	22 13	22 13	22 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	27 0	8 pies*	8 pies*	10 pies*	11 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 8	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	18 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	Partabgarh "		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	62 0	62 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bikaneer ...		
												Bundi ...		
												Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 14	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	24 0	24 4	20 2	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 3	14 3	14 10	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	21 4	21 12	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st JANUARY 1877.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	Works in progress.	Daily average number of persons employed. During the fortnight last reported upon.	Daily average number of persons employed. During the fortnight under report.	Grants of special relief works.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in seers per rupee. Ordinary prices of Rice and Ragi.	Prices of staple grain in seers per rupee. Prices during the fortnight last reported upon.	Prices of staple grain in seers per rupee. During the fortnight under report.	Average rainfall for five years in Inches and Cents.		Average rainfall during the past season in Inches and Cents.	
														Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	
Bangalore ...	2,914	804	628,354	281,266	No change in the condition of the District	Roads ... Tanks. Miscellaneous.	2,265	8,909	74,542	43,434	Rice. 1st sort ... 10; 2nd sort ... 12; Ragi ... 30	5·7; 6·2; 8·2	5 to 7; 6½ to 7½; 7½ to 10½	35	31	16	33½
Kolar ...	2,577	1,979	618,954	537,484	4,749 persons obtained relief daily at the public kitchen. Prices of food grains were cheaper by ½ to 1 seer per rupee.	Ditto ...	758	3,237	25,182	13,725	Rice. 2nd sort ... 16; Ragi ... 40	7·5; 8·	6 to 7½; 7½ to 10	25	44	13	43½
Túmkúr ...	3,606	2,176	632,239	506,931	The crops under wells and in tank beds are generally in good condition. Grain is coming in freely into the country and straw is being brought in large quantities from Nelamangala and Magadi. Prices have a tendency to fall. Health of the people indifferent. Cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the District and small-pox prevails to a considerable extent. Cattle are suffering from want of pasturage.	Ditto ...	5,000	6,734	41,565	24,578	Rice 1st sort ... 12; 2nd sort ... 14; Ragi ... 53	5·5; 6·; 7·3	5 to 6; 6 to 7; 6¾ to 9	27	39	19	78
Mysore ...	4,127½	588	943,167	184,198	A large portion of the population affected by distress live upon the wages they earn. About 1,000 people receive grain and food in charity kitchens.	Ditto ...	1,543	3,112	9,000	5,663	Rice. 1st sort ... 11; 2nd sort ... 12; Ragi ... 35	5·4; 5·6; 6·7	5 to 5¾; 5½ to 6; 8 to 11	34	28	22	2½
Hassan ...	3,291	1,009	668,417	260,236	About 526 persons fed daily in the District	Ditto ...	1,433	3,010	8,000	...	Rice. 1st sort ... 13; 2nd sort ... 16; Ragi ... 38	5·7; 6·7; 8·2	5½ to 6; 6 to 7; 8 to 8¾	34	45	16	73
Shimoga ...	3,797	134	498,976	47,401	In the Channagiri Taluk relief works are in progress. The poor and indigent were fed at the kitchens; but the number has not been reported. The ryots who had emigrated to the Malnad with their cattle have returned with them	Ditto ...	661	1,160	26,000	7,397	Rice. 1st sort ... 11; 2nd sort ... 15; Ragi ... 38	5·2; 6·7; 9·2	5; 6 to 7; 9	38	45	19	79½
Kadur ...	2,294	63	323,925	18,634	Kitchens open in several localities and arrangements made to open more. In the Chikmagalur Taluk no work was carried on during the fortnight owing to most of the people in the villages about which works have been sanctioned having left for the Malnad to work in the Paddy fields.	Ditto ... Channels.	1,408	331	11,000	4,469	Rice. 1st sort ... 12; 2nd sort ... 15; Ragi ... 32	5·5; 6·; 7·	6; 6 to 7; 8 to 9	35	69	22	59½
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	412	531,360	56,194	In the town of Chitaldroog ragi is distributed gratuitously twice a week to poor children and others who are physically unfit to be employed upon public works. The average daily number of persons who received relief in this manner during the fortnight was 227 children and 6 adults.	Ditto ... Road and irrigation works, &c., under Public Works Department in all districts.	2,974 ...	2,191 20,548	51,375	20,003	Rice ... 12; Ragi ... 44	5·3; 7·	5 to 7; 7 to 8	23	46	9	97
TOTAL ...	27,077½	7,165	5,055,412	1,892,344			16,042	49,232	2,46,664	1,19,269							

A.—The expenditure up to the 31st December 1876 is given, as the accounts for the subsequent period have not been received.

B.—The ordinary prices of grain given in column 12 are computed on the average of 5 years, *viz.*, from 1870 to 1874.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS GIVEN TO COLLECTORS BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TO COMMENCE RELIEF WORKS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 225 of 21st February 1877.

Read the following letters :—

No. 57, dated 16th January 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.

The Government of Bombay, in their Resolution in the Public Works Department, dated the 4th November last, authorised the Collectors of distressed districts to commence certain of the relief works comprised in the programme sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 6152 of the 27th October, by requisition to the Executive Engineer, certifying that the works were absolutely necessary to afford relief.

2. The objections to this important delegation of power came under the observation of the Government of India in the case of certain works which were commenced by the Collectors, notwithstanding that they came within the suspensory orders which had been issued; and it was, in consequence of this, suggested in paragraph 10 of my letter No. 421 of the 15th instant, that the Revenue Commissioners should be invested with the power of sanctioning or transferring grants within suitable limits.

3. Further illustrations of the irregularities which may arise, and the unnecessary expenditure which may be caused by the continuance of these powers in the hands of Collectors, are afforded by the Resolutions of the Bombay Government quoted in the margin.

No. 18 C. W.—26 of 8th January 1877.
No. 24 C. W.—34 of 9th "

4. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, whatever good grounds may have existed for this delegation of power in November last, when the scope of the famine was uncertain, and small works were alone authorised for relief, the objections to it at the present stage are considerable, and I am therefore to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will take steps for its withdrawal.

No. 106 E.—363, dated Bombay Castle, 14th February 1877.

From—Maj. Genl. M. K. KENNEDY, *R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,*
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

With reference to the Despatch from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 26th of January last, I am directed to offer the following observations on para. 7 in that Despatch.

2. The para. in question appears to convey that this Government had delegated to Collectors general powers to commence relief works. It is not the case that any such general power was ever conferred. This Government had already sanctioned certain works, comprised in a general scheme, for affording relief; and the power with which the Collectors were invested was only that of giving priority of execution to those works. The Collectors, it was considered, were the Officers who must be best acquainted with local circumstances and exigencies as they arose, and it was held that they might properly seek any instructions needed in doubtful cases from the Government itself.

3. It was never contemplated by the Government to confer on Revenue Commissioners the power of ordering the commencement of relief works. Those Officers are often, in remote camps, removed from postal or telegraph lines, while the Government is always at its seat, and can be promptly referred to.

No. 218, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Department.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 106E—363 of the 14th instant. The Governor General in Council observes that the paragraph referred to being in general terms, is liable to bear the interpretation which the Bombay Government suggest, and that therefore the letter to which it alludes and which, together with most of the other accompaniments to the despatch was not published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* on the 3rd instant, will now be inserted in the next issue.

2. As a copy of the letter accompained the despatch itself, there will have been no room for misunderstanding on the part of the Secretary of State.

ORDERED, that with reference to para. 7 of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 26th ultimo, which was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd instant, the above correspondence be published in the Supplement to the next issue of the Gazette.

(True Extract)

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 10th February 1877.

The Relief Reports for the week ending 3rd February, will be submitted for the information of Government, with four abstracts.* The reports from Kistna and Kurnool are merely telegraphic summaries. Maps of the districts named in the margin have been furnished.

* District average prices.
District relief abstract.
Taluq ,,
District classification of outlay on relief works.
Maps.—Coimbatore, Bellary, Chingleput, Nellore.

2. *Prices.*—There has been a fall of prices in the Kistna and Nellore Districts, especially in the former, and in the prices of the inferior grains—cholum, cumbu, and ragi. The prices in Nellore are lowest in the north-east of the district, and highest in Atmakur and Rapur taluqs, on its western border. It has been reported that grain is arriving in quantities into these tracts, principally from the north. In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool the prices have not changed much, but there is a clear tendency towards fall, which is most marked in *Kurnool*, and in the inferior grains. The district averages for all grains have fallen except that of rice in *Cuddapah*. The highest prices in that district prevail in the inaccessible taluqs of Voilpad and Kadiri; in Budwail they are also high, but there has been a marked fall in cholum. In Royachoti and Madanapalli, which are comparatively accessible from the railway, prices are generally below the district averages. In the *Bellary* district the highest price of rice is in Dharmaveram, where it is the same as last week (5·94 seers), but where cholum is cheaper than the average. Prices are generally high in the western taluqs, but cholum and ragi have fallen in the south. In *Chingleput* the prices of all grains have fallen, as also in North Arcot. In Salem and Coimbatore they are very nearly stationary, and have risen slightly in the three districts to the south—Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly. The chief causes of the variations during the week, as well as of the comparative pressure of prices, appear to be the harvest in and importation from the Kistna and, probably, the Godavery district, and the importations at Madras.

3. *Rainfall.*—No rain is reported from any district during the week.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants to the 3rd February amounted to Rs. 70,69,673: no improvement in regard to the making of estimates and specific appropriations for works is perceptible in the returns for Bellary and Cuddapah. The outlay during the week on relief works is reported to have been Rs. 5,93,734, and that up to the week (a few apparent errors being corrected) Rs. 60,75,920. The following is an abstract of the classification statement of outlay on works in progress, so far as it has been possible to complete it. Particulars for Kurnool are, of course, entirely wanting, as well as those of allotments in Cuddapah, where the outlay has been Rs. 9,40,847 at least:—

	Allotments.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Outlay pr. ct. this week.	Outlay pr. ct. last week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Roads	18,33,224	3,23,831	29,79,612	82·3	84·0
Irrigation	3,99,954	30,853	2,57,670	7·1	7·0
Miscellaneous	4,29,931	39,219	3,86,193	10·6	9·0
TOTAL	26,63,109	3,93,903	36,23,475	100·0	100·0

It would seem that a somewhat less proportion is being spent on roads, and more on minor works, chiefly water-supply and small tank-repairs.

5. *Numbers on Relief Works.*—The total numbers in each district are compared below with those for the previous week. Those for the 20th January are also given :—

Districts.	20th January.	27th January.	3rd February.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.
Kistna	2,704	3,085	31,511	+ 66	+ 447
Nellore	59,313	51,262	58,782	+ 7,520	— 531
Cuddapah	210,550	170,704	135,526	— 35,178	— 75,024
Bellary	353,799	332,924	311,503	— 21,431	— 42,296
Kurnool	297,841	253,318	291,211	+ 37,893	— 6,630
Chingleput	10,166	9,468	10,175	+ 707	+ 9
North Arcot	23,023	22,236	2,204	— 32	— 819
Trichinopoly	684	857	770	— 87	+ 86
Madura	5,558	4,393	6,335	+ 1,942	+ 777
Tinnevelly	1,066	2,101	1,801	— 300	+ 735
Coimbatore	27,411	28,460	24,132	— 4,328	— 3,279
Salem	23,471	23,036	30,170	+ 7,134	+ 6,699
Total ...	1,015,586	901,844	895,760	— 6,084	—119,826

6. This table shews that the numbers have fallen 120,000 in a fortnight, of which 75,000 have been in Cuddapah and 42,000 in Bellary. The decrease in Kurnool is only 6,600, shewing the Mohurrum festival had more to do with the falling off on the 27th January than the systematic weeding to which the Collector attributed it. The numbers in the district were, however, as high as 323,338 on the 6th January and 319,774 on the 13th. For Nellore the present report shews that the fall on the 20th in the Atmakur Taluq was not real and was due to imperfect return. There is a similar suspicious decrease in the present return for the Kavali Taluq—from 6,286 to 1,681, which the Collector will explain. The fluctuations in the other taluqs call for no remark.

7. The Cuddapah figures for the week and fortnight are compared below :—

Taluqs.	20th January.	27th January.	3rd February.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.	Present numbers per cent. of population.
Jammalamadugu ...	12,789	10,541	11,272	+ 731	— 1,517	10·2
Pullivendla ...	25,870	15,513	11,653	— 3,860	— 14,217	10·5
Proddatur ...	14,695	10,419	4,079	— 6,340	— 10,616	4·0
Budwail	9,415	9,393	9,567	+ 174	+ 152	10·3
Cuddapah ...	12,744	8,683	6,443	— 2,240	— 6,301	3·9
Sidhaut ...	6,431	6,403	5,900	— 503	— 531	7·7
Pullampett ...	8,718	9,711	9,471	— 240	+ 753	6·5
Royachoti ...	13,907	13,747	15,987	+ 2,240	+ 2,080	12·5
Kadiri ...	39,074	18,987	14,398	— 4,589	— 24,676	10·2
Voilpad ...	26,612	26,612	17,655	— 8,957	— 8,957	12·1
Madanapalli ...	40,295	40,695	29,101	— 11,194	— 11,594	21·5
Total ...	210,550	170,704	135,526	— 35,178	— 75,024	10·0

The great decrease is very remarkable. It is largest in Kadiri, but the effect has been merely to reduce the proportion of numbers to population to the average of the district. In those of the sub-division taluks the proportion now exceeds the average by very little; but in Madanapalli it is very high. In Proddatur and Cuddapah the proportion is extremely low. The Board believe the decrease to be due to reduction of wages to task-work and weeding of gangs and dismissal of Mysore coolies; but the Collector is requested to report what the causes are. Explanation on so great a decrease ought to have accompanied the returns.

8. The Bellary figures for the last two weeks are contrasted below :—

	29th Jan.	27th Jan.	3rd Feb.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.
Adoni	64,655	17,167	80,821	+63,654	+16,616
Alur	38,258	49,257	40,202	— 9,055	+ 1,944
Gooty	25,166	26,391	25,176	— 1,215	+ 10
Tadpatri	12,976	12,664	12,398	— 266	— 578
Anantapur	19,827	20,226	12,430	— 7,796	— 7,497
Dharmaveram	15,468	15,911	13,099	— 2,812	— 2,369
Pennakonda	17,388	15,332	8,489	— 6,843	— 8,899
Hindapur	6,354	6,555	2,497	— 4,058	— 3,857
Madaksera	15,752	49,281	13,517	—35,764	— 2,235
Raidrug	7,868	7,623	8,200	+ 577	+ 332
Bellary	55,219	50,996	46,049	— 4,947	— 9,170
Hospet	16,502	12,124	6,634	— 5,490	— 9,868
Kudligi	24,477	22,385	19,374	— 3,011	— 5,103
Harpanhalli	15,283	13,002	11,007	— 1,995	— 4,276
Hadgalli	18,604	15,560	11,610	— 3,950	— 6,994
TOTAL ...	353,799	332,924	311,503	— 21,421	— 42,296

Here the Adoni figures for last week are evidently wrong. The Collector will explain the cause of increase in the numbers in that taluk. The Madaksera return of the 27th January is reported to have been wrong. In Pennakonda returns from some works are wanting. No explanation is given for any of the variations, great as some of them are.

9. The changes in the other districts, except Coimbatore and Salem, are unimportant. In the former, the decrease is chiefly in Erode and Palladum, but works have been taken in hand in Collegal and Pollachy. In Salem, the increase occurs in Oossoor and in Ahtur, where 2,726 persons are employed, though this has not hitherto been ranked as a distressed taluk. The Collector has not yet furnished the report called for in Board's Proceedings of 26th January 1877, No. 310, para. 8.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The scale prescribed, *viz.*, 2 annas, 1 anna and 4 pies, and 10 pies, had been introduced in Chingleput, and was being introduced in other districts also. No ordinary cooly gets more than 2 annas in North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, Madura, Nellore, Tinnevelly or Bellary. In the last-named district the new scale has been partly enforced, but grain wages are still given in five taluks. The rates in Alur and Tadpatri have never been reported, and the Collector's attention is called to this. In Cuddapah the prescribed money scale has been started in Kadiri and Voilpad, and, as regards women and children, in Rayachoti; and the grain and money scale (for the adoption of which there was certainly no reason) in Madanapalli. The last-mentioned scale is also in force in Proddatur, and grain wages only in Jammalamadugu. There appears to be extraordinary difficulty in getting orders carried out in the Cuddapah District.

11. *Gratuitous relief.*—The following statement compares the numbers by districts :—

Kistna	334	455	+	121
Nellore	9,103	9,539	+	436
Cuddapah	893	1,623	+	730
Bellary	33,497	28,129	—	5,368
Kurnool	2,779	3,674	+	895
Chingleput	3,425	3,081	—	344
Madura	331	296	—	35
Tinnevelly	58	92	+	34
Coimbatore	359	93	—	266
Salem	9,750	6,157	—	3,593
TOTAL ...	60,529	53,139	—	7,390

The decrease in Bellary is satisfactory, occurring as it does in the Head Assistant's division, where the relief was being abused by the village officers. An increase, however, is observed in Hindapur. A report from the Collector on the administration of gratuitous relief in his district is awaited, and also from the Collector of Nellore on the large numbers relieved in the Atmakur taluk. The decrease in Salem is due to the substitution of camps for village relief. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 26,777 excluding Kurnool, for which district the figures have not been telegraphed.

Adoni	338	2,601	+ 2,263
Alur	70	81	+ 11
Gooty	3,163	3,357	+ 194
Tadpatri	654	920	+ 266
Anantapur	139	100	— 39
Darmaveram	1,162	1,032	— 130
Pennakondah	5,788	1,515	— 4,273
Hindapur	7,245	8,630	+ 1,385
Madaksera	8,174	3,967	— 4,207
Raidrug	71	83	+ 12
Bellary	164	34	— 130
Hospet	3,982	3,658	— 324
Kudlighi	107	103	— 4
Harpanhally	1,490	1,251	— 239
Hadgalli	950	797	— 153
	33,497	28,129	5,368

12. The total outlay is reported as follows :—

Relief works	Rs. 60,75,920
Gratuitous relief	„ 1,91,713
	Rs. 62,67,633

13. The usual memorandum of grants sanctioned by the Board to date is enclosed. The total is Rs. 80,74,963.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different grains and Rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	9·81	9·21	18·79	13·43	11·10	31·62	14·33	11·47	36·67	11·85	10·34	37·72	6·95	6·81	13·19	12·81	11·42	27·70	...	0·48	...
Nellore	8·00	7·26	15·38	9·18	8·47	28·77	9·57	8·86	31·28	9·05	8·39	29·05	6·79	6·61	11·70	8·38	8·07	24·85	...	0·11	0·08
Cuddapah	6·98	7·03	14·09	7·96	7·81	25·60	8·13	7·98	26·19	7·82	7·41	24·51	6·23	6·26	11·83	8·34	8·02	26·21	...	0·12	...
Bellary	6·80	6·71	14·40	8·07	7·84	25·61	8·25	7·83	27·11	7·51	7·39	23·48	6·08	6·30	12·01	8·26	8·20	28·22	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·70	6·46	15·33	7·83	7·67	28·35	8·56	8·54	29·45	8·01	7·84	28·41	6·32	6·18	15·14	7·75	7·67	24·88	...	0·03	...
Chingleput	9·20	9·17	16·26	11·64	10·80	...	10·81	10·28	23·67	11·14	...	...	5·70	5·70	10·28	10·24	9·88	19·78	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·01	7·70	14·92	9·50	9·18	22·30	9·37	9·24	22·52	8·80	8·43	20·87	5·79	5·60	10·56	11·05	10·42	24·58	...	...	0·16
Trichinopoly	8·19	8·41	13·78	17·50	14 00	23·10	11·79	10·97	27·51	11·43	11·59	25·91	5·81	5·35	9·90	12·49	11·24	24·02	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·67	7·88	14·85	13·30	13·30	35·64	11·40	12·29	33·21	11·13	11·65	31·11	5·72	5·69	10·69	13·73	12·97	24·86	...	0·02	0·18
Tinnevelly	8·30	8·45	13·13	8·58	9·29	27·74	11·08	13·70	20·59	11·87	11·83	29·12	5·35	5·35	6·74	11·06	10·95	19·83	...	0·02	0·17
Coimbatore	7·42	7·34	12·43	9·36	9·40	20·20	10·09	10·11	23·33	10·94	11·17	23·10	4·91	4·79	9·41	10·89	10·75	23·37	...	...	0·05
Salem	7·62	7·66	13·24	9·03	9·19	22·12	9·34	9·52	21·87	9·24	9·40	22·41	5·82	5·75	10·06	10·06	10·47	24·55	...	...	...

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,201	18,637	23,337	520	78	...	...	...	3,151	...	...	...	455
Nellore ...	4,53,000	1,85,051	53,908	2,98,169	2,98,169	16,939	8,127	25,539	25,134	8,109	58,782	...	...	...	9,539
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	...	1,02,868	9,40,847	9,94,437	1,802	216	55,546	64,838	15,142	1,35,526	553	624	446	1,623
Bellary ...	33,16,000	15,47,839	1,77,712	19,91,574	23,05,330	1,38,895	12,524	1,21,183	1,47,574	42,746	3,11,503	5,253	8,698	14,176	28,129
Kurnool ...	11,21,000	...	1,99,831	20,69,523	20,69,523	8,693	613	...	...	...	2,91,211	...	...	...	3,674
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	70,153	9,163	851	5,645	3,616	914	10,175	606	924	1,551	3,081
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	1,05,810	39	...	9,958	8,660	3,586	22,204	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	432	1,530	1,530	...	...	191	372	207	770	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	1,11,865	4,143	24,003	27,129	1,183	39	2,664	3,380	291	6,335	44	85	167	296
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	19,952	956	3,144	3,144	342	66	1,328	415	58	1,801	12	50	30	92
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,25,703	17,134	75,078	81,740	64	29	6,713	16,468	951	24,132	43	40	10	93
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,05,372	12,388	95,618	95,618	14,073	4,234	14,539	13,316	2,315	30,170	1,574	2,788	1,795	6,157
Total ...	70,69,763	...	5,93,734	56,94,071	60,75,920	1,91,713	26,777	...	...	...	8,95,760	...	...	...	53,139

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd February 1877.

	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	10,425	2,183	15,778	15,778	...	...	1,263	751	550	2,564	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,572	236	2,677	2,677	39	...	337	278	61	676	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	17,245	1,395	14,038	14,038	...	...	1,293	1,174	29	2,496	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	12,780	453	2,693	2,693	...	...	160	240	...	400	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,866	2,640	27,826	27,826	...	...	1,042	2,500	944	4,486	...	...	...	... *a*
	Arcot	...	28,200	1,696	15.964	15,964	...	...	1,767	1,556	222	3,545	...	...	...	... *b*
	Wallaja	...	29,685	1,879	13,471	13,471	...	...	1,100	610	550	2,260	...	...	...	... *c*
	Punganur	...	37,000	3,048	11,206	11,206	...	...	2,623	1,236	1,190	5,049	...	...	...	... *d*
	Trittany	...	14,000	421	2,142	2,142	...	...	373	315	40	728	...	...	...	... *e*
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... *f*
	Total ...	1,85,450	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	1,05,810	39	...	9,958	8,660	3,586	22,204	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	5,000	544	2,223	2,223	227	35	455	300	137	892	20	39	86	145
	Conjeveram	...	18,509	842	7,595	7,595	1,182	105	280	205	140	625	150	182	506	838*g*
	Chingleput	...	12,800	993	5,325	5,325	359	41	666	640	301	1,607	62	68	220	350*h*
	Trivellore	...	47,318	1,443	8,067	8,067	79	3	853	319	35	1,207	2	6	...	8*i*
	Saidapett	...	56,947	2,621	30,321	30,321	7,112	351	1,851	1,368	298	3,517	371	629	737	1,737
	Ponnery	...	22,050	1,767	16,622	16,622	204	116	1,540	784	3	2,327	1	...	2	3
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	70,153	9,163	851	5,645	3,616	914	10,175	606	924	1,551	3,081
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	20,760	3,163	18,639	22,456	...	...	1,018	2,160	58	3,236	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	34,610	4,630	15,943	18,488	64	29	1,307	4,761	227	6,295	43	40	10	93
	Udumalfeta	...	28,950	4,569	22,133	22,133	...	...	1,879	4,111	44	6,034	...	...	...	...
	Sattiamangalam	...	10,435	557	2,648	2,648	...	...	410	605	52	1,067	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	7,940	856	3,695	3,695	...	...	510	1,392	251	2,153	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,470	1,131	5,650	5,950	...	...	608	1,446	123	2,177	...	...	...	...
	Pollachy	...	230	45	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	5,828	1,804	3,982	3,982	...	...	708	1,478	138	2,324	...	...	...	...
	Darapuram	...	4,980	343	2,307	2,307	...	...	258	513	58	829	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	2,500	36	36	36	...	...	15	2	...	17	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,00,000	2,25,703	17,134	75,078	81,740	64	29	6,713	16,468	951	24,132	43	40	10	93
Cuddapah.	Royachoti	...	...	9,751	96,170	96,257	325	65	6,598	7,800	1,589	15,987	275	229	223	727
	Pullampett	...	...	5,856	38,035	38,928	...	...	4,106	4,719	646	9,471	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	...	...	2,074	41,139	42,526	122	51	1,617	1,916	546	4,079	84	153	20	257
	Jammalmadugu	...	...	6,145	51,380	52,207	212	50	3,903	6,228	1,141	11,272	50	51	52	153
	Budwail	...	...	6,263	27,235	27,937	...	...	4,039	4,264	1,264	9,567	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	...	3,640	1,84,422	2,00,150	184	...	6,098	6,420	1,880	14,398	45	42	24	111

CUD	Sidhout ...	...	...	...	3,262	27,249	27,249	...	...	2,499	2,789	612	5,900	..	...	—	...
	Pulivendla	...	...	...	2,696	69,434	71,576	...	...	3,697	5,967	1,989	11,653	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	2,183	56,445	81,379	...	...	2,523	3,169	751	6,443	...	...	...	...
	Madanapalli	...	...	...	58,589	1,87,300	1,87,300	239	28	12,086	13,405	3,610	29,101	30	40	50	120
	Voilpad ...	...	...	...	2,409	1,62,038	1,68,928	720	22	8,380	8,161	1,114	17,655	69	109	77	255
	TOTAL	...	13,20,000	...	1,02,868	9,40,847	9,94,437	1,802	216	55,546	64,838	15,142	1,35,506	553	624	446	1,623
SALEM.	Salem ...	...	...	51,763	1,979	18,237	18,237	3,875	j1,493	4,686	2,721	519	7,926	307	699	243	1,249
	Ahthur ...	...	...	34,008	829	850	850	249	172	1,308	1,272	146	2,726	106	200	26	332
	Namkal ...	...	...	17,410	869	7,872	7,872	1,166	150	649	722	208	1,579	21	47	14	82
	Trichengode	...	...	49,290	1,396	12,624	12,624	1,466	97	2,907	1,867	269	5,043	98	201	83	382
	Tripatore ...	...	...	20,075	529	1,129	1,129	1,432	232	297	666	65	1,028	158	105	104	367
	Uttengiri	...	...	26,137	802	4,371	4,371	1,561	624	724	1,064	225	2,013	187	358	374	919
	Darampury	...	...	40,400	1,097	16,421	16,421	2,153	358	1,359	1,870	447	3,676	267	394	632	1,293
	Oossoor ...	...	...	39,334	2,472	21,413	21,413	1,334	664	1,813	1,698	103	3,614	240	444	121	805
	Kistnagiri	...	...	26,955	2,415	12,701	12,701	837	444	796	1,436	333	2,565	190	340	198	728
	TOTAL	...	2,11,000	3,05,372	12,388	95,618	95,618	14,073	4,234	14,539	13,316	2,315	30,170	1,574	2,788	1,795	6,157
MADURA.	Madura	...	...	25,943	157	3,159	3,159	...	...	117	97	25	239	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	...	5,194	616	2,372	3,136	...	...	713	144	29	886	...	...	...	...
	Melur	...	...	823	71	316	316	...	...	51	34	...	85	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	The work	is not in	progress	at present	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	...	54,635	2,410	11,722	14,084	933	39	1,363	2,385	117	3,865	44	85	167	296
	Ramnad	...	...	24,000	889	5,361	5,361	...	...	420	720	120	k1,260	...	...	...	—
	TOTAL	...	93,748	1,11,865	4,143	24,003	27,129	1,183	39	2,664	3,380	291	6,335	44	85	167	296
	Trichinopoly	...	...	5,000	1,200	434	1,530	1,530	...	...	191	372	207	770	...	...	...	...
BELLARY.	Harpanhalli	...	...	...	1,02,009	6,374	71,340	76,674	4,929 328	282	4,495	5,062	1,450	11,007	63	90	1,098	1,251
	Pennakonda	...	...	...	99,532	7,048	1,15,758	1,27,193	17,119	2,526	2,746	4,678	1,065	8,489	293	418	804	1,515
	Alur	...	...	...	1,63,277	17,353	1,81,812	1,81,812 170	174	26	16,651	17,233	6,318	40,202	16	21	44	81
	Tadputry	...	...	...	1,22,357	7,961	57,860	57,860	1,570	308	3,941	7,316	1,141	12,398	158	253	509	920
	Adony	...	...	...	...	30,278	2,40,135	3,26,837	28,531	806	35,274	33,730	11,817	80,821	405	718	1,478	2,601
	Anantapur	...	...	...	68,561	7,196	52,282	69,045	493	57	3,236	6,442	2,752	12,430	30	51	19	100
	Raidrug	...	...	...	70,075	3,930	70,365	70,365	121	10	3,492	3,158	1,550	8,200	29	36	18	83
	Madakasera	...	...	...	13,025	10,565	1,22,403	1,22,403	8,319	1,578	4,285	7,607	1,625	13,517	788	1,056	2,123	3,967
	Gooty	...	...	...	1,13,935	12,276	1,13,935	1,63,521	11,510	1,188	8,169	13,578	3,429	25,176	507	859	1,991	3,357
	Hindapur	...	...	...	30,450	4,332	1,20,840	1,24,119	51,596	4,000	1,061	1,137	299	2,497	2,295	4,219	2,116	8,630
	Bellary	...	...	Not completely given		36,821	4,62,489	5,53,944	340	62	21,656	20,446	3,947	46,049	20	14	...	34
	Kudligi	...	...	...	3,44,272	9,429	1,12,567	1,13,144	2,876	41	7,377	10,002	1,995	19,374	32	43	28	103
	Dharmaveram	...	...	...	1,63,568	8,575	85,662	1,11,826	2,708	1,029	3,672	6,642	2,785	13,099	315	373	344	1,032
	Hospet	...	...	...	1,22,176	7,515	84,571	1,02,632	5,521	606	2,195	3,498	941	6,634	229	484	2,945	3,658
	Huvenhadgally	...	...	...	1,34,602	8,059	99,555	1,03,785	2,760	5	2,933	7,045	1,632	11,610	73	63	661	797
	TOTAL	...	33,16,000	15,47,839	1,77,712	19,91,574	23,05,330	1,38,895	12,524	1,21,183	1,47,574	42,746	3,11,503	5,253	8,698	14,178	28,129

a Head cooly 0 3 0. *b* Man 0 2 0. *c* Woman 0 1 4. *d* 0 1 3. *e* Child 0 1 0. *f* 0 0 10. *g* Man 0 2 0. *h* Woman 0 1 4. *i* Boy & Girl 0 0 10.
j Inclusive of cost of Relief Camp-sheds. *k* The number on work on 31st January is entered.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877—continued.

	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Nellore.	Gudur	...	34,630	2,795	18,328	18,328	...	...	2,702	3,171	891	6,764	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	13,850	1,956	13,704	13,704	922	379	1,245	1,902	288	2,535	106	100	34	240
	Nellore	...	8,651	1,422	7,564	7,564	...	...	782	1,033	359	2,174	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	22,745	19,222	59,339	59,339	10,312	5,928	5,383	4,542	864	10,789	1,276	1,883	1,851	5,010
	Kavali	...	30,250	7,361	42,421	42,421	2,400	877	495	635	551	1,681	472	587	1,452	2,511
	Udayagiri	...	18,000	8,643	57,964	57,964	...	...	5,341	5,388	2,190	12,919	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	14,525	5,927	56,547	56,547	1,186	498	3,823	3,575	981	8,379	...	...	...	973
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	3,497	15,008	15,008	274	19	3,014	2,663	806	6,483	144	172	120	436
	Ongole	...	14,900	222	2,881	2,881	533	17	458	569	179	1,206	5	12	3	20
	Zamindari tracts	...	2,15,000	2,863	24,413	24,413	1,312	409	2,296	2,556	1,000	5,852	140	146	63	349
	Total ...	4,53,000	1,85,051	53,908	2,98,169	2,98,169	16,939	8,127	25,539	25,134	8,109	58,782	...	...	...	9,539
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	5,571	307	665	665	9	...	327	172	...	499	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	9,526	448	1,838	1,838	21	...	797	185	50	1,032	2	5	...	7
	Sankaranamarkoil	...	4,805	18	405	405	137	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Olapidaram	...	50	183	236	236	175	65	204	58	8	270	10	44	30	84
	Total ...	44,200	19,952	956	3,144	3,144	342	66	1,328	415	58	1,801	12	50	30	92

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4.

Statement showing Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	2,201	18,637	...	...	...	...	2,201	18,637	
Nellore ...	1,25,900	41,109	2,28,774	29,500	8,453	50,002	29,651	4,346	19,393	1,85,051	53,908	2,98,169	
Cuddapah ...	...	92,855	8,21,329	...	4,785	40,033	...	5,228	79,485	...	1,02,868	9,40,847	
Bellary ...	11,84,005	1,57,033	17,24,772	1,77,655	9,970	1,08,938	1,86,179	10,709	1,57,864	15,47,839	1,77,712	19,91,574	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegram received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,17,849	5,712	36,731	...	553	3,159	44,775	1,945	30,263	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	
North Arcot	1,48,330	8,301	63,715	14,500	1,352	12,797	41,943	4,298	29,283	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	
Trichinopoly	..	..	...	...	...	...	1,200	432	1,530	1,200	432	1,530	
Madura ...	71,950	3,213	16,365	37,876	914	6,410	769	16	155	1,10,595*	4,143*	22,930*	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	336	1,106	8,682	620	2,038	19,952	956	3,144	
Coimbatore...	1,00,940	11,401	55,041	2,900	238	2,371	21,863	5,495	17,666	1,25,703	17,134	75,078	
Salem ...	84,250	4,207	32,885	1,26,253	2,051	14,217	94,869	6,130	48,516	3,05,372	12,388	95,618	
Total ...	18,33,224	3,23,831	29,79,612	3,99,954	30,853	2,57,670	4,29,931	39,219	3,86,193	26,63,109	3,93,903	36,23,475	

* Exclusive of Dindigul Taluk, where the work is not in progress.

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to 8th February 1877, and Expenditure up to 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 3rd February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	23,337	520
Nellore	4,53,000	2,98,169	16,939
Cuddapah	13,20,000	9,94,437	1,802
Bellary	33,16,000	23,05,330	1,38,895
Kurnool	21,21,000	20,69,523	8,693
Chingleput	1,45,365	70,153	9,163
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,05,810	39
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,530	...
Madura	93,748	27,129	1,183
Tinnevelly...	44,200	3,144	342
Coimbatore	1,00,000	81,740	64
Salem	2,11,000	95,618	14,073
Total ...	80,94,763	60,75,920	1,91,713

Revenue Board Office,
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st FEBRUARY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	26,063	1,42,528	305,101	16,63,193	11,029	55,895	342,193	18,61,616
" Paddy	.....	.....	2,161	7,900	20,371*	74,615	22,532	82,515
Bimlipatam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddalore	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	296	54	296
" Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,296	28,330	8,296	28,330
* Tranquebar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Negapatam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuticorin	9	54	9,118	55,120	.....	.....	9,127	55,174
Cochin	.....	.....	30,501	1,67,208	1,464	8,000	31.965	1,75,208
" Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,541	25,370	7,541	25.370
Tellicherry	.....	.....	5,398	34,160	.....	.....	5,398	34,160
Calicut	.....	.....	11,510	64,005	.....	.....	11,510	64,005
* Quilandy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannanore	.....	.....	6,859	33,130	.....	.....	6,859	33,130
Mangalore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	26,072	1,42,582	370,648	20,24,716	48,755	1,92,506	445,475	23,59,804

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Kyook-phyoo.		Total.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	63,673	2,34,565	...	...	2,094	6,417	18,656	63,485	42,759	87,400	127,182	3,91,867	6,873	21,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,873	21,159
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	107	219	1,902	3,885	...	...	2,009	4,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	19,405	78,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,405	78,866	...	...	742	3,025	...	...	...	...	742	3,025
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,293	33,810	...	...	...	...	21,293	33,810
Tuticorin ...	26,721	1,06,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,721	1,06,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	25,788	99,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	3,480	27,066	1,03,172	...	...	4,513	18,354	...	...	...	...	4,513	18,354
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,726	1,09,623	...	...	...	...	62,726	1,09,623
Tellicherry ...	4,055	15,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,735	34,732	16,790	50,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	17,688	61,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,688	61,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	3,491	12,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	12,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	499	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	4,033	15,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,033	15,475	...	...	7	25	...	...	...	...	7	25
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,672	12,183	...	...	...	...	7,672	12,183
	165,353	6,25,976	...	...	2,201	6,636	20,558	67,370	56,772	1,25,612	244,884	8,25,594	6,873	21,159	96,953	1,77,020	...	...	...	..	103,826	1,98,179

* No returns have been received from Moulmein, Mergui, or Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIV. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 16th February 1877.

District.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 13th and 14th February 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6162 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices during the past week.	Prices during the present week.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Rain 56 cents. Slight grain importation. Small-pox continues.	Roads . Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,480	3,149	2,29,233	99,950	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	34½ 28½	31 25¾	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	An average of ½ an inch of rain has fallen in all the Talukas. Fever and small-pox prevalent.	Ditto ...	17,000	16,500	3,59,272	1,30,423	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 29	32 29	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough... ...	Ditto ...	25,716	17,673	4,05,090	2,69,762	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	27 24	25½ 24	24·3	10 65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	16 cents of rain in Poona. Grain supply good, and prices steady. Cholera in Bhimthari and Purandhar.	Ditto ...	49,700	46,000	8,91,620	3,80,761	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 24,186; exports Rs. 1,07,068. 49 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	49,415	48,256	11,31,467	7,45,611	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Rain in Satara, Patan and Jauli Talukas. Grain supply sufficient. 10 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	14,391	17,122	5,71,338	2,11,848	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20½ 20	20 20	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera increasing. 209 deaths.	Ditto ...	50,835	45,616	6,60,750	2,77,879	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	18 18	17½ 17	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. Extreme scarcity of water in Athni. 225 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	12,034	15,000	4,60,358	2,16,271	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	20 20	19 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain market steady. Scarcity of water and fodder increasing. 436 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,587	28,903	8,[illegible]8,590	1,89,683	Jowari 43	18	18	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,49,158	2,38,219	55,17,718	25,22,168					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

RAIN has fallen in Khandesh, Násik, Poona, and Satara.

Grain has slightly risen in price, jowari averaging 23 lbs. for the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of persons upon relief works is 238,219 against 249,158 last week, and there are also 6,396 hill-men and immigrants upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is not likely to be maintained, as the people who are "on strike" against the diminution of pay upon civil works and against the exaction of tasks are now, it is reported, beginning to come back slowly. Efforts are being made to draft the people from Sholapur—where Government have at length been able to close many of the small civil works—to large works beyond the limits of the districts, such as the Nira Canal and the Dhond and Manmád Railway; but the people strongly object to work at any distance from their villages, or to perform anything but a mere nominal amount of labour. The necessity that Government have hitherto been under of carrying on numerous small scattered works close to the people's homes has brought about this very undesirable state of matters.

The considerable increase under the head "Expenditure up to latest known date" is due to the fact that the more punctual submission of returns admits the expenditure being brought up to a later date than formerly. It is now shown up to 10th February 1877.

2. Government have authorised the expenditure necessary to remove labourers from those parts of the Dharwar Collectorate where cholera has assumed an epidemic form to works in the western talukas of the district.

Government have sanctioned the Pannewree tank in the Satara Collectorate. It is a work admirably suited for relief, as the dam alone will afford employment for 10,000 people, and supply the description of work (earthwork) upon which unskilled labour can be employed to the greatest advantage. Several such works are now in progress, and others are under investigation. These reservoirs will store large bodies of water available for irrigation above the level of the adjoining country, and by affecting the climate and promoting moisture they cannot fail to render future droughts less probable in their neighbourhood.

3. Two tables are appended, one (A) contrasting the number of people upon works under Civil and Public Works Agency, respectively, from November 11th till February 3rd; the other (B) giving the respective numbers of men, women and children upon relief works during the same period. The numbers shown in those tables, as in all previous statements, are averages of the weekly attendance.

4. A map accompanies this report. It is prepared in the same manner as that last sent, and differs from it only in that a few additional relief works, ordered since the last map was prepared, have been inserted, and in accordance with the instructions contained in the last paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 3, dated 25th January 1877, information has been given on the face of the map as regards the number of persons on relief works, the weekly expenditure, and the current prices of food-grains. The Collectorates' boundaries have also been shown in colours.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, both in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:

DISTRICTS.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 10th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs
Khandesh	Return not received.	Return not received.	410	764	82	200
Násik	44	27	170	3,958	555	1,347
Ahmednagar	857	291	4,584	3,673	390	993
Poona	Return not received.	Return not received.	5,618	19,446	2,057	8,489
Sholapur	1,103	890	12,526	4,434	517	1,796
Satara	Return not received.	Return not received.	1,071	5,941	659	1,725
Kaládgi	103	88	655	...	...	...
Belgaum	373	194	1,628	...	...	...
Dharwar	52	257	1,629	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,532	1,747	28,291	38,216	4,260	14,550

6. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movement of food-grains, 2,600 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 9th February, and during the same week 3,243 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhusáwal lines, making a total of 5,843 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, there is no material change since last week.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera in a few villages of each taluka ...	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	18,047	14,817	2,61,732	1,27,068	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅞ 19	18¾ 19¼
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	2,008	1,967	26,296	20,550	Jowari 61	19⅝	20
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	3,078	3,155	22,154	16,680	Jowari 63	†	†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	366	428	15,400	5,164	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
Total ...	7,187	4,648	1,575,284	801,234			23,499	20,367	3,25,582	1,69,462			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

N

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XIV.)

Districts.	For the week ending 11th November 1876.		For the week ending 18th November 1876.		For the week ending 25th November 1876.		For the week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the week ending 9th December 1876.		For the week ending 16th December 1876.		For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh	...	...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981
Násik ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	7,752	...	15,493
Ahmednagar ...	...	7,532	...	19,678	13,319	16,972	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,768	9,907	15,332
Poona ...	2,722	3,438	7,612	7,004	8,870	19,585	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866
Sholapur...	...	8,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873
Satara ...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	4,656	2,130	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973
Belgaum...	...	...	796	...	673	7,803	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,999
Dharwar...	...	...	...	2,959	1,795	2,892	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979
Total ...	2,722	22,519	35,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	113,616	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	171,216	79,577	196,151

B

STATEMENT showing the Weekly Expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Agencies respectively.

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
11th November	7,488	1,608	813	301	2,722	1,08,034	6,706	6,161	1,490	22,519	1,15,522	8,314	6,974	1,791	25,241
18th November	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	35,118	2,50,810	29,228	25,506	7,909	62,838	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	97,956
25th November	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	69,903	3,41,607	42,517	40,206	14,481	97,419	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	167,322
2nd December	2,87,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	113,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	199,830
9th December	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	129,253	8,67,839	101,858	96,468	36,496	233,857
16th December	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	146,195	10,52,971	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
23rd December	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	116,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	172,093	12,51,333	124,478	117,947	48,502	288,547
30th December	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	120,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	172,284	14,77,348	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
6th January 1877	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	120,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	184,437	16,86,037	126,130	128,952	47,550	304,461
13th January	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	136,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	194,818	18,43,802	138,937	141,903	50,477	331,447
20th January	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	130,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	202,612	21,51,052	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
27th January	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	13,93,419	70,961	173,403	26,852	171,216	23,20,955	113,081	117,037	41,759	271,877
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	78,945	86,559	30,647	196,151	24,81,077	111,918	121,586	42,297	275,728

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone being entered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY AND IN MYSORE.

No. 12, dated 23rd February 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WITH this despatch we enclose various additional Minutes and Memoranda by Sir Richard Temple, relating to the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and in Mysore. The subjects dealt with in these papers are—

1st.—The organization and supervision of measures for village relief.

2nd.—The concentration of relief labour on large public works in the Madras Presidency.

3rd.—The estimated loss of revenue in the two Presidencies.

4th.—Certain questions relating to the purchase and transport of grain in Madras.

5th.—The condition of sub-divisions of the Cuddapah and Bellary districts.

6th.—The commencement of the projected railway from Bellary to Hubli as a relief work.

7th.—The distress in Mysore.

8th.—The question of receiving labourers from Mysore and the Nizam's territories on relief works in the Madras Presidency.

9th.—The arrangements made for facilitating traffic between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Madras Railway.

10th.—The doubling of the line of railway from Ambatoor near Madras to Arconum.

A few other papers on subjects which have come under our consideration during the past week, are also forwarded, including a Resolution in which we have briefly reviewed the Taluka reports received from Bombay in reply to the call made in our letter of the 30th October last.

2. The necessity of organizing a system, under which individual cases of destitution, either in villages or on the highways, may be searched out and promptly dealt with, is clearly stated in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 8th instant. He there points out the facilities which exist under the land revenue system of the Madras Presidency, (and his suggestions on this point are equally applicable to Bombay,) for the application of such a system of relief. "It may happen," he observes, "probably it will happen," that "however searching, comprehensive and far-reaching the relief measures may be," "individuals or particular families may yet be suffering in silence, may escape observation, and may compose themselves quietly for death without complaining to any one." Such cases, he states, did occur in the famine in Behar, and some such cases have occurred at the outset of the present distress in Madras. They will only be scattered instances where persons from social prejudices, or from infirmity, or from fatalism or other inexplicable reason, do not apply for relief, and the only remedy is constant supervision of every village and of every highway in the distressed districts. The necessary organization exists in the village headman, Revenue Inspector and Tahsildar, working under the orders of the Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector in charge of the division, and in the Police, to meet the cases of travellers dying from starvation on the roads. In the existence of this organization, Madras, Bombay and Mysore have, as Sir Richard Temple observes, a great advantage over Behar, where a special organization had to be summarily organized for the occasion.

3. In our despatch of the 9th instant (paragraph 6) we remarked that we had reason to believe that difficulty had been experienced in devising large works, suitable for relief purposes, in the Madras Presidency. This subject is discussed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 10th instant. It will be seen that the only work of any considerable magnitude which he has been able to suggest, in addition to the East Coast Canal and the Junction Canal

at Madras, now it is believed in course of construction, are a Railway from Bellary towards Dharwar and the western coast, and an embankment in the Cuddapah district to protect the railway from the Pennair River. Since his Minute was written, Sir Richard Temple has met the Governor of Madras and the Consulting Railway Engineers of the Bombay and Madras Governments at Bellary, and in concurrence with His Grace, has recommended that the earthwork of the railway should be commenced as a relief work from Bellary to Hubli in the Dharwar district. The Government of Bombay had previously recommended the commencement of this work as a means of affording employment to the distressed poor in the Southern Mahratta Country. The recommendation now made has been sanctioned on the understanding that the Government of India are not pledged to the ultimate completion of the railway. Sir Richard Temple's Minute on this subject of the 17th instant, which explains at length the grounds of the recommendation made in his telegram of the 12th, has only just reached us. We shall notice it more fully in next week's despatch. The section on which work is to be commenced, is, as Your Lordship is aware, a portion of the line from Bellary to Karwar which was projected some years ago. It will also serve to connect a line from the Portuguese Port of Goa to Hubli with the Madras railway at Bellary, which has recently formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of Portugal and Her Majesty's Government, should that line be eventually carried out.

4. In more than one of the Minutes, herewith enclosed, Sir Richard Temple has suggested the repair and improvement of irrigation tanks, as a very suitable and valuable means of providing labour for those in need of relief. His attention appears to have been specially attracted to this description of work on the occasion of his visit to Mysore, where the relief works in progress are mainly tanks. It appears from an interesting Memorandum by Sir Richard Temple's Secretary, Mr. Bernard, on the Mysore District of Kolar, to which we would invite the attention of Your Lordship, that out of 382 works proposed for the relief of distress in that district, all except two were tanks or irrigation works of some kind. The province of Mysore is thickly studded with irrigation tanks, most of them of moderate size, and many of them in need of repair or improvement. The same may be said of many districts in the Madras Presidency, and especially of the southern portion of the Cuddapah district, which, situated on the level of the Mysore plateau, contains numerous works of this character. We trust that the Madras Government will find themselves in a position to adopt Sir Richard Temple's recommendations on this point, and that the want of concert between the Civil and Public Works Departments, to which allusion is made in one of these Minutes as well as in a former Minute, but which does not appear to be attributable to the local officers, may be overcome.

5. There would seem to have been some delay in communicating to the subordinate district officers the orders passed by the Madras Government on the 31st January for restricting expenditure on relief works. The Sub-Collector of Cuddapah had not received them on the 6th instant, and on the 11th instant they had not reached the Sub-Collector of Bellary. In the Cuddapah Sub-Collector's division the labourers were still paid grain wages, and the gangs inspected by Sir Richard Temple in that division contained persons who, the Sub-Collector admitted, could safely be dismissed from the works. The number receiving relief wages had, however, fallen from 108,000, the number on the works in the division at the time of Sir Richard Temple's first visit to the district, to 90,000, partly owing to the elimination from the relief gangs of persons not in absolute need, and partly owing to the prevalence of cholera, which had led to the dispersion of certain gangs. In the division of the Sub-Collector of Bellary, cash payments had been substituted for grain wages, and task-work had been introduced. The Sub-Collector on his own responsibility had begun to weed out his labourers and to turn off people who could manage for themselves. Cholera had dispersed some of the gangs, and some 30,000 persons had struck work owing to the introduction of task-work. From all these causes the number on the relief works had fallen from 88,000 to 30,000. The number nominally receiving gratuitous relief had also fallen from 33,000 in the first week of January to 8,000 in the first week of February. In the

matter of gratuitous relief there had been a good deal of peculation. It had been discovered that some thousands of the names on the charitable relief returns, were fictitious. These irregularities, however, had been checked and punished, and the persons needing charitable relief were being gathered into relief camps.

6. The latest intelligence which we have received regarding the relief operations in Madras is contained in the following telegram from Sir Richard Temple, which reached us yesterday :—

"During past week I have been examining relief operations, interior of Bellary district, and part of Kurnool. Great improvement effected by local authorities in restrictions relief to those who really need it. Numbers on relief works much reduced, and fresh admissions generally checked, but many persons are still being relieved without actual necessity, and fresh admissions not systematically arranged. Some demoralization results, together with some malpractices and abuses. I am pressing this on local officers. The Government orders for reduction of relief wages have not yet taken effect: consequent financial loss considerable, but I still hope to see effect given to the inspection village to village for discovering cases of special distress, originally ordered in general terms and partly carried out. Still further specific orders from Government are wanting. I am representing the matter to Government of Madras. Import of grain from Madras end of railway has fallen off. I am endeavouring to secure early arrival of borrowed engines. Import from northern end good. Prices cheapening. Other favourable points in my two previous bulletins regarding physical condition of people, activity of trade, and exertions of officers remain unchanged."

7. It will be gathered from this telegram, and from the remarks which we have extracted from Sir Richard Temple's Minutes, that in some respects the measures which have been ordered by the Madras Government with a view to the avoidance of all needless expenditure, have not as yet been fully carried out; but already there has been a great improvement, and we entertain no doubt whatever of the sincere desire of that Government to co-operate with us in this matter. According to the latest returns the number on the relief works in Madras had fallen from 876,206, the number for the previous week, to 767,281. We enclose a copy of a letter which we caused to be addressed to the Government of Madras on the 21st instant, conveying our acknowledgments of the zeal and humanity with which they and their officers are contending against the famine, and of the wise and conciliatory spirit in which they have accepted Sir Richard Temple's mission, and the various suggestions made by him. We have observed with deep concern the very unsatisfactory, and indeed alarming, condition of the public health in the town of Madras, which has been reported to Your Lordship in the despatch from the Madras Government under date the 10th instant. The state of things described in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner which accompanied that despatch, has added a heavy burthen to the weight of anxiety and responsibility which at the present juncture presses upon the Government of the Duke of Buckingham.

8. Your Lordship will have learnt from our previous despatches that a considerable portion of the territories of His Highness the Maharájá of Mysore, which are at present and for many years past have been under British management, have suffered very severely from the drought which has afflicted the adjoining British districts. The area of Mysore is 27,097 square miles, and its population a little over five millions. For administrative purposes it is divided into eight districts. In two of these districts, Hassan and Shimoga, which lie close to the Western Gháts, there was some rainfall, and there was a moderate harvest. In the district of Mysore, one of the largest in the province, part of which is irrigated by channels from the Cauvery river, the harvest was an average one; but over the remaining districts there was a grievous failure of rain. In this extensive tract, forming two-thirds of the province, nearly all the rain-fed tanks are dry, and the dry-crop cultivation, which depends entirely upon rain, has for the most part failed. Of the affected tracts, an area inhabited by about two millions of people must be held, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, to be severely distressed. The crops of the previous year (1875-76) were poor; but those of 1874-75 were full and good. Sir Richard

Temple draws attention to the economy with which the relief operations have been conducted, and which, as he justly observes, is very creditable to the Chief Commissioner and his officers. In the beginning of January the number of persons on the relief works was 59,301, and the number in receipt of charitable relief 30,088. Sir Richard Temple was, on the whole, well satisfied with the character of the relief works in progress, and with the mode in which it is managed. As we have already observed, the relief works in Mysore are almost entirely irrigation tanks, and the work is paid for at task rates. All the work that is being done, is good and useful work. On two works which Sir Richard Temple inspected near Bangalore, he "saw considerable numbers of persons who appeared well able to take care of themselves without State aid," and none in a reduced physical condition; but among gangs in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar districts he observed persons whose condition was much reduced. The result of his observations was, that so long as good and useful work on irrigation tanks is being done at piece-work rates, it may not be necessary to begin any large work (no single large relief work has yet been begun in Mysore), but that, if hereafter very large bodies of people should require employment, two projects, *viz.*, the long projected Railway from Bangalore to Mysore, and a reservoir in the Chitaldroog district, estimated to cost fifteen lakhs of rupees (£150,000), and to irrigate 50,000 acres, should be put in hand. Both these works are ready for immediate commencement, should the necessity arise. The point, however, which appeared to Sir Richard Temple to demand the most immediate attention from the Mysore authorities, was the organization of a system of village relief, to which we have referred in the earlier part of this despatch. Orders have been issued on this subject by the Chief Commissioner.

9. We have already drawn Your Lordship's attention to Mr. Bernard's Memorandum on the Kolar District, which is administered by a Native Deputy Commissioner, B. Krishna Iyengár. All that is stated in this memorandum appears to us to reflect very great credit on the Deputy Commissioner, whose humane, but careful and discriminating, management of the famine in his district is most praiseworthy. Krishna Iyengár is the only Native who has yet risen to the responsible post of Deputy Commissioner. He is evidently an efficient and useful officer, and with reference to the approaching transfer of the province to the direct management of the Mahárájá, we regard the success of this Native official as very satisfactory.

10. The returns submitted by the Government of Bombay in reply to our call of the 30th October last, which are reviewed in our proceedings of the 21st instant, contain a great deal of useful information regarding the condition of the various parts of the distressed districts in that Presidency, and furnish ample evidence of the energy and ability with which the famine is being combated by the Bombay Government and its officers. The number of talukas and sub-divisions of districts, of which particulars are given in these returns, is ninety-three, covering an area of 54,355 square miles, and containing a population of 7,963,927. The area in which the crop saved is less than one-half of a full crop is 33,873 square miles, and the population 4,981,616. The returns of the crops saved show a more favourable condition of affairs than the estimate which was framed in November last. It was then estimated that more than half the crops would be saved in only eleven talukas. It is now found to be above that proportion in twenty-four talukas. The estimate of remissions of land revenue is also more favourable than it was in November. The remissions were then estimated at sixty-six lakhs of rupees, and later on the estimate of the Bombay Govermment was about seventy-six and a half lakhs. The estimate given in the present returns, which appears to be for the revenue year, which ends on July 31st, is Rs. 46,84,732, and this apparently may be regarded to be an outside estimate, judging from the language used by some of the local officers. Sir Richard Temple, however, in his Minute of the 13th instant (enclosed with this despatch) estimates the total loss of revenue at fifty-four lakhs. In the same Minute Sir Richard Temple estimates the relief expenditure to be incurred in Bombay at one hundred and twenty-six lakhs. The accuracy of this estimate in a great measure depends upon the number of persons whom it will be necessary to employ upon

the relief works.. We have now before us three estimates of the number of persons likely to be on the relief works on the 1st March, 1st May, and 1st July. The first is an estimate submitted by the Bombay Government on the 30th November last. It is in a monthly form, and commencing with 200,000 as the average for December, gives 450,000 as the average of February, 750,000 as that of March, one million for April, and only 300,000 for July. These figures included charitable relief at ten per cent. The second estimate is that of Sir Richard Temple in his Minute of January 11th, and allows 540,000 for March 1st, 870,000 for the 1st of May, and 340,000 for the 1st of July. The last is that of the local officers throughout the country, which was made almost simultaneously with Sir Richard Tample's, and amounts to 677,500 for March 1st, 863,220 for May 1st, and 509,370 for July 1st. Sir Richard Temple is thus in accord with the local officers as regards May 1st, but anticipates lower numbers both before and after that date than they do. As we have observed in our Resolution, these startling discrepancies at once show the extreme difficulty of dealing with the subject, and the necessity of being prepared, by a reserve of works to be started when indispensable but not otherwise, for any sudden access of distressed persons whom the exhaustion of private stocks or the failure of employment abroad may throw suddenly upon the hands of Government. Adverting to the latest returns however (for the 16th instant), the number on the works was only 238,219, and we therefore see reason to hope that all the estimates will prove to be in excess of the actual numbers.

No. 52, dated Nundydroog, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the need for efficiently organising and supervising village relief in Madras. With this Minute is also forwarded copy of a letter under cover of which this Minute was communicated to the Government of Bombay, together with certain observations upon the terms of an order recently issued by the Government of Bombay.

Dated Bellary, 12th February.

P. S.—The Minute and covering letter were written, as the dates show, at Nundydroog in the heart of the Mysore country. Since then Sir Richard Temple has again come upon the railway line, and has received his despatches, from which he is glad to find that the Government of India share* his views on the subject of the present communication to the Government of Bombay.

* Mr. Hope's letter No. 116, dated 2nd February.

No. 55, dated Nundydroog, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him concerning the need for fully employing and efficiently supervising the existing organisation for village relief in the interior of districts in the Madras Presidency. Sir Richard Temple believes that, with some trifling changes of detail, his suggestions will be found applicable to the more distressed parts of the Bombay districts affected by the recent failure of harvests.

2. Sir Richard Temple would take this opportunity of suggesting that the instructions conveyed in paragraph 4 of the Bombay Government orders marginally noted might perhaps be construed by subordinate local officers to mean that persons capable of performing some labour who fail to come upon the relief works should be left without any State relief at all, however deplorable their condition. Practically the question, "Will you come on the works or not?" cannot be put to each individual sufferer. And absence from the relief works would be generally considered tantamount to a refusal to work. The orders in which the passage under notice occurs were forwarded to Sir Richard Temple by the courtesy of the Bombay Government, and therefore he trusts to be excused for offering a suggestion upon the matter.

Local No. 50E, dated 25th January 1877. Extract of paragraph 4 is appended for facility of reference.

3. Circumstanced as Indian villagers are, fenced about with caste customs and family habits, there will occasionally be cases of women and even of men who might be physically able to do some quantity of work, but who, from one cause or another, sometimes perhaps from what Europeans would term prejudice, will hold back from the kind of relief work Government offers until they are too weak to go to the works at all. When there is a competent existing village organisation, it will not be very costly to search out and relieve such cases. Often it will be found that men and women who from the habits of a lifetime are really unable to do hard work on roads or tanks, are yet quite ready to weave, or to spin, to make baskets, or to do other labour, within their powers, if only it can be provided for them.

4. If it should be held to be unjust to the public tax-payer to give State relief to persons who, though physically able, are unwilling to work upon the roads or to submit to any labour test at all, then it might be practicable to debit the cost of relieving such persons to the private subscriptions which have been and are being freely given.

5. With reference to the suggestions regarding village relief in the enclosed Minute, it may perhaps be well to mention that the existence of an efficient village relief system enables relief officers to shut off from the works all persons who, probably or presumably, can support themselves. For even when mistake is made, and the disappointed applicants for relief wages are really poor, there need be no risk of their dying of want at home. For the village officials will search out such cases, relieve them temporarily, and then send them before the relief officer. If there be no such system, then an officer in charge of relief works will very often from humane motives decide all doubtful cases in favour of applicants for relief, and the public treasury will thereby suffer.

Extract from the Bombay Government Resolution, Local No. 50E., dated 25th January 1877.

PARA. 4.—It is therefore ordered, in modification of the instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner, that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Nandydroog, 8th February 1877.*

As the season advances in which distress gradually deepens in certain classes of the native community, there is one point which I would specially commend to the consideration of the Government of Madras, which is this. However searching, comprehensive, and far-reaching the relief measures may be, it may happen, probably it will happen, that individuals or particular families may yet be suffering in silence, may escape observation, and may compose themselves quietly for death without applying for relief or complaining to any one. When once a complete system of relief has been established, as happily it has been or is being established, throughout the Madras Presidency, it will be in some such way as that above described that deaths from starvation occur, if they occur at all. Such is clearly the result of our experience in 1874 in Behar, where certainly some few cases of this sad nature did occur. And in the districts of the Madras Presidency every now and then incidents come to light which make us fear that, despite all the praiseworthy precautions of the district authorities, some such cases may be occasionally occurring, as is well known some cases did occur at the outset of the distress.

2. For this there is but one remedy, which is as perfectly practicable as it is completely efficacious; and that is, constant supervision of every highway and every village throughout the distressed districts, with a view to observing, picking up, and relieving every person who may be found to be threatened with starvation. It is to be assumed that such cases cannot possibly exist on any large numbers anywhere,—by reason of the large and liberal measures of relief which have been adopted,—and that they will be only scattered instances of misery, where persons from social prejudices, or from infirmity, or from peculiar circumstances, or from fatalism, or other inexplicable reason, do not apply for relief. In Behar the necessary organisation for such supervision had to be summarily constructed for the occasion. But fortunately in the Madras Presidency it already exists. There is in every village at least one headman, generally there are two headmen and a village accountant,—the local names differ in various parts of the country, but the offices are the same. Every circle of villages or every section of the country is formed into a "taluka" or "taluk" under an official styled tahsildar, who has a deputy immediately under him; and in every "taluk" there are two or more "revenue inspectors," whose ordinary duties cause them to be specially acquainted with the people in the villages within their respective circles. In most districts over every two or three "taluks" there is a superior officer, such as an assistant collector or a deputy collector. It is impossible to have an organisation more naturally fitted for the purpose than this. And the staff would be easily strengthened in any locality where additional strength might seem necessary by temporarily allowing a second deputy to the tahsildar or by augmenting the number of revenue inspectors. Nothing could be easier than to specially divide each taluk into two or more circles of relief; and probably this will have to be done in most districts—indeed in some districts it is being done already. Very shortly after entering the Madras Presidency I presented the Collector of Kurnool at his request with a sketch of this system as apparently applicable to his district, which memorandum was immediately laid before the Government of Madras. The same principle was also embodied in my proposals for the systematisation of relief submitted to the Government of Madras on the 19th January. In every dis-

trict which I have visited the result of our Behar experience in this respect has been explained by me to the district authorities, so that no person be permitted to die from preventible hunger: and I believe that they fully understand the need of that degree of vigilance in this matter, which does indeed form an essential part of the humane policy adopted by the Government of Madras.

3. According to this it has become, or will become, the duty of every village headman to watch for every instance of distress threatening danger to life, and to arrange for relief or to give food for a day or two until the order of the nearest relief official can be obtained, on the understanding that any slight expense thus incurred would be reimbursed. In some cases the district officer might place some small funds at the disposal of trustworthy village headmen for this purpose. The headmen will not find any difficulty in bringing these cases before a relief official, inasmuch as such official will always be close at hand under the organisation above described, and as relief camps are being established in all suitable localities, thus no financial abuse can arise. Nor is it possible that any cases can escape the care and watchfulness of the village headmen and the taluk officials, if they do their duty, as they doubtless will, under the supervision of the district authorities. If the plan be perfectly carried out, as it doubtless will be throughout the Madras Presidency, then the Government may be sure that, *Deo volente*, no person shall die of hunger.

4. Also on the highway the regular police can discharge the same functions: probably they do so already. In those lines of communication where such occurrences are most to be apprehended, the police patrols might be specially strengthened with this view.

5. Though I believe that the matter is now quite understood by the district officers, there can be no harm in recording this Minute in case the Madras Government should see fit to issue any formal instructions to the local authorities on a matter which is so intimately bound up with the humane and charitable policy which they have pursued, and which so much concerns what is, in the words of the Government of India, "the paramount duty of saving human life."

No. 58, dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, with enclosure, regarding the loss of revenue that may be caused by the failure of harvests during the years 1876-77 in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.*

I have already submitted, in my Minutes of the 22nd January and the 5th February, the best estimate I can frame of the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. I now present an estimate of the loss of revenue that will probably be caused in the two Presidencies by the present failure of harvests, together with an abstract of the probable cost of the famine in respect both of relief expenditure and of loss of revenue.

2. The total relief expenditure was in those minutes taken at,—

			Rs.	
For the Bombay Presidency	...	...	1,26,00,000	
For the Madras Presidency	...	...	2,92,00,000	
	Total	...	4,18,00,000	£ 4,180,000

The present estimate shows that the loss of revenue due to the scarcity will probably be—

			Rs.	
In the Bombay Presidency	...	...	54,00,000	
In the Madras Presidency	...	...	1,57,50,000	
	Total	...	2,11,50,000	£ 2,115,000

Grand Total of relief-expenditure and loss of revenue ... £ 6,295,000

But if the Government, instead of remitting the whole of the land-revenue due from lands whereon there has been severe failure of harvest, should see fit to suspend the Government demand, and if it should be decided to collect in future years such proportions of the arrears as the people might reasonably be expected to pay, then the total cost of the famine might be very materially reduced: 183 lakhs (£ 1,830,000) is estimated as the amount of land-revenue which ought not to be collected this season; and it is possible that out of this total arrear about 130 lakhs (£ 1,300,000) could be collected in future years, provided that the rainy seasons of 1877 and 1878 be favourable. If the arrears of land-revenue of the present season be suspended and not remitted, and if these arrears be hereafter collected wherever possible, then the total net cost of the famine may perhaps be reduced from 6¼ to about 5 millions sterling.

3. With this heavy relief expenditure in prospect,—with the certainty of temporary diminution of land-revenue, and of partial loss of other heads of revenue,—it is very important to minimise the ultimate loss of land-revenue as far as possible. So far as I am at present informed, it will not be possible to collect this season a larger proportion of the land-revenue than the revenue authorities of the two Presidencies themselves propose to collect. But if the arrears, which cannot be now collected, be suspended only instead of being remitted, some chance at least will be afforded of recovering the arrears of this year, in part at least, if bumper harvests should be vouchsafed next season.

4. In my opinion it is quite just for Government, acting in behalf of the public treasury and of the general tax-payer, to recover in future years what fairly and reasonably can be recovered, on account of the arrears of a bad season. In all the districts of Bombay and in many of the Madras districts long term settlements of land revenue have been made at moderate and equitable rates. Even in the districts of the Madras Presidency, which have not yet received a long term settlement, the rates of land-revenue assessment have been made lighter and more equitable than they were before. So that our system allows to the people the profits accruing during good years, thereby conceding to them a part of the full share of the produce which would have been demanded under preceding Governments. Some remissions of land-revenue will in the end have to be made. But I desire to submit this expression of my opinion that, for the present at least, the land-revenue demand, which cannot be collected this season, from the drought-stricken districts should be suspended and not remitted.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum regarding the estimated loss of revenue on account of the failure of crops in 1876-77.

ESTIMATES have been prepared showing, according to available information, the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies during the season from September 1876 to August 1877. The totals were—

	Rs.		£
Estimated Bombay expenditure	1,26,00,000	or	1,260,000
Madras expenditure	2,92,00,000	or	2,920,000
Total	4,18,00,000		4,180,000

If every thing turns out well, if the usual spring and summer rain falls seasonably and sufficiently, then the expenditure may come short of this total. But if the expected April showers should not come, if distress should break out in fresh districts, or if it should be impossible to maintain the economical restrictions now being imposed, then the total may be exceeded. Out of the total of about 4½ millions sterling, probably more than 1½ millions have at the present time of writing (10th February) been already spent. Four months have yet to elapse before the pressure can even, at the best, greatly abate; and we can hardly hope that expenditure on a large scale will cease until the next six months are over.

2. There remains the question of the loss of revenue. This will be of two kinds; first revenue which cannot be collected at the time it is due, and secondly revenue which probably can never be collected at all. In Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 12th January on the Deccan district it was stated (paragraph 12) that, according to the estimate furnished by the Collectors and accepted by the Commissioner of the southern division, the loss of land-revenue would probably be 50 lakhs of rupees.

3. So far as Sir Richard Temple has been able to learn, there will not be, directly due to the famine, any appreciable loss of revenue in the Bombay Presidency under the head of stamps, salt or customs. Some loss of revenue there will be, under the head of abkari, or excise on spirits. But this loss will probably not exceed 3½ or at most 4 lakhs. Regarding these miscellaneous items of revenue there is no certain ground for an estimate, which must therefore be subject to correction.

4. The Revenue Board of the Madras Presidency, on the 30th November, estimated (see Madras Government Proceedings of the 3rd January) that the loss of revenue caused by the failure of crops would be—

			£.
Land-Revenue—	133 lakhs of rupees	or	1,330,000
Abkari or liquor excise—	12 „ „	„	120,000
Customs—	½ „ „	„	5,000
Salt—	9 „ „	„	90,000
Stamps—	3 „ „	„	30,000
Total	157½ „ „	„	1,575,000

5. As the Board of Revenue at paragraph 17 of their report state the total estimated loss of revenue at 142 lakhs, it should perhaps be explained how each of the above figures was obtained from the report of the Board; thus,—

Land-Revenue.—Paragraph 11 of the Board's report shows that the "extraordinary remissions necessary during the current year" are 120 lakhs, while 13 lakhs will be sufficient to

cover the additional loss during the following year. It is also stated in the same paragraph that the total loss in the two years, compared with the average collections of the past five years, is estimated at 133 lakhs of rupees.

Abkari (liquor excise).—Paragraph 11 of the Board's letter estimates that Rs. 53,32,500 only will be collected during the current year as against the previously sanctioned estimate of Rs. 63,80,000. This gives a loss of 10½ lakhs. The same paragraph estimates that the following year (1877-78) will yield an abkari revenue of Rs. 61,70,000 as against Rs. 63,39,000 the actual of 1875-76. This gives a loss of 1½ lakhs in round numbers for the coming year, and a loss of 12 lakhs for the two years.

Customs.—Paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Board's letter, and the appended statements, show that the sea customs receipts, though about four lakhs less than the actuals of 1875-76, will yet be equal to the sanctioned estimate. The loss of four lakhs is probably due to other causes than famine, but the land customs receipts are now taken by the Board at Rs. 62,000 below the sanctioned estimate; and this loss (of say ½ a lakh) may be due to famine.

Salt.—The statements appended to the Board's report give the following figures—

	Rs.
Average of five years, actual receipts ending 1875-76 ...	1,31,47,000
Sanctioned estimate for 1876-77	1,36,50,000
Estimate now fixed by the Board for 1876-77	1,30,58,000
Ditto ditto ditto 1877-78	1,33,69,300

This gives a loss of 6 lakhs on the current and 3 lakhs on the coming year, as compared with the estimate sanctioned before the scarcity began. Thus 9 lakhs may perhaps be taken as the loss due to famine.

Stamps.—The statement appended to the Board's report gives the following figures—

	Rs.
Average of five years' actual receipts	45,84,000
Sanctioned estimate of 1876-77	50,00,000
Estimate now fixed by the Board for 1876-77	48,00,000
Ditto ditto ditto 1877-78	49,00,000

showing a loss of three lakhs probably due to the famine.

6. When the Board of Revenue submitted their estimate they wrote that the Collectors "appear to have in general approached the question in a more desponding frame of mind than is perhaps justifiable, and the Board think that the actual loss will certainly not exceed the sums now reported. The estimate of loss is therefore a maximum one." Sir Richard Temple however ascertained on the 6th February from the Board's Secretary that the Board's estimate of loss of revenue was under revision, and that the estimated loss will probably exceed the figures offered by the Board on the 30th November.

7. According to present information, therefore, the expected loss of revenue due to the famine will be—

	Land revenue.	Other sources of revenue.	Total.
Bombay Presidency ...	50 lakhs	4 lakhs	54 lakhs.
Madras Presidency ..	133 „	24½ „	157½ „
Total ...	183 „	28½ „	211½ „
	or £1,830,000	£285,000	£2,115,000

8. Sir Richard Temple has no special information whereby he could check the figures offered by the Board, save only in respect of the "Salt" revenue estimate. He ascertained from some of the Collectors that the salt revenue was, so far, coming in steadily. And the statement published at page 86 of the *Gazette of India* shows that, up to the end of December 1876, the salt revenue of Madras for the nine months ending on the 31st December was only Rs. 2,40,000 behind the receipts for the same period during the previous year 1875-76, and was somewhat above the average receipts of the three previous years. Possibly the loss on the salt revenue may be less than the figure taken in the Board's estimate.

9. But there is one very important general consideration which vitally affects any estimate of loss of revenue on account of famine; and that is the question whether the land revenue due from ryots, whose crops have wholly or partially failed, should be remitted for ever, or whether the unpaid arrear should not for the present be held in suspense; so that a part, at any rate, of the arrears should be collected from ryots who may have good harvests during the next two years. Sir Richard Temple has already laid an expression of his views on this question before the Government of India. He considers that the general tax-payer cannot afford, and the circumstances of the case do not require, that the funds of the public treasury should be consumed at both ends to the full extent that has been proposed. About four and a quarter millions sterling are to be spent on relieving the people of certain districts; and there seems no reason why £1,830,000 of land-revenue due from those districts should also be permanently remitted, unless strict justice or unavoidable necessity absolutely dictate such wholesale remission of the public revenue.

10. From a strict justice point of view there is, as Sir Richard Temple understands the matter, no case for wholesale remission. All the affected districts in Bombay and several of the districts in Madras enjoy a thirty years' settlement, under which the land-revenue is avowedly assessed at a rate which leaves a liberal margin to cover loss in bad years. Even in those Madras districts where a long-term settlement has not yet been made the land-revenue

rates are now very much lighter and more equitable than they were in former times. And there is no contract, either express or implied, between Government and the ryot that the land-revenue shall be remitted when the crops fail or are short.

11. The only possible exception would be in the case of lands in the Madras Presidency irrigated from tanks or river channels, and assessed at what is locally known as "wet" rates. It appears to be the custom of revenue administration in Madras to remit the "wet" assessment of land for a year, in which by reason of failure of water-supply no crop whatever is saved. If the custom as above described has been heretofore always observed, there might perhaps be difficulty in making an alteration this year. But, as a matter of principle, it would be reasonable to keep as an arrear against these lands so much of the "wet" assessment as would be equal to the land revenue thereon at the ordinary "dry" rate. But in any case care will have to be taken against any extension of the custom to irrigated lands on which the crop may have been short, without having utterly failed. For during a time of very high prices like the present, the money value of even a poor crop will have been very considerable.

12. If the case for remission fails from the point of view of strict justice, then Sir Richard Temple apprehends that there is nothing in the circumstances of the case to make general remission of land-revenue necessary. All the Collectors, with whom Sir Richard Temple has discussed the matter, consider the present rates of "dry"* assessment are light, and that the ryots could easily pay the arrears of this year, if the country is blessed with favourable seasons in 1877 and 1878. Of course, there may be exceptional cases, and partial remission may have to be granted in parts of Sholápur and in some tracts of Kurnool, where the recent settlement caused considerable increase of revenue, or where the ryots are exceptionally poor. But much discrimination should be exercised, and no remissions should be granted as a matter of course. Experience in Northern Behar shows that a body of ryots, whose rents were very much higher than the Bombay and Madras rates, were able to pay up, within two years after the famine was over, almost the whole of the price of the grain lent to them by the Government in the year 1874.

* NOTE.—In Madras, land irrigated from wells pays the "dry" rate of assessment only.

13. Sir Richard Temple fully admits that it would be regarded by the ryots as a gracious concession on the part of Government, if the land-revenue, which cannot be collected this year, were to be remitted. If the country had a large surplus income, then much might be said for sparing the sufferers by drought and scarcity from the necessity of paying their arrears of land-revenue. But the facts are unhappily otherwise; and if 1¾ millions of land-revenue are finally remitted, the money will have to be made good in some other way. There will possibly be pressure on some of the ryots, until the arrears are paid up; but it seems fairer to the rest of the empire that such pressure should occur, rather than that the whole of this sum (1¾ millions sterling) of land-revenue should be remitted.

14. It may, indeed, happen that a part of the famine country may be afflicted for another year; should this unhappily be the case, the position would have to be reconsidered. For the present, the Government will doubtless make its arrangements in view of existing facts only.

15. If Sir Richard Temple's view on this very important point of land-revenue remissions be accepted, then it may probably be the case that from 120 to 140 lakhs of land-revenue will hereafter be collected out of the 183 lakhs which are estimated as probable arrears at the end of the famine; and the gross total cost of the famine of 1876-77 in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies will be—

	£	£
Relief expenditure—		
in Bombay	1,260,000	
in Madras	2,920,000	
		4,180,000
Loss of revenue—		
in Bombay	540,000	
in Madras	1,575,000	
		2,115,000
TOTAL		6,295,000
Deduct probable recoveries of land-revenue in future years ...		1,295,000
NET		£5,000,000

If, however, wholesale remissions be given, then the cost of the famine will be 6¼ millions sterling.

16. As a set-off against the famine expenditure may perhaps be reckoned the additional earnings on *all** the guaranteed Indian railways, due wholly to the famine grain traffic. The total extra net earnings on all the lines, due to the famine traffic, will probably be not less than £450,000,† the greater part of which will be a direct gain to the public treasury.

* East Indian Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula.
Scind, Punjab and Delhi.
Bombay, Baroda.
Madras.
South India.
State Railways.

† 2,500 tons a day, for five months, over an average lead of 400 miles, gives, at 9 pie per ton per mile, about £700,000 gross earnings.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Duty.

No. 56, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir R. Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him regarding large public works available for employment of relief labour in the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

Minute by Sir R. Temple, *dated 10th February 1877.*

Since the instructions of the Government of India, conveyed in the despatch No. 45, dated 16th January, were made public, the Madras Government has drawn the attention of its officers to the necessity of restricting expenditure on relief, so far as economy may be compatible with the paramount object of saving human life. And the Madras Government orders prescribe certain specific measures by which economy can be in some degree enforced. But there is another point in the Government of India's instructions to which the attention of all relief authorities might, if the Government of Madras saw fit, be usefully drawn.

2. Paragraphs 4, 5 and 7 of the despatch above cited lay down certain general principles, by the light of which the scheme of relief works in this presidency might, perhaps, be re-considered. The following passage may first be quoted from paragraph 5 of the instructions, thus, —"as it is clear that the Government will have to undertake serious measures for the relief of scarcity, no time should be lost in giving the people means of employment on large public works."

3. Then from paragraph 7 the following passage may be quoted,—"when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, large public works may become insufficient to afford relief to the numbers of people in need of it. At such a time the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or certain test." After passing through the more distressed districts, it appears to me that petty relief works of this nature were, at the outset, undertaken in many parts of the three districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, though many of them will ere this have been stopped, and the labourers concentrated upon better-devised works. The period has not, according to my experience, arrived, when such measures ought to be largely adopted. Their introduction may become necessary during the month of April, perhaps in some places from the middle of March. Meanwhile, they ought, in my judgment, to be discontinued, wherever this may be possible.

4. Now, in Bellary two works on the largest scale have been proposed, namely, the railway towards Dharwar and the western coast, and the high-level canal project from the Tungabhadra river towards Bellary town. The railway project was negatived some time ago; but the Government of India have now been pleased to ask my opinion on the proposal to begin the earth-work of this line as a relief work. I hope to be at Bellary next week, and to submit my opinion after conference with the officers who may be in possession of the views of the Madras Government. The high-level Tungabhadra canal cannot, I fear, be recommended, because there are doubts whether the river can supply water enough for this work, as well as for the Kurnool canal and for the Krishna district irrigation lower down. A proposal has, indeed, been made for constructing a large lake in the Mysore hills, at a cost of £300,000, and thereby maintaining the discharge of the Tungabhadra; but I have not yet been able to satisfy myself that this reservoir scheme is such as could be recommended to the Government of India. And if undertaken, it would involve much expenditure besides that required for relief. Besides these two, I cannot discover any works of magnitude in the Bellary District. The only works which can be suggested are certain lines of main roads now in hand; certain large tanks for irrigation, about one hundred and fifty in number, on each of which about 500 persons can properly be employed, and certain small anicuts (dams) on and channels from the Tungabhadra, which irrigate the villages within half a mile of the river, but which were breached some years ago and are now in disrepair.

5. In the level portions of the Kurnool district there are very few such irrigation tanks to be excavated. But in the hilly taluks of the Cumbum Sub-Collectorate, possibly sites for such tanks may be found. There are some main lines of road to be proceeded with. The only large work is the Irrigation Company's canal, upon the further excavation of which large numbers might, perhaps, have been employed. But I understood in Madras, after my visit to Kurnool, that the relations between the Kurnool Irrigation Company and the Government are not such as to enable us to employ relief labour on this canal.

6. In the northern portion of the Cuddapah district there are some irrigation tanks and some main lines of road on which relief labourers are employed. There are but two works of magnitude—one the embankment to protect the railway from the Pennair river; and the other a continuation of the Irrigation Company's canal. The former may, perhaps, employ 10,000 to 12,000 persons for three months; while the latter must, for the reason mentioned in the next foregoing paragraph, be held to be undesirable. In the southern or hilly portion of the Cuddapah district, relief labourers (to the number of about 100,000 a day), have been employed mainly on road-works. And already 170 miles of new road have been constructed, which is, perhaps, the utmost length which the local funds can hope to maintain. There are, however, very many irrigation tanks (some of which were breached in the rainy seasons of 1872 and

1874), the construction and repair of which might be prosecuted with much advantage to the people and to the Government revenue. Some of these tanks are great works, on which three to five thousand people could be employed for five or six weeks. In the Memorandum written after my recent visit to Madanapally, the tank question is discussed. Enquiries in the Mysore tank country have confirmed my opinion that tank works can be usefully undertaken in Madanapally. And I suggest that the civil and engineering officers be instructed to take up this important subject in concert, and to arrange a plan for employing large gangs on one series of tank works after another. A gang of 4,000 persons under a Public Works Department subordinate could carry out a considerable tank project by piece work in a few weeks, and could then be moved on to another similar work.

7. In the North Arcot district no great works have been proposed as yet. But a great deal of very useful work has to be done towards repairing tanks recently breached, and towards improving other tanks and their channels. The officers of the Public Works Department have several of these works ready in the Chundragiri and other taluks, if only the civil officers could arrange for transferring relief gangs to the engineering officers for employment on such works.

8. In no other district of this Presidency save Nellore are the numbers of relief labourers as yet excessive. In that district, which I have yet to visit, a large and important canal is being excavated; and the Madras Government is, I understand, directing to this great work all the labourers that can be brought thither.

9. For the Chingleput district one considerable work, namely, the earth-work of a railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram, was proposed. After enquiring into the facts and inspecting the site of the proposed line, I was unable to recommend its prosecution as a relief work. The Government of Madras has, however, approved a short canal near Madras itself, the excavation of which will furnish employment to large numbers for a considerable time.

10. If hereafter the number of relief labourers should become large in any of the southern or coast districts, I would suggest for general adoption the plan recommended for Madanapally, whereby large gangs of able-bodied relief labourers should be employed at piece-work rates under Public Works Department officers on one considerable irrigation work (tank, or channel, or anicut as it may be) after another, the gang being shifted from work to work.

11. As a complement to the scheme of employment which I have indicated, it will be necessary for civil officers to establish light labour gangs, on minimum daily wages, whereon elderly or infirm persons, or people draughted from relief camps, may be subjected to some kind of labour test. It will only impede the work of Public Works Department officers, disorganise efficient gangs, and make real piece-work rates impossible, if infirm or weak persons, unable to do a good day's work, are draughted into labour gangs, which are to do real good work under skilled direction and efficient supervision.

12. It may, perhaps, be well to add that even though a gang may be doing really good work, and at a reasonable price, still vigilance should not be relaxed so as to admit to relief works persons who are not really in need of State charity. Relief wages at a time like this can, under pressing financial exigencies, be given to the absolutely needy only. And it is quite clear that in this part of India very many men and many women, who are not in absolute need, are quite ready, at a period of dear prices, to do hard work at piece-work rates merely to maintain their standard of comfort, or to earn a little money over and above what is required for their mere subsistence.

No. 63, dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him in respect to the purchase and transport of Government grain in the Madras Presidency, with a copy of the covering letter to the Government of Madras.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated 13th February 1877.*

I desire to take this opportunity of recording, subject to correction upon matters of fact what I understand to be the state of the case in respect to the purchase and transport of Government grain in the Presidency of Madras.

2. When I proceeded to the Madras Presidency, my information was that the Government of Madras had already purchased 30,000 tons of grain from places beyond the Presidency, and intended to purchase large additional quantities, either locally or from distant places, according to circumstances, unless indeed the policy of purchasing grain by Government should be modified, either with reference to instructions from the Government of India, or in consequence of the progress of the private trade in grain. The probability of further purchases being intended was borne out by orders which had been issued by Government for the transport of large quantities of grain in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

3. When at Madras on the 26th January, I received from the Government of Madras two statements of the purchases made in Calcutta and in Madras, the first of which showed a total of 30,000 tons of rice, the amount ordered from Calcutta. The second showed an additional amount of 11,000 tons bought in Madras. The total thus amounted to 41,000 tons.

4. Besides this amount there were, as I understood, certain small quantities of grain purchased locally by district officers for payment of relief labourers in kind in preference to cash.

5. I learnt then at Madras that no further purchases by Government were either made or intended; that purchasing by Government in any way had ceased.

6. I have since had the advantage of verifying the above facts by conference with His Grace the Governor at Bellary on the 12th February, and I still understand that they are substantially correct, and that the Government of Madras have not purchased anything beyond the 30,000 tons from beyond the Presidency, and that no further local purchases have been or will be made.

7. When the cessation of purchases by Government was announced to me on the 26th January, it seemed to follow that the relation between the Government of Madras and Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company as Government grain-brokers would immediately cease: such, indeed, I presumed to be the case. Up to that time, however, the impression in the interior of the Presidency seemed to be that the firm were still up to that date considered as Government brokers. It was assumed that from that time at all events they would cease to be Government brokers. It has since been notified that they had already ceased to act in that capacity since the 5th of January.

8. As regards the transport of Government grain, I understood, when at Madras on the 26th January, that the transport arrangements in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool would be revised with reference to the cessation of Government purchases; that the grain already purchased by Government would be transported to suitable localities, and no more.

9. I had, by a Minute dated the 19th January, and transmitted on the same date from Cuddapah to Madras, recommended that the plan of paying the relief labourers in grain be abandoned, and that a part of the Government grain already purchased should be sent to places distant at least sixty miles from the railway, and that the rest should be held in reserve. No definite reply was given to me at the time, nor has any since been received by me to that recommendation. It seems to me, however, since I re-entered the Ceded Districts on the 10th February, that quantities of this grain are being sent to several places within sixty miles of the railway, and comparatively close at hand, and I gather that the transport arrangements are so made as to include the whole of the Government grain, leaving none in reserve. It appears to me clearly that the expense of carting the grain to these easily accessible places, that is, to places within sixty miles of the railway, might be saved, inasmuch as there is no likelihood of its being wanted in those places. And if such grain be regarded as a reserve, the least expensive arrangement will be to keep it at Madras, avoiding the cost of sending it up the country by railway and then carrying it by country carts further into the interior. I would again ask the consideration of the Government of Madras to the matter.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 62, dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him in respect to the purchase and transport of Government grain in the Madras Presidency.

2. Inasmuch as this subject has attracted some attention in the Calcutta market, and as it may receive the notice of the Government of India, Sir Richard Temple would be much obliged if the Government of Madras would favour him with information whether the facts as mentioned in this Minute are correct. If the present statement is open to correction, or ought to be supplemented in any particular, Sir Richard Temple would be much obliged if you could, with the permission of the Madras Government, inform him accordingly.

No. 54, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Memorandum regarding his recent visit to Mudanapally, a sub-division of the Cuddapah District.

Memorandum regarding the Mudanapally Sub-division of the Cuddapah District.

In Sir Richard Temple's Minute dated 20th January regarding relief operations in the Ceded Districts was expressed (paragraph 19) an opinion that relief expenditure in the taluks belonging to the Mudanapally Sub-division of the Cuddapah District was probably excessive. In order to verify the facts, and to ascertain what suggestions could be made for restricting expenditure in that quarter, Sir Richard Temple visited Mudanapally on the 1st and 2nd February. He met there Mr. Gribble, the Sub-Collector, who has been for several years in charge of the sub-division; also Captain Whitlock, who for two years has been Police Officer at Mudanapally; and Mr. Traill, the Range Officer of the Public Works Department.

2. On his way to Mudanapally Sir Richard Temple passed through the North Arcot District, where relief operations had been restricted quite as far as was compatible with safety to the people.

3. The Mudanapally Sub-division consists of four taluks thus—

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Mudanapally	856	135,000
Kadire	918	141,000
Roychotee	1,031	128,000
Voilpád	769	146,000
TOTAL ...	3,574	550,000

The chief characteristics of this tract were described in the Memorandum on Cuddapah dated the 20th January. So far as the failure of harvest is concerned nothing need now be added to that memorandum, but it appears that the earliest autumn crop in these plateau taluks will not come into market until September [see paragraph 4 of previous memorandum]. Since that memorandum was written the total number of persons on relief wages has fallen from the highest total 108,000 down to 90,000. Mr. Gribble, the Sub-Collector, attributes this decrease partly to the prevalence of cholera which dispersed certain relief gangs, and partly to the measures which he (Mr. Gribble) had been able, now that his staff* had been increased, to take towards eliminating from the relief gangs persons who were not in absolute need.

* *Note.*—Regarding the apparent friction of systems (not of local officers) in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, see paragraph 3 of the further Memorandum on North Arcot, dated 2nd February 1877.

4. Sir Richard Temple visited certain completed relief works, namely roads, which appeared to have been fairly well executed. The cost however, which had been only Rs. 1,000 per mile when the number of labourers was comparatively manageable, had risen to Rs. 1,800 per mile now that the number of relief labourers had increased so enormously as to be unmanageable. Some expenditure had been incurred in consolidating the stone metal on these roads. This outlay no doubt improves and completes the work; but it costs a good deal, inasmuch as water is scarce and has on occasions to be carried on carts from a distance. It would be more economical to postpone such work till the rainy season, when water will be everywhere at hand, and then the completion of these works would be defrayed by the ordinary district funds, instead of being charged against "Relief."

5. Sir Richard Temple inspected several gangs of relief labourers in and about Mudanapally—in all some 3,000 or 4,000 persons. He found that the labourers looked to be in good condition; and it appeared that some proportion of them must have been quite able to support themselves, for a time at least, without Government aid. Hardly any of them appeared to be in a physically reduced condition. Some of them bore on their persons evidence in the shape of good clothes or ornaments that they had not yet been reduced to extremity. The Sub-Collector was of opinion that some of these people could with safety be dismissed from the works, and he anticipated that when the Madras Government orders should be received, he would be able to reduce and in future to keep down the number of relief labourers. The labourers received daily wages and no task-work was practically exacted; yet the number of head-coolies (gangmen) seemed too great.

6. It appeared to Sir Richard Temple that too many of the relief gangs were employed on roads and too few on tanks and petty irrigation works. The Mudanapally country, like Mysore, is studded with tanks: Mr. Gribble says there are 4,000 in his four taluks. Many of these have been breached in former years; many require repair and improvement. Some are gradually silting up, and the work is of a kind that in the adjoining districts of Mysore is done sometimes by the ryots themselves, and sometimes by the subordinate revenue officers. Yet in Mudanapally there seemed to be an opinion that no tank could be safely touched without a professional opinion; that it might do more harm than good to deepen a tank, and that any improvement of a tank would involve strengthening the dam (bund), enlarging the escape weir (calingula), and might jeopardise the safety of all the tanks in the chain to which the particular tank under repair might belong. Sir Richard Temple did not accept these views as altogether correct.* At any rate he considered that full use should be made of all available engineering skill to employ the relief gangs on tanks, which are the very life of the country, and which directly repay judicious expenditure by immediate increase in land revenue; whereas new roads (of which 174 miles have already been made in the Mudanapally Sub-division) will involve a heavy future expenditure for up-keep.

* *Note.*—Subsequent inquiry in the Mysore province showed that in the distressed tracts there tanks were the relief works selected by the local civil officers.

7. Wages on relief work throughout the sub-division are paid in Government grain. Some Government grain had been expended, and about 20,000 bags (about 1,500 tons) are in store at or *en route* to depôts in the sub-division. Under recent orders it seems probable that Mudanapally will not receive further large allotments of Government grain; and Sir Richard Temple suggests that cash payments be at once resumed, and that the Government grain be kept in reserve and be not expended until either absolute necessity arises, or until favourable rain shall have induced the ryots to open their stocks.

8. The question of the grain stocks and grain supply was so important, that Sir Richard Temple had a long discussion with the local traders on the subject in the Sub-Collector's

presence. The general account given by all was that foreign grain imported by railway, and foreign grain only, was sold in the bazaars. No complete statistics were available of the quantity of grain coming daily into the sub-division from the two railways on the north and south. But so far as the figures went, they seemed to show that a very large proportion of the population must still be living upon the old grain stocks of the country. The Mudanapally and Voilpád taluks appear to get all they want from railway stations in the North Arcot District; the Roychoti taluk is comparatively near to the north-western line, but the Kadire taluk is somewhat inaccessible: its supplies have to come round by Roychoti. The traders declared that sufficient supplies for the weekly markets at outlying villages were carried from the chief towns by village dealers.

9. The price of grain has fallen considerably during the last five weeks. The traders attribute this comparative cheapness to the large private importations into Madras and the famine country generally. They stated their belief that private importations into Mudanapally had declined somewhat since Government grain began to come into the sub-division.

10. The traders, all save one dissentient only, stated that if Government ceased to bring in grain, they would try (and they thought they would be successful) to bring in enough foreign grain to supply the relief labourers as well as the ordinary demand. They asked assistance in two respects only: *first*, that the roads (or their consignments) should be so guarded as to prevent their carts being plundered; and *secondly*, that supply bills on Madras should be granted them at par for cash paid into the Mudanapally treasury. The Sub-Collector stated that the guards could be arranged, and that it would be a direct convenience to Government that the traders should pay cash into his treasury in exchange for bills on Madras. If relief wages are paid in cash, a good deal of silver will be wanted at Mudanapally.

11. At the charitable relief houses in Mudanapally and at the taluk head-quarters cooked food is being distributed to people who are supposed to be in great need and unable to work. Some of the recipients, seen by Sir Richard Temple at the Mudanapally relief house, were not yet in extreme destitution. It appears that orders have been given to village officers that they are to relieve at the Government expense casual cases of severe distress, either among their own villagers or among temporary sojourners within their borders. But no special steps have been taken to enforce these orders and to see that they are obeyed. Sir Richard Temple considered that some special steps were required to secure that village officials, revenue inspectors, and tahsildars felt their responsibility in this matter. When the gangs of labourers come to be reduced and admission to the gangs is less a matter of course, the risk that disaster may overtake poor creatures in the villages becomes somewhat enhanced. It is cheaper and in every way better to glean up and relieve such cases by village inspection than to pay relief wages to tens of thousands who could support themselves without State aid. Even in districts where multitudes are admitted to relief works without check occasional deaths from the consequences of hunger or exhaustion are said to occur; and house-to-house inspection in very distressed tracts will obviate the risk of such disasters.

12. Mr. Gribble pointed out certain doubts he had as to the safety of a recurrence to cash payments. And Sir Richard Temple explained (1) that if risk were apprehended, the change should be made gradually first—at Muddanapally itself and other places near the railway where trade was active, and where competent officers would be on the spot to act in case of emergency; the change could then be extended speedily to other relief gangs: (2) Sir Richard Temple replied that prices might, especially in remote places, become somewhat dearer at first when grain payments ceased. But the very rise would work its own remedy, for supplies would be attracted to such places. Meanwhile the reserve of Government grain provides against disaster, and the sliding scale of wages (proportioned to the price of food) guards the labourer from the possibility of his ration being dangerously reduced.

13. Sir Richard Temple's general impressions were—

(1) that the numbers on relief works—about 19 per cent. of the whole population—were still too large, and that insufficient work was got out of the labourers;

(2) that persistent efforts should be made, with the help of all the engineering staff available in the sub-division, to employ more of the gangs on tanks and irrigation works and fewer on roads;

(3) that much care and activity should be immediately exercised to enforce on petty relief officers and village officials the necessity for systematic village inspection and relief;

(4) that when the numbers on charitable relief become larger, relief camps should be formed and in-door relief given;

(5) that relief wages should be paid in cash, the Government grain being kept for the present as a reserve.

BANGALORE,
The 6th February 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 60, dated 12th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum regarding his recent visit to the Pennekonda Division of the Bellary District.

Memorandum respecting the Pennekonda Division of the Bellary District, with notes respecting relief operations in Anantipur.

HAVING passed from Bangalore through some of the most distressed portions of the Mysore country, Sir Richard Temple reached Pennekonda on the 9th February, passing across the Hindupore taluk. He met there Mr. Ross, the Sub-Collector, and Dr. Williams, recently sent from Bellary to combat the cholera which appeared in this division.

2. The Pennekonda division consists of three taluks, all of which are on the Mysore plateau, and partake more of the physical characteristics of Mysore than of Bellary. The area and population of the three taluks are as follows :—

	Area.	Population.
Pennekonda ...	654 square miles	80,000
Madaksira ...	439 „ „	80,000
Hindupore ...	481 „ „	88,000

The failure of rain last season and the loss of crops has been extreme over the whole of Madaksira, over the greater part of Pennekonda, and over a part of Hindupore. The "dry" crop was lost entirely, and the "wet" crop yielded about three annas all round; so that the total yield of the division is less than a two-anna crop. There is some ragi and a small area of cholum (jowari) now in the ground; the latter is grown in the beds of dry tanks. The yield of this standing crop is estimated by the divisional officer, Mr. Ross, to be equal to one month's food-supply for three taluks. The Pennekonda traders estimated that the yield would be equal to two months' supply.

3. The grain markets are now well supplied with foreign grain, ragi, cholum, and rice, which comes by cart from the Bangalore Railway Station to the chief marts of Hindupore, Pennekonda and Madaksira. Pennekonda is further from Bangalore than from Gooty on the north-west line—88 miles as against 79. But carts are cheaper and more abundant at Bangalore than at Gooty. Part of Madaksira, however, draws its supplies from Bellary. The village dealers carry from the towns ample supplies for the village weekly markets. The traders, whom Sir Richard Temple met in presence of the divisional officer, were quite confident that trade would fully supply all local needs, both in towns and villages, so long as the Bangalore market was well supplied. The cessation of grain payments to and the requirements of relief labourers would in no wise exhaust the markets.

4. The price of ragi and cholum ranges at present from 8¼ seers in Pennekonda to 9½ in Hindupore. At the beginning of January, prices were much dearer, 6¾ seers in Pennekonda, and 7½ in Hindupore. In the month of November, before the great importation from the Madras coast had set in, the supplies in the smaller markets partially failed for two or three weeks together.

5. Mr. Ross has had a good deal of Government grain in his taluks; at present he has in store about 1,400 tons balance of local purchases, of which 500 tons were received from Major Hicks, the Government Grain Agent. He had expected a further monthly consignment of 1,000 tons a month from Major Hicks. Wages had until lately been paid in grain; now cash wages are paid, and the Government grain in store is all kept as a reserve.

6. The Madras Government orders for reducing relief works expenditure, dated 31st January, have not yet (10th February) reached Mr. Ross. He had, however, begun to weed out his labourers, and to turn off persons who could manage for themselves from the time of the publication of the Government of India orders (16th January). Cholera has dispersed some few gangs round Pennekonda; and further, some 30,000 relief labourers in the Hindupore taluk struck work, and have kept off the works for the last two or three weeks, because they did not like task-work which had then been introduced. From all these causes, the number on relief works has fallen from 90,000 to 30,000 persons. Several hundreds of these labourers, who voluntarily kept off the works, presented themselves to Sir Richard Temple, clamouring for a return to daily wages. He was glad to see that the people, men and women, were in good case, notwithstanding their absence from the works during the last two or three weeks.

7. Sir Richard Temple inspected four small gangs of relief labourers in Pennekonda town, and the appearance of the people was fairly good. The large gangs which had been at work near Pennekonda had recently been dispersed by a violent epidemic of cholera, which is now happily abating. On a road near Gootoor, 8 miles from Pennekonda, there had been at work some 1,500 labourers. On this gang the work of weeding out those who could support themselves had been carried out by the relief Inspector, who had reported that the gang dwindled to almost nothing. Mr. Ross was going to inspect the people out of this gang who still offered themselves for employment at task-work rates. And Sir Richard Temple was able to see about 400 of these people. Among these were certainly some cases

women who needed either relief wages or gratuitous relief, and these cases are being cared for.

8. Gratuitous relief used to be distributed at some twenty places in the division. But Mr. Ross found so much peculation at outlying relief houses, that he has arranged for closing all relief houses but five for the present. Each of these five will be under the supervision of a responsible relief officer, and will for the present be managed as a relief camp on the in-door system. Poor creatures at the outlying relief houses, who still require State assistance, are being taken into the central relief camps. Hereafter, when matters become worse, it may be necessary to establish one relief house in every Inspector's circle throughout the most distressed part of the division.

9. With reference to the fact (see paragraph 20 of the Bellary Memorandum, dated 19th January) that some 30,000 people were receiving gratuitous relief in the three Pennekonda taluks at the beginning of January, Mr. Ross explains that some thousands of the names on the charitable relief-returns were fictitious, and that peculation of this kind has since been checked and punished. A good many of the children belonging to relief labourers were at one time in receipt of charitable relief, and they have now been sent back to their parents. There are now 8,100 persons receiving charitable relief in the three taluks, and they will be gathered into relief camps. Sir Richard Temple saw about 150 persons in the chutrum (serai), which is used as a relief camp at Pennekonda; and he found all the inmates to be suitable recipients of State charity.

10. The great decrease which has recently taken place in relief expenditure in the three taluks of Pennekonda may be thus seen:—

	On first week of January.	During first half of February.
Total number of relief labourers	88,000	30,000
Total number of persons on gratuitous relief lists	33,000	8,100

The physical condition of the Hindupore people who left the works three weeks ago warrants a belief that the relief now given is for the most part sufficient to arrest famine. Mr. Ross is of opinion that now, as was the case before the reduction in the number of labourers, occasional cases occur of wayfarers or other people being reduced to severe straits, and of people dying indirectly from hunger. He cited the case of a widow with two children, who came into Pennekonda a few days ago; they were all very much reduced by hunger; the mother and one child were seized with cholera and died; the other child is now in the poor-house.

11. Sir Richard Temple impressed on Mr. Ross the view that systematic village relief ought to be organised through the village officials; and Mr. Ross read the minute on this subject which Sir Richard Temple has recently laid before the Madras Government. Without such systematic relief, deaths must occasionally occur in remote villages among the old and infirm, or among children. And occasional disasters of this kind cannot be averted by admitting to State charity (whether on works, or in relief houses) tens of thousands of men and women who, in reality, could subsist without State aid. Systematic village relief can make starvation deaths almost impossible; and it is much more economical to the public treasury than insufficiently controlled relief works open to all-comers.

12. Sir Richard Temple's general impression was—

(1) that the distress in the Pennekonda taluks is not yet quite so severe or so general as had been feared;

(2) that the food requirements of the tract can and will be met by private trade so long as the Railway can deliver full supplies at Bangalore;

(3) that Mr. Ross has during the last few weeks done much to secure economy;

(4) that Mr. Ross should at once organise his village relief system and supervise its working;

(5) that he should press forward the completion of his relief camps (in chutrums or other existing buildings where possible);

(6) that he should himself, or through responsible officers, test the work of relief Inspectors who may be empowered to weed out from the labour gangs people who ought to support themselves.

ANANTIPORE,
The 11th February 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 64, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copies of a Minute recorded by him, together with two memoranda regarding the scarcity in the province of Mysore: copies of letters addressed to the Chief Commissioner and to the Madras Government on the subject are also appended.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.*

IN forwarding two memoranda of facts ascertained on the spot regarding the famine in the Mysore province, I desire to acknowledge cordially the courtesy with which the Chief Com-

missioner of Mysore and his officers afford me valuable information which had an important bearing on the work of my mission to the Madras Presidency.

2. I think there can be no doubt that the relief operations in Mysore have been much more economically conducted than in the neighbouring districts of Madras. The carefulness exercised in this respect is very creditable to the local authorities in Mysore.

3. At the same time it appears to me most important that there should be a house-to-house visitation throughout the more severely affected tracts, so that cases of severe distress may be found out and may receive timely succour. The existing organisation of village officials, supervised by salaried servants of Government (the sheikdar in his hobli and the amildar in his taluk) is the best that could be desired for effectively carrying out systematic village relief. The Chief Commissioner moreover is ready to strengthen the supervising staff where additional help may be absolutely needed. An active and well-directed system of village relief is especially necessary to prevent occasional cases of disaster in districts where, as in the Mysore province, economy in relief expenditure has been carefully practised from the beginning.

4. I communicated unreservedly to the district and other superior officers my views regarding the situation in the tracts which I visited, and the result of my experience of famine affairs in other parts of India. All the Civil and Engineering officers of Mysore whom I met evinced a humane zeal to save human life and to mitigate the present calamity, together with a careful regard to the financial interests of the Government under which they are serving.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of the Mysore Province.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, at the request of the Government of India, visited Bangalore, and conferred with the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, C.B. By the courtesy of Mr. Saunders, he met all the officers of the Civil and Public Works Departments at the head-quarters of the Mysore Administration; he met a deputation of the chief traders of Bangalore, and he travelled through the Bangalore and Kolar districts in company with the Commissioner, Colonel Pearse, and with the Deputy Commissioners, Mr. Ricketts and Mr. B. Krishna Iengar, C.S.I. Near Bangalore and also in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar districts Sir Richard Temple was able to inspect several gangs of relief labourers and also some of the charitable relief houses.

2. The province of Mysore consists of eight districts, with a total population of five millions. The population, the area, the estimated average outturn of the current season's harvests, the number of persons on relief works and on charitable relief, and the proportion borne by the persons on relief to the whole population is shown for each district in the statement on the following page. The percentages of the population that are in receipt of relief does not, it will be seen, vary precisely with the extent of failure of crop. In some cases explanation of the variation can be readily given. For instance, the Túmkúr district sends away annually some 30,000 labourers to the coffee districts: this year the coffee emigration was far larger than usual, and so fewer people were thrown upon the works. A similar explanation applies, in a less degree, to the Chitaldroog district. Many of these labourers are, however, now returning, because the coffee crop too is suffering from the drought, and many of the people will probably come upon the relief works.

Name of district.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of crops saved.	Number on relief works in beginning of January.	Number on charitable relief in beginning of January.	Percentage of the total population who are thus receiving relief.	Remarks.
Bangalore ...	2,914	828,000	2 Annas.	12,983	11,527	3 per cent.	(a) In the Kolar memorandum the proportion of the crop saved was taken at 2 annas, which was the Deputy Commissioner's estimate. The present figures give the estimate formed by the Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner.
Kolar	2,577	618,000	3 "	8,500	3,763	2 "	
Túmkúr ...	3,606	632,000	2 "	8,900	2,100	1¼ "	
Mysore	4,127	943,000	8 to 11 "	5,560	3,699	1 "	
Hassan	3,291	669,000	8 "	9,746	4,249	2 "	
Shimoga ...	3,797	499,000	9 "	1,236	1,546	½ "	
Kadur	2,294	334,000	4 "	6,296	1,430	2 "	
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	531,000	2 "	6,000	1,780	1½ "	
TOTAL ...	27,077	5,054,000		59,301	30,088	1¾ per cent.	

3. In the Hassan and Shimoga districts, which lie close to the Western Ghâts, there was some rainfall, and there was a moderate harvest. In the Mysore district the rainfall to the south and the Cauvery irrigation to the north have brought up the average yield of the district. But over the rest of the province there has been grievous failure of rain; nearly all the rain-fed tanks in the northern districts are dry; and the "dry" crop has, for the most part, failed. The disastrous effect to the country from the failure of the tanks may be judged from the fact that Mysore possesses 16,000 irrigation tanks, and the "wet" or irrigated land is one-sixth of the whole cultivated area of the province. This failure has affected two-thirds of the Mysore province; while tracts inhabited by more than two millions of people must be held to be severely distressed.

4. The difficulties of the present year are aggravated by the facts that the crops of the previous year (1875-76) were poor, equal to about one-third of an ordinary yield all over the province. The crops of 1874-75 were, however, good and full. So bad had the failure of the previous year been in some parts, that in July 1876 water began to fail in parts of Chitaldroog. Large importations of grain into Bangalore by railway began in October. But it was not until the end of November, when the latter rains (north-east monsoon) had absolutely failed, that relief operations were generally begun throughout the province.

5. The grain markets of Bangalore and of the Mysore province are well supplied. Most of the grain exposed for sale is foreign grain that has come into Bangalore by railway from Madras and from the west coast. Private trade began early in the autumn to bring grain into Bangalore, and has been very active ever since. The grain brought into Mysore by railway during the last two months is returned as follows :—

During the month of	Carried into Bangalore. Tons.	Carried into Other Mysore Stations. Tons.	Total. Tons.
December 1876	10,570	1,344	11,914
January 1877	10,820	2,588	13,408

The grain-dealers say, that this importation will continue until June (or July) so long as there is grain at Madras or anywhere else to come. They say that their only difficulty is the delay which sometimes occurs in getting consignments off from Madras by train. It seems that the Bangalore dealers despatch daily some hundreds of cart-loads of grain into the districts of the interior. This grain goes into the Bangalore, Túmkúr and Chitaldroog districts. Parts of the Bellary* and Kolar districts also draw their supplies from Bangalore. The Mysore district lives at present on its home-produce, while the districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur are subsisting on their own produce eked out by food imported from the western coast. These three districts last mentioned have large highland tracts abutting on the Western Ghâts, wherein the rainfall has been good.

* *Note.*—When Sir Richard Temple visited Pennekonda, the southern division of Bellary, he found that its three taluks (250,000 population) drew the whole of their supplies from Bangalore. But a part of the Chitaldroog district gets supplied from Bellary.

6. The traders say that the local stocks will not come out into the market until the tanks fill in June or July next, and next crop is thereby assured. Until that time the demand for imported grain will continue. Indeed, in the month of May, when the ports on the west coast are practically closed, new demand on the Bangalore source of supply may arise from districts which are now fed from the west. There are excellent bridged roads all over the country, and there is abundance of carts and draught cattle, so that supplies can be carried to whatever tracts require and can pay for them.

7. So far as the facts can be ascertained, tracts containing 2¾ millions of people are now drawing grain from the railway between Bangalore and the eastern border of Mysore; probably nearly two-thirds of this population may be consuming old stocks, and thus perhaps 900,000 people may require imported grain. An import of 13,000 tons a month would support this population; and the railway is already doing more than this. But this calculation would show that Mysore will continue to draw grain largely from Madras by railway up to an average of about 430 tons daily. So that the Mysore demand upon the powers of the railway is and will remain even larger than was supposed at the time when the proposal for doubling the Madras Railway to Arconum was considered and was recommended by Sir Richard Temple.

8. The Madras Government desired Sir Richard Temple to ascertain whether Bangalore could not draw some of its supplies from the port of Negapatam *viâ* the Southern Railway; and they stated that freights from Calcutta to Negapatam were the same as to Madras, while the grain rates on the Southern Railway had been purposely lowered, so as to make it as cheap for Bangalore dealers to import by Negapatam as by Madras. The dealers when questioned replied that they had not heard of the reduction of the railway freight rates by Negapatam, that they had correspondents at Madras, but not at the southern ports, and that there was no great imported store at Negapatam for them to draw upon as there was at Madras. They admitted, however, that if it were demonstrably cheaper and as speedy to get grain *viâ* Negapatam, that route would no doubt be taken.

9. Prices of grain are easier than they were: thus at Bangalore the prices have ranged—

	Number of seers sold for one rupee. Common rice.	Rági.	Cholum or jowári.
Last fortnight of December . . .	6¼	7½	7
First fortnight of January . . .	6¼	8¼	8¾
Second fortnight of January . . .	7	9½	10¼

The prices in the interior of the affected districts—for instance in Túmkúr and Chitaldroog—range from 10 to 15 per cent. dearer. In the Kolar district, through which the railway passes, prices are much the same as in Bangalore.

10. The memorandum on Kolar shows that in this district a large number of relief works are ready, and that many of these works are actually open. In the Bangalore district, as also in Túmkúr and Chitaldroog districts, relief works are open; and the Chief Commissioner has now issued orders that relief works shall not be stopped in tracts where they are really needed by reason of the temporary failure of money allotments. All the work is done

at ordinary piece-work rates, and the officers of the Engineering Department co-operate most fully with the Civil officers in carrying out relief works. The relief works in progress are mainly tanks, on which so much work has to be done all over the country before the many chains of irrigation tanks are all brought up to the required standard of completeness. All the work, therefore, that is being done is undoubtedly good and useful work.

11. Sir Richard Temple inspected the gangs on two great works near Bangalore, namely, the water-works tank and the Dharmboody tank. One, if not both, of these works would be undertaken and pressed forward in ordinary years. Among the thousands of labourers on these two works Sir Richard Temple did not detect any persons who seemed to be in a reduced physical condition, though he saw considerable numbers of men and women who appeared well able to take care of themselves without State aid. Sir Richard Temple also inspected several gangs on large and small works in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar districts. On a tank near Doodha Ballapore in the Bangalore district he observed several men who were in a very reduced physical condition; and he found a very few cases of the same kind in a gang at Begapilly in the Kolar district. In most of these cases it turned out that the labourer was the only bread-winner for a family of six or eight persons, and so he was unable to earn enough to keep his relations alive and also to maintain himself in a fit condition for hard labour. Such cases seemed to show that the village relief organisation should be worked up so as to find out and relieve very destitute families of this kind. Unless such village relief be promptly set to work, there is risk that individuals belonging to such families may perish.

12. No single large relief work, on which several thousands could be employed, has yet been sanctioned in Mysore. So long as good useful work on irrigation tanks is being done at piece-work rates, perhaps it may not be necessary to begin any large work. But if hereafter very large bodies of people should require relief employment, the Mysore Government has ready two excellent schemes, if its means allow of its embarking upon either of them. These schemes are, firstly, the railway from Bangalore to Mysore (84 miles) which has been surveyed, aligned, and for which the project is in every respect ready. The line, however, does not pass through the worst famine tracts; but the railway would be a very great boon to the province. The second scheme, which has also been thoroughly prepared, is the Valase reservoir in the Chitaldroog district, which would cost 15 lakhs of rupees and irrigate 50,000 acres. If, therefore, large works are required, the Mysore Government has them ready for immediate commencement.

13. Out-door relief in the shape of cooked food (ragi pudding and a little curried vegetable) is being given to about 30,000 persons throughout the province. Sir Richard Temple visited some of these relief houses in Bangalore, and another at Bagapally in Kolar. For the most part the paupers seemed to be quite fit recipients of charitable relief. At the Bangalore relief house were some few cases, principally travellers, in which hunger must have caused severe suffering. When the system of rural and village relief is in working order, such cases will probably not recur. Sir Richard Temple suggested that at large centres like Bangalore, Doodha Ballapore, Kolar and at the taluk head-quarters in-door relief should be given at relief camps on the Madras system. The many chuttrums (serais) on the roads would probably serve the purpose without building special sheds. Hereafter, when distress becomes keener, it may be necessary to have a relief house in every hobli (sub-division of a taluk) throughout the worst parts of the severely affected districts.

14. The Chief Commissioner has issued orders that all village officials shall relieve at the Government expense, and bring to the nearest relief officers, any person, whether a resident or a wayfarer, who may be in dangerous distress. With the careful supervision which will, under Mr. Saunders' orders, be given to this matter, the effective organisation of village relief will doubtless be soon accomplished.

15. It does not seem probable that there will be serious dearth of drinking water in the Mysore province, unless such difficulty should occur in Bangalore itself. For the plough and draught cattle also there is not much apprehension, provided the usual rains come in April and May. Some mortality from want of fodder has already occurred, and much more must, it is feared, occur among the poorer sorts of cattle.

16. In consideration of the extreme gravity of the scarcity and of the fact that the present is the second consecutive year of failure of crops, the Chief Commissioner has promised remission of 8 annas (one-half) of the "wet" assessment and 6 annas (three-eighths) of the "dry" assessment to those ryots whose crops have wholly failed.

BELLARY,
The 13th February 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

Memorandum respecting the Kolar District of Mysore.

WHEN Sir Richard Temple was at Mudanpally, a sub-division of Cuddapah, on the 1st and 2nd February, he learnt that one of the roads thence to Bangalore lay through Kolar. As this is considered one of the most distressed districts of Mysore, save only Túmkúr and Chitaldroog, he desired that its condition and the character of relief there should be ascertained on the spot. At the same time Sir Richard Temple had engaged to meet certain English officers and native gentlemen of North Arcot on the road to Gudiatum, which passes through British territory only. He therefore sent me, his Secretary, by way of Kolar to confer with the

district officers there. I met on the road the Amildar (tahsildar) of Sreenawaspoorum. A. Kolar, Mr. B. Krishna Iengar, C.S.I., who has been Deputy Commissioner of Kolar for twelve years, showed me over the nearer relief works, and gave me every information in his power. He introduced me also to the Amildar and the medical officer of Kolar.

2. The Kolar district contains an area of 2,500 square miles and a population of 600,000. In physical features, in manner of agriculture and in condition of its people, it resembles very closely the upland (plateau) taluks of Mudanapally (South Cuddapah) and Palmonier or Punganoor (North Arcot). The elevation of the plateau is the same; there are the same granite hills and rocky gorges, and the same plains with a soil of decomposed granite schists. Kolar, however, grows more exclusively ragi than do the two border British districts. Kolar grows ragi as a dry crop, and produces very little cholum (jowari). Kolar abounds in tanks, every one of which is rain-fed, and is consequently dry this year. The Madras railway traverses the south of the district, which is supplied with abundance of good metalled and bridged roads.

3. The average rainfall of Kolar is about 30 inches. The harvest of 1874 was on the whole good. Last year (1875) the rainfall was short (15 inches only), and the yield was estimated at six annas (more than one-third of an ordinary harvest). But this season (1876-77) the rainfall has been only 10½ inches; the tanks are all dry. The total yield of the district for the current year is estimated at only 2 annas (one-eighth of an ordinary crop); in some tracts, for instance Sreenawaspoorum, the yield is perhaps only one anna; but the irrigated parts in the south bring the total average up to 2 annas. Kolar generally produces much more ragi, which is its* staple grain, than its population requires, and it exports largely to Bellary and to the British coast districts.

In ordinary years large stocks of ragi are kept in underground granaries ("peos"). But in 1874 the October floods got in to many of these "peos," and the grain began to spoil; consequently many holders of grain sold off all their old ragi for export, and it left the district. And thus the people of the Kolar district entered on 1875, a year of short harvest, with comparatively small stocks, which were still further depleted by the time the failure of 1876 declared itself. Still the people of the district were still living on their old stocks up to about October last. In ordinary years the ryots of Kolar are well off; few of them are in debt. The country is entirely ryotwari, and zemindars (intermediate holders between the Government and the ryots) are unknown.

* *Note.*—Some cholum (jowari) is produced as an irrigated crop in the black soil taluks to the north-west. The areas under the chief food-grains in ordinary years are—

Rice	46,670 acres.
Ragi and other food-grains	391,814 „

4. The grain markets at Kolar and at the chief towns are well supplied. But all the grain now exposed for sale is foreign grain, imported by railway. What stocks the richer ryots may possess are now held, and will be held, till rain comes. So far as we could, we tested this by visiting some of the grain shops, and questioning the chief traders of three different castes in the town. They showed us their different kinds of grain, and said it all came by railway; the rice and pulse from Madras, and the ragi from Salem and Coimbatore. They declared that the ryots would not sell their stocks, but they were quite confident that the trade would supply all demands both of Kolar town and of outlying marts. There were plenty of carts to do the business. But they said there was fear lest the railway could not supply them quickly enough, as there was delay about getting off consignments from Madras. I told them that the doubling of the line to Arconum would mend matters in this respect.

5. Mr. B. Krishna had previously given information identical with the account given by the traders whom we questioned at their shops. He explained that each large town (kusbah) procured its own supplies from the railway, and that village dealers carried grain from the kusbahs to the weekly markets in the interior. He had, as yet, not heard that the supply had anywhere fallen short. He believed and had all along thought that private traders would supply the country, so far as the railway could enable them to do so. At one time there was a talk of organising the country carriage for the traders, but they said such interference would only make carts more expensive, and so the proposal dropped. The price of grain at the present time is—

Common rice	8	seers per rupee.
Ragi, home-grown...	8½	„ „
Ragi, foreign	10	„ „

The Kolar ragi is a "dry" crop, whereas Madras ragi is mostly grown on irrigated lands. The dry ragi is a harder more valuable grain than the irrigated (or "nath") species, and is easily distinguishable therefrom. Prices in the beginning of December ruled at 6 and 6½ seers. The comparative cheapness is due to the large importations from Madras, where grain is now growing much cheaper.

6. Distress first began in September, and for some months it was relieved by private charity only. In the month of November relief works were opened, and at the present time 382 different works, estimated to cost Rs. 1,30,000, are either open, or ready to be opened, as soon as relief is really required. Only two out of all the relief works proposed by the Deputy Commissioner are road works. The rest are tanks or irrigation works of some kind. These works are spread over all the ten taluks of the district. On them are now employed 8,437 relief labourers, besides about 3,000 persons who are employed under the Executive Engineer on the ordinary irrigation and road works of the district. The Deputy Commissioner anticipates that if good rain falls as usual in March and April, then the largest number of relief

labourers on his hands at one time will not exceed 12,000 or 15,000 in all. If the spring rains should be withheld, matters will become much more serious.

7. All the relief works, with one exception to be noticed hereafter, are done and paid for on the piece-work system. It almost all consists of earthwork, chiefly on the repair and deepening of tanks. The work is done under the ordinary revenue staff, which consists of—

(1) the Amildar and his establishment of clerks and gomashtas for the whole tahsil (or taluk);

(2) the Sheikdar, who presides over a hobli, or sub-division of a tahsil, containing about seven to ten thousand persons. The Sheikdar gets a salary of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month according to his grade;

(3) the Patel, who is the head ryot of the village or cluster of small villages, and has to help him, the "shanbog" or village accountant.

The responsibility of a patel in regard to a relief work varies according to the size of the work, its distance from paid supervision and the respectability of the patel. A head cooly on 3 annas a day, who can keep account, is allowed to each patel, while the shanbog is employed on revenue work. There is one head cooly, who can write and read, on 3 to 4 annas, over every fifty labourers. The head cooly measures the work daily, and payment is made according to the work done, either by the patel or by the sheikdar, or by a tahsil officer who goes out for the purpose. The rate of piece-work varies with the hardness of the ground and height of lift. Labourers are required to bring their own tools. Labourers of the Wuddah caste, who do the stone-facing for the tank banks (bunds), bring their own little stone carts. The rates for earthwork yield about 2 annas a day to an adult male who works hard. The Wuddahs who work in stone earn a little more. The Deputy Commissioner said that the piece-work system was well known to all the people, who in ordinary years repair their tanks on that system, and the people would at once detect and complain of any attempt of a head cooly to make short payments for the work done.

8. On a certain work in Kolar town the Deputy Commissioner was obliged, by the circumstances of the work, to pay daily labour; and then he reduced the daily wages to 1½ anna a day. There was some complaint at first that the rate was cruelly low. But he adhered to his decision; the people worked on; and when a part of it was done and he was able to measure it up roughly, he found that it had been cheaply done. The relief labourers whom I saw to-day on this particular work appeared to be sufficiently well nourished. But I did not see very many of them, as to-day is a festival.

9. Something had been said at Mudanapally about the undesirability of tank work for the employment of relief labour; and it had been said that the tanks were managed by the Engineer Department, and that they could not be touched without engineering guidance. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, Mr. B. Krishna Iengar, from the first preferred tank work to any other relief work. He said that all over the country there were tanks which wanted repair or which had been breached in former years; he urged that their repairs could be done by task-work and without engineering supervision. If he heightened the bund (bank), he widened and occasionally heightened the escape-weir (calingula); and in some cases he put in an extra irrigating sluice (tooboo) to carry water off to higher lands from the heightened level of the tank. He urged that by deepening a tank, he held more water in it, and so made the supply for the old "ayakat" (irrigable area) more secure. Wherever he deepened a tank, he strengthened the bank (bund); and in some cases he took off and relaid the boulders which rivet the sloped water-face of the bund (bank). If he had water left in the tank, then he used it to puddle the face of the bank; but if not, he was obliged to forego puddling, as it cost* him so much to carry the water to the bank.

* *Note.*—I observe that in his relief works Mr. B. K Iengar foregoes puddling, and tamping or consolidating metal, as such work would greatly add to the cost of his relief. He looks forward to doing this in the rainy weather from ordinary funds when water will be everywhere available.

10. I visited a large tank which had been breached many years ago, and had since been unused. This tank, distant 3 or 4 miles from Kolar, was the first big work undertaken near Kolar. Save in Kolar town no other relief work was opened within six miles. Rs. 3,000 have already been spent upon it, and Rs. 1,500 more will have to be spent. It will irrigate about 250 acres of now uncultivated land. The bank is of earth, part of the front is puddled, and it is rivetted with carefully-packed boulders on a slope of one in one and a half. A new high level irrigating sluice has been put in, and the old low level sluice is being repaired. The waste weir (calingula) is being widened, as the tank bank is somewhat higher than before. I could see all the places whence the earth, paid for by measurement, was taken out. Out of the 800 labourers usually on the tank, only about 50 were at work to-day, because it was a festival. And the Deputy Commissioner explained that the work-people were not obliged to come; but if they did no work, of course they got no pay. We came back from the tank by a new road 19 miles long, which had been begun in better times by the neighbouring ryots at their own expense, and which is now being finished as a relief work. I saw that the earthwork on this road also was being paid at piece-work* rates. The masonry culverts were charged against the ordinary maintenance grant from local funds.

* *Note.*—Both at Kolar and in Bangalore the baskets, used by the women for carrying earth on relief works, seemed about double the size of the baskets used on relief works I have recently seen in British districts.
C. B.

11. Gratuitous relief is being given at the Government expense at ten places. Cooked food, one meal of (half a seer) ragi, with a spoonful of pulse soup, is given to all but high-caste recipients, who are allowed to take away uncooked food. In Kolar town 354 persons are being thus relieved daily. At the nine relief houses in the interior an average of 1,238 persons daily are receiving a meal of cooked food. From such persons no work is at present exacted. They take their meal and go to their homes. I visited the Kolar relief house to-day. About 200 persons were there. All the people were infirm, sickly or else quite young children. They seemed to be fit recipients for relief. None of them bore on their persons marks of emaciation, except two or three children, who had or were just recovering from small-pox. Up to the month of December the relief in Kolar was paid for by private charity. The Hindu managers never sent any applicants away empty, and so the numbers relieved were much larger than they are now. Now that the gratuitous relief is charged to the Government, applicants are sifted before a ticket for relief is given them.

12. Seeing that so little was spent on relief in this district, compared to the adjoining sub-divisions of Pennekonda and Mudanapally, though the population is about the same—600,000 in each case—I made particular enquiries whether the Deputy Commissioner and his officers thought that enough relief was given. The Amildar of Sreenawaspoorum, whom I just met, the Deputy Commissioner and the Kolar Amildar seem to be all very confident that there are no deaths from starvation, and that the people who do not come to the works or to the relief houses are getting along somehow. Every patel (village headman) and shanbog (village accountant) in the district has received clear orders to relieve any person who may be in danger of starving within their jurisdictions, and to send the bill in to the amildar. As yet no patel in the Kolar taluk has sent in any such bill, though each amildar has an allotment of money to meet such bills. No funds have been placed with the patels for the defrayal of charges of this kind; and the patels just at present do not get their full incomes, now that the land-revenue collections are slack. It seems that there is need for special steps to ensure and supervise the fulfilment of the orders given to the patels on this subject; or else people may be left unrelieved and may die in remote villages.

Note.—I have since seen in Bangalore Mr. S. Venkut Verada Iengar, who was in charge of the Kolar district during December and January, while Mr. B. Krishna Iengar was away. He too expresses full confidence that people did not die of starvation during those months. Colonel Pearse, Commissioner of the division, also endorses the opinions expressed on this matter by his subordinates, the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar.

C. B.

5th February 1877.

13. Occasionally the Deputy Commissioner has heard allegations of deaths caused in part by hunger; for instance, two people who died in the dispensary were said to have been reduced by want. Now that cholera is about in the district sudden deaths occur, and they are put down sometimes to cholera, and sometimes to hunger. I called on Miss Anstey, a lady missionary, who speaks the Kanarese language very well, and takes the closest interest in the people. She said that stories had reached her of deaths from starvation; but she only returned to Kolar ten days ago, and no such cases had come under her own notice. She believed, however, that scarcity of food must have accelerated some deaths in a time like this.

14. I am particular about this, because the scale of expenditure in Kolar contrasts strongly with that in the adjoining taluks of Bellary and Cuddapah, and I wished to exhaust possible sources of information as to the sufficiency of Kolar relief measures. The Deputy Commissioner has been twelve years in command of this district; he knows the people, they know him, he is their fellow-countryman, and is accessible to them at all times; personally he is kind and charitable.* He says that, if there were starvation, he believes he would be the first to hear of it. He has given strict orders and makes constant enquiries on the matter. He is aware that many of his district people (perhaps 3,000 in all) go over to works in Bellary and Mudanapally. The authorities of those districts have written to him; and he has explained that the people have works open close to their homes; but they not unnaturally prefer a fair daily wage and light work to piece-work pay only. If piece-work were exacted over the border, then he believes that none of the Kolar people would trouble the Bellary or Mudanapally relief works.

* *Note.*—I heard incidentally from the lady missionary, Miss Anstey, mention of the Deputy Commissioner's private charity, and I then, with difficulty, extracted from him, as bearing on this point, that his cash subscriptions to relief houses amount to Rs. 325 a month, besides the cooked food he distributes to mendicants at his own house every evening. His salary is Rs. 1,300 a month.—C. B.

15. In respect of gratuitous relief, I could see that a good deal of selection is now exercised. Outside the Missionary's door this morning I saw some people asking alms; and on enquiry I ascertained that two out of these had been refused admission to the relief kitchen, because they had relatives competent to support them. I saw the same sifting process going on outside the relief kitchen. Possibly a Native Collector of 12 years' experience, acting through subordinates whom he knows and trusts, can check indiscriminate relief better than a European officer could do. And my impression, formed on what I have seen and what I have ascertained by careful questioning, is, that the restrictions on relief exercised in the Kolar district are not excessive or dangerous to the safety of the people; although I fear that here, as elsewhere, one or two occasional deaths, caused indirectly or partly by hunger, may have occurred.

16. The Deputy Commissioner showed me a letter he had received this morning from Major Gompertz, Deputy Inspector General of Police, who is at present on tour in the north of the Kolar district. The purport of that letter (dated 2nd February) is, that the people there (taluks Gudibunder and Bagapilly) "are better off" than further south towards Bangalore, and "though many are suffering from scarcity, yet there are no signs of absolute famine." He

writes further: "I have noticed that only a few appear emaciated, though many, I am told, are reduced to mixing devdari leaf in their food." This testimony from an officer outside the department is satisfactory. The devdar leaf, the Deputy Commissioner tells me, is eaten as a vegetable by many classes, and Mr. B. Krishna Iengar at times eats it himself.

17. The Deputy Commissioner tells me that the Chief Commissioner has decided to remit one-half of the land revenue on "wet" crop lands in cases where the water-supply has failed, and to remit ⅜ (6 annas in the rupee) of land revenue on "dry" crop lands. He explains that never before in the history of Mysore, so far as his knowledge goes, has remission been granted on "dry" lands. But this year is the second bad season the people have, one after another: this time the failure has been grievous beyond all memory or expectation, and so the grant of a partial remission on dry crop land is a fair concession. The abkari (toddy excise) revenue contractors have had no remission granted to them, but the receipts of still-head duty on spirit has decreased somewhat.

18. The water-supply in tanks has failed, and many wells also are failing. But in all tanks which are being improved by relief labour the Deputy Commissioner digs a hole down to some spring, so as to keep drinking water for the neighbouring cattle and people. He is also deepening and clearing by relief labour many wells and bowdis (large cistern-shaped wells) near to public roads. He does not expect there will be actual dearth of water.

19. But about the future of the cattle there is cause for anxiety. Many must have died, and the Deputy Commissioner is aware that ryots have sold away good cattle for merely nominal prices. The Chief Commissioner has opened the reserved forests and the ryots are allowed to take away grass thence free. As yet these forests have not been opened to cattle for grazing. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that there may be some little fodder left, rági straw, chólum straw (kurbi), and jungle grass; for the ryots will not yet take the trouble to prepare prickly pear for their cattle. Yet the Deputy Commissioner, his *locum tenens* in December last, and his Assistant have each of them in different parts of the district demonstrated to the people by experiment on a large scale that the prickly pear, when properly prepared, is eaten by and supports cattle. The Kolar taluk, the Malwagul taluk, and other parts of the district abound with prickly pear; so there is an important resource still available for the cattle.

No. 65, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with two memoranda regarding the scarcity in the province of Mysore. Sir Richard Temple desires to tender his cordial acknowledgments for the courteous reception he received, and for the valuable information he gained, while in the territories of Mysore.

2. A copy of Sir Richard Temple's Minute, regarding the effective organisation of village relief, is also forwarded in case the Chief Commissioner should wish to peruse it. The suggestions it contains are believed to be equally applicable to Mysore.

No. 66, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

His Grace the Governor of Madras was pleased to express to Sir Richard Temple a view that it would be advantageous if the Bangalore grain demand could be supplied, partly at any rate, by Negapatam and the Southern Railway, in order that the pressure on the Madras port and the eastern sections of the Madras Railway might be relieved.

2. Sir Richard Temple enquired into the matter at a conference held with the Bangalore traders in presence of the Chief Commissioner and his principal officers. The results of that inquiry will be found embodied in the enclosed extracts (paragraphs 5 to 8) from a memorandum of the facts ascertained by Sir Richard Temple regarding the scarcity in Mysore.

No. 73, dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir R. Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute in which he has recorded briefly his reasons for recommending that the earth-work on the proposed railway from Bellary to Hooblee should be begun as a relief work.

2. Appended to this minute are—

Copy of the telegram despatched by Sir Richard Temple on the 12th February from Bellary.

Memorandum regarding the Bellary and Karwar railway scheme as a relief work.

Note on the Bellary cotton trade as affecting the Karwar railway project, with memorandum by Messrs. Harvey and Salapathy, cotton dealers of Bellary.

Minute by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.*

THE Government was pleased to direct me to report, after communication with the Madras Government, upon the proposal to commence the earth-work of the Karwar and Bellary railway as a relief work. At Bellary, therefore, on the 12th current, I conferred with His Grace the Governor of Madras upon the subject. Colonel Hancock, as representing the Government of Bombay, was present at the conference, having been deputed thither by His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse. Mr. J. H. Master, Collector of Bellary, Colonel Mullins, Chief Engineer to the Government of Madras, and Colonel Shaw-Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways, were also present.

2. I caused the salient points of the Bellary and Karwar railway scheme, as far as they concerned relief work, to be put together in the appended memorandum. And after the conclusion of the conference I despatched to the Government of India a telegram* to the effect that, in consideration of financial exigencies and the claims of other proposed lines, I was adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary railway. At the same time I recommended that as difficulty existed in finding suitable work for relief labourers in the Bellary (and, perhaps, in the) Dharwar and Kaladgi districts, the Madras and Bombay Governments might be authorised to employ relief labourers in making the earth-work of the line from Bellary as far as Hooblee in the Dharwar district. I suggested further that the cost of the land taken up for this railway should be charged to the local Governments, and that the Imperial Government should be held in no way pledged to the ultimate construction of the line. I added that the Madras Government concurred in my view, and that the Government of Bombay would probably concur also.

* Copy annexed.

3. I desire now briefly to place on record my reasons for submitting this recommendation; and I would premise that when I had the honour of being a Member of the Government of India, it was my duty to consider this and other railway projects, and I have always held that railways in India should be undertaken on political and military grounds quite as much as on purely commercial considerations.

4. I am adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary railway, because—

Firstly.—The finances of the country can afford to take up only a limited number of new State railways at a time. There are already a number of lines to which the Government is more or less committed: such, for instance, as the Nagpore and Chutteesgurh line, the Western Rajputana railway, the Lahore and Peshawur line, the Northern Bengal extensions, and the North Behar lines. None of these, in my judgment, ought to be postponed to the Karwar and Bellary line.

Secondly.—If the finances can afford one or more additional railways in the Bombay Presidency, then I think that the line from Dhond to Munmar, a line from Dhond (or some other point on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway) to Sattara and onwards into the Southern Mahratta Country and a line from some point in Guzerat into the Kattywar Country, are all politically and generally more important than the Karwar and Bellary line.

Thirdly.—There seems much doubt about the capabilities of, and the need for, future expenditure on the Karwar harbour; and unless the harbour be accessible during the monsoon, it would appear that much of the Dharwar and Bellary cotton may still take ship at Madras or Bombay.

5. Although I am, for these reasons, adverse to undertaking for the present the Karwar railway, yet there is another consideration, namely, that useful work is wanted for the 350,000 relief labourers in Bellary. They have already made a great length of local roads—quite as many roads, indeed, as can be maintained hereafter. Metal for future years' use is being collected on these roads. But soon there will, for a great many of these labourers, be no useful work left to do. And therefore it seems desirable to employ these superabundant relief labourers on the earth-work of the Borkellary railway, which earth-work may hereafter be useful if the line is ever made. I propose that relief labour should be employed on the Bellary to Hooblee section only, because I do not think it will practically be possible to transport to the Canara ghâts large gangs in time enough to do any appreciable work thereon before the monsoon (rainy season) begins. The length from Bellary to Hooblee is the cheaper and easier section of the line. And, according to the opinion expressed by Bellary cotton dealers, this section would bring a considerable cotton traffic from Dharwar upon the Madras (or upon the Great Indian Peninsula) Guaranteed Railway.

Copy of telegram despatched by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *to the Government of India from Bellary on the 12th February 1877.*

IN reference to telegram of the 6th, regarding the commencement of the proposed railway from Bellary to Karwar, I have discussed the question at Bellary with His Grace the Governor of Madras, when there were present the Collector of Bellary Mr. Master, Colonels Mullins and Shaw-Stewart from Madras, and Colonel Hancock from Bombay. I am adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary line generally in consideration of pressing financial exigencies and claims of other lines, but famine relief labour of Bellary, Dharwar, Kaladgi districts may be most usefully employed in forming earth-work between Bellary,

Hooblee and Dharwar, which may eventually be useful when circumstances shall permit such railway to be constructed, no large works being available for relief in the neighbourhood. I suggest that Madras and Bombay Governments be authorized to employ the labour in making the earth-work, taking up the necessary land for the purpose, such land being charged to local Governments, and it being understood that this permission in no way pledges Imperial Government to ultimate construction of railway. I am authorized to say that the Government of Madras will concur in this view, and I think that the Bombay Government will concur also.

Memorandum regarding the Bellary and Karwar railway scheme as a relief work.

The line is 236 miles long and is in the following main sections:—

		Miles	
Madras, Bellary district ...	Bellary to Tungabhadra river	42	Not yet actually located; could be done in a month.
Nizam's country ...	... ...	27	Located.
Bombay ...	From border to Gudduk	22	Located.
Dharwar ...	Gudduk to Hubli ...	35	Located.
	Hubli to Kinvatee ...	29	Located.
Karwar ...	Kinvatee to Karwar ...	81	Located; ghât section requires some preparatory work in jungle.
	Total ...	236	

2. The line will pass through the cotton-growing tracts of the following districts:—

Bellary, with a population of 151 to a square mile.
Dharwar " " 216 "
North Canara " " "

It will also serve a great part of the Belgaum district and some of the southern talooks of Kaladgi. Its cost will vary on the different sections, the ghât section being more expensive. The average cost will be about £7,000 a mile, or Rs. 16,10,000 for the whole line. This includes £10,000 on account of a pier and other loading and landing appliances in Karwar harbour.

3. The portion of the total cost which could be spent on relief labour will depend upon whether it is found possible to move large gangs from the famine districts of Dharwar and Bellary to the heavy works on the ghâts and in other parts of the Canara district. The work which might be done by unskilled labour is then—

			Rs.
From the Canara border to Karwar, 81 miles	earth-work, costing at ordinary rates...		8,20,000
	ballast collection	ditto ...	81,000
From the Karwar border to Bellary, 155 miles	earth-work	ditto ...	5,50,000
	ballast collection	ditto ...	1,55,000
		Total ...	16,06,000

But a proportion of the relief labourers in Bellary and in Dharwar are of the Wuddah tribe, whose ordinary profession is working in stone; and considerable gangs of stone-workers could be formed in the Ceded Districts and in Dharwar. There is a large quantity of stone-work to be done at the Tungabhudra bridge (42nd mile), which Colonel Hancock would build from the excellent stone found on the spot; also there are heavy cuttings in rock, laterite and gravel (moorum), thus:—

			Costing at ordinary rates. Rs.
Tungabhudra bridge, 42nd mile from Bellary	preparation of material	... ...	42,000
Ghât section from the 168th to 193rd mile	rock and laterite cutting	... ...	2,37,000
Other cuttings on length from the 193rd to 236th mile ...	rock cutting ...	... ...	83,000
		Total ...	3,62,000

4. Now it will not be possible to do in a single season of (say) three months all the earth-work and stone-work shown in the foregoing paragraph. On lengths where the work is heaviest, a certain number of men only can work at the same time, and so we could hardly reckon on more than five lakhs of the earth-work on the Canara length being done by relief labour this season, even if it were possible to organise and transport relief gangs from the famine country to the ghâts. On the other lengths where there is only a moderate amount of earth-

work, the whole of that work could certainly be done by relief labour in three months. Similarly with the heavy stone-cuttings on the ghât length; probably not more than one-fifth of the rock cutting in this section could be done this season. Thus the cost of the work which might, under the most favourable arrangements, be done by relief labour this season at ordinary rates, may be stated at—

	Section from Bellary to the Canara frontier.	Section from Canara frontier to Karwar.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earth-work	5,50,000	5,00,000	10,50,000
Ballast collection	1,55,000	81,000	2,36,000
Stone-working and rock-cutting ...	50,000	1,30,000	1,80,000
Total ...	7,55,000	7,11,000	14,66,000

This sum (£146,000) is the cost of the work at the estimated rates in ordinary years. But the rate taken in the railway estimates, 4 and 5 annas per cubic yard, is considerably higher than the ordinary rates of the Ceded Districts. And so, although relief labour is generally expensive labour, still, in view of the high rates taken in the estimates, it may be sufficient to reckon that the £146,000 of ordinary work, if done by relief labourers, will cost £190,000. And this is the maximum sum which the sanctioning of this railway could be expected to divest from comparatively unremunerative undertaking to an important imperial work.

5. It is, however, very doubtful whether, at this season of the year, it would be possible to organise in the famine country of Bellary and Eastern Dharwar sufficiently large relief gangs and to transport them to Canara in time to make any very serious impression on the heavy cuttings of the ghât section.

6. It remains to consider shortly the question whether the proposed railway is one that should, on financial considerations, be sanctioned at all. The Committee who enquired very carefully into the financial prospects of the line in the year 1873 reported that the *existing* traffic of the country would enable the proposed line, from Gadak to Karwar (*i.e.*, from the 91st to the 236th mile of the line now under consideration) to pay nearly 4 per cent. on the cost of the line. And this estimate was accepted by the Governments of India and Bombay.

7. Regarding the traffic on the Bellary length no detailed estimate has yet been offered. But Colonel Hancock, in paragraph 5 of his note, dated 23rd January 1877, estimates the gross traffic earnings of the whole section above the ghât at Rs. 6,000 per mile per annum. Perhaps it will be safer to take Rs. 5,500 as an average return which, with an assured traffic* in cotton either westwards or eastwards, seems to be a moderate estimate. If these estimated earnings on the Bellary to Gudduk section be added to the estimated earnings on the Gudduk to Carwar length, as already accepted by the Government of India, then the total earnings of the whole line (236 miles) will amount to 15 lakhs of rupees (£150,000.)

* NOTE.—See annexure regarding the estimated existing cotton traffic.

It will not be safe to put the working expenses at less than 55† per cent.; and this would leave £675,000 as the net earnings, equal to four per cent. on a capital of £1,687,000, which is somewhat above the estimated cost of the whole line.

† NOTE.—See paragraph 3 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 6th November 1873.

8. Her Majesty's Secretary of State in his despatch of the 6th November 1873 declined to sanction the line, on the ground that he doubted the financial success of the undertaking. The despatch remarks that two-fifths of the whole expected traffic is cotton; that there is much doubt whether Indian cotton can hold its own in European markets, now that the American yield is steadily increasing; and that, therefore, there is considerable risk that the railway may not secure the heavy cotton traffic expected; and that it would consequently fail to pay the interest on the capital invested in it. On this point the Committee of 1873 expressed an opinion that the out-turn of cotton from the districts served by the Dharwar and Canara sections of the railway might be safely taken at 30,000 tons, of which two-thirds would take rail to the Carwar port. It may be unnecessary now to discuss the figures of acreage and out-turn, on which the Committee based their estimate, though it might be shown that these figures are moderate. But from a review of the general figures of cotton export from Bombay since the American war, we find that the total export to Europe has on the whole risen, thus:—

Cotton exports from Bombay Port in Season	Cwt.
1872	3,356,000
1873	3,454,000
1874	4,462,000
1875	4,536,000
1876 a year of short yield ...	3,675,000

For these figures we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell of the Firm of Nicol and Company, Bombay, who was kind enough to communicate them by telegraph.

And Sir William Muir in his financial statement of March 1876 said, "Bombay shows an advance in raw cotton of £1,951,000 and Madras a similar increase of £331,000, while Bengal

fell off by £253,000." In the absence of further data, which are not available here (Bellary) at the time of writing, it would seem that the cotton export of India is being maintained.

9. There is one other feature in the traffic prospects of this line which may be noted. As yet the oil-seed export of Karwar is not large, yet the black soil of Dharwar and Bellary is very well suited for oil-seeds. And if there were a railway through these tracts, there is every probability that the area under oil-seeds in, and the traffic in seeds from, these districts would increase as rapidly as the acreage of, and trade in, this important staple have risen during the last two years throughout Berar, Khandesh, Nagpore and the Nerbudda country.

10. There is one consideration on the other side that is against the financial success of the scheme to be noted, and that is that the railway and its traffic may hereafter involve the Government in heavy charges for improving Karwar port. The Committee write (paragraph 44): "We wish it, however, to be clearly understood that should Karwar ever become the port or base of a system of railways and its trade receive great development, it will undoubtedly be essential that harbour works of some magnitude be undertaken, which would add to the limited sheltered accommodation at present available for shipping." What the final cost of these suggested works might be, it might not be safe to estimate, but it was alluded to in Major General Kennedy's letter of February 1873 as ten lakhs of rupees.

11. It will be seen from the annexed papers on the cotton traffic of the Bellary country that some of the best informed traders consider that the Madras port will attract more cotton from the Ceded Districts than Karwar is likely to do. And they even say that the proposed line, if made, will probably bring Dharwar cotton *viâ* Bellary to Madras instead of carrying Bellary cotton *viâ* Dharwar to Karwar. About the magnitude of the cotton trade there seems no doubt whatever, and if the anticipations of the Bellary cotton dealers prove correct, then the section from Hooblee to Bellary will be the best paying part of the line, and it will bring a heavy traffic on to the 305 miles of guaranteed railway between Madras and Bellary. And this length from Bellary to Hooblee is the cheapest portion of the line costing £6,000 a mile as against £9,000 per mile on the length from Hooblee to Karwar.

12. Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, information has been received that the Government of India have admitted the Karwar State Railway into the list of projects which are to be taken up within the next six years. The local authorities estimate that about Rs. 50,00,000 will have to be spent on relief wages in the Bellary district during the next five months, and they consider that the suitable works in the district will be exhausted before that total has been spent. It therefore seems decidedly advisable to spend as much as practicable of the relief wage fund on the work of the Karwar railway, which is (it is believed) to be undertaken during the next six years. And the part of the line on which relief labour can be most promptly and conveniently employed is the section from Bellary to Hooblee.

BELLARY,
12th February 1877.

C. BERNARD.
W. S. S. BISSET.

Note on the Bellary cotton trade as affecting the Karwar Railway project.

MESSRS. Harvey and Sabapathy of Bellary have been good enough to favour us with approximate statistics of the cotton traffic from Bellary and Adoni, and with a memorandum* of their views on the direction of the cotton trade from Bellary and from Dharwar, both at present and in the event of the construction of the Karwar Railway. It appears from these statistics that the annual export of cotton from Bellary by rail amounts to from 7,000 to 8,000 tons, and that nearly a similar amount is exported from Adoni. Of the exports from Bellary 2,000 to 3,000 tons are believed to come from the Dharwar cotton fields. Of the total, say 15,000 tons, exported from the two stations of Bellary and Adoni, a portion is occasionally sent to Bombay, but seven-eighths of the whole takes shipment at Madras, where it appears that the shipping charges are no higher than at Bombay, and whence freights to Europe are now much lower than before the opening of the Suez Canal.

* (See annexed) paper.

2. The observations on the present course of the cotton trade in paragraph 4 of Messrs. Harvey's and Sabapathy's Memorandum are understood to refer to the rainy season only. The Dharwar cotton crop is believed to be moderately estimated at 30,000 tons per annum, and if the figures above quoted are approximately correct, the bulk of it must evidently still follow one of the western routes to the sea-board.

3. It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty in which direction the cotton produced along the line of railway will be carried, but there can be no doubt of the present extent of the cultivation, and very litte doubt that the cotton for export by sea will take the rail in one direction or the other.

4. The rates for cotton on the Madras Railway are low, but even at these low rates a saving of $\frac{1}{14}$ of a penny per lb. or 1½ per cent. on the value of the cotton in the Liverpool

market. Looking at the geographical portion as shewn in the marginal table of distances, it appears probable that so much of the Dharwar, Bellary, and Adoni cotton crop as can be prepared for market before the burst of the south-west monsoon (20th May), will be attracted to Carwar: and that after the burst of the monsoon on the western coast, the large portion of Dharwar crop which now remains in the country till the close of the monsoon will take rail to Madras.

Table of distances.

		Miles.
Dharwar or Hoobloo ...	To Bombay (*viâ* Bellary)	677
	„ Madras (*viâ* Bellary)	431
	„ Carwar	110
Bellary	„ Bombay	550
	„ Madras	305
	„ Carwar	236
Adoni	„ Bombay	485
	„ Madras	307
	„ Carwar	302

5. From an Imperial point of view, any unproved receipts to the Madras Railway would, so long as the guaranteed interest is not earned, be clear gain to the treasury.

6. It may be well to note that arguments such as are advanced by Messrs Harvey and Sabapathy were anticipated by the Government of Bombay, whose Secretary (on the 5th February 1873) wrote, "extending the line to Bellary will meet the objections urged against the Karwar railway on the ground of the uncertainty of communication by that route during the monsoon, will to a certain extent satisfy all parties concerned in the trade of the Southern Mahratta Country, or will ensure a regular traffic to the line thoroughout the year."

C. BERNARD.
W. S. S. BISSET.

Memorandum by Messrs. HARVEY *and* SABAPUTHY *on the subject of the extension of Railway communication from Bellary, dated Bellary, 12th February 1877.*

THEY consider that a railway from Bellary to some central point in the Dharwar best agricultural district would prove remunerative to Government and a benefit to the country, but that a through railway to Karwar is unnecessary for the following reasons:—

1st. The Dharwar crop is ginned in the south-west monsoon when shipments can be readily and promptly made from Madras, but are next to impracticable on the Malabar Coast; the rains during that season are trifling in Madras and excessive in Karwar.

2nd. Financial and shipping facilities are present in Madras, the growth of a couple of centuries, but entirely absent in Karwar; the extent to which such facilities assist trade was explained personally by Mr. Harvey to Mr. Bernard.

3rd. Steamers from Calcutta to Europe touch at Madras for part cargo and carry it to Europe cheaper than special steamers sent to Karwar ever can do, or at least till Karwar is made a place as important as Madras.

4th. The best proof of the direction of trade is its present course, and Dharwar cotton comes *viâ* Bellary now in the rainy season, from Hoongoonda, Noolgoond, &c., &c.

5th. The capital expenditure on the Madras Railway would be rendered more productive than at present by reason of the increased traffic from Dharwar, and that railway is capable of carrying to Madras double its present normal traffic.

6th. The towns *en route* Bellary to Gudduck are of more importance than those from Gudduck to Karwar, and the cart trade at present carried on is enormous "throughout the year." From Karwar it is only practicable in the dry monsoon.

7th. The whole deduction Harvey and Sabapathy make from above stated facts, is that a railway from Bellary to Gudduck would not only develop the resources of the country, but help to reduce the Government guarantee on the Madras Railway which is at present the worst paying, they believe, in India.

8th. Shipping charges in Madras are less than in Bombay or Karwar, as per original actual memorandum of those charges incurred by Harvey and Sabapathy, which memorandum was sent to Mr. Bernard.

HARVEY AND SABAPUTHY.

No. 74, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the receiving of labourers from Mysore and the Nizam's territories on relief works in the Madras Presidency. Copy of this Minute has been communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Camp Bellary, 16th February 1877.*

I DESIRE to submit to the Government of Madras certain observations on its General Order of the 9th February, which directs that "coolies (relief labourers) from Mysore and Hyderabad are to be treated on relief works exactly as our own people."

2. Already many persons of this description have resorted from Mysore and Hyderabad to the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and, after their necessities have been relieved, have been sent back to their own province, Mysore or Hyderabad, as the case may be, by which authorities they have been duly received. Both in Mysore and Hyderabad relief works are open, and I know that the authorities in both these states are willing and able to take care of their own people and to avoid casting the burden of supporting them on the British Government.

3. In Mysore the relief operations are entirely under the direction of British Officers, just as if they had been in British territory. But, as relief has been allowed somewhat more liberally in the Madras Presidency than in Mysore, there is no fear of British subjects resorting to Mysore, while there is every fear of Mysore subjects resorting to Madras districts. I was distinctly warned of this by the Mysore authorities themselves, who said that many thousands of their people might be resorting to British districts, who all the time might properly be, indeed, ought to be, maintained by Mysore. The Chief Commissioner would, I am sure, be glad that such people should be sent back to him. And I know that the Chief Commissioner is as anxious as he is resourceful, to provide for all Mysore subjects.

4. If, therefore, in virtue of the Madras Government order cited above, any number of Mysore ryots were to come upon Madras works, an unnecessary expenditure of British money would be incurred, upon that which was really the business of the Mysore State,—notwithstanding that the Mysore State is anxious to undertake its own duty with its own money.

5. The same remark, *mutatis mutandis*, applies to the Hyderabad territory.

6. It is true that in 1874 the Bengal Government received on its relief works refugees from Nepaul, but then the adjoining Nepaul districts were not under British supervision, and, so far as we knew, did not contain any relief works. It was therefore deemed necessary to receive the poor people. But the case is quite different with the Mysore State, which is administered by our own officers; and also the case is different with the Hyderabad State, where ample provisions of relief are known to have been made.

7. I would therefore suggest that the officers in the Madras districts be directed to receive persons from Mysore or Hyderabad temporarily if seen to be labouring under immediate necessity, but to give the earliest intimation to the nearest local authority either in Mysore or Hyderabad, as the case may be, in order that these persons may be transferred to their own territory.

No. 76, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset, regarding his recent meeting with officials of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, together with a copy of the letter which Sir Richard Temple has caused to be addressed to the Governments of Bombay and Madras on the subject.

2. There can be no doubt that the grain traffic from the north is now working fairly well into the Ceded Districts, and there is prospect of further improvement. The proposal for working the Raichore section of the Madras line by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company need not now be pressed.

3. Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that Captain Bisset's services in this matter have been highly creditable to that officer.

Memorandum of the proceedings of a meeting held at Bombay on the 9th February 1877 between Colonel H. F. HANCOCK, R. E., *Consulting Engineer,* MR. HENRY CONDER, *Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and* Captain W. S. S. BISSET, R. E., *on special duty.*

Marshalling of trains sent to Raichore.

CAPTAIN BISSET submitted to the meeting extracts from the books at Raichore, showing that, although Mr. Conder had been good enough to order increased attention to the arrangements of trains sent into Raichore, there had been no change for the better up to the 7th February.

Captain Bisset mentioned, further, that in his opinion this appeared to be mainly due to the want of free communication between the two local traffic officers at Raichore; but that at a meeting at Raichore on the 6th February arrangements for mutual accommodation had been made, as a result of which it was to be hoped that the working of the traffic at Raichore will be much simplified.

Mr. Conder was good enough to confirm the following portions of the arrangements come to at Raichore on the 6th, and to state that he had recently renewed his orders for increased attention to the following points:—

(1.) To place all Raichore wagons together.

(2.) To put all wagons for transhipment at Raichore together.

(3.) To deliver both these classes of wagons at Raichore by a separate train when this is possible.

2. Captain Bisset then submitted a fourth proposal, *viz*:—

That the wagons for the Madras Railway should be arranged before delivery at Raichore as much as possible in station order, so that the shunting at Raichore might be reduced as much as possible, and the trains forwarded after simply changing engines, or after a few shunts.

Mr. Conder represented that this involved his Company in work which fell properly on the junction station at Raichore; and on this being allowed as correct, he replied to a request for its performance as a favour, that he doubted the necessity of the work, that he could not undertake to detain trains at road-side stations for such work, but that he would endeavour to obtain attention to the arrangement of wagons in station order as far as was possible without additional shunting.

He further promised to consider the possibility of his doing the work thoroughly at one of the larger Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations on the condition that his Company were paid the cost of the shunting.

3. The Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway proposes to place one of his assistants at Raichore during this pressure, and to await further experience before making any proposals involving payment to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. But if after experiencing the benefits of the improvements already agreed to, the Madras Railway Company find it impossible to pass the increased traffic through Raichore without this further assistance, it will be necessary for them to ask for this further assistance, and for the Agents of the Railways to arrange the terms under which the work shall be done.

Mr. LeMesurier was kind enough to assure me that he would consent to any such proposals for facilitating the delivery of grain to the Madras Presidency.

Loading of cotton wagons with through grain.

4. Captain Bisset submitted notes of the actual numbers of wagons that had recently been received at Raichore requiring transhipment.

The numbers averaged only eight a day for the first seven days of February, and these numbers were considered as easily manageable, the difficulty of transhipping at Raichore arising from the constant disturbance of the transhipment by shunting, which it is hoped will now be much reduced.

NOTE.—The arrivals of these wagons on the 8th, 9th and 10th February were afterwards found to be 4, 14 and 16 respectively.

Mr. Conder mentioned having recently repeated his orders to avoid loading cotton wagons for stations beyond Raichore, and he assured the meeting that under these orders the loading of such wagons would be practically stopped.

Local booking of grain to Raichore.

5. Captain Bisset represented that the Madras Railway should be trusted to work from Raichore up to its full powers with through wagons only, and that if it does this there can be little or no room for grain re-booked at Raichore.

Mr. Conder stated that during the recent cessation of through booking every effort was made to discourage the booking of grain to Raichore, and that it was explained to merchants offering grain for conveyance to Raichore, that the cessation of through booking was only temporary, and that by waiting a few days they could book their grain direct to its final destination.

The grain booked to Raichore has been during the last few days unloaded in the new sidings, which are found very convenient for this purpose.

It is to be hoped that the local booking may not continue heavy, as it causes increased work to the staff at Raichore, besides involving longer detentions of the rolling stock.

Through booking to the Madras Railway.

6. Captain Bisset pointed out that, after the last suspension of through booking, there had been an interval of two days (27th and 28th January) during which the Madras Railway had not had full work.

Mr. Conder stated that he had never suspended the transmission of through-booked wagons from the East Indian Railway or other Railways beyond his own line; that he had constantly in view a continuous supply of wagons to Raichore, and that no fears need be entertained of any short delivery at present.

Mr. Conder further intimated that he had resumed through booking for the Madras Railway on the 8th February; that the demands for carriage were not now so pressing; that the accumulations at the stations were now much reduced; those at Nagpore, Moortizapore and Akola being the only ones of any magnitude; but that he saw no reason for supposing that the supply would not keep up to 150 wagons a day for some time yet.

Limitation of despatches of through wagons for Raichore.

7. Captain Bisset submitted a memorandum shewing the increased work done by the Madras Railway at Raichore, and expressed an opinion that further discussion on the question of limitation was at present unnecessary, as with the additional engines so soon to be placed at the service of the Madras Railway, their carrying powers would probably be fully equal to removing all the wagons delivered by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Colonel Hancock, however, made some enquiries for his own satisfaction on this point.

Mr. Conder reminded the meeting that he had not pressed more wagons into Raichore than the Madras Railway Company had asked to be sent there; that in loading up all the wagons he had at his disposal he had acted according to his usual practice; and that, on finding that there were no more wagons to spare, and no accommodation for more at the stations on the road, he had suspended further booking to the Madras Railway.

Mr. Conder assured the meeting that, according to his experience, the delays or irregularities which Captain Bisset seemed to fear from very heavy despatches followed by temporary suspensions of through booking are not more objectionable to the dealers than any attempt to limit the despatches would be.

Captain Bisset mentioned the following reasons for his belief that as regular a despatch should be maintained as possible :

(1.) Rolling stock would be economised.
(2.) The train service would be more regular.
(3.) Some approach to regularity would be attained in the interval between the consignment of goods and their delivery at their destination.
(4.) Traders could make all their arrangements for supplies with much more certainty and economy if such regularity could be attained.

There was no conclusion arrived at on the subject, except that, with a smaller amount of rolling stock, the present mode of working would hardly be practicable.

Colonel Hancock considered that in their effect upon private trade, the merits of the different modes of dealing with the traffic were almost entirely a matter of opinion, and he remarked that it was evident that the difficulties from detention of wagons and from any irregularity of the train service fell entirely on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and that it might be assumed that Mr. Conder would not incur these difficulties if he were not thoroughly convinced of the advantages of his present practice.

8. With reference to the question of responsibility for the accumulations caused by this mode of working, Captain Bisset represented that the Madras Railway Company was still very short of engines, and that it was impossible to consider that Company altogether responsible for the failure to keep in constant circulation all the wagons which might by an effort on the part of its more fully-stocked neighbour be poured down upon the junction station, and that in his opinion the best interests of both railways and also of the grain traffic to the Madras districts would be best served by mutual accommodation and by the adaptation of the strength of the one railway to the weakness of the other.

Both Colonel Hancock and Mr. Conder stated that no complaint was made on their part of the present working of the Madras Railway, but that they believed that a stimulus to more vigorous working had certainly been given by the knowledge that so many wagons were lying under load for the Madras Railway.

9. The meeting closed with assurances of the strongest desire on the part of the Bombay railway authorities to do all in their power to forward the further development of the grain traffic, and with regrets that somewhat different views as to the method of doing this had apparently been interpreted as obstacles to the attainment of this end.

10. It has been noted above that the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway has determined to place one of his assistants at Raichore during the present pressure of work there.

The propriety of this step was urged by the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Madras, after his visit to Raichore on the 6th February. I now mention a slight loss of work on the 11th instant, which appears to me to have arisen solely from the want of that prompt intercommunication which the presence of a superior officer of the Traffic Department at Raichore is likely to secure.

On the 11th February, a Madras Railway train, which was ordered in accordance with a definite expectation of larger arrivals of wagons from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, had to be cancelled. This occurred within a few days after the local traffic officers had met at Raichore, and arranged in the most cordial manner for working into each other's hands.

I am confident that this occurred from want of early intimation that more wagons were wanted at Raichore, and I have only mentioned the matter in the hope of inviting continued attention to the working of Raichore station, which should, in my opinion, be left altogether to the traffic officer on the spot.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Captain.*

Bellary, the 14th February 1877.

Nos. 68 and 69, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secy. to the Government of Bombay.
To—The Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.

By desire of Sir Richard Temple I have the honour to forward copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset, regarding the decisions taken by the Great Indian Peninsula Traffic Manager, Mr. Conder, on certain points connected with the joint working of grain traffic over the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways.

2. The Bombay railway authorities are manifestly ready and anxious to promote the smooth and rapid working of the traffic. Sir Richard Temple has ascertained from the Madras railway authorities that they are ready to do their part loyally to the best of their power. And he trusts that the harmonious working of this great traffic, which is so very important to the very lives of the people in the Ceded Districts, may be thoroughly maintained.

3. Sir Richard Temple will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India that since the 29th January there has been a regular stream of grain wagons (the average being 110 wagons* daily) of northern grain from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway into the Ceded Districts. It is confidently believed that the daily delivery will shortly be worked up to 150 wagons. Already the effect has been felt in the Bellary markets, where northern cholum (jowari) is now (14th February) quoted at 10 seers per rupee.

* About 660 tons.

No. 77, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the doubling of the line of railway from Ambatoor near Madras to Arconum.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Humpé, Bellary District, 16th February 1877.*

ON the 27th January, I submitted to the Government of India by telegraph a recommendation that the line from Ambatoor near Madras should be doubled as far as the Arconum Junction. This suggestion was made after consultation with His Grace the Governor of Madras, and after a conference with Mr. Elwin, the Agent of the Madras Railway. The Government of India have been pleased to accede to the proposal; and I deem it right to record briefly my reasons for recommending this undertaking.

2. The whole inward and outward railway traffic of Madras, except the trade towards the coast districts of Chingleput and Cuddalore (South Arcot), has to pass over 42 miles of line from Madras to Arconum Junction. Out of this length, seven miles only consist of double line, while 35 miles from Ambatoor to Arconum have a single line of rails only. From Arconum Junction the line bifurcates,—one branch goes north-westward into the Ceded Districts and towards Bombay, while the other goes south-westwards through North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore towards Beypore. From this south-west line breaks off the branch to Bangalore in the province of Mysore. During the present time of scarcity a part of the food required for the Ceded Districts, and almost the whole of the foreign grain required by North Arcot, Salem, and the Mysore country, has to pass over the 35 miles of single line between Ambatoor and Arconum Junction.

3. The daily supply of imported food sent into the famine districts is therefore limited by the carrying power of the 35 miles of single line over which the ordinary inward and outward traffic of the country has to pass. There is a very large store of grain on the Madras beach waiting for despatch into the interior; the demands of the famine country are great, and up-country dealers complain that they cannot get their consignments of grain away from Madras. According to the lowest computation, and on the understanding that the Ceded Districts will for the most part consume grain brought by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from the north, the famine districts now require 1,200 tons* of grain per diem from Madras. If the northern supply should in any way fail, or when the monsoon shall close the west coast parts, the famine districts will in all probability require more than 1,200 tons a day from Madras.

* *Note.*—See the sketch of the amount of imported food required by the famine districts, submitted to the Government of India on the 27th January. Subsequent enquiries into the circumstances and trade of Bangalore have shown that the Mysore demand may have been under-estimated in that sketch.

4. With a single line, the Madras Railway has never worked more than 7,200 tons of grain over the Arconum length in one week. It is said that, with great exertions, 9,000 tons a week might be carried. It is evident, however, that the single line can, even if every thing works smoothly and well, barely meet the present minimum requirements of the country. If anything goes wrong, or if the demand increases, then the Arconum length of the railway cannot do the work which the country requires of it. This requirement is not merely for ordinary articles of commerce, but for actual food, without which prices must rise greatly, and the food-supply of the country must fall short. The two lines which branch off from Arconum could, between them, carry considerably more than 1,200 tons of grain, if only it could be carried to Arconum.

5. Under these circumstances, it seems absolutely necessary to double the line to Arconum, so as to enable the Madras Railway to carry as much grain as the country needs, and as the trade seems ready to supply. Though the Madras Railway does not possess spare rails sufficient for the 35 miles, yet rails are to be had in the country, and I was informed by the Madras authorities that the work could be finished in six weeks from its commencement. The cost of the work would probably be from £80,000 to £100,000, and this amount would be added to the guaranteed capital of the Madras Railway.

Telegram, dated Bellary, 12th February 1877.

From—Madras,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.	*To—The Honourable* T. C. HOPE.

IN reference to telegram of the 6th, regarding the commencement of the proposed railway from Bellary to Karwar, I have discussed the question at Bellary with His Grace the Governor of Madras, when there were present the Collector of Bellary, Mr. Master, Colonels Mullins and Shaw, Sheward from Madras and Colonel Hancock from Bombay. I am adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary line generally, in consideration of pressing financial exigencies and claims of other lines. But famine relief labour of Bellary, Dharwar, Kaládgi districts may be most usefully employed in forming earthwork between Bellary, Hubli and Dharwar, which may eventually be useful when circumstances shall permit such railway to be constructed. No large works being available for relief in the neighbourhood, I suggest that Madras and Bombay Governments be authorized to employ the labour in making the earthwork, taking up the necessary land for the purpose, such land being charged to local Governments; and it being understood that this permission in no way pledges Imperial Government to ultimate construction of railway. I am authorised to say that the Government of Madras will concur in this view, and I think that the Bombay Government will concur also.

Telegram, dated 17th February 1877.

From—Bellary,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—C. E. BERNARD, Esq.	*To—The Honourable* T. C. HOPE.

YOUR message of 13th has missed me. Repeated message 16th received to-day. Sir Richard's recommendation is that earthwork be begun on proposed line from Bellary to Hubli, a great cotton mart of Dharwar district. He does not recommend work west of Hubli at present. Minute, with detailed opinion, goes to-day.

Telegram, dated 20th February 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Madras.*
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary.	*To—Madras Revenue.*

GOVERNMENT of India sanction immediate commencement of earth-work of railway between Hooblee and Bellary by relief labourers. The land to be taken up and charged to the local Governments. This in no way pledges the Imperial Government to ultimate construction of the railway. Further instructions will issue from the Public Works Department.

Telegram, dated 20th February 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Bombay,*
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary.	*To—Works.*

GOVERNMENT of India sanction immediate commencement of earth-work of railway betwen Hooblee and Bellary by relief labourers. The land to be taken up and charged to the local Governments. This in no way pledges the Imperial Government to ultimate construction of the railway. Further instructions will issue from the Public Works Department.

Telegram, dated 20th February 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Bellary,*
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary.	*To—Sir* RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT of India have informed Governments of Madras and Bombay that they sanction immediate commencement of the railway between Bellary and Hooblee on the terms you suggest.

No. 222, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

WITH reference to my telegram of yesterday and to paragraph 5 of my letter No. 124 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to state that, after consulting the

Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the employment of famine relief labour in forming earth-works between Bellary and Hooblee on the line of the proposed railway. These earth-works will be useful whenever circumstances may permit the railway to be constructed, but it is to be distinctly understood that the present permission in no way pledges the Imperial Government to the ultimate completion of the line.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that, for various reasons, the commencement of earth-work on the section between Hooblee and Kirwuttee is at present undesirable.

3. Regarding the debit of the charge for compensation for land a further communication will be addressed to you hereafter.

4. Any communication which may be necessary in connection with the carrying into effect of the permission now given should be addressed to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 223, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Dept.

WITH reference to my telegram of yesterday and my letter of the 6th instant, No. 142, I have the honour to state that, after consulting the Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the employment of famine relief labour in forming earthworks between Bellary and Hooblee on the line of the proposed railway. These earthworks will be useful whenever circumstances may permit the railway to be constructed, but it is to be distinctly understood that the present permission in no way pledges the Imperial Government to the ultimate completion of the line.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that, for various reasons, the commencement of earthwork on the section between Hooblee and Kirwutee is at present undesirable.

3. Regarding the debit of the charge for compensation for land a further communication will be addressed to you hereafter.

4. Any communications which may be necessary in connection with the carrying into effect of the permission now given should be addressed to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 224, dated 22nd February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to SIR R. TEMPLE.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so good as to inform Sir Richard Temple that in accordance with the suggestion contained in his telegram of the 12th instant, as explained in yours of the 17th instant, the Madras and Bombay Governments have been authorised to construct the earthworks of the proposed railway between Hooblee and Bellary, on the understanding that the Imperial Government is not thereby in any way pledged to the ultimate construction of the railway itself.

2. I am, however, to request the favour of further explanation of the exact meaning of the suggestion that the land taken up for the purpose should be charged to the local Governments.

No. 219, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Addl. Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

IT was not thought necessary at the time when they were issued to address any special communication to the Government of Madras, in regard to the instructions whereby Sir Richard Temple was authorised, on the 16th ultimo, to enquire into the circumstances of the famine in the Presidencies of Madras

and Bombay, and to confer with the Governments of those two Presidencies on the results of his enquiries.

2. The circumstances which induced the Government of India to depute Sir Richard Temple on his present mission were, in fact, well known to His Grace the Governor of Madras, with whom the Governor-General in Council had the great advantage of personally discussing the whole subject at Delhi on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage. Sir Richard Temple's appointment was made in the hope that it would strengthen the hands of both Governments, that it would serve to clear up some points of importance in regard to which doubts had been felt, and that by diminishing the necessity of frequent references to the Government of India, and preventing delay in the treatment of matters demanding immediate decision, it would confirm that accord and harmony of feeling which it will always be the anxious desire of His Excellency in Council to maintain between the supreme and the local Governments.

3. Although the mission of Sir Richard Temple is still uncompleted, the Governor-General in Council thinks it right to delay no longer in expressing to the Government of Madras the satisfaction felt by His Excellency in the fulfilment of the hopes with which that mission was undertaken.

4. In conducting operations of so much difficulty, and on so vast a scale for the relief of famine, differences of opinion will necessarily arise, and methods of action adopted with much consideration may sometimes prove mistaken. The Government of India not only claims for itself no exemption from error, but is conscious that acting as it must often do with imperfect knowledge it may be more liable to err in its appreciation of local circumstances than the officers who are acting on the spot.

5. The Mission of Sir R. Temple, however, has already had this satisfactory result, that if any difference formerly existed between the views of the two Governments, none, so far as His Excellency in Council is aware, now remains. Sir R. Temple, in reporting to the Government of India the results of his observation, has expressed his opinion that throughout the Madras Presidency famine is successfully combated and starvation prevented; that the physical condition of the people is generally good; that relief works are everywhere open; that charitable arrangements are well organized; and that the operations of private traders for the supply of grain to the distressed districts are everywhere active and successful. Measures are, at the same time, being taken (and His Excellency in Council feels sure they will be persevered in), not only to encourage the efforts, by confirming the confidence of private trade, but also to prevent needless expenditure of money, and restrict as closely as possible the grant of relief to those who actually require it.

6. The Governor-General in Council wishes to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the zeal and humanity with which the Government of Madras and its officers are contending against famine, and furthermore of thanking them for the wise and conciliatory spirit in which all the suggestions of the Government of India and of Sir R. Temple have been received by them. The measures approved by the Government of Madras in consultation with Sir R. Temple are being carried into effect with highly satisfactory results; and His Excellency in Council trusts that the officers of the two Governments will always continue thus loyally and efficiently to co-operate with each other in the performance of the great and difficult duty that lies before them.

No. 195, dated 16th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 31st ultimo, requesting that the services of the following Bengal Civil Officers may

be placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for duty in the famine-stricken districts of that presidency :—

Mr. Howe,	from	North-Western Provinces	to Bellary.
„ H. M. Kisch	„	Bengal	to Bellary.
„ Kirkwood	„	„	„ Cuddapah.
„ Hodgkinson	„	„	„ Nellore.
„ A. W. Mackie	„	„	„ „
„ W. B. Oldham	„	„	„ Kurnool.
„ H. C. Fanshawe	„	Punjab	„ „
„ Damant	„	Assam	„ North Arcot.
„ Kitts	„	Berar	„ Madura.
„ Williams	„	Central Provinces	to Salem.

2. In reply, I am to state that the services of the under-mentioned officers have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, and that they have already been ordered to report themselves to the Collectors of the districts wherein they are required for duty, *viz* :—

Mr. Howe	to report himself	to the Collector	of	Bellary.
„ H. M. Kisch	„	„	„	„
„ A. W. Mackie	„	„	„	Nellore.
„ W. B. Oldham	„	„	„	Kurnool.
„ Kitts	„	„	„	Madura.

3. The services of the gentlemen mentioned in the margin not being available, I am to state that the following officers have been ordered to proceed in their stead :—

Messrs. Damant, Hodgkinson, H. C. Fanshawe, Kirkwood and Williams.

Mr. G. Sharp to the Nellore district.
„ A. Weekes „ Cuddapah.
„ H. Gillan „ Kurnool.
„ A. C. Tute „ Salem.

4. Thus it will be observed that, to complete the number required, only one officer is required, who will be appointed shortly.

5. As regards the pay and allowances which the officers deputed will receive I am to refer to my telegram and letter of the 8th instant, and to state that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the same rates of pay and allowances as were granted* to officers who had been deputed from other parts of the country for famine duty in Bengal in 1874, namely, their existing pay and allowances, *plus* a monthly allowance of Rs. 300 to officers above 5 years' standing from the date of their landing in India, and Rs. 200 to those below 5 years, besides the carriage of horses to the famine districts and back.

* Financial Department's Resolution, No. 3914, dated 22nd June 1874.

No. 204.

COPY forwarded to the Home Department for information.

No. 205.

COPY forwarded to the Financial Department for information and for the issue of the necessary orders to the Offices of Account.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd FEBRUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain is reported from Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The numbers on relief works reported give a total of 775,777; there is a decrease in every district except South Arcot; in Bellary the numbers are less by 41,000, in Cuddapah by 37,800, and in Kurnool by 24,600. Rain has fallen in Sind and a little at Sholapur; none is reported elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency; there is no material change in prospects. No rain has fallen in Mysore. The *rabi* harvest is progressing in the Central Provinces; rain is reported only from Seoni and the Upper Godávari; prospects have improved. In Berar the reaping of the *rabi* is nearly finished. No rain has fallen in Central India or Rajputana; prospects are good. In Bengal there have been a few scattered showers in the Eastern Districts and Orissa; the cold weather crops promise well. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces (except at Almora) or Oudh; prospects are favourable. In the Punjab no rain had fallen during the week, but it was recommencing when the report was despatched.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 19th)	About 50 in Repalli, Gudivada, & Bezwada; Guntur 1·05; a little in Nuzvid, Narsarowpet, Bunder, and Vinukonda.	*Raggi*, *sajja*, *cholum*, and maize are transplanted and good; castor, millet, cotton, and tobacco are fair; prices steady in Gudivada, Bezwada, Nuzvid, Guntur, Narsarowpet, and Nandigama; risen in Vinukonda and Bapatla; cholera prevalent generally, seizures 368, deaths 174; small-pox and fever also reported; epizoötic aphtha and dysentery existing in certain taluks; no improvement of pasture; markets fairly supplied; number on relief works 3,506, decrease due to cholera; seers of 80 rupees weight, rice 9·74, *cholum* 12·32, *raggi* 12·96, *cumboo* 11·20; imports, rice 30·37 tons, *cholum* 27·94, *raggi* 9·65, *cumboo* 9·47; number fed gratuitously by Government 318, by people 1,066; Commamur channel extension, report not received.
Kurnool („ 20th)	·15 in Markapur.	*Cholum*, *raggi*, and *korra* raised under canal, reported to be withering for want of water, canal having been closed; cholera continues, except in Nandikottur, seizures 143, deaths 114; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 6·76, *cholum* 7·89, *cumboo* or *sajja* 8·71, *raggi* 8·96; number on relief works 2,14,299, gratuitously fed 4,026; import Government grain 702 tons, exclusive of Cumbum, where the import is not known; private import 739 tons; the decrease in the number of coolies is due partly to weeding, partly to enforcement of task work; the slight rise in prices is unaccounted for by taluk officials.
Cuddapah („ 25th)	*Nil*	Average prices—seers per Re.—second sort rice 7·11, *cholum* 8·79, *ragoi* 8·51, *cumboo* 8·77; people on relief works 80,389, gratuitously fed 1,723; 630 deaths from cholera; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 827 and 598, respectively.
Bellary („ 25th)	*Nil*	Average prices—second sort rice 7 seers, *cholum* or great millet 8·38, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·43, *cumboo* 7·43 and 7·9; imports, tons 4,139; accounts from two railway stations only; 304,453 persons on relief works, decrease on last week 41,122; this is owing to prevalence of cholera, reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, and desertion on account of task work; 14,765 gratuitously fed, decrease 3,424; this is chiefly in Madaksira, where number of relief houses have been decreased and Mysore paupers sent back; 4,138 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted; imports 184 tons.
Nellore („ 20th)	oz. *Nellore 1 Kavali 1½ Kanigiri 2⅔ Darsi 5⅓ Udayagiri 2⅙ Ongole 4 Kandahar 6	Average prices in this week—second sort rice 8·24 seers per rupee *cholum* 9·50, *raggi* 10·15, *cumboo* 9·12; no imports reported this week; number of men on relief works 74,051 against 75,051 including canal coolies; the slight fall in the number due to absence of coolies on last day of week consequent on slight rainfall on previous day; number fed gratuitously 11,025; deaths from cholera 448 against 982 last week; cholera and small-pox severe in Nellore and Kanigiri taluks; prospects for drinking purposes, both for men and cattle, improved in some localities; prospects of cattle very bad.
Chingleput („ 20th)	*Nil*	Average prices of rice, second sort, 9·38, *raggi* 10·81, *cholum* 10·44; number on relief works 9,202; number gratuitously fed 4,488; public health, cholera and small-pox prevail; water scarce; pasture failing.

* The Madras Government has been asked to state in inches the rainfall here incorrectly shewn in ounces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
North Arcot (Feb. 20th)	*Nil*	For week ending 16th February, average prices of Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee, 8·1, *cholum* 9·5, *raggi* 9·4, *cumboo* 8·8; relief work coolies 18,519, decrease owing to enforcement of task work, cholera, and stoppage of certain works; persons gratuitously fed 619; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle dying for want of fodder.
South Arcot („ 20th)	*Nil*	Rice, second sort, 8⅞ seers, *cumboo* 11⅓, *raggi* 12, nearly the same as last week, *cholum* not sold; rice imported 285 tons; numbers employed 982; cholera attacks 90, deaths 55; cattle disease in few villages; pasture deficient..
Salem („ 20th)	*Nil*	Prices of grain,—seers of 80 tolas,—rice 7½, *raggi* 9¾, *cumboo* 9½, *cholum* 9 $^{3}/_{8}$, import of all grains 807 tons; number on relief works 36,650; number gratuitously fed 3,300, private 260; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number falling off 27 per cent., due to stoppage of village relief.
Coimbatore („ 20th)	In Collegal ·50; elsewhere. *Nil*	Rice, second sort, 7·58, *cholum* 9·28, *raggi* 10·04, *cumboo* 10·17, imports chiefly *viá* West Coast; rice 649 tons, other grains 503 tons; virulent cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 984, deaths 733; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 22,182, decrease two thirds due to introduction of new scale of wages, one-third to dismissals of undestitute labourers; emaciation not yet reported; gratuitously fed 1,573, chiefly in Oodoomulpett *cusbah*.
Tanjore („ 20th)	*Nil*	Prices, seers, rice 8, dry grains 11½; imports tons 6½; relief works none; 201 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 20th)	*Nil.*	Price of rice second sort 7 $^{1}/_{10}$ seers per rupee, *cholum* 11 $^{3}/_{10}$, *raggi* 10⅓, *cumboo* 10¾; import, rice 868 tons, other grain 49; cholera in five taluks, total deaths 315; increasing scarcity of water; number on relief works 9,510; gratuitous relief 296.
Trichinopoly („ 20th)	*Nil.*	Average price per rupee, seers of 80 tolas—7 $^{3}/_{10}$ for second sort rice, *cholum* 19¾, *raggi* 10 $^{3}/_{10}$, *cumboo* 10 $^{7}/_{10}$; import of grain for week ending Saturday 109 tons; number on relief works on 19th instant 501; gratuitously fed by public subscriptions 1,133; cholera more serious, cases 204, deaths 147; small-pox attacks 237, deaths 42; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 20th)	...	Slight rain in two districts, and in four taluks in river valley; no freshes; no improvement in condition of crops in dry taluks; harvest continues in wet taluks; cholera increasing; bad in three northern taluks; small-pox in some taluks; cattle generally healthy; pasture scanty; prices stationary; average prices per rupee—second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 91, *cumboo* 12½ and *raggi* 12½; import of grain—rice 304 and *cumboo* 34 tons; number on relief works 1,533, number gratuitously fed 93; decrease in number on relief works owing chiefly to reduction of wages and partly to the harvest in the river valley being now cut.
Malabar („ 20th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 2,891, *raggi* 690, *cholum* 653 tons; exports—rice 1,006, *raggi* 793 tons; price of rice stationary, except slight rise in Cochin, slight fall in Chirakal and Ponany; highest price 7½ Indian seers in Wynaad; lowest 10½ in Chirakal and Calicut; average 9½ Indian seers per rupee, *raggi* 10 Indian seers per rupee; 86 deaths from cholera in 5 taluks; small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle disease in Walluvanad; pasture failing; 689 and 706 coolies employed on Kolathur roadwork for weeks ending 10th and 17th February respectively. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Feb. 22nd)		
Sind. (Feb. 21st)		
Kurrachee	1·15 ·13 at Kotri. ·28 at Tháno Bula Khán and Tatta; ·40 at Sehwan; ·49 at Jerruck.	River lower than last year; rain will benefit crops; small-pox in 5 or 6 talukas in Kurrachee, 44 cases recovering, 8 fresh cases.
Shikárpur ...	...	Slight rain on night of 11th in Tigar taluka; wheat crops damaged by insects in Ubauro; and *muttur* in Kambar and Sijawal talukas.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Guzerat (Feb. 21st.)		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvest commenced; yield expected to be average.
Kaira ...		*Rabi* crops almost ready for harvest; cotton being picked.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Feb. 21st).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox and fever continue.
Násik ...	...	No change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Konkan (Feb. 21st).		
Tanna ...	...	Chicken-pox prevails at Tanna; condition of *rabi* crops middling; small-pox in two and fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (Feb. 21st).		
Poona ...	...	Cholera as before; small-pox in Sirur and Purandhar talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	·11 at Sholapur.	Crop and people as before; 64 deaths from cholera in four talukas.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Khatau; 6 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Feb. 21st).		
Belgaum ...	...	173 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera general; deaths 463.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent; deaths 21.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera in all talukas; 170 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Feb. 21st).		
Rájkot ...	...	Hot weather set in; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather warm; fever in Limri taluka.
Baroda ...	...	Sale of cotton continues.
		General Remarks.—No material change from last week; cholera continues in Southern Mahratta country.
Bengal—(Feb. 22nd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the last rain, being somewhat heavy and continuous, has marred the progress of some of the cold weather crops; cholera still prevails throughout the district, with a tendency towards diminution.
Noakholly ...	1·25	Weather wet and cloudy on the 8th instant; the rest of the week was fine and bracing; the average thermometer ranges from 64° to 70°; the reaping of the *amun* crops is completed; the cold weather crops, which are fewer than usual, are doing fairly; there has been a general decrease of cholera throughout the district since last report; it has almost disappeared from the inundated tracts, although still prevalent in other parts.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1·75	Weather—it rained in the beginning of the week; cloudy for two or three days; very cold and foggy since 11th instant; the *joomiahs* have begun to cut their *jooms* for cultivation; mustard has already been reaped, but owing to the recent rains the crop is nearly ruined; the tobacco and other plants appear to be good; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	·55	Weather getting much warmer; the rain has all cleared off; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	·2	Weather fine and cold; nothing special to report regarding the state of the crops; the cholera epidemic is abating.
Furreedpore ...	·36 at Madareepore.	Weather cool and clear; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather cold for the season; state of the crops is good; the millets are benefited, but the mustard seeds are slightly damaged by the rain; cultivation for early rice is forward.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear; there was a slight rain in the Attea subdivision on the 13th instant; the prospects of the crops are generally good.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; only slight damage has been done to the cold weather crops by the late storms and rain.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of *amun* or late rice is all but completed; cholera has much abated.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather bright, cold, and dry; the prospects of the winter crops are good; the transplantation of the spring rice is in progress, and the ploughing for the early rice is going on.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, no more rain; the crops on the ground are good, and the preparations for the next season are going on well.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *rabi* crops have been a good deal spoilt by the late heavy rain; indigo, sugarcane, and mulberry are, however, doing well; the seedlings of *boro dhan* have been favourably reported on; the mango trees have begun to blossom; cholera is still lingering in parts of Danigram; public health is otherwise good; prices are nearly the same as before; it is reported by the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hat that 9,860 maunds of grain stacked at the railway stations of Bhalpore, Ahmadpore, Sinthia, Mollarpore, Rampore Hat, Nalháti, Mooraroi, and Rajgrám, valued at Rs. 11,267, were spoilt by the late heavy rain; a good deal of injury was also done to grain stacked along the Nulhati State Railway.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold for the time of the year; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather unusually cold for this time of the year; the condition of all crops now on the ground is good; the late rains have greatly facilitated the sowing of *boro dhan* (spring rice) and *til* (*sesamum*), and the ploughing of land for the *amun*, or winter rice, sowings; the public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair throughout the week; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; the prospects of the crops are good.
Rungpore ...	·07 at Bagdogra. ·41 at Gaibanda.	Weather cold; the prospects of the crops are good, and the recent rainfall has materially benefited them; tobacco is flourishing.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, colder than it was a month ago; the prospects of the crops are everywhere favourable; general health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy in the mornings, warm in the day; about two-thirds of the *sursoo* crop and fourteen annas of the *rahur* pulse have been gathered; other crops are progressing favourably throughout the district.
Darjeeling ...	·33	Weather very cold, sleet on the hills, and a sprinkling of rain on the plains; the winter rice crop has been a very good one; wheat, barley, and mustard seed are doing well.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; still rather cold for the time of the year; there are no crops on the ground to be reported on.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather cold in the night, but rather warm in the day; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are unfavourable after the late heavy rains; mustard, peas, and linseed are being reaped; public health is normal; a good many cases of cholera.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	State and prospects of the crops are favourable; health of the district is generally good; but fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonably cold; the prospects of the winter crops continue favourable as before.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the prospects of the crops continue good; *til* and sugarcane are being now cut; indigo promises well; ploughing for the early rice is in progress.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudless; state and prospects of the crops continue good; cholera prevails in Deoghur; 6 cases have been reported.
Bhágalpur ...	·17	Weather all that could be desired; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	·27 1·02 at Jamooee.	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	Ditto	Weather clear and cold at sudder station; slight rain reported from one or two places; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather generally clear, except during the first two days of the week, when it was occasionally cloudy; the morning of the 13th was foggy; the temperature of the air varies from 56° to 70°; the north and north-west wind prevailed; the crops are in splendid condition; 36 deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair; mustard is being gathered; *rahur* and tobacco in the south of the district have suffered to some extent from the late rain; no return has been received from the Mudhoobunnee sub-division.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather fair and cold; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good, though slight damage has been done to them by the late rains; general health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather bright, clear, and cold; wind blowing from the west; the *rabi* crops are fast reaching maturity, and the prospects are generally excellent; opium is being gathered; indigo fields are ready for the next year's sowings; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	The continued dry weather is doing a great deal of good, and if it continues longer, the *rabi* harvest will be excellent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	The clear weather with westerly wind has done much good to the *rabi* crops; health is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable; the rain having ceased, and the weather having cleared up, the prospects of the *rabi* crops are on the whole good; the late rain has done some damage to the poppy crop.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	The dry weather, sun and west wind, which appears to have set in, have considerably improved the prospects of the *rabi* crops; the damage done by the late heavy rain will not be much.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather settled, fine and very cold; the slight injury received by the continued cloudy weather has been remedied by bright sunshine; the hail has been very partial, and consequently the injury caused by it has not been very great; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; 1·25 inches of rain are reported to have fallen at Palamow on the 13th instant; the prospects of the crops in the head-quarters sub-division are excellent; in Palamow the damage will not be so great as was anticipated last week; general health is good; cattle disease has appeared near Sfli and at Ranchee.
Manbhoom ...	2·72	Weather fair and seasonable; sugarcane is being cut; there is nothing particular to report about the other crops; the late rain has enabled a good deal of ploughing to be done.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are again reported to be favourable; some sporadic cases of cholera have occurred in the east of Dhalbhoom.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Balasore ...	*Nil*	The rainfall at Bhadrak has been ·80; the recent rain has done a good deal of injury to the harvested crops; ploughing progresses slowly; sporadic cholera is still rather frequent.
Cuttack ...	·04	Weather unsettled, cloudy, with occasional rain; ploughing is vigorously going on everywhere; the *rabi* crops here and there have been slightly injured by the rain; there has been some damage to cattle from the unusually cold raw weather; public health is on the whole good.
Pooree ...	1·26	Weather cloudy, with occasional slight rain; the rainfall at Khoordah has been ·65; the *dalua* paddy is progressing well, but that portion of the crop which was sown in the lower grounds will suffer; the rainfall was more than enough, and did much injury to *moog*, mango, and other miscellaneous crops, but proved efficacious to the cotton crop; exportation is going on, but the prices are almost stationary in the chief sub-division; there is much less exportation from the Khoordah sub-division.
		General Remarks.—A few insignificant showers of rain fell in Orissa and certain other places of Lower Bengal; the weather has now quite cleared up, and the prospects of the cold weather crops have much improved; transplantation of *boro dhan*, or spring rice, and ploughing for *aous dhan*, or early rice, are in progress; sugarcane is being cut and pressed in the mills; indigo, mulberry, and other miscellaneous crops are doing fairly.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Feb. 21st)	*Nil*	Bright weather; prospects favourable; slight injury to wheat, peas, and opium by late cloudy weather.
Allahabad („ 21st)	...	No change.
Jhansi („ 22nd)	...	
Agra („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut („ 22nd)	...	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 22nd)	*Nil*	
Almora ...	·9	Weather fine, but clouds gathering again; crops good.
Punjab (Feb. 21st)	...	No rainfall registered during the week, but it is again cloudy, and while reports are being despatched, it has commenced raining in the Deraját and around Lahore; agricultural prospects and health of the province generally continue good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad (Feb. 21st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects generally fair; public health good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 17th)	1·43	Cloudy; *jowar*, whether cut or uncut, injured by recent rain; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...	...	Prospects fair; fever continues; slight cholera.
Raipur ...	...	Prospects fair; cholera continues; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	Clear; cattle disease and cholera continues; prices stationary in Búrha, but rising in Behar.
Chhindwára ...	...	Gram and *masúr* being cut, wheat standing; no epidemic; prices steady..
Chánda (Feb. 18th)	...	Threshing of *rabi* continues; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 19th)	...	*Rabi* reaping; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 20th)	...	*Rabi* gathering; gram injured by recent rain; outturn of *kharif* favourable; fever and cholera continue; prices rising.
Nágpur („ 21st)	...	*Rabi* gathering; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable.
Nimár ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* good; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy, with slight rain on the 21st; prospects favourable; prices fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; *rabi* excellent; cattle disease continues.
Saugor (Feb. 21st)	...	Cloudy; crops promising.
Seoni ...	1·30	*Rabi* somewhat injured; slight cholera prevalent.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects excellent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* excellent; fever and measles prevalent; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Prospects again brighter; generally fair and good in the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions.
British Burma— (Feb. 21st)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Eleven deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera in a sporadic form in portions of the Akyab and Kyoukphyoo districts, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health good.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Henzada ...	...	Two deaths from cholera in Okpho township, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome 18 cases; in Mahathaman 11; in Shwedoung 1; in Poungday 1.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauháti } (Feb. 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather clear, becoming hot; country sugar is being manufactured; public health good.
Sylhet } (Feb. 22nd)	*Nil*	Transplanting spring rice completed; ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox reported.
Mysore & Coorg— (Feb. 22nd)	...	Prices of food-grains slightly fallen at Bangalore and Mysore; markets fairly supplied; prospects unimproved; mortality from cholera throughout province, 2,186, against 1,694 previous week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (Feb. 22nd)		
Amráoti ...	...	*Rabi* reaping nearly completed.
Central India— (Feb. 21st)		
Indore ...	...	No change since last report.
Gwalior ...	...	
Neemuch ...	...	
Rutlam ...	...	
Sutna ...	...	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 22nd)	...	Weather seasonable; all prospects fair.
Jeypore („ 22nd)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 17th)	*Nil*	Health prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 22nd)	...	Damage to opium very slight; health good.

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Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

No. 212.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1877.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.
Famine.

READ—

Telegram to the Government of Bombay, dated October 22nd 1876, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluka in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rain-fall, actual rain-fall up to date, ordinary prices of the staple-food of the taluka at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief, and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Government of Bombay, Nos. 6331, 6406, and 6561, dated the 4th, 8th and 15th November, 1876, forwarding the statements required.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, requesting that the information received might be supplemented by a complete review of the situation, comprising—

(*a*). A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.

(*b*). An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.

(*c*). Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.

(*d*). The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.

(*e*). The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.

(*f*). The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.

(*g*). The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.

(*h*). The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.

(*i*). The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.

(*j*). The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.

(*k*). The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands, at date of report, for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st, and July 1st."

Adding that the above information "should be given for each taluka separately, and should be, in the first instance, prepared by the Mamlatdars, the permission already given to place them on special duty being freely availed of for the purpose. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge should test, verify, or supplement the statements of each Mamlatdar, and then submit *as his own*, and in his own language, a complete report for the taluka on the points indicated, with full and free expression of his own opinions. Each taluka report should be passed on by the Collector with his remarks to the Commissioner, and by him similarly to the Bombay Government, who will forward it to this Department. No report of any one taluka should be detained anywhere because others have not come to hand, and the whole of the reports should have reached the Government of India by the 15th of January next. As many of the details above specified have already been partially collected, or are in process of collection, and the welding of the whole, including the new matter, into a complete form will be of obvious use to both Governments, the President in Council trusts that the call now made will not prove especially difficult or irksome.

Letters from the Government of Bombay of various dates between the 17th January and the 12th February 1877, forwarding the original reports received from each district, together with summaries of their contents, and a general summary of the whole.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of October 22nd, and the letter of November 30th above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of statement A, with additions from the Bombay weekly returns, and the reports of local officers now submitted.

OBSERVATIONS.

As soon as the Government of India became aware, from the official reports of the Government of Bombay, and other sources, that the scarcity shewing itself in that Presidency was not unlikely to assume formidable proportions, the submission was requested of statements, containing elementary statistical information and a rough estimate of the probable failure of crops, regarding each taluka of the affected districts.

2. This information was supplied by the Government of Bombay with the utmost promptitude, and has since proved extremely valuable. It was, however, necessarily defective and temporary as regards the failure of crops, inasmuch as the careful field inspections which take place annually in the Bombay Presidency had at that date barely commenced, and the period during which local or general rain might have materially altered the aspect of affairs had not altogether passed away. At the same time the particulars which it comprised revealed the very serious nature of the calamity then imminent, and the necessity for full and searching enquiry upon various points not included in the previous returns, with the view of avoiding, on the one hand, expenditure in excess of the requirements of any locality, and, on the other, the occurrence of disaster owing to the deficiency of grain supplies, the failure of water, or the need for further relief, whether by works or charitable measures, having been anywhere overlooked. The Government of Bombay were therefore requested to supplement their previous returns by a complete review and forecast of the situation, and, in accordance with the precedents of the famine of 1874, and the West Behar scarcity of 1875, to forward the original opinions of the mass of local officers, to which, when given deliberately, fully, unreservedly, and promptly, considerable value has always been justly attached. Such a review and forecast, it may be added, is of inestimable service, not only to the high authorities by whom it is eventually considered, but to the local officers themselves, by directing the attention of every one of them to all the points which it is advisable to keep in view, and leading them to endeavour to form regarding each an opinion in the case of their individual charge.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now to express his warm acknowledgments of the punctuality, care, and ability with which this somewhat onerous requisition has been responded to. The reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas now submitted contain ample evidence both of acquaintance with and attention to their charges on the part

of the several Mamlatdars subordinate to them, and of energetic, watchful, and intelligent supervision on the part of the reporting officers themselves, while the remarks and criticisms of the Collectors and Revenue Commissioners shew that they have fully grasped the situation and the serious responsibilities which it imposes upon them, and will not fail to afford all necessary relief to the suffering multitudes dependent on their care, while not losing sight of the vigilant economy which the financial necessities of the State render indispensable. The Government of Bombay have very properly expressed a desire to "guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters." The Government of India fully acknowledge the difficulties pointed out, and will be careful not to attribute to the Government of Bombay the responsibility thus deprecated. His Excellency the Governor General in Council would have been glad to have fixed a more distant date for the submission of the reports if such a course would not have made them too late for the practical purposes for which they were intended; but, considering the advantages possessed by the Bombay Presidency in a complete system of village agricultural statistics, in a strong staff of officials in each taluka, and in the custom of Assistant and Deputy Collectors travelling about their charges for a large portion of the year, no less than the general evidences of care and acquaintance with the subject afforded by the reports received, His Excellency in Council believes that the information now laid before the Government of India is as complete and trustworthy as it was possible to obtain in time to be of service. His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in making public his general commendation of these reports, leaving it to the Local Government, if they think fit, to express their own approval of individual complete and thoughtful documents comprised in the collection.

4. The review now submitted comprised 90 talukas and 3 pettas, or separately administered portions of talukas, making a total of 93 sub-divisions of nine districts, all of which are situated above the Ghauts, and extend from the Satpura range of mountains, north of the Taptee river, to the southern extremity of the Bombay Presidency. Some failure of crops has occurred in portions of two districts, Colaba and Ratnagiri, on the sea-coast, but their condition is not such as to cause any anxiety, or to call for extensive relief operations. The area and population, both total and affected, of the nine districts, are given by the Bombay Government in their weekly statements at the figures quoted in the margin. These figures of the affected tracts nearly correspond on the whole, though not always in the case of individual districts, with the area and population of the talukas in which, according to the present review, the crop saved is estimated at less than one-half. If talukas in which the crop saved amounts to one-half be also considered as famine-stricken, then the affected area and population will be raised to 41,254 and 6,180,209 respectively.

	Total.	Affected.
Area in square miles	54,355	33,873
Population	7,963,927	4,981,616

5. The rain-fall during the past season, as reported in the returns of November, since which date no fall of any importance has occurred, is shewn in the margin for 86 talukas, for which the information is complete. This summary, however, has an unduly favourable appearance, inasmuch as the rain was in many places not only scanty, but unseasonable, as, for instance, in Satara and Dharwar, where 23 inches out of 30, and 9 out of 15, respectively, fell in the month of July. These inequalities are apparent in the Bombay Government's published statement for the period ending October 31st, and in a useful return published by the Bombay Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the 19th of that month.

Population.	Number of talukas.
Full rain-fall	4
Three-fourths	14
Two-thirds	12
One-half	26
One-third	21
One-quarter	8
One-seventh	1
Total ...	86

6. The proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* crops which have been saved have been stated separately in the several Taluka reports with such accuracy as was under the circumstances practicable. Reducing these to one figure for the taluka, by the aid of the proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation in the preceding year 1875-76, as given in the returns of November, the proportions of crop saved were, in round numbers, as shewn in the margin. Contrasting these results with those obtained from the November estimates of failure, which were, as already observed, too early in date to be more than a very rough forecast, it is highly satisfactory to find that they shew a more favourable condition of affairs. Whereas, by the by the returns of November, as summarized in the 5th paragraph of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 2, dated 12th January, the crop saved was above half in eleven districts only; it is now found to be above that proportion in twenty-four. The districts in which there has been total, or almost total, failure, remain twenty-one in both cases; and the intermediate number (comprising from one-half to one-sixth of crop saved) is consequently reduced from fifty-nine to forty-eight, out of which seventeen have got a half crop.*

Districts.	Number of talukas in which the crop was—							
	Full average.	Three-fourths.	Two-thirds.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	Nil.
Khandeish ...	4	3	2	4	6	...	...	..
Násik ...	...	1	3	4	2	1	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	3	2	3	1	1	1
Poona ...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2
Sholapur ...	...	...		...	...	1	...	6
Satara ...	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	.
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
Belgaum ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3
Dharwar ...	..	...	...	1	3	2	2	8
Total ...	6	7	11	17	18	8	5	21

8. The information now received on the important subject of remissions is equally satisfactory. The loss of revenue was reported in the 10th paragraph of the despatch above quoted as likely to reach sixty-six lakhs of rupees, of which forty-six lakhs were to fall in the current *financial* year and twenty lakhs in 1877-78. Later on, the estimate of the Bombay Government for the two years was about seventy-six and a half lakhs, and Sir Richard Temple, somewhat later still, gave fifty lakhs as the amount suggested to him by those local authorities with whom he had had an opportunity of conferring. The estimate under the present returns, which seems, like that of Sir Richard Temple, to be for the *revenue* year which ends on July 31st, is Rs. 46,84,732, and there is reason to hope, from the language used by many of the local officers, that this may prove to be an outside estimate. As regards the principles upon which remissions should be granted, the Government of India were in November last in correspondence with the Government of Bombay, and authorized them to abstain from selling the occupancy right of ryots for arrears of land revenue which were attributable to the unfavourableness of the season, and also to extend, by executive order, to the case of any sales of moveable property which might be indispensable, the exemptions which had been proposed in section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code Bill. Subsequently, Sir Richard Temple's suggestion for suspending arrears till the following year, instead of remitting them at once, was communicated to the Local Government for guidance; but on their pointing out objections to the measure arising from the Bombay revenue system, the matter has been left entirely to their discretion, with the request that the local authorities may be again warned against too free remissions, and authorised to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appears probable that the landholder will, without undue pressure, be able to pay up next season—a course, it may be observed, which is recommended by several officers in the reports now under consideration. The amount of loss of revenue which may occur in the financial and revenue years 1877-78, in consequence of less land being cultivated through the impoverishment of the ryots and their loss of agricultural stock, cannot at present be estimated, and none of the local officers have attempted to do so. Taking all the above circumstances into consideration, however, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council sees reason to hope that the entire loss of revenue in the two financial years may not be so great as was at first apprehended.

* The discrepancy of two is owing to the addition of three *pettas* to, and the omission of Mahabaleshwar from, the present returns.

9. The question of the condition of the cattle and stock, at all times a highly important one, is especially so in the case of the Bombay affected districts, owing to their wealth in this respect, the proportion of animals to population being, it may be observed, 34 per cent. greater than in the affected districts of Madras. In some talukas the mortality has been most severe, the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Kaládgi having apparently been the greatest sufferers. The cattle have, however, been driven away in masses, in the case of Sholāpur to the extent of one half their entire number, to the Ghauts or other accessible pastures, and the early steps taken by the Government of Bombay to throw open the forest reserves, and to facilitate the passage of cattle both by road and rail, have had a highly beneficial result. His Excellency, the Governor General in Council concurs with that Government in the hope that the mortality will, except in certain cases, be found to have been confined to the more old and worthless animals, and trusts that its percentage will be found not to be high on the total number, and that the grant of takávi advances for the purchase of fresh cattle, when the ploughing season approaches, for which the Government of India have already given free sanction, may prevent any great falling off in cultivation during the coming year.

Horses, Ponies, and Mules ...	... 100,997
Oxen, Cows, Bulls and Buffaloes ..	... 4,589,971
Sheep and Goats ...	. 2,549,027
	7,239,995

10. The condition of the water supply is intimately connected with that of the cattle. The Government of Bombay consider it to be satisfactory in fifty-eight talukas, while in thirty-one others considerable expense may have to be incurred in clearing out or deepening existing wells, in sinking new ones, and in other remedial measures. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that such relief as may be possible will be afforded, and is glad to learn that the local Government anticipate no calamity from this source.

11. The course of prices during the critical period from the end of October to the close of the year is very clearly shown in the summary of the taluka reports, statement A, column (e), and is remarkable for the sudden rise which in most cases occurred near the middle of November, and the almost equally rapid fall which followed as soon as the scarcity became known, and private enterprise came forward to supply the deficiency. Severe and extensive, however, as the failure of crops has been, the prices have at no time been generally so high as what are ordinarily understood to be famine prices, and they have become now so favourable that according to the latest accounts there are probably only two or at most three districts where they are on an average higher than ten seers per rupee, which is the rate long since fixed by the Government of India as that on prices rising beyond which grain batta may be allowed to public servants drawing Rs. 16 per mensem and under. The famine is not so much one of food as of money to buy it with, and it must not be overlooked that wherever failure of crops has been only partial, the crop saved will produce an amount far in excess of what it would have been worth in ordinary years. The activity and sufficiency of private trade in the Bombay presidency have been so fully established, chiefly in consequence of the policy from the first pursued, that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that, even if, as anticipated by the Bombay Government, no further material fall should take place, no interference on the part of Government will be required, even in the Southern Mahratta Country, where difficulty of access and local combinations occasioned some anxiety before the close of last year.

12. The character of the population, which in some parts of India is a very important feature in the formation of an estimate of the State relief likely to be required in times of scarcity, would appear to be in Bombay tolerably uniform and little likely to effect the issue. The people are mostly agricultural, the number of peasant proprietors is very great, and there are few large and wealthy landholders who are able to assist their tenantry.

13. The emigration has amounted to 671,405, or about 13·5 per cent. on the affected population, and has been to a large extent induced by the necessity for driving the cattle to distant pastures. One body has passed to the north-west into the Nizam's Dominions, Berar, and even the Central Provinces, while another, probably the larger of the two, has resorted to the Western Ghâts along their whole line. From certain talukas, which annually during the fair season send forth bands of labourers to Bombay, Gujerat and other parts, larger numbers than usual have gone in search of a livelihood. The condition of those who have thus left their homes it is not easy to ascertain, but for the

most part they appear to have been fairly successful in their sojourn. Of all who survive, it may be safely predicted that they will return on the approach of the monsoon.

14. Upon the subject of relief works it is sufficient to observe that at the close of the year two hundred and seventy works, of which eighty-nine were roads and thirty-six were tanks, had been completed, while six hundred and eighteen were in progress, of which thirty-three gave employment to 2,000 labourers and upwards.

15. The Government grants for charitable relief have been large, but the demands on them up to the 9th instant have only amounted to Rs. 38,288, of which two-thirds have been spent in the Poona and Sholapur Districts. The relief is given to the aged and infirm poor, and, in two out of the three Divisions, to the young children of labourers employed on the works. As the total number of persons relieved on the above date was 42,300, there would appear some grounds for the belief that the estimates under this head, which are within that number, are likely to be considerably exceeded. Any notice of this subject would be incomplete without a reference to the action of private charity. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is glad to embrace this opportunity of again recognising with sympathy and appreciation the remarkable public spirit which has been displayed throughout the Presidency in raising subscriptions for various humane objects, and especially the conspicuous zeal and self-sacrifice displayed by the Sholapur Relief Committee and their coadjutors of the Deccan Famine Relief Fund in Bombay.

16. The Government of India is now in possession of three independent estimates of the number of persons likely to be on the relief works on the 1st of March, 1st of May and 1st of July. The first is an estimate submitted by the Bombay Government on the 30th of November last. It is in a monthly form, and, commencing with 200,000 as the average for December, gives 450,000 as the average of February, 750,000 as that of March, one million for April, and only 300,000 for July. These figures included charitable relief at ten per cent. The second estimate is that of Sir Richard Temple in his minute of January 11th, and allows 540,000 for March 1st, 870,000 for the 1st of May, and 340,000 for the 1st of July. The last is that of the local officers throughout the country, which was made almost simultaneously with Sir Richard Temple's, and amounts to 677,500 for March 1st, 863,220 for May 1st, and 509,370 for July 1st. Sir Richard Temple is thus in accord with the local officers as regards May 1st, but anticipates lower numbers both before and after that date than they do. These startling discrepancies at once show the extreme difficulty of dealing with the subject, and of being prepared, by a reserve of works to be started when indispensable but not otherwise, for any sudden access of distressed persons whom the exhaustion of private stocks or the failure of employment abroad may throw suddenly upon the hands of Government. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is, however, glad to note that the number on the works on the latest date (February 9th) was only 249,158, and to augur from it that possibly all the estimates may alike be falsified in a manner equally relieving to public suffering and the public purse.

17. In conclusion His Excellency the Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in recording that the reports now under consideration fully bear out and confirm the testimony already borne by Sir Richard Temple to "the zeal and ability with which the famine is being combated by the local officers," and in "congratulating the local Government on the manner in which the substantial safety of some five millions of people is being secured under circumstances of much danger.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*. In the event of any part of British India being at any future time threatened with scarcity, the local Government should take measures for obtaining, at the earliest practicable date, information under the several heads comprised in Statement A, with the addition of an account of the nature of the two next preceding seasons and harvests.

(True Extract)

T. C. HOPE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT A.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Government of Bombay on November 4th, 8th and 15th, 1876, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 22nd October, and of summaries submitted by that Government of the reports of each taluka called for by the Government of India on November 30th, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement :—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. L. R. ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

KHANDEISH DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. W. H. PROPERT.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Dhulia	759	66,929	1,69,915	159,239	6,819	23·83	12·73
2. Amalner	529	79,863	2,58,024	173,204	20,022	21·93	15·15
3. Erandol	467	76,689	2,30,127	158,192	18,073	30·4	14·79
4. Páchora	542	84,880	2,86,181	170,697	6,906	28·31	12·86
5. Chálisgaon	511	44,568	1,27,905	91,373	8,837	28·19	13·21
6. Pimpalner	1,039	60,125	1,19,345	109,393	12,891	26·78	16·81
7. Nundurbár	647	45,285	1,25,676	46,333	22,502	24·74	16·57
8. Taloda	1,135	35,278	59,304	9,370	17,510	29·4	28·32
9. Sháháda	468	46,228	2,05,913	65,943	40,865	21·36	16·6
10. Virdel	507	63,350	2,41,838	153,056	27,593	18·57	7·95
11. Shirpur	780	34,642	1,29,830	58,625	17,235	20·55	11·24
12. Chopra	495	51,581	1,60,482	86,912	11,622	Information not available.	11·97
13. Sauda	867	124,519	2,78,744	182,518	27,206		13·4
14. Bhusáwal	570	84,245	2,46,223	154,127	11,264	26·47	8·41
15. Nasirabad	319	60,109	2,11,532	83,326	30,307	Information not available.	12·31
16 Jámner	527	70,351	1,75,088	140,514	744		13·26
TOTAL ...	10,162	1,028,642	30,26,127	1,842,822	279,896	...	...

KHAN

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield is 4 annas, and the rabi, which is cultivated only in irrigated lands, promises well. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total amount of revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 45,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated, as the ryots have imported abundance of grass.	About three-fourths of the water-supply has failed; in 40 villages there will be a total failure of the ordinary supply. To meet this, ziras are being made, and wells deepened and repaired.	

DHULIA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	29¾	31½	42	28
15th " ...	28	28	32¾	28
22nd " ...	27⅛	28	31½	28
31st " ...	26¼	26¼	31½	28
7th November 1876 ...	22¾	24⅛	28	22¾
15th " ...	23⅝	23⅝	28	19⅝
22nd " ...	23⅝	26¼	28	19¼
30th " ...	26¼	26¼	29¾	21
7th December 1876 ...	24⅝	26¼	31½	21
15th " ...	24½	27⅛	31½	21⅞
22nd " ...	25⅝	29¾	31½	21
31st " ...	25⅝	29¾	31½	23⅝
Average of six years ...	30½	31⅜	51⅜	23⅓

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield may be taken at 8 annas, and the rabi, which is cultivated only in irrigated lands, promises an average crop. No further sowings are probable this season.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the remissions are estimated at Rs. 500.	There is no mortality from starvation amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There will be no scarcity of water, though there is less than usual.	

PIMPALNER Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Tur Dall.	Jowári.
7th October 1876 ...	38½	38½	28	...
14th " ...	31½	31½	28	...
21st " ...	28	28	28	...
28th " ...	28	28	28	...
4th November 1876 ...	28	28	28	...
11th " ...	28	28	28	31½
18th " ...	31½	31½	24½	...
25th " ...	28	28	21	...
2nd December 1876 ...	28	28	21	...
9th " ...	24	28	21	...
16th " ...	28	28	21	35
23rd " ...	27	28	28	34
30th " ...	27	27	21	34
Average of six years ...	...	33	26	...

DESH.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).					
There are about 900,480 lbs. of grain in store, and it is imported from the Central Provinces and Cawnpore *viâ* Châlisgaon.	The bulk of the population consists of Kunbis who are poor. Sowkars will assist the ryots who work under them.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any anticipated.	No works, except Provincial and Local Funds, are in progress, nor will any be needed.	Rs. 200 have been allotted by the Songir Municipality for charitable purposes, but no expenditure has been made.	Government is not at present affording relief to any persons either on works or by charity, nor is it probable that help will be required from Government.
Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).					
Most of the well-to-do ryots have a year's supply of grain for their own consumption; the amount in store or for sale is not given; but no scarcity is anticipated, though prices are high. If necessary, grain can be imported from Dhulia and Málegaon.	The population is almost purely agricultural; and there are no land-holders likely to aid their tenants should they require help.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor will any be needed.	No charitable relief is given, and none is sought by any one.	It is improbable that Government will have any people to support either on works or by charity.

KHANDESH

a	b	c	d	e
In about 8 villages the kharif crop has failed; in the rest it has been from 10 to 12 annas. The rabi crops have been equal to or above the average. There are no prospects of any further sowings this season.	The total amount of revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 1,500.	No unusual mortality has occurred or is likely to occur amongst the cattle.	There will be no distress owing to scarcity of the water-supply, though it is less than usual.	

NIZÁMPUR PETHA, Pimpalner Taluka (1st Assistant

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	38⅛	38⅛	45½	31½
8th " ...	38½	38⅛	45½	31½
16th " ...	31⅛	31⅛	38½	31½
24th " ...	31⅛	31⅛	38½	31½
1st November 1876 ...	28	24⅛	29⅞	31½
8th " ...	28	26¼	31½	31½
16th " ...	24⅛	24⅛	28	24½
24th " ...	24½	24½	28	24½
1st December 1876. ...	28	28	31½	31½
8th " ...	28	28	31½	28
16th " ...	28	28	31½	28
24th " ...	28	28	31½	28
1st January 1877 ...	28	28	31½	28
Average of six years ...	40⅞	43⅛	49	28½

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield has been an average one. The rabi crop is good, with the exception of gram and linseed, which will yield only 8 annas.	No remissions are necessary.	No mortality from starvation has taken place, or is anticipated.	There will be no failure of water, the usual amount of rain having fallen.	

SHÁHÁDA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
8th October 1876 ...	42⅛	43⅛	38⅛	42
15th " ..	42⅛	43⅛	30	42
23rd " ...	40	43⅛	30	42
31st " ...	32	32⅛	28	31 9/10
8th November 1876 ...	32	32⅛	25½	27
15th " ...	24⅛	28	22	24 1/10
23rd " ...	28 1/10	28	26⅛	23½
30th " ...	31	36⅛	26⅛	27
8th December 1876 ...	29	36⅛	27 1/10	28
15th " ...	32	36⅛	28	28
23rd " ...	32	34	28	28
31st " ...	31	32½	27 1/10	28
Average of six years ...	54⅞	62½	39⅞	34½

a	b	c	d	e
The crop, both kharif and rabi, has reached the average. There are no prospects of further sowings this year.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 1,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, nor is any anticipated.	There will be no distress from scarcity of water.	

NANDURBÁR Taluka (1st Assistant Collector

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	36⅛	38	41	37
15th " ...	36⅛	38	41	37
25th " ...	28⅛	29⅛	33	37
31st " ...	28⅛	29⅛	41	37
7th November 1876 ...	24	25	27 1/10	28
15th " ...	26	24	27 1/10	28
22nd " ...	22	22	26	18
30th " ...	22	22	26	18
8th December 1876 ...	25	26	30½	24 1/10
15th " ...	25	28	31	24 1/10
21st " ...	27	31	33	28
30th " ...	27	31	33	28
Average of six years ...	40⅞	49⅛	63	33½

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).					
Most of the ryots have kept sufficient corn for their own consumption. There are no large grain markets.	The people, except between 50 and 75 sowkars and shopkeepers, are agricultural Kunbis and are poor. There are no large landholders.	There has been no emigration, and none is anticipated.	There are no relief works in progress, nor are any necessary.	The aged and infirm are in no worse condition than in ordinary years.	It is not likely that Government will be called upon to afford relief either on works or by charity.
Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).					
There are 1,344,000lbs. of grain in store, and this is sufficient for local consumption.	The population consists of Bheels, Guzars, and Kunbis. The Guzars and Kunbis, and some of the Bheels, are employed in agriculture. The rest of the Bheels in labour. There are no large landholders.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor are any required.	No special arrangements are necessary for relief either on works or by charity.	
Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).					
There is sufficient grain for local use.	Half the population consists of Bheels, and the other half of Kunbis; the former are labourers and the latter agriculturists. Their condition will be nearly the same as in ordinary years.	There has been no emigration, and none is probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor are they necessary.	No special charitable aid is required.	No relief on works or by charity will be required.

KHANDESH

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop will be an average one, *viz.*, 12 annas, and the rabi promises the same.	The total amount of revenue is not given, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 1,000.	No cattle have died, or are likely to die, from starvation.	There will be no failure in the water-supply.	

TALODA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector,

For the week ending.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
8th October 1876 ...	42	37⅝	42	42
15th " ...	42	37⅝	42	42
23rd " ...	30⅝	30⅛	35	42
31st " ...	28	28	35	33⅓
8th November 1876 ...	24½	28	28	26⅔
15th " ...	24½	24½	26¼	25⅓
23rd " ...	25⅓	25⅓	26¼	25⅓
30th " ...	25⅓	25⅓	26¼	29
8th December 1876 ...	28	28	28	33⅓
15th " ...	30⅝	30⅝	33⅓	33⅓
23rd " ...	28	28	31⅛	28
31st " ...	28	28	31⅛	28
Average of six years ...	51⅛	42 7/16	56 7/16	50⅓

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield is 5, and the rabi 3, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 30,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.	There has as yet been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, but the Collector thinks many will die. Government have opened forest reserves, and sanctioned advances to Wanjaries.	According to the Assistant Collector, the water-supply is not a matter of anxiety. Old wells are being repaired, and new ones dug. The Collector, however, anticipates a serious failure.	

AMALNER Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	31	35	39	28
8th " ...	28	28	38	28
16th " ...	24	28	35	28
23rd " ...	24	28	35	28
31st " ...	22	24	31	28
8th November 1876 ...	20	24	28	20
16th " ...	21	24	28	20
23rd " ...	22	28	30	20
30th " ...	22	28	30	20
8th December 1876 ...	24	28	31	21
16th " ...	24	28	29	21
23rd " ...	24	28	30	21
30th " ...	26	28	30	21
Average of six years ...	32	42	56	22

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield is 5 annas. There is no rabi. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 4,000. The total revenue is not given.	Some slight mortality amongst the old and worn-out cattle is expected, but no Government aid is necessary.	The water-supply generally has not failed, but the town of Párola itself is badly off. Large wells are being dug there, and failing them a pumping arrangement from a well on the Bori River would be a success, so far as supplying the town is concerned, but enormously expensive.	

PAROLA PETHA, AMALNER Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assista

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	30	37	42	30
8th " ...	30	32	32	30
16th " ...	26	28	31	30
23rd " ...	24	28	32	30
31st " ...	24	28	32	25
8th November 1876 ...	23	24	28	23
16th " ...	23	23	25	18
23rd " ...	23	23	28	21
30th " ...	20	22	27	23
8th December 1876 ...	22	24	30	23
16th " ...	23	26	28	24
23rd " ...	24	29	29	28
30th " ...	24	29	29	[illegible]
Average of six years ...	28	42	56	28

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	
Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).					
The supply of grain will be sufficient for the year.	About two-thirds of the population are Bheels, and mostly very poor, and the rest are Kunbis and Guzars. The bulk of the people consists of cultivators, but some are labourers. There are no large landholders able materially to aid their tenants.	There has been, and will be, no emigration.	No relief works are in progress, nor are any required.	No special arrangements are necessary for relief either on works or by charity.	
Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).					
There are no large stocks of grain in store; it is imported as required from Holkar's territories and Jalgaon and Bhusáwad Railway stations. No fall in prices is anticipated, but private enterprize will supply the market.	About one-half of the population consists of cultivators, one-fourth of artizans and traders, and the rest of labourers, mendicants, &c. There are no landholders likely to aid their tenants, but the sowkars may do so.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	One road work, the Amalner-Párola road, is in progress, and is at present sufficient. Should it be necessary, the Amalner-Jalgaon road can be commenced.	A fund of Rs. 350, Rs. 100 being Government money, has been raised for feeding the incapable poor.	600 are at present on works, and none supported by charity. The probable numbers requiring relief will be on— On Works. By Charity. 1st March ... 1,500 100 1st May ... 2,000 150 1st July ... 2,000 150
Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).					
There are 1,680,000 lbs. of grain in store; it is imported from the western talukas, from Holkar's territories, and the G. I. P. Railway. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are unlikely to fall.	The population amounts to 28,000, of whom 10,000 are cultivators and a large number are weavers living in the town of Párola. Half the cultivators are well-to-do, and the other half poor. There are no large landholders, but the cultivators have good credit with the sowkars.	There has been some emigration chiefly from Párola itself on account of the scarcity of water there, but it is not likely to become general.	The Bhasawad Tank and the Amalner-Párola road are in progress. The Bhokar Tank and Amalner-Jalgaon road may have to be commenced, and will probably prove sufficient.	No charitable relief has yet been given, but a fund of Rs. 350 (Rs. 100 being Government money) has been collected, and will be used, if necessary, in feeding the infirm poor.	There are now about 600 persons on the works. There will be on— On Works. By Charity. 1st March ... 1,500 200 1st May ... 2,000 200 1st July ... 2,000 300

KHANDESH

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield is 4, and the rabi 3, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 30,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality has yet occurred amongst the cattle, though it is anticipated to a small extent among the old and worn-out ones. The Satpuras are not far, and the people are sending their cattle there, or importing grass.	The water-supply is not a matter of anxiety, though in some villages it will have to be brought from a distance, and other villages may have to be abandoned for a few months.	

ERANDOL Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	30	24	32	28
8th " ...	30	27	32	28
16th " ...	30	26	30	24
23rd " ...	26	26	30	24
31st " ...	22	24	27	22
8th November 1876 ...	20	21	24	16
16th " ...	20	21	24	16
23rd " ...	20	21	32	16
30th " ...	20	24	28	16
8th December 1876 ...	24	24	28	16
16th " ...	24	24	28	16
21st " ...	24	24	28	16
Average of six years ...	32	38	48	22

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield may be taken at 9, and the rabi at 7, annas. There are no prospectsof further sowings this season.	The amount of land revenue is not given; but the remissions are estimated at Rs. 6,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, nor is there any reason to anticipate any, as Government have thrown open the forests of the taluka.	There is no danger of a serious failure in the water-supply. The rivers Girna and Titur and several large nullahs will hold sufficient for the year. In about 15 villages it may be necessary to undertake repairs to wells.	

CHALISGAON Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	32	38	45	32
8th " ...	29	31	38	32
16th " ...	23	27	36	28
23rd " ...	25	26	32	25
31st " ...	25	26	32	28
8th November 1876 ...	21	25	27	21
16th " ...	20	21	27	17
23rd " ...	27	24	32	18
30th " ...	27	24	32	19
8th December 1876 ...	25	28	33	21
16th " ...	24	28	34	21
23rd " ...	25	28	31	24
30th " ...	27	28	32	28
Average of six years ...	36	50	60	26

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield may be taken at 7, and the rabi at 2, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total amount of land revenue is not given; but the remissions will probably amount to Rs. 15,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, and none is anticipated, except in the case of old and worn-out animals.	This taluka is well watered by the Girna and its tributary streams from the Satmalas. There need be no apprehension of a failure in the water-supply.	

PACHORA Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collect

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.			
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	32	38	46	28
8th " ...	25	30	33	28
16th " ...	25	30	36	28
23rd " ...	24	28	35	28
31st " ...	22	24	29	24
8th November 1876 ...	18	21	28	18
16th " ...	18	23	28	18
23rd " ...	24	28	32	22
30th " ...	24	28	31	17
8th December 1876 ...	24	31	36	23
16th " ...	27	28	32	22
23rd " ...	27	28	32	22
30th " ...	27	28	34	24
Average of six years ...	32	45	49	31

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).					
10,752,000 lbs. of grain are estimated to be in store; it is imported chiefly from Jalgaon and Mhásawad Railway stations. Prices have fallen, but are not likely to decline further, and private enterprize will supply the market.	About one-half the population consists of cultivators, one-fourth of artizans and traders, and the rest of labourers, mendicants, &c. A fair proportion of the first two classes is well off. There are no large landholders, but the sowkars will aid the people.	There has been no noticeable emigration, and none is expected.	The Enandol-Meheji and Jalgaon-Girna River roads are in progress. If a further grant is made for the former, and the latter is extended to Dharangaon or Amalner, they will prove ample.	The infirm poor receive gratuitous support from Government funds aided by private contributions.	At present there are 125 people supported on works, and 40 by charity. The number requiring support will be on— On Works. / By Charity. 1st March ... 1,000 / 100 1st May . 1,500 / 150 1st July ... 2,000 / 150
Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).					
There is at present a six months' supply of grain in store. It is imported from the Chálisgaon Railway station and the Nizam's dominions. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are not likely to fall further.	Out of a population of 45,000, 33,750 are high, and 11,250 low, caste. About one-half may be put down as fairly well off. There are 9,000 cultivators, a small proportion of whom combine other occupations with agriculture. There are no large landholders.	There has been no noticeable emigration, and none is anticipated.	There are no relief works in progress at present; it will, however, be necessary to start one shortly, and improving the Utrán Ghát road to the foot of the ghát is proposed. Should another work be necessary, the Chalisgaon-Lohara road can be improved between Ozur and Waghli.	Demands for charitable aid are met by voluntary subscriptions.	At present Government have no people to support. Relief on works may be sought by— On 1st March ... 500 „ 1st May ... 1,000 „ 1st July ... 1,000 The spontaneous liberality of the richer people will obviate all necessity for Government charity.
Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).					
There are at present about 1,344,000 lbs. of grain in store; it is imported by rail and from the Nizam's territories. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are unlikely to fall.	One-half the population is well off and the other half poor. Of the latter three-fourths are cultivators and one-fourth labourers. One or two large landholders will probably aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is expected.	The road from Páchora to the Titur River is in progress. On its completion, portions of the Chálisgaon-Lohara road will be undertaken.	No expenditure on charity has been incurred.	At present there are 124 persons chiefly immigrants, on the Páchora road. There will probably be on— On Works. / By Charity 1st March ... 300 / 50 1st May ... 500 / 50 1st July ... 500 / 50

KHANDESH

a	b	c	d	e
				BHADGAON PETHA, PACHORA Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd
The kharif yield, which takes up more than three-fourths of the area of the Petha, may be taken at 7 annas and the rabi at 3 annas. Fodder, but no grain, may be sown.	The total amount of the revenue is not given, but the remissions will probably be Rs. 10,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, and none is anticipated, except in the case of the old and worn-out animals.	Many villages to the north of the taluka will suffer from scarcity of water; the only remedial measure is to repair such old wells as are promising. The Jamda Canal will, however, greatly alleviate the inconvenience.	

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	32	35	38	24
8th " ...	31	32	36	24
16th " ...	24	28	32	24
23rd " ...	24	28	32	24
31st " ...	24	28	32	24
8th November 1876 ...	24	24	31	21
16th " ...	18	22	25	18
23rd " ...	18	24	26	18
30th " ...	19	25	27	18
8th December 1876 ..	19	25	27	18
16th " ...	20	28	29	19
23rd " ...	22	28	29	23
30th " ...	22	28	29	22
Average of six years ...	26	43	49	24

a	b	c	d	e
				VIRDEL Taluka (District Deputy Collecto
The kharif yield is estimated at from 8 pies to 8 annas, and the rabi from 1 to 6 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 25,000.	There has been no mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated, as Government have thrown open the forest-grazing.	The water-supply is chiefly derived from rivers and good wells, and is on the whole sufficient to last till the next monsoons. There will, however, be scarcity in about eight villages, in which wells must be cleared and deepened.	

For the week ending.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	37	43	32	35
15th " ..	30	36	28	35
22nd " ...	28	41	27	31
31st " ...	24	32	23	23
7th November 1876 ...	25	32	24	22
15th " ...	24	27	23	23
22nd " ...	22	28	22	23
30th " ...	28	34	24	23
7th December 1876 ...	28	34	26	23
15th " ...	28	34	26	23
22nd " ...	28	36	24	26
31st " ...	28	34	25	26
6th January 1877 ...	28	34	24	27
Average of six years ...	42¾	52½	35¾	33

a	b	c	d	e
				SHIRPUR Taluka (District Deputy Collecto
The kharif crop is from 2 to 10, and the rabi from 1 to 6, annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 55,000 will probably have to be remitted. The total revenue is not stated.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle, and none is anticipated. Fodder is plentiful.	There is no fear of the water-supply failing at present. But in 24 villages wells will have to be cleared out and deepened before the hot season.	

For the week ending.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	36	37	34⅝	..
15th " ...	29½	45	26	.
22nd " ...	28½	41½	27½	33½
31st " ...	24 3/16	32⅞	23 4/16	29⅝
7th November 1876 ...	25 13/16	32⅝	24	22½
15th " ...	23⅝	32 5/16	22 4/16	21
22nd " ...	28½	32½	24	24
30th " ..	26	30	24	24
7th December 1876 ...	32	31¾	27½	21½
15th " ...	28½	34⅛	25¼	24½
22nd " ...	28½	31	24	21½
31st " ...	28½	31⅞	25	21
6th January 1877 ...	28½	31⅞	25	24½
Average of six years ...	46	54	34	36

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).					
The local stocks of grain are not large, but there is no fear of any scarcity. Supplies are imported by rail and from the Nizam's territory. A fall in prices is not anticipated.	The poorer class preponderates over the wealthier. The population, except in the town of Bhadgaon, is almost purely agricultural. There are no large landholders.	No noticeable emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	Three relief works are in progress. On their completion, the people must go on to the Chálisgaon-Lohara road.	No gratuitous support has yet been given.	There are 330 persons now on works. The numbers for relief are, on— On Works. By Charity. 1st March ... 500 50 1st May ... 500 50 1st July ... 500 50
Mr. Shriniwas Balaji's Report, dated 8th January 1877).					
Supplies of grain can be drawn from the railway stations of Mhasáwad and Chálisgaon; and private enterprize will supply the market.	The population, which is about 20,800, are for the most part high caste, Kunbis and Rájputs, and purely agricultural. About 1,300 are urban or artizan. About ten large landholders may aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is likely.	The present relief works, consisting of the Songir-Nándurbar road and a tank, will prove sufficient.	No demands have yet been made for charitable assistance, but the sum of Rs. 3,768 has been raised for the purpose by private subscriptions.	At present 1,219 persons are supported on the works, and none by charity. There will probably be, on— On Works. By Charity. 1st March ... 4,000 200 1st May ... 8,000 400 1st July ... 3,000 600
Shriniwas Balaji's Report, dated 9th January 1877).					
The local stocks are estimated at 1,050 tons. Supplies are drawn from the province of Nimad, bordering on the taluka, and the large importations have lowered prices. Private enterprize will meet all demands.	The population consists chiefly of Bheels and Kolis, and is almost purely agricultural. The proportion of the urban or artizan to the whole agricultural class is about 2 per cent. There are few well-to-do people. There are 8 or 10 large landholders able to aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	The only relief work in progress is the repairing of the Agra road. The Shirpur-Chopra road, which has been sanctioned as a relief work, will soon be started. If this proves insufficient, the District Deputy suggests the repairing of the Shirpur-Sháháda and Amalner road.	The public have subscribed Rs. 1,537 for charitable relief, but none of this sum has yet been expended.	There are 286 persons on the hands of Government for relief on works, and 25 for gratuitous relief according to the Mámlatdár's report, but the District Deputy doubts the latter statement. The Mámlatdár estimates the number to be relieved by works at, on the— 1st March ... 300 1st May ... ... 700 1st July ... ... 600 The District Deputy, however, disputes the correctness of this estimate, and is of opinion that the numbers will be more than double; and that the numbers to be gratuitously relieved will be, on the— 1st March... ... 100 1st May ... ... 300 1st July 400

KHANDESH

a	b	c	d	e

NUSSEERABAD Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector

a	b	c	d
The yield of the kharif crop is 4½, and that of the rabi 3, annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 65,000 will have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 2,11,532.	Mortality among the cattle and agricultural stock has as yet been little more than nominal; but it is expected that many will die from want of fodder and water before the end of the hot weather. The cultivators are taking every precaution for the preservation of their cattle, and have secured large stocks of hay, and all the cattle not in immediate use have been sent to the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant can suggest no further remedies than those already adopted by Government.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells; many of the latter will soon run dry. Deepening them and digging pits in beds of rivers are the only remedial measures possible.

e: Date.	Weekly Prices—lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	32	44 11/16	31	31¼
2nd " ...	22	37	27½	31¼
3rd " ...	28½	34⅜	23 3/16	22
4th " ...	27⅝	37	24	24
1st Week, November 1876	25	27½	20⅝	18
2nd " ...	25	31	20⅝	19¼
3rd " ...	25	31	24⅞	21
4th " ...	28½	32 5/16	24	22
1st Week, December 1876	28½	32 5/16	24	22
2nd " ...	28½	34⅜	24⅞	24
3rd " ...	30¼	34⅜	27½	24
Average of six years ...	49⅞	58⅞	33¼	28

CHOPRA Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's

a	b	c	d
The kharif crop is estimated at 6, and the rabi at 2¼, annas.	Out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,60,482, about Rs. 50,000 will probably have to be remitted.	No unusual mortality has occurred among cattle and agricultural stock, but it is anticipated that before the end of the hot weather many will die from want of fodder and water. All the cattle not in immediate use have been sent into the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant is not prepared to suggest any further action in the matter.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells. Many of these wells will run dry before the end of hot season The only remedial measures possible to improve the water-supply are deepening the wells and digging pits in the beds of streams.

e: Year 1876.	Weekly Prices—lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	36½	41¼	31⅝	[illegible]
2nd " ...	30½	33	28 5/16	[illegible]
3rd " ...	30¾	33	27½	[illegible]
4th " ...	28½	33	24½	[illegible]
1st Week, November 1876	28½	31⅜	23⅝	[illegible]
2nd " ...	28½	28 5/16	20⅝	[illegible]
3rd " ...	28½	33	23⅝	[illegible]
4th " ...	28½	33	23¾	[illegible]
1st Week, December 1876	31	33	24½	[illegible]
2nd " ...	28½	31⅜	24½	[illegible]
3rd " ...	28½	30	25⅝	[illegible]
Average of six years ...	53	52	35	[illegible]

SANDA Taluka, with its Pethas of Yáwal and Ráver,

a	b	c	d
The kharif crop is estimated at 5¼, and the rabi at 4½, annas.	The remissions will amount to about Rs. 57,000 out of a revenue demand of Rs. 2,78,743.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle and agricultural stock, but before the end of the hot weather many deaths are anticipated from want of fodder and water. All the cattle not in immediate use have been sent into the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant has no further suggestions to offer on this head.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells; many of the latter will run dry before the end of the hot weather, and should be deepened. Jhiras also should be dug in the beds of rivers.

e: Year 1876.	Weekly Prices—lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	48	55	31	[illegible]
2nd " ...	42¾	45 11/16	30	[illegible]
3rd " ...	33 3/16	29½	27½	[illegible]
4th " ...	28½	34⅜	25¾	[illegible]
1st Week, November 1876	26	34⅜	22 5/16	[illegible]
2nd " ...	25	27½	22 5/16	[illegible]
3rd " ...	25	30	24	[illegible]
4th " ...	31 5/16	31	24	[illegible]
1st Week, December 1876	31 3/16	31	24	[illegible]
2nd " ...	28½	31	24	[illegible]
3rd " ...	28½	31	24	[illegible]
Average of six years ...	41	45 11/16	29 3/16	[illegible]

– continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
No trustworthy information is obtainable as to the amount of the local stocks of grain, but they are supposed to be small, and importations will be necessary. Supplies to meet all local wants can be readily procured from the large markets of Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the vast majority of the cultivators are very much in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. The sowkars are the capitalists of the taluka, and many of them are large landholders, both able and willing to aid their constituents.	There has been no unusual emigration.	No large relief works have been started in this taluka.	About Rs. 50 have been spent in relieving travellers and the infirm poor; besides which, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs, employed in improving the cleaned tracts in the taluka.	The number of persons relieved by works at date of report was 261 and by charity 25. The numbers expected to be on the works hereafter are— On 1st March ... 3,000 „ 1st May ... 5,000 „ 1st July ... 2,000
Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
No trustworthy information can be obtained as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are believed to be small. Grain can, however, be imported in any quantity which may be required from the large markets of Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the vast majority of the cultivators are said to be hopelessly in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. They are the capitalists of the taluka. Many of them are large landholders, and are both able and willing to aid their constituents.	No unusual emigration has taken place.	No large relief works have been opened in this taluka.	About Rs. 50 have been spent in charitable relief to travellers and infirm poor in the larger towns. In addition to this, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs. These gangs are employed in improving the cleaned tracks of the taluka.	The number of persons, whom Government had on their hands at date of report, was on works 378, on charity 39. The numbers on works will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 700 „ 1st May ... 1,200 „ 1st July ... 1,000 The numbers, who may have to be relieved by charity, are not given.
Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
No reliable information is procurable as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are supposed to be small. Grain, however, can be imported in any quantities required from Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the great majority of the cultivators are said to be deeply in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. These are the capitalists of the taluka, and many of them are large landholders, and both able and willing to aid their constituents.	There has been no unusual emigration.	Only small relief works are in progress.	Rs. 50 have been expended in relieving needy travellers and the infirm poor; besides which, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs, who are employed in improving the cleaned tracks throughout the taluka.	The number employed on works at date of report was 325, and that relieved gratuitously 32. The numbers will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 2,600 „ 1st May ... 3,700 „ 1st July ... 1,700

KHANDESH—

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif and rabi yields will each be 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The fixed land revenue is Rs. 2,50,000, and the probable remissions are Rs. 70,000.	No mortality has occurred amongst the cattle, nor is any anticipated.	In about 30 villages, where the wells and nullahs are dry, the people will have to go some distance to fetch water. It is proposed to excavate new wells and deepen old ones, and to attach cattle-troughs to them.	

BHUSAWAL Taluka (Assistant Collector

Date.	Prices—lbs. per Rupee.							
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Pulse.	Oodidá.	Moog.	Gram.	Rice.
8th Oct. 1876	28	29¾	42	28	28	28	33½	14
16th „ ...	29¾	28	40¼	28	28	31½	36¼	14
22nd „ ...	26¼	26¼	35	26¼	26¼	28	29¾	14
30th „ ...	26¼	24½	35	26¼	26¼	28	31½	14
6th Nov. 1876	22¾	22¾	26¼	22¾	22¾	22¾	28	13½
13th „ ...	22¾	22¾	28	22¾	22¾	24½	26¼	13½
20th „ ...	24½	26¼	31½	22¾	22¾	24½	28	14
27th „ ...	24½	26¼	31½	22¾	22¾	28	28	14
4th Dec. 1876	24½	28	33¼	22¾	22¾	28	29¾	14
11th „ ...	26¼	29¾	33¼	22¾	22¾	28	29¾	14
18th „ ...	28	31½	33¼	22¾	22¾	28	29¾	14
25th „ ...	28	31½	33¼	22¾	22¾	28	29¾	14
Average of 6 years ...	32¾	49	49⅞	37½	...	...	...	...

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 15 talukas and 3 pethas, the crops in 10 seem fair and in 8 indifferent.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 4,66,000.

The condition of the cattle, except in 4 talukas, appears satisfactory.

The recent heavy rain in Khandesh has probably dissipated all fears regarding the water-supply.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other, collectorates is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

There has been scarcely any migration from the district.

The chief relief works are the Dhulia-Pimpalner and Songir-Nandurbár roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	16,950
On May 1st	28,200
On July 1st	16,650

No return of the Jámner Taluka has been received; it is reported to be unaffected by scarcity.

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. H. Woodward's Report, dated 11th January 1877).					
The local stocks of grain are sufficient for the year; it can, if necessary, be imported from the Central Provinces, Berar, and Indore. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is mainly agricultural and very poor. There are no large landholders likely to aid their tenants.	A partial emigration has taken place in the direction of the Central Provinces, Indore, and Berar. Further emigration is expected.	The relief works now in progress, consisting of a tank and 2 roads, are sufficient. On their completion the only works, which can advantageously be undertaken, are deepening and excavating wells.	A sum of about Rs. 600 is available for charitable relief, but few demands have been made.	350 persons are being relieved on works, and 40 by charity. The estimate for the future is *On Works. By Charity.* 1st March ... 1,050 120 1st May ... 2,100 240 1st July ... 350 40

C. G. M. MACPHERSON,

Under-Secretary to Government.

The 7th February 1877.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. L. R. ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

NÁSIK DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Násik	445	89,377	39,802	79,764	33,567	29·41	15·97
2. Sinnar	507	64,872	1,37,078	141,876	44,003	22·49	10·65
3. Igatpura	672	57,735	81,778	71,274	25,383	109·59	114·57
4. Dindori	560	68,626	1,15,823	81,618	47,909	25·57	17·65
5. Niphar	370	86,017	2,16,202	90,345	63,551	17·94	12·39
6. Chándor	299	50,130	83,509	85,239	20,907	32·55	12·58
7. Yeola	482	59,313	59,744	68,877	48,600	26·62	14·96
8. Nándgaon	424	30,230	55,782	69,825	11,743	26·15	13·66
9. Málegaon	774	62,716	1,59,091	111,364	57,495	24·60	10·42
10. Báglán	1,420	59,051	1,24,835	174,736	56,092	38·6	14·32
11. Kalwan	1,200	54,152	75,780				16·10
12. Peint State	960	47,033	45,571	...	...	38·2	77·40
TOTAL ...	8,113	729,252	12,48,995	974,918	409,250		

NA

a	b	c	d	e

CHANDOR Taluka (Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles' Report,

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield will be 9 annas, and the rabi 4 annas; vegetables and pepper will be sown hereafter in garden lands.	The land revenue is Rs. 81,045, of which about Rs. 25,000 will be remitted.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle. They are being sent to graze in Dindori and the hills near Chandor, where there is plenty of fodder. Government aid is unnecessary.	The water-supply is failing. There are no large rivers, but a number of small nullahs, the flow of which has already stopped, though there are pools at intervals. In the hot weather water to the north of these nullahs will be scarce, and some villages will have to be abandoned on this account; but to the south water will be plentiful. Some wells will have water throughout the year, but others must be deepened.	

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Jowári.
1876.				
1st to 15th October ...	21	30¼	27½	40
16th to 31st " ...	21	24¾	24¾	39
1st to 15th November...	18	24¾	22	30
16th to 30th " ...	21	24¾	24¾	30
1st to 19th December...	18	27½	27½	30
Average of six years ...	20	43½	33½	57

NIPHÁD Taluka (Collector Mr. H. N. B. Erskine's

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield will be 6 annas, the rabi 5 annas. Indian corn, jowári for fodder, methi, carrots, ratala, onions, and vegetables will be sown in garden lands.	The remissions may perhaps be Rs. 80,000, but the Collector considers this high.	No cattle have died from starvation. The people have sown Indian corn and methi for the support of their cattle, and will afterwards sow "khonde." Some have brought grass from the Dindori and Chandor Talukas, whither cattle to the number of 3,000 have been sent to graze, as also to Baglan and Pimpalner. Government aid seems unnecessary.	There will be a scarcity of water from March to June in about 40 villages, to relieve which ziras should be dug in the beds of rivers at a cost of Rs. 500. Most of the villages have a good water-supply from the Godavery and other smaller rivers, and as yet want is not felt.	

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.
7th October 1876 ...	33	36	44	24
15th " ...	31	27	38	21
23rd " ...	30	27	36	21
31st " ...	28	27	32	20
7th November 1876 ...	12	22	27	18
15th " ...	12	20	26	16
23rd " ...	12	22	26	15
30th " ...	12	22	28	15
7th December 1876 ...	27	24	28	16
15th " ...	27	24	28	18
23rd " ...	27	24	28	18
Average of six years ...	35½	40	...	20½

IGATPURI Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines' Report,

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif and rabi yield may each be taken as 8 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The remissions will be about Rs. 8,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated; precautions are, therefore, unnecessary.	There will be about six weeks' scarcity of water, to relieve which it is proposed to deepen wells and to construct a dam across the Kadwa.	

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Negli.
1876.					
7th October ...	32 5/16	37 1/8	36 7/16	45 3/8	39½
14th " ...	32 5/16	39 7/8	34 3/8	45 3/8	39½
21st " ...	32 5/16	35¾	33 1/16	47 7/16	42⅝
28th " ...	30¼	31⅝	31⅝	45⅝	43½
4th November ...	26⅛	28 3/16	28 3/16	35¾	37⅞
11th " ...	26⅛	27⅛	26 1/8	35¾	35¼
18th " ...	30¼	29 3/16	29 9/16	37 1/8	39½
25th " ...	33	33	33	37 1/8	40½
2nd December ...	32 5/16	32 5/16	31⅝	52¼	44
9th " ...	32 5/16	33 1/16	30 9/16	45⅜	41½
16th " ...	32 5/16	31⅝	31⅝	45⅜	45½
23rd " ...	34⅜	31⅝	32 5/16	46½	40⅝
Average of four years	34⅜	45⅜	61⅝	68 1/16	77½

SIK.

f	g	h	i	j	k
without date, forwarded with the Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877).					
No large stocks are kept. What is required for consumption is brought in by train. Probably large exportations have taken place to the Deccan. Private enterprize will keep up the supply; if grain is largely imported, the prices will fall. No Government interference is deemed necessary.	The population is purely agricultural, being mainly Kunbis. In the southern villages the people are well off; in the north and east they are poor. The Chief of Vinchur is the only large landholder, and he may assist his tenants; no aid from other landholders is expected.	No emigration has taken or is likely to take place, except in the case of people in charge of cattle.	One road-work and one tank have been undertaken. These will suffice for the month. On their completion the Assistant Collector proposes the road from Chandor to M nmad station. The Collector, however, is of opinion that no further works will be necessary.	Rs. 150 have been received to relieve the aged and infirm poor, but nothing has yet been spent. A committee will be appointed at Chandor to administer to travellers' wants.	The number of persons at date of report on the hands of Government for relief by works was 1,742; by charity none. There will be on— 1st March ... 3.000 1st May ... 3.500 1st July 1,000 to 1,500. None are being supported by charity, and it is impossible to say if any such demands will be made.
Report, dated 6th January 1877).					
There is a stock of about 9,910 tons; 3,303 tons will probably be imported. Merchants will probably do all that is required to supply the taluka without Government interference. The Collector observes that a large stock of grain is unnecessary, as the G. I. P. Railway runs through the taluka.	The population is almost purely agricultural, and consists mainly of Kunbis. The Chief of Vinchur is the only large landholder likely to aid his tenants.	There has been no emigration; the people are moving towards the relief works.	Three small road-works are in progress, and two more are required.	Rs. 200 have been granted by Government to aid the helpless, and Rs. 70 have been spent.	On works, 8,926; by charity 30. 1st March, May, and July about 13,000.
ithout date, forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 8th January 1877).					
There are no large stores of grain, but the Assistant Collector hopes to make arrangements with dealers for grain and fodder till the first rain falls.	The majority of the population are agriculturists, and about 3,000 are employed on railway works. Few only of the landholders are able to assist the labouring classes.	No emigration has taken place; but it is expected that after "Shinga" (27th and 28th February) many will go in search of a livelihood.	There are no relief works in progress, but the Sinnar and Goti road will soon reach the taluka; it is, however, a small work, and the dam at Walvihir may have to be undertaken.	A few isolated instances of private charity have occurred.	As no relief works have been started, no correct estimate of the probable number requiring relief from Government can be framed.

NA'SIK—

a	b	c	d	e
				YEOLA Taluka (Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles' Report
The kharif yield will be 4 to 5 annas and the rabi 2 to 3 annas. No further sowings are expected, except a few plots of pepper and vegetables and methi for fodder.	The revenue is Rs. 64,316-10-1, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 45,000.	No unusual mortality has occurred, but large numbers of cattle have been sent to the hills on the borders of Khandesh. Beyond this no measures have been taken, nor are any deemed necessary.	The water-supply will probably fail in the hot weather, in which case the best remedial measure would be for the people to emigrate, as they have done in former years, to the banks of the Godavery. The Collector thinks that the water-supply of the town of Yeola will prove sufficient.	

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.					
	Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Túr Dall.	Gram.	Jowári.
1876.						
15th October...	18	26	26	22	28	28
31st do. ...	18	24	24	20	26½	28
15th November	14	15	18	18	22½	28
30th do. ...	14	23	24	19	24	28
15th December	17	24	25	21	26	28
Average of six years ...	...	20⅝	30 1/10	...	22 9/10	42½

				SINNAR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines'
The yield of kharif and rabi is estimated at between 4 and 5 annas; the yield of each is not stated. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions will probably range between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. The amount of the ordinary revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, many of which have been sent away by the ryots to Khandesh and the hills to graze. Government interference will not be necessary.	There will be great scarcity of water in many villages, to alleviate which "Scindis" will have to be dug, and wells sunk, cleared and deepened.	

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.				
	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowári.	Nagli.
8th October 1876...	31½	31½	21	...	...
15th " ...	31½	31½	21	...	...
22nd " ...	28¾	28⅞	21	37⅜	48
29th " ...	28¾	28¾	21	37⅜	42
5th November 1876	28¾	28¾	21	37⅜	42
12th " ...	23	23	15	28¾	31½
19th " ...	25¾	23	15¼	28⅜	31½
26th " ...	25¾	23	18¼	31⅝	34½
2nd December 1876	25¾	23	18¼	31⅝	34½
10th " ...	25¾	25¾	21	31⅝	34½
17th " ...	28¾	25¾	21	34½	34½
24th " ...	28¾	25¾	21	34½	34½
Average of six years	44	32½	23¼	38¼	...

				DINDORI Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles'
The kharif yield may be taken at 6 to 7 annas, the rabi at 5½ to 6½, and the bagayet from 8 to 10. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, with the exception of a few isolated patches of vegetables.	The revenue is Rs. 1,15,578, and the remissions will probably amount to Rs. 40,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated.	Scarcity of water will be severely felt in those villages, 20 or 30 in number, which are dependent on wells alone for their supply. In such villages it will be necessary to deepen and clear the wells, and failing obtaining water by this means, the villagers must move to the nearest river.	

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.		
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Nagli.
1st October 1876 ...	35¾	35¾	46½
8th " ...	33	33	44
15th " ...	30¼	30¼	41½
29th " ...	28⅞	27½	41½
12th November 1876 ...	23⅜	22	38½
19th " ...	24¾	23⅜	44
26th " ...	24¾	27½	38½
9th December 1876 ...	24¾	23⅜	41½
16th " ...	24¾	24⅜	38½
Average of six years ...	38½	43	57

continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
without date, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 4th January 1877).					
There are no large stocks of grain in the taluka itself, but it can always be had in times of real scarcity from the Lasulgaon Railway Station, where piles of grain bags are heaped, and from the north *viá* Manmád. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will be able to supply the market.	The population of Yeola is almost wholly agricultural, the bulk of the people being Kunbis and Mhars. The town of Yeola itself contains 17,461 inhabitants, who are principally manufacturers. There are a few landholders, notably the Vinchurkur, who will aid their tenants.	Out of a population of 59,313, some 3,000 to 5,000, many of them weavers, have left for the neighbouring talukas and for Benares. Further emigrations are probable, unless relief works are started within the taluka.	There are at present no relief works in progress, but two roads will shortly be commenced.	No charitable relief has yet been deemed necessary.	None are employed on works, and none relieved by charity. The number Government will have to provide for will be on— *On Works. By Charity.* 1st March 5,000 100 1st May 7,000 to 8,000 150 1st July 2,000 to 3,000 200
Report, without date, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 8th January 1877).					
The present store of grain is estimated by the Mámlatdár at about 74,000 lbs. The Assistant and Collector make no remarks on this estimate. The market will be supplied by private enterprize without any aid from Government.	No reliable information is procurable as to the number of high and low caste people. There are no landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	A few people have emigrated to Bombay and elsewhere in hopes of employment. Others will follow if relief works are started.	The relief work at Ghorwad is sufficient for the present, but two roads will shortly have to be commenced.	Out of Rs. 200 granted for charitable purposes, 97 persons have been relieved, each adult receiving 1 lb. of bájri, 4 ozs. of pulse and 6 pies cash, and each child 8 ozs. bájri, and 1 oz. pulse, and 3 pies cash.	At present 6,000 people are being supported on the works, and 16 by charity. On 1st March 10,000 people will require relief on works, on 1st May 14 to 15,000, and considerably less on 1st July. The infirm requiring support on 1st March and 1st May will be about 150, and on 1st July 300.
Report, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 8th January 1877).					
There is no deficiency of grain, but no estimate can be made of the stocks. Large importations are made from Niphád and the Peint State. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The total population amounts to 68,626, and is almost purely agricultural. The people are chiefly Kolis, and are very poor, and much in debt. There are no landholders who will aid their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken place, and none is expected.	No relief works are in progress at present; but it may be necessary to start three road works, and make approaches to the Kadwa river.	No charitable relief has yet been given.	No people at present on relief works. There will be probably on— 1st March 3,000 to 4,000; 1st May 4,500 to 5,000; and very few on 1st July.

a	b	c	d	e
				NÁSIK Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines' Report
The kharif yield will be 6 and the rabi 4 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,30,000, and the probable remissions Rs. 30,000.	There have been no deaths from starvation amongst the cattle. None have been sent elsewhere to graze, and no precautions are deemed necessary.	The water-supply is less, and scarcity will be felt earlier than usual.	

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Nagli.
4th October 1876	14	20	18	32	30
11th " ...	14	18	18	26	28
18th " ...	14	18	18	26	28
25th " ...	14	20	18	26	28
1st November 1876	12	14	14	20	22
8th " ...	11	16	14	20	24
15th " ...	12	16	16	20	28
22nd " ...	12	17	16	21	26
29th " ...	12	18	17	21	26
6th December 1876	12	18	17	23	28
13th " ...	13	17	17	24	28
Average of six years	22 9/10	29 1/10	43½	49¾	54¼

				MALIGAON Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collecto
The kharif yield will be 6, and the rabi 2 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 40,000. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated.	About Rs. 5,000 may be required for deepening wells.	

For each Week in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Nagli.
1st Week, Oct. 1876	20	25	21⅔	37½	..
2nd " ...	18½	21⅔	21¾	37½	...
3rd " ...	17½	22½	18¾	37½	..
4th " ...	18¾	22½	21¾	37½	..
1st Week, Nov. 1876	15	18¾	14⅝	37½	...
2nd " ...	15	18¾	13½	37½	..
3rd " ...	20	18¾	15	37½	...
4th " ...	17½	21⅝	16	37½	...
1st Week, Dec. 1876	18¾	21⅝	16¾	37½	..
2nd " ...	18¾	22½	17½	37½	...
3rd " ...	18¾	21¾	17½	37½	...

				NANDGAON Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collecto
The kharif yield will be 10, and the rabi 4, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 2,500. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated. About 2,000 animals have been sent for grazing to the Chalisgaon Taluka, Khandesh.	It may be necessary to expend about Rs. 4,000 in improving the wells of 15 villages.	

For each Week in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Nagli.
7th October 1876...	21	35	42	32	..
15th " ...	21	28	35	28	.
22nd " ...	21	28	38½	28	.
31st " ...	21	28	35	25	..
7th November 1876	15	21	28	21	...
15th " ...	17½	28	35	24½	...
23rd " ...	18½	28	29½	24½	...
30th " ...	19	28	33	26	..
7th December 1876	16½	28½	31½	24½	...
15th " ...	17½	31½	35	28	...
22nd " ...	17½	31½	35	28	...
Average of six years	46	17½	32½	55	...

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
orwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 6th January 1877).					
There is plenty of grain in the taluka, and the railway is at hand to bring whatever may be required. The rates will probably rise after the grain has begun to move from Bombay and other centres. Private enterprize will be equal to the demand.	There is no reliable information on this point. There are no large landholders capable of assisting their tenants.	No emigrations have yet taken place from the villages. The people earn a few pice from the sale of wood and grass, and refuse to labour on distant relief works. Those on the Ghâts may possibly emigrate, but at present they have no such intention.	No relief works are in progress, but the work of metalling the Násik and Trimback road and digging a large tank may shortly have to be undertaken.	No charitable aid has yet been given, and none will probably be necessary.	No persons are maintained by Government either by charity or on relief works. No estimate for the future can be framed.
Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 8th January 1877).					
The local stocks of grain are estimated at 740,000 lbs. Supplies are imported by railway from Nandgaon. Prices may fall, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The people are chiefly agricultural, with a sprinkling of well-to-do high caste people. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are in progress at present, but it may be necessary before long to commence the Málegaon-Nandgaon road and some tanks.	A grant of Rs. 200 for charitable expenditure in the taluka has been made. But none of it has yet been spent.	At present no persons are on the hands of Government for relief either by works or charity. It is possible that later on in the year there may be 5,000 people on relief works.
Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 8th January 1877).					
The grain supply is ample; the railway station at Nandgaon is the centre for imports. Prices have fallen since October, but are likely to rise three or four months before the harvest. Private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is chiefly agricultural. There are no large landholders able to help their tenants if required.	There has been no emigration, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are at present in progress; but in March it may be necessary to commence the Malegaon-Nandgaon road, and the Rájpur Ghát between Nandgaon and Yeola.	No charitable relief has been necessary. A grant of Rs. 150 is available when required.	At present there are no persons on the hands of Government for relief either on works or by charity. The numbers on relief works may be on— 1st March ... ... 500 „ May ... ... 1,100 „ July 1,300

NASIK

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield will be 6, and the rabi 3, annas.	The probable remissions are Rs. 10,000. The total revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has occurred or is anticipated. About 10,000 animals have been sent to the Dangs, and the Pimpalneir taluka, Khandesh.	The supply of drinking water is sufficient.	

BAGLAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Rice.	Bájri.	Nagli.	Jowári.
7th October 1876...	32¼	16 41/80	35 5/40	37½	26¼
15th " ...	25½	16 41/80	25½	37½	26¼
22nd " ...	25½	16 41/80	25½	37½	26¼
29th " ...	25½	16¼	25½	37½	26¼
5th November 1876	25½	16¼	25½	37½	26¼
12th " ...	22 13/20	15⅜	23 1/20	37½	26¼
19th " ...	22 13/20	15⅜	23 1/20	37½	26¼
26th " ...	22 13/20	15⅜	26 7/80	37½	25¼
3rd December 1876	23 11/20	15⅜	26 7/80	37½	26¼
10th " ...	23 11/20	16 3/10	24⅝	37½	15
17th " ...	23 11/20	16 3/10	24⅝	37½	15
24th " ...	23 11/20	19 1/40	24⅝	37½	15
29th " ...	23 11/20	19 1/40	24⅝	37½	15
Average of 6 years	35¾	17 7/40	45 19/20	49 39/40	46 3/40

KALWAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector Mr. W. Woodward's

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield will be 8, and the rabi 8, annas. No further sowings will take place this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 9,000. The total revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has taken place or is anticipated. The people of the eastern villages have, however, sent their cattle towards the Dangs.	The water-supply is sufficient.	

For the Week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Nagli.
7th October 1876...	32 7/40	35 13/40	...	21 7/40	...
15th do. do. ...	34 1/10	32 11/40	32¼	20⅝	...
22nd do. do. ...	26⅜	27⅜	...	19 31/40	...
29th do. do. ...	33 21/40	28 17/40	32	21 7/40	...
5th November 1876	26 3/16	29⅜	...	21 3/40	...
12th do. do. ...	26 21/40	30	32	21 3/40	...
19th do. do. ...	24⅝	27 3/6	27½	19 11/40	...
26th do. do. ...	25 3/16	27 3/40	...	14 13/40	...
3rd December 1876	24 37/40	28 7/40	27½	17 39/40	39
10th do. do. ...	24 17/40	26⅜	...	19 39/40	...
17th do. do. ...	24 37/40	28 17/40	26⅝	18 39/40	36
22nd do. do. ...	25	27⅜	32¼	17 39/40	36
Average of 6 years...	33 13/40	43 13/40	...	23 1/40	56

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas the crops in 8 seem fair, and in 3 indifferent.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 3,69,500.

The condition of the cattle throughout the Collectorate appears satisfactory.

In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, and in 6 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

There has been very little emigration.

The chief relief works are the Bawarbari-Vinchur, Kapralla Ghát, Vinchur-Niphar and Niphar-Deopur roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	43,000
On May 1st	53,100
On July 1st	36,300

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 29th December 1876).					
Each village has its own stock, and the amount in the taluka will probably prove sufficient.	The population is chiefly agricultural. There are no large landholders able to aid their tenants, if required.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are in progress; but the road from Bhawarbari to Satara will soon be commenced.	No charitable expenditure has been incurred.	There are at present no persons on relief works, and at the worst period there are not likely to be more than 2,000 people on them.
Report forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 16th January 1877).					
There is enough grain in the taluka for its wants.	The population is almost entirely agricultural. There are no large landholders who could help their tenants, were it required.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	In September and October a few small works were undertaken for the relief of the Bheels. The pressure lasted only till the kharif harvest commenced. In March it may be necessary to commence the Diwathari Kalwan road.	No expenditure has been incurred on charitable relief.	No persons are at present on the hands of Government, and it is doubtful whether there will be any. At the outside there may be 500 on relief works where the pressure is the greatest.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,

Under-Secretary to Government.

The 3rd February 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. E. P. ROBERTSON.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. H. E. JACOMB.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Nagar	548	109,888	1,32,838	73,855	120,903	27·99	8·64
2. Párner	731	82,422	1,12,500	133,433	102,298	23·3	8·28
3. Shrigonda	610	64,936	1,17,726	56,491	176,968	28·12	15·29
4. Karjat	567	48,766	2,07,464	49,242	127,795	21·38	6·70
5. Jámkhed	550	72,994		81,054	62,266	28·76	8·77
6. Sheogaon	682	83,226	1,52,406	95,232	125,506	29·34	20·0
7. Newása	621	62,418	1,29,815	47,875	149,271	24·57	13·49
8. Ráhuri	469	59,093	1,34,536	68,836	104,373	23·6	10·57
9. Kopargaon	505	60,839	1,32,831	90,534	143,159	23·57	10·5
10. Sangamner	688	68,765	1,24,110	154,679	56,879	20·16	6·45
11. Akola	676	60,591	77,814	136,984	11,925	21·33	8·98
TOTAL ...	6,647	773,938	13,22,040	988,215	1,181,343		

AHMED

a	b	c	d	e
5 to 6 annas will be the yield of the kharif, and 2 annas that of the rabi crop. No prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 78,000, which estimate the Revenue Commissioner considers too high.	No cattle are known to have died from starvation. At the commencement of the scarcity many were sent into the Konkan. The cultivators who have irrigated land are sowing kadwal. Rs. 650 have been given as tagai advances to assist in the purchase of fodder and the improvement of existing wells.	One-third of the villages are situated on or near the Godávari, and will be well supplied unless the river runs dry. The greater number of the other villages have wells which, with a little outlay, will last for the season. Some few villages are situated on nalas which have already dried. Ziras are being dug; and if this source should fail, the villages will probably be abandoned for the season.	KOPARGAON Taluka (2nd Assistant

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.
1st week in October 1876 ...	42	33	33
2nd " " ...	42	33	33
3rd " " ...	31½	30	27
4th " " ...	31½	30	27
1st week in Nov. 1876 ...	33	31½	28½
2nd " " ...	33	31½	28½
3rd " " ...	27	25½	24
4th " " ...	27	25½	24
1st week in Dec. 1876 ...	30	25½	24
2nd " " ...	30	25½	24
3rd " " ...	33	24	27
Average of 6 years ...	60	51	36

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif 6 annas, rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 76,000 ...	About 300 cattle have died since September, the greater number probably from starvation. Many more will succumb as the season advances. The cultivators who have sufficient water are sowing kadwal. Rs. 750 have been granted as tagai for the purchase of fodder.	The water-supply is rapidly failing. Digging wells and tanks will be useful. Bunding a stream at Pokhvi at a cost of Rs. 5,600 would give water to a few villages and provide work for many persons. Rs. 2,000 have been granted as tagai for wells.	SANGAMNER Taluka (2nd Assistant

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.
1st week in October 1876 ...	27	30	24
2nd " " ...	27	30	25½
3rd " "	26¼	33	27
4th " " ...	25½	33	25½
1st week in Nov. 1876 ...	25½	31½	24
2nd " " ...	24	30	22½
3rd " " ...	24	30	24
4th " " ...	25½	31½	21½
1st week in Dec. 1876 ...	27	33	26½
2nd " " ...	27	33	27
Average of 6 years ...	61½	75¾	37

a	b	c	d	e
2¼ annas of kharif crop, 2 annas of rabi. No prospect of further sowings this season.	About Rs. 90,000 ...	No cattle have died from stravation. Many have been sent to graze on the Ghâts. The cultivators who have water enough are sowing kadwal to support their bullocks in the hot season. Rs. 2,785 have been granted as tagai for the purchase of fodder and the deepening of wells.	Unless rain falls about Christmas, the scarcity of water will prove fatal to cattle, and possibly to human beings. There is no large river, and the small streams are drying up. The villages to the western edges of the central plateau will be uninhabitable during the hot weather; those at the foot of the ravine will be best off. It is proposed to excavate a tank at Párner. Rs. 958 were given in various villages for improving their water-supply; large bandaras for irrigation purposes might be made at Reewooli and Apdhup Dhond. The Collector opposes the earthen dam advocated by his Assistant, unless competent professional aid is available.	PARNER Taluka (2nd Assistant Collecto

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.
1st week in October 1876 ...	28½	30	24
2nd " " ...	28½	30	24
3rd " " ...	27	30	24
4th " " ...	27	30	21
1st week in Nov. 1876 ...	25½	30	21
2nd " " ...	24	27	21
3rd " " ...	22½	27	1[illegible]
4th " " ...	21	24	1[illegible]
1st week in Dec. 1876 ...	24	27	2[illegible]
2nd " " ...	24	28½	2[illegible]
Average of 6 years ...	45	59¼	3[illegible]

NAGAR.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 21st December 1876.)					
In the 12 largest villages not more than about 330 tons are stored. Manmád, on the G. I. P. Railway, is 30 miles from Kopargaon, and grain is brought thence in large quanties into the taluka. Prices will probably fall before long, and there is little fear of any subsequent considerable rise.	Out of 72,000 people, about 50,000 are high caste, about 11,000 are purely agricultural, and about 5,000 combine agriculture with other occupations. There are only 3 considerable landholders, and there is no chance of their assisting their tenants.	About 18,000 people have left the taluka. None have returned, nor is it known whether they have bettered themselves. 1,000 more may yet migrate.	Three large road works are in progress, and 3 more may be undertaken on their completion. Tanks and prickly-pear may also be cleared, but sufficient work for more than 2 months cannot be found, unless the Dhond and Manmád Railway or some large irrigation work on the Godáveri be commenced.	So far no large sums have been given in charity, what has been given has been raised from private subscriptions. Government have made a grant which will be availed of later in the season as the distress increases.	On works 3,500. By charity 20. If only men belonging to the taluka be employed, the number will be about 5,000 on 1st March, 6,000 on 1st May, and probably none on 1st July, if rain falls seasonably. The plan of transferring labourers from one taluka to another will interfere with the calculation of each taluka.
Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 23rd December 1876.)					
There are very small stocks in the taluka, but grain comes from the Central Provinces *vid* Deoláli on on the G. I. P. Railway. Competition is active, and there is no fear of prices being fictitiously forced up.	The whole population 81,000 (except that of the chief town) is agricultural. About 1,000 combine trade with agriculture. There are no large land-holders likely to aid their tenants.	Out of a population of 81,000, about 7,000 have left in search of work. Perhaps 3,000 or 4,000 more will go.	Four main roads are in progress. The Dhond and Manmád Railway would afford relief to the whole of the taluka. The Pokhvi Tank would also be a useful work to undertake.	About Rs. 138 have been spent on charity. A travellers' grain depôt has been opened at Ambi Ghargaon on the Poona and Násik Road. Private subscriptions have been raised. Government aid will be required in the hot weather.	On works 5,620. By charity 111. On 1st March 8,000. On 1st May 10,000, and probably none in July.
Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 23rd December 1876.)					
Grain is imported by road from Nagar. There is no Railway in the vicinity. It is thought that prices will continue to fall. There is no large store of grain in any village of the taluka.	Of the total population of 82,000 about half are Kunbis. Of these one-half combine agriculture with trade. There are a few large landholders, who may, the Assistant Collector thinks, be induced to help their tenants. The Collector, however, considers it improbable that the landholders will help their tenants either by making advances or by any other means.	15,000 people have left the taluka. Many went to Bombay, whence they are returning, having been unsuccessful in obtaining employment.	15 small roads are in progress, and 4 more and some tank clearances are proposed. When these are completed, unless some large work like the Dhond—Manmád Railway is commenced, it will be necessary to go on improving the existing roads, as no money will be available to keep any more new ones in repair.	About 250 poor people are daily fed at Párnar. The expenditure has been about Rs. 600.	On relief works 6,000. By charity 250: these will increase largely before long. The number of work-people on 1st March will be 10 to 12,000, 1st May 20,000, 1st July 1,500 to 2,000.

AHMEDNAGAR

a	b	c	d	e
In garden lands the kharif yielded 4 annas and the rabi 4 annas. There was no jirayet crop whatever, either khari for rabi. There will be no further sowings this season.	The land revenue is Rs. 64,326, of which Rs. 52,543 will have to be remitted.	Of the 24,012 plough bullocks, half have been taken to the valley of the Godáveri and places north, where some have died, and others have been sold. Of the remainder, about 6,000 have already died, and 1,000 more may yet succumb. Nearly all the remaining cattle have been sent away. A large number have no doubt died, or been sold for trifling sums. Rs. 1,350 tagai have been given to help to purchase forage.	The water-supply is reduced by a half and will be very scarce in the hot weather. Wells are being cleared and deepened, and ziras in the beds of streams opened.	

KARJAT Taluka (Supernumerary)

For each week in October, November and December.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.
1st week in October ...	31	30	26	18
2nd " " ...	31	30	26	18
3rd " " ...	27	24	22	15
4th " " ...	27	24	22	15
1st week in November ...	24	21	21	12
2nd " " ...	24	21	21	12
3rd " " ...	24	21	21	12
4th " " ...	24	21	21	12
1st week in December ...	24	21	21	15
2nd " " ...	24	22	21	13
3rd " " ...	25	24	21	13
Average of 6 years ...	58¾	46¾	33 1/16	16 11/16

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield was 9 pies and the rabi 9 pies. No prospect of any further sowings except "Kadwal" in garden land for forage.	The land revenue is Rs. 1,08,000, of which Rs. 90,000 will have to be remitted.	It is impossible to give a correct estimate of mortality amongst the cattle. As soon as the forage failed, all the cattle, except those used for gardens, were taken to the Gungathori, or to the Nizam's territory, where many died or were sold for trifling sums. Some are returning in a worn-out state and will probably die. The bullocks used for drawing water will probably be saved. Advances from tagai have been made to about 30 people. Some well-to-do persons have imported grass from the Konkan. The people have been shewn how to prepare prickly-pear, but the process is too expensive to be adopted.	The water-supply for drinking purposes has not yet failed, but will be scarce before the next rains. All the small streams are dry, but there is water in the Bhima, Hanja, and Gornadi rivers. Wells can be deepened and Ziras excavated to provide water in the hot weather.	

SHRIGONDA Taluka (Supernumerary)

Date.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Jowári.	Bájri.
15th Oct. 1876 ...	22½	27	24½
31st " ...	18½	24	21
7th Nov. 1876 ...	17½	19	20½
14th " ...	18	18¾	20
21st " ...	18	19½	22
28th " ...	18	21	[illegible]
5th Dec. 1876 ...	21	22½	22
12th " ...	22½	24	24
Average of 6 years ...	38	66	53½

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield is 6 annas. The rabi 2 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 82,000. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 37,400 will have to be made.	The number of cattle is about 60,000; 29,000 have been taken to the Nizam's territory where many have died or been sold. Not more than 10,000 or 12,000 will return. Of those remaining in the taluka, 10,000 have died or will die. As there is no fodder in the taluka, the only measure that the ryots can take is to grow it in their gardens. Grants of tagai have been made for the purchase of fodder.	The water-supply is only from ⅓ to ¼ of what is usual and it will be scarce in the hot weather. Rs. 2,000 are now being expended in deepening wells and excavating ziras in the beds of streams.	

JAMKHED Taluka (Supernumerary)

Date.	Prices: lbs per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	33	33	33
15th " ...	36	36	33
23rd " ...	33	33	27
31st " ...	33	33	27
7th Nov. 1876 ...	24	24	21
15th " ...	24	24	21
23rd " ...	24	24	21
30th " ...	25⅓	25⅓	22½
7th Dec. 1876 ...	25⅓	25⅓	22½
15th " ...	25⅓	25⅓	24
Average of years ...	54	66	42

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)					
There is five months' supply in the Taluka. There was a large store of grain at Mirajgaon and smaller stores at 3 or 4 other places, from which grain is being exported; it is being imported from Deksál, Pomalwari, and Jámkhed. Prices have fallen slightly. Private enterprize will keep up the supply.	The majority of the population belongs to the Kunbi and other inferior castes. The population is 52,983, of whom 3,447 are wealthy and 49,536 poor. Only 7,579 are reported purely agricultural, but the Assistant Collector believes the majority of the poor must belong to the agricultural class. There are no large landholders, except a few jaghirdars, from whom no aid can be expected.	22,956 people have migrated to the Godáveri and the country north, and probably to the Berars. Some having failed to obtain employment have returned and report that the others are badly off. The people who remain knowing this, will not be likely to emigrate.	3 road works which have been sufficient so far have been undertaken, but the sanctioned amount will be finished shortly. Six road works, to cost Rs. 14,100, and two tanks to cost Rs. 4,000, have been provisionally sanctioned, but will not suffice to give employment to the people. The Assistant Collector recommends clearing and repairing five large tanks.	Rs. 300 from Government and Rs. 50 from the Nagar Relief Fund have been given for feeding the aged and infirm; 1½ lbs. of jowári is given daily to adults, and 12 ounces to children. Provision for assisting travellers is considered unnecessary. The amount actually spent is not stated.	On works 7,210. By charity 173. Labourers likely to be on the works— 1st March ... 9,000 1st May ... 7,000 1st July ... 2,000
ssistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)					
he local stocks are sufficient to last for 3 months. Further supplies are being brought from Nagar, Mirajgaon, Karjat, and Dhond Station (G. I. P. Railway). Prices have fallen during the last month. Supplies will probably be kept up by private enterprize.	The population amounts to 64,936, of whom 10,234 are purely agricultural, and 5,058 are artizans. The remainder must, the Assistant Collector thinks, be connected with agriculture. The people on the whole are poor. There are no large landholders.	The population is 60,000. About 20,000 have left principally for the valley of the Godaveri and further north. There is no accurate information of what they are doing. A few have returned and many will probably follow. No further emigrations are expected.	Four large road works, three of which have been completed. Tank clearances and cutting prickly-pear are the works which have been undertaken. Seven more roads and a tank have been sanctioned. The works have hitherto been sufficient, but those remaining will not nearly suffice. If the earthworks of the Dhond and Manmád Railways are undesirable, a substitute must be found in some large irrigation work not yet discovered.	The aged and infirm received doles of grain daily, adults 1½ lbs. and children 12 ozs. of jowári. Gsvernment granted R. 500 for this purpose, the Ahmednagar Relief Fund Rs. 250 in grain and cash, and Rs. 56-8 have been raised locally. Travellers receive a day's food and enough to take them on to Nagar. The amount spent in charity is not given.	On works 3,846. By charity 200. The number of labourers will be as follows:— 1st March ... 8,000 1st May ... 8,000 1st July ... 4,000
sistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)					
e taluka has sufficient grain for itself. rices have fallen wing to the large upplies of grain rought to Poona, agar, and other aces. The Assistant Collector is of inion that the Banas will import rain if it is required.	The population is 62,351, of which 1,200 are rich, 22,351 poor and partly connected with agriculture; 5,400 purely agricultural and 33,400 partly agricultural. The majority belong to the Kunbis and other inferior castes. No help can be expected from any landholders to their tenants.	12,565 have emigrated to the Nizam's territory northwards. Some have returned, as they could not find employment. More are expected to emigrate after the rabi is reaped.	There are five road works in progress, and 9 small works for improving the water-supply. The money sanctioned for these will shortly be expended. The Collector has been asked to obtain sanction for 13 roads and 2 tanks. The works so far have been sufficient.	The aged and infirm are supplied with grain daily, adults receiving 1½ lbs. and children 12 ounces of jowári. Rs. 300 have been given for this purpose. A travellers' depôt has been opened at Kudeh, for which Rs. 100 have been sanctioned, where travellers and the aged and infirm of the locality are helped.	On works 2,365. By charity 280. Labourers likely to be on relief works— 1st March ... 6,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 2,000

AHMEDNAGAR

a	b	c	d	e
SHEOGAON Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry's Report				
The kharif yield will be 8 annas and the rabi 8 annas. No further sowings, except in garden lands, can be expected.	Rs. 3,000 is the probable amount of remissions.	Some cattle brought in an enfeebled condition from other talukas have died, and some have gone on to the Nizam's territory.	The water-supply is sufficient.	

For the week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat
7th October 1876 ...	30	24	21
15th " ...	27	24	21
23rd " ...	27	25	21
31st " ...	28	28	24
7th November 1876 ...	30	24	21
15th " ...	27	24	21
23rd " ...	27	25	21
20th " ...	28	28	24
7th December 1876 ...	30	28	27
15th " ...	30	28	27
23rd " ...	32	30	29
31st " ...	30	28	27
Average of 4 years ...	$24\frac{3}{4}$	$60\frac{3}{4}$	3[illegible]

a	b	c	d	e
NEWÁSA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry				
The kharif and rabi yield will each be 6 annas. No further sowings are expected this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,30,000. The 1st Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000; but the Revenue Commissioner sees no reason for remissions, except in some few cases.	Some cattle have died, though probably not from starvation, and a good many have been taken to places where fodder is more plentiful. No unusual mortality is anticipated. No advances have been made by Government.	The water-supply will be sufficient.	

For the week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari
7th October 1876 ...	30	36	3[illegible]
15th " ...	30	36	3[illegible]
22nd " ...	27	27	3[illegible]
31st " ...	27	27	3[illegible]
7th November 1876 ...	24	24	3[illegible]
15th " ...	24	24	3[illegible]
22nd " ...	24	24	3[illegible]
30th " ...	24	24	3[illegible]
7th December 1876 ...	27	27	3[illegible]
15th " ...	30	30	3[illegible]
22nd " ...	30	30	3[illegible]
Average of 6 years ...	43	58	6[illegible]

a	b	c	d	e
NAGAR Taluka (1st Assistant Coll				
The kharif yield will be 4 annas and the rabi 10 annas in bagayet lands, from 1 to 4 in jirayet lands of most villages, and 4 to 8 in the others. The area of each is not given, but the rabi cultivation considerably preponderates over the kharif. No further sowings of grain crops are expected.	The revenue is Rs. 1,17,597, and the probable remissions Rs. 50,000.	600 cattle are reported to have perished, and 25,000 more are expected by the Mámlatdár to die. This estimate the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider high. A grant of Rs. 2,200 tagai has been made for the purchase of fodder, and two sums of Rs. 2,000 each have been allotted for improving the water-supply and growing kadwal. There are grazing places at Pimpri in the Sangamner Taluka on the bank of the Prawari at Kopargaon, Kokomton and Sannatchar in the Kopargaon Taluka on the bank of the Godáveri, and on the Gháts, where cattle can be accommodated. Some cultivators have purchased and sown fodder for the subsistence of their cattle. Others again are deporting them. The Mámlatdár proposes establishing six pounds for the admission of cattle, on the understanding that the owners relinquish all claims to them after they are put in; that Government should support them till the next monsoon and then sell them, but the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner are both opposed to entering the market. The Collector supports his Assistant's suggestion to establish temporary Panjrapoles.	Of the total number of villages, 59 are on the banks of rivers, and 59 are dependent on wells for their water-supply. There is no fear of a total failure, provided wells are deepened, ziras dug, tagai liberally advanced, and use made of Norton's screw where practicable.	

Date.	Prices.:—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Gram.	Wheat.	Bájri.
1st October 1876 ...	18	39	30	30
9th " ...	18	30	$28\frac{1}{2}$	24
17th " ...	18	30	24	24
24th " ...	$16\frac{1}{3}$	$31\frac{1}{3}$	24	24
31st " ...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{4}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$
8th Nov. 1876 ...	$14\frac{1}{4}$	24	$20\frac{1}{4}$	21
16th " ...	$13\frac{1}{3}$	$25\frac{1}{3}$	$21\frac{3}{4}$	$21\frac{3}{4}$
24th " ...	$13\frac{1}{3}$	$28\frac{1}{3}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$
1st Dec. 1876 ...	15	30	27	27
9th " ...	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	27	27
17th " ...	$16\frac{1}{3}$	$32\frac{1}{4}$	27	27
24th " ...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	33	$27\frac{3}{4}$	$27\frac{3}{4}$
Average of 6 years	$18\frac{13}{30}$	$36\frac{18}{25}$	$33\frac{7}{20}$	$44\frac{1}{6}$

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
dated 30th December 1876 and 6th January 1877.					
The local stocks of grain are not large. Importations are made by private persons from the Nizam's territory.	The Mamlatdár reports a total population of 87,974, out of which the Assistant Collector thinks 60,000 are partly agriculture, and belong to the Kunbi caste. Sir Dinkar Rao is the only large landholder, and he will doubtless afford relief to his tenants if necessary.	No emigrations are reported, but considerable immigrations have taken place.	No relief works are considered necessary at present.	Rs. 300 have been assigned for charitable relief. Adults receive 1½ lbs. of grain or flour and children 12 ozs. daily.	About 50 persons are supported by charity. The number of immigrants who may require support on relief works later on in the season is estimated at 7,000.
Report, dated 27th December 1876.					
Grain is plentiful and is imported from the Nizam's dominions; it is also exported from this taluka to less-favoured localities. Prices have fallen. Private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is 75,000, consisting chiefly of kunbis and agriculturists. There are about 5,000 high-caste people and 4,500 artizans. There are a few jahagidars who may eventually give relief to their tenants.	There is more fear of immigration than of emigration, though some instances of the latter are reported.	No relief works are required for the present. Later on, however, a demand will be made which can well be met by constructing the earthworks of the Dhond and Munmád Railway. There is no other large works which can be undertaken with advantage.	About 50 infirm people are being charitably supported. Their numbers are likely to increase.	On works 50, by charity 50; this number will probably swell to 1,000 by 1st May. The numbers requiring relief on 1st March will probably be about 8,000, 1st May 20,000, 1st July 8,000. The Revenue Commissioner thinks that at the worst the numbers will never exceed 8,000 people.
tor, Mr. A. H. Spry's Report, dated 28th December 1876.					
There is a stock of 3,303 tons of grain in store; this, with the Dhond and Manmár stations at a distance of 47 and 100 miles respectively, whence supplies are drawn, will suffice. The prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	Out of a total population of 67,312, the majority of whom are agriculturists, 65,966 are poor, and 1,346 well-to-do. The proportion of artizans to the total number is about 6 per cent. In the city there are a few landholders likely to assist their tenants, but none in the taluka.	33,032 souls have emigrated, and this number will probably swell as the season advances; their condition cannot be ascertained, but none have yet returned.	There are six road-works and some minor works in progress which are insufficient, and must be supplemented by further road-works, tank-clearances and cutting prickly pear unless the Dhond and Manmár Railway intersecting the taluka is commenced.	6,575 travellers have already been relieved, each receiving 1½ lbs. of jowári flour, 6 ozs. of gram flour, together with chillies, a little salt and 5 cow-dung cakes a day. The aged, infirm, &c., to the number of 15,641, have also been relieved, each receiving 1½ lbs. of grain with a little salt.	The number on relief works is 1,462, by charity 781. The probable number requiring support will be as follows:— 1st March ... 22,000 1st May ... 39,000 1st July ... 19,000

AHMEDNAGAR

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif and the rabi yield will each be 2 or 3 annas. No further sowings are expected this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,25,868; the remissions will probably be Rs. 35,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle has occurred, and no great loss is to be apprehended. Rs. 1,100 have been advanced for the purchase of fodder, and more will be given.	The water-supply is plentiful, most of the villages being on the banks of rivers.	

RÁHURI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr.

For the fortnights ending	Prices.—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Dall Tur.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
15th Oct. 1876	17 7/16	22 3/8	27 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/4	26 1/2
31st „ „	17 7/16	16 4/5	27 1/2	22 3/8	25 3/8	26 1/2
15th Nov. „	13 1/4	16 4/5	23 1/8	21	24	21 1/8
30th „ „	16 1/4	19 3/5	26 1/2	23 4/5	28 1/4	26 1/2
15th Dec. „	17 7/16	21	27 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/4	26 1/2
Average of 6 years ...	20 9/16	23 9/16	65 1/4	33 1/2	36 1/4	49 1/4

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield may be taken at 9 annas and the rabi at 2. There is no prospect of further sowings.	The remissions will probably amount to Rs. 36,000.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has taken place, and none is anticipated, as there is plenty of grazing on the Western Ghâts.	The water-supply seems likely to fail altogether; the Praora and Mula rivers still contain water, but a large outlay will have to be incurred on deepening wells.	

AKOLA Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr.

For the months of	Prices—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Bájri.
October 1876	18	24
	17 1/4	35 1/2
	16 1/2	26 1/4
	15	27
November „	15	25 1/2
	15 3/4	24
	16 1/2	24
	16 1/2	25 1/2
December „	16 1/2	26 1/4
	16 1/2	27
Average of 6 years ...	25 1/2	61 1/2

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas, the crops in two seem to have been fair, in five bad, and in four very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,77,943.

In six talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in two indifferent, and in three bad.

In four talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, but it is reported that in five, considerable, and in two large, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred; no calamity due to failure of water-supply is, however, anticipated by the Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain-supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other, Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

128,553 people, out of a population of 773,958, appear to have migrated, but some have returned.

A further migration of upwards of 5,000 people is anticipated. The migration appears to this Government to be due mainly, if not entirely, to the cattle movements, and to the movement of the people towards relief-works.

A considerable number of relief works is in progress, but the local officers are unable to suggest sufficient to meet the future demand for labour, unless the Dhond and Manmar Railway earth-works are undertaken.

The expenditure on charity has not been large.

The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	98,900
„ May 1st	1,48,200
„ July 1st	47,500

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
H. P. Spry's Report, dated 26th December 1876.					
Grain is plentiful and is imported from Jubbulpore *viâ* Dhond and Manmád stations. Prices have fallen and private enterprise will meet all demands.	The total population is about 59,000, consisting chiefly of Kunbis and other agriculturists. There are about 4,000 or 5,000 artisans. No aid can be expected from landholders.	No general emigration has taken or is likely to take place.	The only relief works started are road-repairs and clearances, which have hitherto sufficed. But the demand for labour will shortly increase, and much more money spent on petty works will simply be wasted: the Dhond and Manmád Railway would afford ample relief.	Rs. 300 have been allotted for charitable support to the needy, but more will be required.	On works 7,000; by charity 300. By works on 1st March 15,000, on 1st May 25,000, on 1st July 10,000, according to the 1st Assistant; but the Collector and Revenue Commissioner hope the number will not be quite so large.
F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 27th December 1876.					
There is no large stock of grain in the taluka; it is brought from Sangamner, and the prices will depend on the market rates ruling there.	Except about 500 artisans, the whole population is agricultural, and there are no large landholders among them.	About 1,800 peopled have emigrated, 300 of whom have gone to the Sinnar relief works adjoining Akola, and the rest probably to the Konkan.	Five road works are in progress; and as this is the only taluka in the zila where there are no roads, 6 more are proposed, as well as one or two tank-clearances.	About 50 persons are now being gratuitously supported at 1½ lbs. of flour for an adult and 12 oz. for a child.	There are 650 people now on relief works. This number will rise to 900 in March, 1,200 in May, and fall to 500 in July. The aged and infirm will have to be supported to the extent of 150 in March, 300 in May, and 500 in July.

C. W. MACPHERSON,

Under-Secretary to Government.

The 24th January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. E. P. ROBERTSON.

POONA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. G. NORMAN.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Kharif Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.		
			Rs.			Inches.	Inches.
Junnar	600	106,876	1,58,586	154,483	48,986	22·34	17·9
Indápur	567	62,392	1,01,025	233,156	26,642	21·76	4·82
Khed	799	139,152	1,68,961	206,413	22,306	23·50	18·9
Sirur	558	76,984	1,40,392	115,501	116,538	17·3	10·94
Purandhar	442	75,732	83,934	70,984	58,308	23·24	17·54
Bhimthari	1,002	115,297	2,17,499	43,872	300,389	20·73	5·97
Haveli	766	155,082	1,89,197	182,857	9,402	33·10	14·90
Máwal	357	56,834	70,362	52,555	9,108	...	76·79
City of Poona	8	118,886	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	5,099	907,235	11,29,956	1,059,821	591,679	...	...

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a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop is estimated at 1 pie, and the rabi at 1½ pie. In the irrigated lands, where the water lasts, there may be sowings of different kinds of fodder crops. There will be no further sowings in dry-crop lands this season.	The First Assistant estimates the probable amount of remissions at about Rs. 2,15,000 on a revenue demand of Rs. 2,30,025. The Collector considers this estimate under the mark, and doubts whether any revenue can be collected at all.	Out of 71,000 head of cattle, about 47,000 have been taken to the Berars, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Western Ghâts. The past mortality is estimated at 15,000, and the anticipated mortality at 7,000, besides such deaths as may take place among the cattle which have left the taluka. It is only the more worthless animals which have died. No further measures are practicable on the part of Government for cattle preservation than those already adopted.	The villages on the Bhima and Nira rivers will have plenty of water. The remaining villages are not so well off, and obtain their supply from wells, many of which will require to be deepened and improved; and a large expenditure (Rs. 40,000) will be necessary for this purpose.	

BHIMTHARI Taluka [First Assistant Collector Mr. A. Keyser

For the week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.				
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.
1876.					
1st October ...	22¼	27	29¼	18	27
8th do. ...	22½	27	29¼	18	27
15th do. ...	18	18	22¼	15¾	18
23rd do. ...	18	18	22¼	15¾	18
1st November ...	18	18	22¼	15¾	18
8th do. ...	18	18	22¼	15¾	18
15th do. ...	18	18	20¼	13½	18
23rd do. ...	18	18	20¼	13½	20
1st December ...	20¼	20¼	22¼	15¾	22
8th do. ...	20¼	20¼	22¼	15¾	24
15th do. ...	20¼	20¼	24¾	18	24
23rd do. ...	20¼	20¼	24¾	18	24
Average of three years ...	25½	47¼	51	18	26

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop has utterly failed, and the rabi is estimated at about 2 pies.	The total land revenue (Rs. 1,15,254) will probably have to be remitted.	The number of cattle in the taluka was 44,216, of which 32,560 have emigrated, about 2,285 have died, and about 7,319 deaths are anticipated, unless special steps be taken to prevent them. No advantage has as yet been taken of the Government permission to graze cattle in the Konkan and Máwals, owing to a belief that those districts are fatal to cattle from the Deccan. The Assistant suggests that Government should send pressed hay to Disksál Station, and advance it as tagai to the cultivators. This plan the Revenue Commissioner considers too expensive, and thinks that it would be cheaper to let the cattle die, and then, if necessary, advance tagai for the purchase of others.	There is no fear of a water famine. 40 villages lie on the Bhima and Nira rivers; the remaining 46 depend on wells, some of which will require deepening and improving.	

INDÁPUR Taluka (Report of Assistant Superintendent, Revenu

For the week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Gram.	Rice.	Tur.
1876.						
1st October ...	25	32	31	30	21	44
8th do. ...	24	32	30	28	19	39
15th do. ...	20	27	27	23	19	35
22nd do. ...	19	22	23	23	17	32
29th do. ...	20	22	23	24	17	32
5th November	17½	20	20	18	17	...
12th do. ...	17½	20	20	18	17	...
19th do. ...	17½	18	18	21	17	...
26th do. ...	18½	19½	19	22	19	...
3rd December.	19¾	20	19	23¾	19	...
10th do. ...	22½	23	21¾	23¾	19	...
17th do. ...	22½	23	20	23¾	19	...
24th do. ...	22½	23	20	23¾	19	...
Average of six years ...	35	76	56	33	22	43

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f	g	h	i	j	k
eport, dated 27th December 1876).					
he Mámlatdár estimates the local stock of grain at about 1,714 tons, but the importations are large and regular by railways, there being three railway stations in the taluka—Khedgaon, Pátas, and Dhond—whence supplies are drawn, and these importations have lowered prices considerably; but the First Assistant Collector does not anticipate any further fall. There is no likelihood of the supply failing.	The population numbers about 116,274 souls, of whom 22,070 are of the agricultural class, 1,300 shepherds and cattle-owners, 8,200 artisans, 7,270 traders, shopkeepers and servants, &c., and the remaining 77,434 are pensioners, women and children, and people of no particular occupation. The landholders are nearly all of the class of peasant proprietors, and the few who sublet their land are either traders who will do nothing for their tenants, or Brahmins who are in debt. The Inámdárs are also quite dependent on their land for their livelihood, and are more likely to require assistance than to give it. The cultivators are of the Kunbi and Mali caste.	The people have emigrated in large numbers (upwards of 39,200) to the Berars, the Sátpura Hills, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Konkan, with their carts, families and cattle; and are not likely to return before the next harvest. Most of those who have gone are reported to be doing fairly, of others no information has been received. No further emigration is probable.	The chief relief works in progress are the Mutha Canal, employing about 18,000, and the Mutakmal Tank, employing 5,000 persons, besides numerous minor works which will afford employment to 10,000 for two or three months. Works sanctioned and in progress under civil agency are: clearing the irrigation tank at Wadhani, clearing 7 small tanks for village water supplies, repairing 18 miles of road, making 47 miles of new road, cutting prickly pear, and excavating and deepening wells. As the numbers seeking employment are increasing, the First Assistant thinks that, in addition to the above, one large work is necessary, and names the Nira Canal as a work ripe for commencement and capable of relieving very large numbers. He gives also a list of minor works that might be undertaken.	But little money has as yet been expended on charitable relief to travellers. The aged and infirm poor are allowed 1¼ lbs. of grain a day, besides some salt and chillies.	The number on relief works was about 21,804 at date of report. It will be on— 1st March ... 30,000 1st May about ... 20,000 1st July from ... 5,000 to 10,000
rvey (Mr. W. M. Fletcher), on special duty, Indápur, dated 29th December 1876).					
f the original local stock of grain, there are about 1,029 tons still unconsumed, and a large quantity sufficient to remove all anxiety has also been imported by rail to Diksal and Pomulwári. Private enterprise is likely to meet all demands, and prices may yet fall to a slight extent when this season's harvest comes into the market.	Of the total population numbering 67,164 souls, 3,943 are artisans, 11,712 landholders, and 46,737 persons existing by other means. The mass of the population is agricultural. The higher rank of landholders, such as Patels, Kulkarnis, Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, &c., number about 10,000, including women and children, but few can live without work; and most of them differ in no way from the ordinary Kunbi. There are no wealthy landlords.	Of the total population (67,164) about 34,289 have migrated, but some are returning. Only the first to leave their villages appear to have bettered themselves. No further emigration is probable so long as relief works continue sufficient for the population.	The Assistant Superintendent submits a statement of 22 relief works in progress, chiefly roads, tanks and wells, and proposes similar works likely to cost Rs. 39,050, suggesting that wells should precede other works. He does not think that these works will be sufficient to provide employment for all who are likely to need it, but is of opinion that if one or two large works were undertaken, such as constructing dams at favourable sites in the villages of Bhadalwári, Shelgaon, and Kawtali, they would not only be sufficient to provide employment for all, but the prospective benefit, especially in a drought-stricken district like Indápur, would be very great.	Adults receive a daily allowance of 1 lb. of flour with salt and chillies, and those under 15 years of age receive ½ lb. flour with salt and chillies. Travellers in need of food receive the same allowance, but are forwarded at once to the head-quarters of the Mámlatdár, who provides them with work or suitable relief.	The number of persons on the hands of Government for relief by works at date of report was 9,600, and relieved by charity 500. The probable number will be as below:— *On works. By charity.* On 1st March ... 20,000 500 „ 1st May ... 25,000 500 „ 1st June ... 25,000 500 The number to be relieved by charity will not alter much, unless increased by strangers from other districts.

POON

a	b	c	d	e

PURANDHAR TALUKA (First Assistant Collector Mr.

a	b	c	d
The kharif crop is estimated at about 5 annas, and the rabi at about 4 annas. There will be no further sowings this season, except in irrigated lands.	The probable amount of remissions is estimated at about Rs. 32,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle has occurred or is anticipated. Many cattle were removed from the district early in the season. Fodder is sufficient, and Government interference unnecessary.	There will be no absolute failure of the water-supply; but as it has failed in some places, and is scanty in others, wells will have to be sunk, and people aided in securing a sufficient supply which will entail an expenditure of about Rs. 12,000.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupe					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	T
1876.						
3rd October...	31	$43\frac{5}{16}$	$51\frac{3}{4}$	22	$32\frac{5}{8}$	52
10th do.	31	$43\frac{5}{16}$	$51\frac{3}{4}$	22	$32\frac{5}{8}$	29
17th do.	31	$42\frac{3}{4}$	$52\frac{5}{16}$	22	$32\frac{5}{8}$	29
24th do.	$32\frac{1}{16}$	$44\frac{7}{16}$	$52\frac{7}{8}$	22	$33\frac{3}{16}$	29
31st do.	$30\frac{3}{8}$	$26\frac{7}{16}$	$57\frac{13}{16}$	22	$36\frac{9}{16}$	.
7th November	$29\frac{13}{16}$	$43\frac{7}{8}$	$56\frac{13}{16}$	22	$33\frac{3}{16}$	67
14th do.	$29\frac{13}{16}$	$43\frac{7}{8}$	$55\frac{1}{8}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$33\frac{3}{16}$	.
21st do.	31	$45\frac{9}{16}$	$54\frac{9}{16}$	$23\frac{1}{16}$	$34\frac{3}{16}$	70
28th do.	31	$43\frac{5}{16}$	$55\frac{1}{8}$	$23\frac{1}{16}$	$33\frac{3}{4}$	28
5th December	$32\frac{1}{8}$	$44\frac{7}{16}$	$55\frac{1}{8}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$33\frac{3}{16}$	70
12th do.	$33\frac{3}{16}$	$45\frac{9}{16}$	$53\frac{7}{16}$	$25\frac{5}{16}$	$33\frac{3}{4}$	45
19th do.	$28\frac{11}{16}$	$44\frac{7}{8}$	$52\frac{7}{8}$	$24\frac{3}{16}$	$36\frac{9}{16}$	42
Average of six years, 1870-71 to 1875.76.	34	45	61	25	44	48

JUNNAR TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhu

a	b	c	d
The kharif crop is 7, and the rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Out of the total revenue demand of Rs. 1,40,000, about 25 per cent., or Rs. 35,000, will have to be remitted.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle and agricultural stock, but it is anticipated that from 10 to 15 per cent. of the total number (77,209) will die from starvation. As the forest reserves have already been thrown open for free grazing, the District Deputy can suggest no further remedy.	Partial failure of the water-supply is anticipated later on in the season, and it will be necessary to deepen wells as they run dry.

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Rice.	Jowári.	Gram.	
1876.						
1st week, Oct.	$28\frac{9}{10}$	24	17	$25\frac{3}{5}$	30	48
2nd do.	$22\frac{4}{5}$	24	15	$25\frac{3}{5}$	$28\frac{1}{4}$	3
3rd do.	$21\frac{3}{5}$	20	15	24	$25\frac{1}{5}$	3
4th do.	20	20	15	24	24	3
1st week, Nov.	$19\frac{1}{5}$	20	$16\frac{1}{4}$	24	24	2
2nd do.	$19\frac{1}{5}$	20	$16\frac{1}{4}$	24	24	2
3rd do.	$19\frac{1}{5}$	20	$16\frac{1}{5}$	24	24	2
4th do.	$19\frac{1}{5}$	20	$16\frac{1}{5}$	24	24	2
1st week, Dec.	$19\frac{1}{5}$	20	$16\frac{1}{4}$	24	24	2
2nd do.	$19\frac{1}{5}$	20	$16\frac{1}{4}$	24	24	2
Average of six years ...	$23\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{13}{16}$	28	$79\frac{13}{16}$	$43\frac{7}{8}$	4

MAWAL TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhu

a	b	c	d
The kharif crop is 5, and the rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions are estimated at about Rs. 10,100 out of a revenue demand of Rs. 59,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, nor is any anticipated. The measures already adopted by Government for the preservation of cattle are deemed sufficient.	There will be a scarcity of water during the hot weather, and wells must be deepened.

For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupe					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	
1876.						
1st week, Oct.	25	25	26	25	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
2nd do.	25	25	26	25	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
3rd do.	25	25	26	25	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
4th do.	20	20	25	18	26	
1st week, Nov.	21	20	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	26	
2nd do.	21	20	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	
3rd do.	20	20	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	25	
4th do.	20	21	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	25	
1st week, Dec.	20	21	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$	25	
2nd do.	21	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	20	25	
3rd do.	21	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	20	25	
4th do.	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{3}{4}$	28	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Average of six years ...	72	$44\frac{8}{5}$	$49\frac{3}{5}$	$30\frac{1}{10}$	$38\frac{1}{10}$	

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Keyser's Report, dated 28th December 1876).					
There are no means of ascertaining the local stocks, which are probably not large, but importations are considerable, and no fear of grain proving insufficient is felt. The principal centres, whence supplies are drawn, are Poona, Sáswad, Jejuri, Walhi, and Kikwi.	The population are all of the ordinary Kunbi class, and small peasant proprietors. There are 10 inám villages among those suffering from distress, but the Inámdars are not in good circumstances, and do not assist their tenants.	Only a few have emigrated with their cattle to the Ghâts; the majority of those who have left their villages have gone to the relief works.	The relief works in progress are the Bárámatti-Jejuri road, repairs to a small local road, excavating wells, and cutting prickly pear. Repairs to the main road connecting Jejuri with the railway, 15 miles, and a new road foom Sáswad to Tásgaon have been sanctioned. A list is submitted by the First Assistant of other projects deemed necessary hereafter to provide employment and afford relief to the people. The First Assistant is of opinion that the Nira Canal, and the Jejuri Tank will absorb all the distressed work-people in the district. The present works are insufficient to provide relief, and some work on a large scale is urgently necessary.	Rupees 150 have been expended in relieving the aged and infirm poor, but travellers have not as yet required such assistance.	There are at present employed on relief works about 5,650 persons, and relieved by charity 71. The numbers will hereafter be on— On Works. By Charity. 1st March ... 9,000 ... 150 1st May ... 6,000 ... 150 1st July ... 1,000 ... 50
Report, dated 27th December 1876).					
The local stocks of grain are considered sufficient to last for at least 3 months. The supplies are drawn chiefly from Poona, and to a small extent from Sangamner. Private enterprise will supply all demand. No great fall in prices is anticipated.	The population, numbering 106,876 souls, is of a mixed character: 6,294 are high caste, and 105,582 low caste; 99,876 are poor, and 7,000 well-to-do; 81,033 are purely, and 25,843 partly, agricultural; of artisans the number is 5,500. The landholders are mostly involved in debt, but the few who are well-to-do are likely to aid their tenants.	About 2,000 people have emigrated into the neighbouring districts and Bombay. About half the number annually go to Bombay during the fair season, and return before the monsoon. The increase this year is owing to the present scarcity.	No relief work is in progress, but the Sirur-Narayangaon Road, estimated to cost Rs. 9,000, will shortly be commenced. Some other works have been sanctioned, and some proposed, amounting in all to Rs. 1,48,000.	The charitable relief given has been trifling.	There are none on the hands of Government for relief either by works or by charity. The number requiring relief hereinafter will be on— On Works. By Charity. 1st March ... 2,000 ... 20 1st May ... 10,000 ... 30 1st July ... 2,000 ... 50
Report, dated 27th December 1876).					
The local stocks of grain, as far as ascertainable, are sufficient to last till March. Supplies are drawn from Lonauli, Khárkala, and Talegaon Railway Stations, and private enterprise will meet all demands. Prices are falling owing to large importations, and it is not thought likely that they will rise much.	The population is 56,834, and may be divided as follows: High caste 2,505, low caste 54,329, poor 55,034, and well-to-do 1,800; purely agricultural 51,634, and partly agricultural 5,200; artisans 1,000. The ryots are for the most part very poor and much involved. The few who are well-to-do will aid their tenants.	There has been no large emigration. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons annually proceed to Bombay during the fair season and return when their presence is required in the fields. It is anticipated that the increase this year will be about 50 per cent.	No relief works have been started yet, but some tanks have been sanctioned and will soon be commenced. Estimates are being prepared for two roads—one from Kharkala to Ambegaon, 11 miles, and the other from Induri to Kusur, 24 miles, which the Collector considers will be of great use in opening out two important valleys.	Charitable relief has been given, both in cash and in food, at the rate of 3 pies and 1 lb. of jowari per head per diem to 7 individuals.	Three persons have been fed on charity and 4 travellers relieved. Amongst the townsmen of Talegaon a subscription has been raised likely to amount to about Rs. 500 for charitable relief. The numbers of persons likely to be on the hands of Government will be as follows:— On Works. By Charity. 1st March 500 ... 25 1st May 1,000 ... 100 1st July 800 ... 150

POONA

a	b	c	d	e
		KHED TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaj		
The kharif crop is 6, the rabi 1, and the bagayet 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Remissions will probably amount to about Rs. 14,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle or agricultural stock, but about 5,500 deaths are anticipated. The Ghodi sub-division of the taluka is the principal pasture ground for all the cattle of Indápur and Bhimthari, and also for a portion of Sholapur, whence thousands of cattle have poured in, thus seriously affecting the pasturage at the disposal of the cattle of the taluka. The District Deputy thinks that Government has done all that is possible in the matter.	Water has failed to some extent, and further failure is anticipated. To counteract this, wells are being deepened.	

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowári.	Gram.	Túr.
1st week, Oct.	24	24	18 3/16	27	28 1/16	26 1/16
2nd do.	24	22 3/16	18 3/16	27	28 3/16	26 1/16
3rd do.	25 3/8	20 1/8	18 3/16	26	28 5/16	26 1/16
4th do.	22 3/16	17 3/16	16	24 1/16	27 1/8	20 1/4
1st week, Nov.	23 1/16	18 3/16	12 1/8	24 1/16	25	13 1/4
2nd do.	20 7/16	15 5/16	13 1/8	22 1/16	22 7/16	12
3rd do.	21 3/16	15 3/16	14	24 1/16	23	14 1/16
4th do.	21 3/16	15 3/16	14	24 1/16	23	14 1/16
1st week, Dec.	22 3/16	16 1/8	16	27	23 3/16	16 1/4
2nd do.	20 3/16	17 3/16	16	24 1/16	23 1/16	19 1/16
Average of six years ...	40	27 1/8	20	50	32 1/8	24

a	b	c	d	e
		HAVELI TALUKA (Acting First Assistant Collecto		
The kharif and the rabi crops are each estimated at about 6 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,54,289, out of which the 1st Assistant thinks Rs. 25,000 must be remitted.	The mortality among cattle has been very small, from 75 to 100, and the measures adopted of throwing open forest reserves for free grazing are considered sufficient to prevent further loss.	In the east the water-supply will prove sufficient to last till near rains, but in the west there is always a scanty supply during the hot weather, and some expenditure will be necessary for clearing out wells, &c.	

For the week ending	Prices. lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1st Oct. 1876	25	23	32 1/8	19 1/8	36 1/8	43 1/4
8th "	23	23	24	19 3/8	32 1/8	36
15th "	20 7/16	20 7/16	24	19 3/8	27 1/8	31
24th "	16	21 3/4	24	14 7/16	27 1/8	31
1st Nov. 1876	16	21 3/4	24	14 7/8	27 1/8	31
8th "	16	18 5/8	19 3/16	14 7/8	20 7/16	31
15th "	18 1/4	20 7/16	19 3/16	14 7/8	20 7/16	31
24th "	18 1/4	20 7/16	19 3/16	14 7/8	20 7/16	31
8th Dec. 1876	20 7/16	20 7/16	21 3/4	14 7/8	20 7/16	33 1/4
15th "	20 7/16	20 7/16	21 3/4	14 7/8	20 7/16	33 1/4
23rd "	20 7/16	20 7/16	21 3/4	14 7/8	27 5/8	33 1/4
Average of five years, 1871 to 1876 ...	24 1/16	36 7/16	44 3/16	18 11/16	28 1/8	36 1/4

-continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
ungadhur's Report, dated 23rd December 1876).					
e local stocks (quantity not stated) are considered sufficient till April. Grain is imported from the Talegaon and Poona Railway Stations, and private enterprise will meet all demands, but prices are not likely to fall to any appreciable extent.	The population, numbering 139,100 souls, is of a mixed character, and may be divided as follows: high caste 6,100, low caste 133,000; of these 123,150 are poor, and 15,950 well-to-do. Purely agricultural number 119,800, and partly so 19,300. The total number of artisans is 10,000. Of landholders there are 13,463, but only 185 of these hold more than 100 acres. These will probably aid their tenants, but many of them are much involved.	Emigration has not taken place to any great extent. About 1,500 people annually go to Bombay during the fair season to seek employment, and return about the time the fields are being prepared for sowing. This year about 15 or 20 per cent. more have emigrated. Further emigration is not probable, especially as the people find employment on relief works.	The only relief work in progress in this taluka is the Khed-Pabal Road. As this is not sufficient, the District Deputy proposes other works, such as road-making and tank and well-clearing.	There are 4 aged and infirm poor people, to whom relief is given in food at the rate of 1lb. of bájri per head daily.	The number on relief works is 300, that relieved by charity 4. The number to be employed hereafter will be on the— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 2,000
r. A. Keyser's Report, dated 30th December 1876.)					
statistics of local stocks are obtainable. Poona is the great centre of the grain trade, and large importations continue to be made, which have lowered prices considerably; but a slight rise may be anticipated before the hot weather.	Of the total population, numbering 216,885 souls, 46,299 are agriculturists. The land-holders in the distressed part of the taluka are small and of the usual Kunbi or cultivating caste.	There has been little or no emigration; the Mutha Canal having given employment to those needing it directly the distress began to be felt.	The Mutha Canal and the Pimpri Ghât Road are the principal relief works in progress, and employ about 3,000 people of the taluka. The First Assistant states that these works, in conjunction with certain others he recommends, such as clearing wells and constructing tanks at Vagholé, Walti and Bosri, will afford sufficient relief to the people of the taluka.	The infirm and the aged poor obtain relief at Poona from the Municipality and the relief funds. Funds are also placed at the disposal of Patels to relieve persons of this class in outlying villages, each person being allowed 1 lb. of grain a day and an anna a week for chillies, &c.	The number of persons on relief works is about 3,500, and that relieved by charity 47. The numbers likely to be on hand hereafter will probably be on— *On Works. By Charity.* 1st March ... 5,000 60 1st May ... 3,500 75 1st July ... 500 75

POON

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop is estimated at 4, and the rabi at 1½ annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions will probably amount to about Rs. 1,00,000, out of a revenue demand of Rs.1,64,574.	Out of a total of 75,234 head of cattle, the village officers report that 2,093 have died from starvation, which the Assistant Collector thinks an exaggerated estimate. About 9,745 are reported to have been sold for nominal prices, but the Assistant Collector estimates the number so sold at about 5,000. About 19,751 have been sent out of the taluka for pasture. The cattle that are still left in the taluka will have to be fed with ordinary fodder or prickly pear. Cattle will eat prepared prickly pear, but at present the ryots will not go to the cost of preparing it.	The water-supply will prove sufficient when the necessary improvements to wells, &c., have been made.	

SIRUR TALUKA (Assistant Collector Mr. E.

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices; lbs. per Rupee.					
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1st week, Oct.	24¼	26	22¼	14½	34½	3
2nd do.	25	28¼	23½	17½	28¼	32
3rd do.	24¼	27¼	22¼	18¼	25¼	19
4th do.	23	25¼	19¼	14½	25¼	28
1st week, Nov.	20	22¼	16½	14½	22½	24
2nd do.	20	22¼	16½	14½	22½	2
3rd do.	20¼	22¼	16½	14½	22½	2
4th do.	20¼	19½	16½	14½	22½	2
1st week, Dec.	20	19½	16½	14½	24¼	2
2nd do.	23	19½	19¼	14½	25¼	2
3rd do.	23	24¼	21	14½	27½	2
Average of six years ...	56¼	38¼	44¼	18¼	19¼	5

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem good, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,46,354.

In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 3 rather the reverse.

Some expenditure of money will render the water-supply throughout the Collectorate satisfactory.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either purely agricultural or very intimately connec with agriculture.

101,989 people seem to have migrated. The movement has now stopped; it appears to be to a great extent caused by necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle. The people are expected to return before or during the monsoon.

The chief relief works now in progress are the Moota Canal, the Yewut Tank, the Shirshophul Tank, and the Poo Pond Road.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	80,500
On May 1st	85,500
On July 1st	45,300

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

-concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Dzzanne's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
The local grain stocks are considerable. The chief supplies are drawn from Ahmednagar, and importations by private enterprise have lowered prices. Private enterprise will continue to supply the demands of the taluka.	Of the population, numbering 76,984 souls, 21,096 are peasant proprietors, 8,547 are artisans, 1,023 traders, and the remainder labourers. The people are much in debt, and are highly improvident. There are no large landholders who will aid their tenants. A few of the peasant proprietors are free from debt, and comparatively wealthy, and can bear a famine without ruin, but cannot help others. The Soukars have, to a large extent, become landholders, and the peasant proprietors, in many instances, their tenants. They can, but will not, aid their tenants, and are merciless landlords. Of the class of Inámdars, the chief is the Jagirdar of Malthan, a Sirdar of the 1st class, and wealthy. He declined to aid his tenants, and left the taluka for Dhar at the first symptoms of distress. No help can be expected from this class.	About 18,500 persons have left the taluka. Of these about 2,000 are at work in the neighbourhood, About 5,000 have gone to Bombay and to the Ghât districts, and about 3,500 to the Moglai; but they all went with the full intention of returning next rains or earlier. About 300 of those who went to Gangthari have returned with unfavourable accounts of the place. Further emigration is not probable.	There are sufficient useful works in progress in the taluka, such as tanks, roads, and prickly-pear cutting to afford employment to the people till March; and for the future the Assistant Collector submits a list of works which require inspection by the Irrigation Department.	A village register of persons requiring charitable relief has been prepared, and relief is given through the agency of the village officers —1¼ lbs. of grain to an adult, and 11 ounces to a child. One day's supply is given to needy travellers; and clothing for sick and needy persons has been provided from funds allotted by Poona Famine Relief Fund.	The number employed on relief works at date of report was about 6,000, and that relieved by charity about 500. Future numbers are estimated at on—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March	10,000	500
1st May	15,000	800
1st July	4,000	800

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,

Under-Secretary to Government.

The 30th January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. E. P. ROBERTSON.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. J. H. GRANT.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rain-fall.	Actual rain-fall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Sholapur	841	180,587	2,58,357	63,121	343,593	28·35	8·68
2. Bársi	605	130,853	2,01,863	79,848	198,596	29·4	11·14
3. Karmála	762	105,291	1,70,615	31,235	364,325	22·37	8·41
4. Mádha	612	103,981	1,51,797	36,436	266,412	25·32	6·45
5. Pandharpur	455	79,314	1,17,336	28,489	194,826	24·64	6·8
6. Sángola	647	62,960	85,207	162,704	111,738	21·76	4.29
7. Málsiras	574	55,048	88,730	43,258	169,734	...	11·78
TOTAL ...	4,496	718,034	1,073,905	445,091	1,649,224	...	...

SHOLA

a	b	c	d	e
				SANGOLA Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector
The kharif yield will be 7, and the rabi 3 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The total revenue is Rs. 85,120, and the probable remissions will be about Rs. 76,252.	Out of 125,140 cattle, 50,000 have left the taluka, many of which are reported to have died or been sold, 6,820 have already perished, and further mortality to the extent of 14,700 is anticipated. As a remedial measure it is proposed to advance tagai, and shortly before the rains to re-transport agricultural cattle by rail at Government expense.	The taluka is dependent on wells and "hels" for its water-supply, which is now very scanty and precarious; wells and "hels" are being deepened, and new "hels" opened in the beds of rivers and nullahs. In some villages it will be impossible to provide water, and they must be deserted.	

For the Week ending.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
7th Oct. 1876	21	17¼	21	20¼	17¼	20¼
14th „ ...	21	17¼	21	20¼	17¼	20¼
21st „ ...	21	17¼	19¼	19¼	14	19¼
31st „ ...	21	17¼	19¼	19¼	14	19¼
7th Nov. 1876	17½	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¼	17¼
14th „ ...	17½	15¼	15¾	15¾	15¼	17¼
21st „ ...	17½	15¾	17¼	17¼	15¼	17¼
30th „ ...	17½	19¼	17¼	17¼	15¼	17¼
7th Dec. 1876	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼	15¾	15¾
14th „ ...	19½	17½	19¼	19¼	15¾	15¾
21st „ ...	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	14	17¼
Average of 6 years ...	58¾	50½	40¼	31½	19½	25¼

a	b	c	d	e
				PANDHARPUR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector
The kharif and rabi yield are each under one anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,17,210, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 1,11,226.	Of 72,700 cattle, the Mámlatdár estimates that 63,800 have been taken away, 4,000 have died, and 4,900 still remain in the taluka. The Revenue Commissioner suggests that Government should aid in re-transporting the cattle by rail, and should advance tagai.	This taluka is traversed by the river Bhima and its tributary, the Mann, and the water-supply is not a matter of much anxiety. In some villages, however, where water is very scarce, "hels" are being dug in the beds of nullahs and wells deepened, and where water entirely fails, the people will be removed.	

For the Week ending.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
7th Oct. 1876	28	28	24¼	28	17½	28
14th „ ...	24¼	24¼	21	24¼	16	24
21st „ ...	24¼	24¼	21	21	16	24
31st „ ...	23	21	21	21	16	17
7th Nov. 1876	19¼	16	16	19¼	16	16
14th „ ...	17¼	16	17¼	17¼	16	16
21st „ ...	17¼	17	17¼	19	16	18
30th „ ...	20½	19¼	19	21¼	16	21
7th Dec. 1876	21	21	21	22	16	23
14th „ ...	21	21	21	23	16	23
21st „ ...	19	19	19	21	16	19
Average of 6 years ...	53½	45 7/16	31¾	31 7/16	18¾	29

UR.

f	g	h	i	j	k
. J. Davidson's Report dated 27th December 1876).					
ere are upwards of 18,000 lbs. of grain n the market; pri-ate stocks cannot e ascertained, but re small. The chief entres from which rain is imported are holapur and Pand-arpur. No fall in ices can be expect-d, but private en-erprise will supply he market.	The population amounts to 76,850; of these 65,380 are caste people, and 11,470 Mhárs and Mhangs; 6,800 are well-to-do, and 68,250 poor; there are about 65,000 agriculturists, and 5,000 weavers, &c. There are no large landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	35,000 persons have emigrated to the Berars, Central Provinces, Indore, and the Konkan, and some have bettered themselves. In a few cases cholera broke out and carried off some of the emi-grants; a few of those who went into the Nizam's territory are returning; fur-ther emigration to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 is expected.	The seven road works now in progress are insufficient, and must be supplemented by irrigation works in the taluka if found practicable, or by the Nira Canal and Dhond-Manmar Manmád Railway.	Charity at Govern-ment expense is given to the infirm at the rate of 1 anna for an adult and ½ anna for each child. Rs. 595 have been expended from Gov-ernment resources.	At present there are 15,000 persons employed on the works. There will be on— On works. By charity. 1st March 22,000 800 1st May 25,000 1,000 1st July 18,000 1,200
. J. Davidson's Report dated 27th December 1876).					
re are 858,400 lbs. grain in the mar-, the actual stores not be ascertain-. It is imported m Sholapur and rsi Road station; re will be no con-erable fall in ces, but private erprise will sup-the market.	The population amounts to 79,314, of whom 63,740 are caste people, and 15,574 Mhárs and Mhangs; 17,722 are well-to-do and 61,592 poor. There are upwards of 60,000 agriculturists and a trifling per-centage of artizans. There are no land-holders capable of aiding their tenants.	40,000 people have emigrated; those with cattle, as a rule, went to the Berars, the Central Provinces, or Indore, and a few to the Nizam's Ghâts; those in search of employment went to Bombay and the Konkan; 500 have returned, but it is anticipated that there will be some further emigration.	The relief works now in progress, and which will prove in-sufficient, are tank clearances; seven road works and other minor works. There are no large projects to be undertaken in the taluka itself; but if the works proposed in Sángola and Málsiras are sanctioned, the peo-ple can be transfer-red to them failing the Dhond and Manmar Railway and Nira Canal.	Government have spent Rs. 493 on charitable relief.	There are upwards of 10,824 per-sons on Government works at present. The Mámlatdár ex-pects there will be on— On works. By charity. 1st March ... 20,000 2,000 1st May ... 30,000 4,000 1st July ... 20,000 3,000 But the Assistant Collector con-siders the numbers on works over-estimated.

SHOLAP

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield will be 1 pie and the rabi *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 2,74,000; the Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at Rs. 2,58,000, which the Revenue Commissioner considers too high.	Out of the total number of 71,000 cattle, 20,000 have been sent to Khandalla to graze, 30,000 have been killed by butchers, or have died of starvation, which statement, however, the Revenue Commissioner considers exaggerated, and 20,000 more are expected to perish. The Collector considers advancing tagai to holders of garden land, the only practicable remedy.	In 87 villages the water-supply will be precarious, but the difficulty can in a measure be obviated by temporary wells. Some villages, however, must be abandoned in the hot weather.	

SHOLAPUR Taluka (Deputy Collector's Re

For the Week ending	Prices:— per Ru	
	Jowári.	Bájri.
7th October 1876 ...	30	...
14th " ...	27	24
21st " ...	24	22
31st " ...	18	21
7th November 1876 ...	16	18
15th " ...	16	18
21st " ...	17	18
30th " ...	17	19
7th December 1876 ...	20	22
15th " ...	20	22
21st " ...	20	23
Average of 6 years ...	48	52

The kharif and rabi yield may each be taken at 1 anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The total revenue is Rs. 1,68,000, nearly the whole of which must be remitted.	There were about 130,000 cattle in the taluka, of which 85,000 have been taken away for grazing, 2,500 have perished, and further mortality to the extent of 5,000 is anticipated.	A failure in the water-supply of some of the villages distant from the rivers is apprehended; wells are being deepened and cleared.	

KARMALA Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Re

For the Week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Ru				
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bájri.	Túr Dall.
7th Oct. 1876	35	31½	17½	28	31
15th "	28	21	17½	21	28
22nd "	24½	19½	15½	21	24
31st "	21	29¼	15¾	21	21
7th Nov. 1876	19¼	17½	14	17½	19
15th "	18⅔	17½	14	17½	17
22nd "	18⅝	17½	14	18⅝	19
30th "	19¼	19¼	14	20⅛	21
7th Dec. 1876	21	21	14	21	21
15th "	24½	22¾	14	21	22
22nd "	23⅝	22¾	14⅞	22¾	22
Average of 6 years ...	54½	36⅘	19½	47	34

— continued.

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orwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 15th January 1877).					
The local stocks are estimated at 740,000 lbs. of jowári. The railway station at Sholapur is the chief centre from which supplies can be drawn. Prices have fallen, and the Revenue Commissioner considers that private enterprize will do all that is required, though the local officers think that grain supplies will run short in the more distant villages of the taluka.	The total population is 170,600, of whom 128,700 are high caste, and 41,900 low caste, 166,600 poor and 4,000 well-to-do; 82,000 agricultural, and 88,600 non-agricultural, of whom 28,000 are artizans. There are no landholders likely to aid their tenants.	About 20,000 people have emigrated into the Nizam's territory, but, failing to better themselves, are returning. No further emigration is probable.	The present relief works are not sufficient; it is proposed to undertake tank clearances and two irrigation tanks if they prove practicable.	2,800 infirm people are being charitably supported.	At present 17,991 persons are supported on works, 2,800 by charity. There will be on— *On works. By charity.* 1st March ... 30,000 3,000 1st May ... 35,000 4,000 1st July ... 40,000 5,000 If rain fall seasonably, the number on works in July will be reduced to about 25,000.
orwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 9th January 1877).					
There are upwards of 825 tons of grain in store; it is imported chiefly from Khardi and Jeur. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The total population is 101,187, of whom 82,243 are high caste, and 18,944 low caste; 100,687 poor, and 500 well-to-do; 8,300 agricultural and 92,887 non-agricultural, of whom 5,000 are artizans. There are no large landholders able to assist their tenants.	Nearly half of the people have emigrated, some to the Nizam's territory and the Berars, others to the Konkan. They do not appear to have bettered themselves, and 2,000 have already returned, and more are returning. No further emigration is anticipated.	The relief works in progress are not sufficient; many others will be required.	Charitable relief to the extent of Rs. 295 has been given by Government in the shape of food.	The number of people on the hands of Government is at present 6,074 labourers, and 518 people receiving charity; and the estimate is, on— *On works. By charity.* 1st March... 12,000 900 1st May ... 15,000 1,050 1st July ... 15,000 1,200 The Collector, however, thinks the numbers on works will be greater.

SHOLAPU

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield may be taken at 3 annas, and the rabi at 7 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total revenue is Rs. 85,900, nearly the whole of which must be remitted.	Out of the total number of 117,420 cattle, 867 have died from starvation, 2,300 more are expected to die, and 85,900 have been taken into other districts. Importing pressed grass is proposed as a remedial measure.	The water-supply will prove sufficient: 20 villages are watered by the Nira, and the rest are dependent on wells, which, when improved, will hold a sufficient supply.	

MALSIRAS Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Repor

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Bajri.	Jowari.
7th October 1876 ...	27	30
15th " ...	20	25
21st " ...	18	20
30th " ...	15	15
7th November 1876 ...	15	15
15th " ...	15	15
21st " ...	17	17
30th " ...	20	20
7th December 1876 ...	20	20
15th " ...	20	20
21st " ...	20	20
Average of 6 years ...	44	51

a	b	c	d	e
The crops have failed completely, and no further sowings are probable this season.	The total revenue is Rs 1,51,681, and the probable remissions Rs. 1,51,019.	There were 102,221 cattle in the taluka, out of which 42,000 have left, 5,000 have perished, and it is expected that $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder will succumb; exportation is the only means of saving them.	The taluka is well watered by rivers, and has numerous wells and tanks, and its water-supply is not a matter of anxiety.	

MADHA Taluka (Second Assistant Collecto

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.	Rice.	Dall.
1876.						
1st week in Oct.	$28\frac{1}{8}$	$21\frac{3}{20}$	$25\frac{1}{20}$	21	19	17
2nd " ...	$25\frac{1}{8}$	$19\frac{1}{8}$	$23\frac{7}{40}$	$17\frac{1}{8}$	19	17
3rd " ...	$21\frac{3}{20}$	18	$21\frac{3}{20}$	$17\frac{1}{8}$	$17\frac{1}{40}$	15
4th " ...	$21\frac{3}{20}$	18	$21\frac{3}{20}$	$17\frac{1}{8}$	$17\frac{1}{40}$	15
1st week in Nov.	18	$16\frac{1}{10}$	18	$17\frac{1}{8}$	17	15
2nd " ...	18	$15\frac{3}{8}$	$17\frac{1}{10}$	16	15	15
3rd " ...	$21\frac{3}{40}$	18	$21\frac{3}{40}$	19	17	17
4th " ...	$23\frac{1}{10}$	$21\frac{3}{20}$	$23\frac{1}{10}$	21	18	15
1st week in Dec.	$25\frac{1}{40}$	$21\frac{3}{20}$	$25\frac{1}{40}$	$21\frac{1}{5}$	19	21
2nd " ...	$25\frac{1}{20}$	$21\frac{3}{20}$	26	$21\frac{1}{5}$	19	21
3rd " ...	$25\frac{1}{20}$	$21\frac{3}{20}$	$22\frac{1}{8}$	$21\frac{1}{5}$	19	25
Average of 6 years ...	$71\frac{2}{3}$	$34\frac{1}{3}$	$36\frac{2}{3}$	$56\frac{1}{3}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	20

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield may be taken at 1 anna 9 pies, and the rabi at 3 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 2,05,180, and the probable remissions will be, according to the Assistant Collector, Rs. 1,51,672; but the Revenue Commissioner considers this amount too great.	The number of cattle, including sheep, is 102,164, about 18,000 of which have left the taluka. The Assistant Collector anticipates a mortality of half the remainder, but the Revenue Commissioner thinks the number exaggerated. The people do not take advantage of the means of transport to the Gháts offered by Government, as they fear finding themselves in a helpless condition far from home.	A considerable sum of money must be spent in the taluka to improve the water-supply, but there is no reason for anxiety, except as regards the town of Bársi.	

BARSI Taluka (Second Assistant Collect

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
1876.						
1st week in Oct.	29	$29\frac{13}{16}$	$36\frac{1}{2}$	29	$16\frac{1}{2}$	20
2nd " ...	27	$26\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	27	$16\frac{1}{4}$	27
3rd " ...	$26\frac{1}{4}$	25	$22\frac{3}{4}$	25	$15\frac{3}{4}$	29
4th " ...	$24\frac{1}{3}$	24	22	24	15	24
1st week in Nov.	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{3}{4}$	20	$22\frac{1}{2}$	13	24
2nd " ...	22	$21\frac{3}{4}$	20	22	14	24
3rd " ...	21	20	$19\frac{1}{4}$	21	13	24
4th " ...	21	21	21	$22\frac{3}{4}$	14	24
1st week in Dec.	21	21	21	$24\frac{1}{3}$	14	24
2nd " ...	$22\frac{3}{4}$	$22\frac{3}{4}$	21	$24\frac{1}{2}$	14	24
3rd " ...	21	21	21	$24\frac{1}{2}$	14	24

The average prices for the last six years h not been given.

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
orwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877.)					
There are upwards of 763 tons of grain in store; it is imported from Pomalwári, Decksal, and Bársi Road Stations. Private enterprise will supply the market, but it may be necessary for Government to keep up a small amount of carriage for the grain transport.	The total population amounts to 63,473, of whom 52,127 are Mahrattas and 11,346 low caste; 60,993 are poor, and 2,480 well-to-do; 48,000 are agriculturists and 12 per cent. artizans. There are no land-holders able to assist their tenants.	35,500 have emigrated to the Nizam's dominions, the Berars, Nagpur, and the Konkan; 1,000 have returned, and many more are following. No further emigration is probable.	16 relief works are now in progress; they will prove insufficient, and 4 tanks and 2 roads are proposed.	Destitute people receive flour and a few pice. Rs. 1,687 have been spent in this way up to date.	Government at present support 9,020 on works and 593 by charity. The number to be provided for will be on— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March ... 11,000 800 1st May ... 26,000 900 1st July ... 14,000 1,100
Ir. H. A. Acworth's Report dated 1st January 1877.)					
There are about 117,600 lbs. of grain in the taluka; the chief trade centre is the village of Kurdowadi at Bársi Road Station; it forms a centre of export from Pandharpur and Bársi. In the interior of the taluka Shetphal has acquired importance as a local trade centre. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 103,981, of whom 84,379 are high, and 19,608 low, caste; 17,894 are cultivators, 86,087 non-cultivators, and 1,777 artizans; the people are wretchedly poor, and there are no land-holders capable of aiding their tenants.	31,800 have emigrated into the Nizam's territory, Dehrur, Bhir, Umrawati, &c., the majority of whom have not bettered themselves; more than 2,000 have returned, and others are following; further emigration is expected.	At present there are 8 roads, 22 tanks, and 20 wells in progress. In addition to these, the Ashti tank will be undertaken, and the Dhond and Munmád Railway would afford relief.	A comparatively small number of paupers are receiving gratuitous support.	At present Government support 12,500 on works and 1,355 by charity. The numbers requiring relief on works will be on— 1st March ... 30,000 or 40,000 1st May ... 40,000 1st July ... 10,000 or 15,000 if rain falls early. The Revenue Commissioner and Collector think these numbers over-estimated.
Ir. H. A. Acworth's Report dated 1st January 1877.)					
here are upwards of 3,071 tons of grain in store. Bársi Road Station, the chief centre of supply, is 21 miles from the kasba town. There are 5 large market towns well situated to supply the interior. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 117,664, of whom 98,187 are high caste, and 19,447 low caste; 8,541 are cultivators, 109,123 non-cultivators, and 4,500 are artizans; about 15,000 are well-to-do and the rest poor. There are no land-holders who will aid their tenants.	Many have emigrated, but have not bettered themselves thereby, and are returning: about 1,000 have already done so. Further emigration may be expected.	The relief works in progress are chiefly wells and tanks, and this class of works will be continued till the monsoon.	A number of persons are being fed daily in the kasba town, and all Patels have instructions to relieve and forward all travellers to the Mámlatdárs.	Government at present supports 810 on works and 2,450 by charity. On 1st March the Assistant Collector thinks there will be about 15,000 on works with an increase on 1st May. But the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that the Assistant Collector's estimate of 15,000 will never be reached.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the seven talukas the crops in two seem bad, and in five very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 10,01,169.

In one taluka the condition of the cattle appears indifferent, and in six bad.

In two talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, in three indifferent, and in two bad. No calamit due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions regarding the grain-supply are entertained.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural or very intimately connecte with agriculture. The figures given by Mr. Acworth (and by the District Deputy as respects Karmála) regarding th cultivators and non-cultivators, are obviously absurd. He apparently classes khatedars alone as cultivators.

212,300, out of a population of 718,034, seem to have migrated. More are expected to follow their example, but, on th other hand, some have returned. This migration is, to a great extent, a cattle-movement.

The chief relief works are the Ashti Tank ahd the Barsi-Yedsi and Pandharpur-Wangi Roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been considerable.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	... 140,000
„ May 1st	... 186,000
„ July 1st	... 132,000

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all th information contained in these Reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricac and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,

Under Secretary to Governme

The 31st January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. C. P. ROBERTSON.

SATARA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. F. G. MOORE.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
Karád ...	391	133,122	2,46,531	75,449	34,396	27·97	19·75
Wálwa ...	595	156,089	3,25,902	117,991	28,360	25·24	12·85
Satara ...	330	115,113	1,33,659	46,935	13,998	40·4	33·59
Wai	389	86,095	1,13,551	73,738	21,391	32·88	25·34
Jauli ...	412	59,836	60,299	41,759	5,741	74·3	59·84
Khánápur ...	508	76,783	1,22,269	156,079	21,015	23·34	11·4
Koregaon ...	333	82,344	1,69,554	79,032	27,707	27·77	20·19
Mán... ...	640	62,198	72,260	184,487	51,700	20·89	9·35
Pátan ...	510	115,491	92,433	61,809	2,975	61·71	48·82
Khatau ...	530	81,950	1,03,047	141,542	15,929	22·38	11·51
Tasgaon ...	345	87,975	1,11,467	108,563	16,100	25·77	9·79
Mahableshwar ...	5	4,006	3,357	451	25	273·22	243·18
Total ...	4,988	1,061,002	15,54,329	1,087,835	239,337		

SA

a	b	c	d	e
				WAI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A
In 18 villages the crop is above the average, in 14 up to it; in 19 it is 10 annas, in 39 it varies from 6 to 3 annas, and in 5 it is *nil*. Kharif and rabi are not distinguished. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 12,053. The total amount of revenue is not given.	Five animals have died from starvation, and many have been taken to the Ghâts.	There is no fear of the water-supply failing.	The course of weekly prices from 1st Octob to 25th December has not been given. Th average rate for the last six years is—

Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.	Nagli
33 9/10	36 3/4	24 1/5	18 1/8	26 3/5	23 3/4	36 3/8	57

				SATARA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W.
The kharif and rabi yields (between which no distinction has been made) will be from 7½ to 10½ annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions, according to the Mámlatdár, will be Rs. 23,373, but the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider the amount much over-estimated. The amount of revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has taken place, nor is any probable.	No failure of water-supply is anticipated, except in the city and camp of Satara where it will be severely, if not dangerously, felt.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October 25th December is not given. The average f the last six years is—

Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.	Rice.	Tur Dall.	Nachni
41 3/8	26 1/8	28 3/4	35 1/8	21 3/8	28 3/8	3

				JAULI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W.
The kharif yield will be 7½ annas, and the rabi in some villages will be up to the average, in 18 from 3 to 7½, and in one it will be *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 2,173. The total amount of revenue is not given.	No mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, or is likely to occur.	No failure of the water-supply is anticipated.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October 25th December has not been given. T average rate for the last six years is—

Jowári.	Nachni.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.
39	38 9/10	27 3/4	31 3/5	25 3/8	29 9/10	26 3/8

ARA.

f	g	h	i	j	k
ast's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).					
The present stock of grain will probably last for 3 months. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The bulk of the population of 88,000 belong to the Mahratta caste; there is a small percentage of Brahmins, Mussulmans, Mhárs, Mangs, &c.; 25,000 are wholly, and 53,000 partly, agricultural; the rest are artizans, &c. There are a few wealthy Inámdars who will probably aid their tenants.	About 2,000 people have emigrated to Bombay and elsewhere, and have probably found employment.	No relief works are in progress. Failing the commencement of the Nira Canal, which will absorb all available labour, estimates for 7 road-works are under preparation in case of necessity.	No gratuitous relief has yet been afforded except to one man.	As yet only one man is dependent on Government for charity, but about 3,000 labourers will have to be employed through the hot weather.
ast's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).					
rain is plentiful, and is imported from the coast and Poona. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 33,000, consisting chiefly of Mahrattas; 5 per cent. are Brahmins, 10 per cent. outcastes, and 1 per cent. Mussulmans. About 25 per cent. are fairly off, and the remainder poor, 50,800 are purely, and 14,523 are partly, agriculturists. There are about 40 Inámdars likely to assist their tenants.	The usual number. About 300 have left for Bombay in hopes of employment.	No relief works are in progress. None are deemed necessary.	No charitable relief is given by Government.	It is unlikely that Government will have any persons on their hands for relief either by charity or by employment.
st's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).					
e supply of grain as not failed, and t can easily be btained from the Konkan and Satara.	The population of this Taluka is 58,565, of whom 1,500 are fairly off. Excluding Mahableshwar, only 2,000 are non-agricultural. The bulk of the people are Mahrattas, 2 per cent. are Brahmins, 4 per cent. outcastes, and 1½ Mussulmans. There are about 12 wealthy Inámdars.	About 500 people have left, as usual, for Bombay in search of employment.	No relief works are in progress, and none are likely to be required for the Taluka. Should it be deemed necessary to undertake any, the Kas water-supply scheme and 5 road-works would be suitable.	No charitable relief is required.	If relief works are undertaken, about 2,000 people will be on them on 1st March, 3,000 on 1st May, and 4,000 on 1st July, if rain does not fall seasonably.

SATARA

a	b	c	d	e
			KOREGAON Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A	
The kharif yield in some villages is up to the average; in 18 from 8 to 10, in 12 from 6 to 7, and in 17 from 4 to 5 annas. Beyond the fact that the rabi crop is reported to look well, no mention is made of the probable yield. No further sowings will take place this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 23,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has taken place, 2,339 have left for the ghâts and Konkan. Some slight mortality may be expected before the rains among the weakly ones retained for field work.	There will be a scarcity of water in the hot weather in villages on the hill-slopes. Takavi will be advanced, and grants from Local Funds made to improve the supply.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25 December has not been given. The average rate f the last six years is—

Wheat.	Jowari.	Rice.	Bajri.	Tur Dall.	Gram.
29⅔	43⅜	20⅔	45½	21⅔	30

a	b	c	d	e
			WALWA Taluka (Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. A. Shewan	
The kharif yield will be 10 annas, and the rabi 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except in irrigated lands.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 1,05,000, which the Revenue Commissioner considers high. The total amount of revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There will be a general scarcity of water. Tagai must be advanced for deepening and digging wells.	

Date.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.						
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	21⅜	21⅜	21 3/10	13¼	21⅜	24 9/20	...
8th „ ...	13¼	13¼	10⅝	10⅝	13¼	13¼	...
15th „ ...	21⅜	21⅜	16 1/10	16 1/10	16 1/10	18 9/20	...
22nd „ ...	21⅜	...	16 1/10	16 1/10	21 3/10	16¼	...
29th „ ...	18 9/10	...	16 1/10	13¼	16 1/10	14 17/40	...
6th Nov. 1876...	17⅛	16⅜	14	15 5/8	14 17/40	17 1/40	...
13th „ ...	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15 5/8	14 17/40	14⅛	...
20th „ ...	15⅞	15⅛	14	12¼	16 1/10	12 33/80	...
27th „ ...	18 5/8	18	15⅛	18⅜	13¼	17 1/20	...
4th Dec. 1876...	18 5/8	12	15⅛	18⅜	16 1/10	17 1/20	...
11th „ ...	20⅛	16 13/40	18⅜	15⅝	17 11/40	17 1/40	...
18th „ ...	21 11/40	19 13/40	20 3/40	18⅜	17 11/40	17 1/20	...
Average of 6 years	37⅙	33½	22½	19⅓	27⅙	22⅔	61½

a	b	c	d	e
			TASGAON Taluka (Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. A. Shewa	
The kharif yield will be 8 annas, and the rabi nothing. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 50,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.	Out of 51,674 cattle, 3,952 have died from starvation, and about 10,742 have been sent to the Konkan to graze. Further mortality is anticipated, unless the experiment of feeding cattle on prickly-pear proves a success.	There will be a general scarcity of water. Tagai advances must be made for digging and deepening wells.	

Date.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupe				
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
28th September 1876 ...	24¾	22	22	16½	22
5th October „ ...	22	20½	20½	17¾	22
12th „ ...	22	19¼	17¾	12¼	17¾
19th „ ...	22	19¼	15	13¾	16½
26th „ ...	21⅜	16⅛	13	11 13/20	17 7/20
2nd November 1876 ...	16⅛	15 21/40	12 3/20	10⅝	16⅛
9th „ ...	15 21/40	16⅛	12 33/40	11 13/20	15 33/40
16th „ ...	16⅛	16⅛	12 3/20	11 13/20	14 7/40
23rd „ ...	16⅛	13	13¼	10⅝	16⅛
30th „ ...	16⅛	16⅛	14 17/40	12 3/20	17 11/40
7th December 1876 ...	18¼	17 11/40	14 17/40	13¼	17 11/40
14th „ ...	20¼	20¼	16⅛	13⅛	18 1/20
Average of 6 years ...	48	42⅜	32½	18	28¾

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876.)					
Grain is plentiful, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The bulk of the people is Mahratta, 6 per cent are Brahmins, 6 per cent outcastes, and 1 per cent Mussulmans. One-third of the population are fairly off, and the remainder poor. The proportion of the agricultural to the partly agricultural and the artizans is as 4 to 2 and 4 to 1, respectively. There are 22 Inámdars able to assist their tenants.	2,370 people have left for Bombay, Poona, and elsewhere, and others are likely to follow.	Two road-works have been undertaken for relief, and three others can be undertaken if the necessity for them arises.	No charitable relief seems necessary.	618 people are now on the works. No estimate of the future is given.
Report forwarded with Collector's letter, dated 27th December 1876.)					
896 tons of grian are estimated to be in store, independent of the current year's harvest; the Collector considers this amount under-estimated, and the Revenue Commissioner considers it quite impossible to form an approximate estimate on this subject. Grain is imported from Bombay *viâ* Chiplun and Poona. Private enterprise will supply the market; the Collector anticipates a rise in prices about two months hence.	The Collector's estimate of the population is 133,122; whereas the Mámlatdár fixes the number at 158,641, of whom 115,728 are high caste, and 42,913 low caste; 37,000 are purely, and 12,700 partly, agricultural. The majority of the people are Mahrattas, among whom there are no large land-holders willing to aid their tenants.	No emigration has yet taken place, but it may be expected about the end of February.	The present relief works are sufficient for the present. As regards the future, the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that irrigation works should be selected in preference to all others.	About 60 persons are being supported by a Relief Committee at Ashta.	The number at present on relief works is 1,285. Government will have to afford gratuitous relief on 1st March to 200, on 1st May and 1st July to 500; the number likely to be employed on works will be 3,000 in March, 5,000 in May, and 2,000 in July, provided rain falls freely: if it does not, about 10,000.
Report forwarded with Collector's letter, dated 27th December 1876.)					
There are upwards of 2,866 tons of grain in the Taluka; imports are chiefly from Chiplun and Poona *viâ* Satara. The Collector anticipates a rise in prices two months hence; private enterprise will supply the market.	The Collector estimates the population at 115,491, the majority of whom are Mahrattas, poor and agricultural; whereas the Mámlatdár gives the following estimate:—3,797 high caste, 84,178 low caste, total 87,975, of whom 67,357 are purely, and 9,622 partly, agricultural. There are a few wealthy land-holders from whom, however, no aid can be expected.	14,505 people have emigrated, some to the Konkan, and others to the Berars and Hyderabad. Those who left for the Konkan are returning, the others have remained, having presumably bettered themselves. The Collector anticipates further emigration in a month or two, though the Revenue Commissioner cannot well see where the people can go, as there is distress all around.	The present 9 works consisting of tank clearances, road repairs, and cutting prickly pear, are sufficient for the present.	About 323 infirm people are being supported daily from private subscriptions.	Government have at present 2,748 laborers on their hands, and none requiring charitable relief. The number of the former will swell to about 16,000 on 1st March, 24,500 on 1st May, but probably none will remain in July. The number requiring charitable relief on each of the above dates will be 700, 1,000, and 1,200, respectively.

SATARA

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield is 3 annas, and the rabi 6 annas. No further sowings are probable this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,01,851, and the probable remissions Rs. 50,925.	Five cattle have died from starvation, and 180 more are likely to succumb. The live stock, other than agricultural, has been removed to the west.	There will be no great distress for want of water. Arrangements have been made to deepen existing, and excavate new, wells in villages where distress is felt.	

KHATAU Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report

For the Week ending	Price: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Pulse.
1st October 1876 ...	22¼	20	20	15	22¼	25
7th " ...	22¼	20	17¼	15	20	17
14th " ...	17¼	15	15	15	15	15
21st " ...	22¼	20	17¼	1[illegible]	17¼	17
28th " ...	22¼	20	17¼	15	17¼	17
4th November 1876 ...	22¼	20	17¼	15	17¼	17
11th " ...	20	17¼	15	12¼	17¼	12
18th " ...	15	12¼	12¼	10	12¼	12
25th " ...	17¼	15	15	12¼	17¼	15
2nd December 1876 ...	17¼	15	15	12¼	17¼	15
9th " ...	18⅜	15	15	12¼	16⅛	15
16th " ...	20	17¼	17¼	12¼	15	17
Average of 6 years ...	43⅓	40⅓	33⅔	18⅔	36⅓	24

a	b	c	d	e
The yield of the kharif and rabi crops will each be at least 7 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions according to the Collector and his Assistant will be Rs. 50,170, but the Revenue Commissioner considers this amount capable of reduction. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	The greater part of this Taluka will not suffer from want of water; in a few villages in the highland and to the north, it will be necessary to dig new wells and deepen old ones.	

PATAN Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C. H. Jopp

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.							
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Tur Pulse.	Gram.	Nachni.	Wari.
7th Oct. 1876...	19⅜	22	20¼	16 7/20	22½	18 9/10	28 3/10	3[illegible]
15th " ...	21⅛	22	17 11/20	14 3/20	20	18 9/10	28 3/10	3[illegible]
23rd " ...	21½	20⅝	16½	16 7/20	17½	18 9/10	28 3/10	3[illegible]
31st " ...	18¾	18¾	16¾	15	17½	16½	26 3/10	3[illegible]
7th Nov. 1876...	16¼	16¼	13¾	13 3/40	16¼	16½	26⅝	2[illegible]
15th " ...	15⅝	16¼	15	13 3/40	15	16⅝	25½	2[illegible]
23rd " ...	17 9/40	16½	16⅛	13⅝	15	16⅛	25½	2[illegible]
30th " ...	18 1/40	19¼	17 11/40	15	15	16⅞	25½	2[illegible]
7th Dec. 1876...	18 7/40	19½	17 11/40	15	17½	20¼	25½	3[illegible]
15th " ...	18 1/20	22	20¼	16 7/20	17½	21⅗	25½	3[illegible]
Average of 6 years	40⅛	39⅝	28 6/15	23½	23	31 19/20	52 1/40	5[illegible]

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield may be taken at 11 annas, and the rabi at 10 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 65,078, but the Collector sees no reason for any remissions save in exceptional cases. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There is no reason to dread a scarcity of water in any but a few hill-villages where wells will be deepened.	

KARAD Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C. P

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.							
	Jowari.	Basri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.	Gram.	Nachni.	W[illegible]
1st Oct. 1876 ...	23 19/20	23 3/10	15 1/20	18¾	19¼	20⅘	21 1/10	26[illegible]
8th " ...	23 19/20	23 3/10	13 7/10	16 1/20	17¾	19 3/10	21 1/10	26[illegible]
15th " ...	23 19/20	23 3/10	13 7/10	16 7/20	17¾	19 3/10	21 1/10	26[illegible]
22nd " ...	23 19/20	23 3/10	13 7/10	16 1/20	16⅝	18⅛	21 1/10	21[illegible]
29th " ...	23 19/20	23 3/10	13 7/10	16 7/20	16⅛	18⅛	21 1/10	21[illegible]
5th Nov. 1876...	21 3/10	18⅛	13 7/10	16 1/20	15⅞	16 9/10	21 1/10	19[illegible]
12th " ...	18 19/20	16⅝	13 7/10	14 7/20	15⅛	16 9/10	21 1/10	19[illegible]
19th " ...	15 43/80	16 31/40	12 9/10	13⅝	13⅜	16 13/20	16⅜	15[illegible]
26th " ...	15 23/40	16⅝	12 3/10	13⅝	13¾	15⅝	16⅜	15[illegible]
3rd Dec. 1876...	17 3/10	16⅝	13 7/16	14 7/10	15⅛	18⅞	18 7/10	15[illegible]
10th " ...	17 3/10	16⅝	13 7/16	14 7/10	15⅛	20⅝	18 7/10	16[illegible]
17th " ...	17 3/10	19⅜	13 7/16	17⅝	16½	20⅝	21 1/10	16[illegible]
Average of 6 years	42½	39⅔	21⅚	28⅛	26⅔	31⅝	52⅓	50[illegible]

-continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
rwarded with Collector's Memorandum, dated 6th January 1877.)					
he present supply of grain is sufficient, and is imported from Poona, Satara, Chiplun and Patan. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	There is a population of 83,427 divided as follows:—66,859 high caste, of whom 55,199 are poor, and 11,660 well-to-do; and 16,568 low caste, of whom 15,904 are poor, and 664 well-to-do. Of these, 60,552 are purely, and 22,875 partly, agricultural. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.	About 4,000 people have emigrated to Bombay, Berar, and the Nizam's territory, and have bettered themselves.	The Nehr and Pingli tanks and road repairs are in progress, and are sufficient for the present. Bye-and-bye the Waruj—Pusegaon Road, and planting road-side trees should be undertaken.	At present 118 incapables are being supported from private sources.	At present there are 7,681 labourers on relief works; in addition to this number, employment must be found for 10,000 on 1st March, 12,000 on 1st May, and 6,000 on 1st July.
eport, dated 24th December 1876.)					
here are stores of about 256,000 lbs. of grain in the Taluka, besides which, almost each family has sufficient for its own consumption for a month or two. Grain is imported chiefly from Bombay and Chiplun. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 110,000; of this, 107,844 are low-caste, 1,000 being well-to-do, and 106,844 poor, and 2,000 are high caste, 500 being well-to-do and 1,500 poor, 40,350 are purely, and 69,494 partly, agricultural; a few landholders of alienated villages will grant remissions to their tenants.	About 115 people have emigrated to Bombay and to the relief works at Karad. Further emigration is expected in the hot weather.	There are at present no relief works in progress, but when absolutely necessary, 6 works can be undertaken.	No gratuitous support has been given.	No persons are at present dependent on Government either by charity or on works. The number likely to require relief on works on 1st March is 500, 1st May 1,500 and 1st July 2,000, and by charity on each of the above dates 50, 100 and 300.
pp's Report, dated 24th December 1876.)					
e local stocks re estimated at 296,000 pounds. rain is imported om Chiplun and oona in large quanities, and prices have llen; whether any rther fall will take lace is doubtful. rivate enterprise ill supply the market.	There are 13,337 high-caste people, 11,670 being well-to-do; and 1,667 poor; 117,573 low-caste, 29,394 being well-to-do, and 88,179 poor; 35,733 are purely, and 17,866 partly, agricultural; the rest are manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. There are no land-holders who will assist their tenants.	The usual number, *viz.*, about 1,000, have left for Bombay for employment, and more will follow.	The present relief work, the Karad—Tasgaon Road, is found sufficient. Later in the season 4 other road-works will be undertaken.	No charitable aid has been given.	At present there are 500 on Government works, these will increase on 1st March to 1,000, 1st May to 2,500, and 1st July 2,500; no infirm people are being supported at present, but on each of the above dates the numbers will be about 50, 150, 150.

SATA

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield is 4 and the rabi 2 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 72,858. The total revenue is not given.	The total number of cattle amounts to 90,000. About 3,042 have left the Taluka for the ghâts, and 251 have died from starvation, but these were chiefly useless animals, and 500 more of them are expected to perish within three months. Towards the end of March there will be a great scarcity both of fodder and water, and most of the cattle will have to be driven to the ghâts, where, should the grazing prove insufficient, as is probable, about 20,000 more may perish. People have been told to try the prickly-pear, but as yet have not taken to it.	Villages on the Yerla have a plentiful supply of water, in other villages it is obtained from wells and holes dug in the beds of nullahs. Where the water-supply entirely fails, the villages must be moved, and where it has partially failed wells must be constructed or deepened.	

KHANAPUR Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C.

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupe				
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur Pulse.
7th Oct. 1876.	20⅔	20½	14⅛	18½	14 7/20
15th „ ...	20⅔	20½	14½	18½	14 7/20
23rd „ ...	20⅔	20½	14½	18½	14 7/20
31st „ ...	20⅔	20½	14½	18½	14 7/20
7th Nov. „ ...	17¾	16¾	11 3/10	15¾	12⅜
15th „ ...	17¾	16¾	11 3/10	15¾	12⅜
23rd „ ...	17¾	12¾	9⅞	13¼	12⅜
30th „ ...	17¾	12¾	9⅞	13¼	9 9/10
7th Dec. „ ...	16½	15 9/20	12⅞	13¼	12⅜
15th „ „ ...	17¾	18 1/40	14⅛	17 9/40	13⅝
Average of 6 years	45 37/40	39 9/20	20 7/20	31 3/40	22 7/80

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield is about 3 annas and the rabi nil. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	Out of the total revenue of Rs. 70,655, the probable remissions will amount to Rs. 52,991.	The total numbers of horned cattle is 42,063, of which 523 have died, and 9,844 more will probably succumb, in fact, the Deputy Collector thinks one-third of the live stock will be lost. No mortality has occurred amongst the 96,217 sheep. Leaves of trees and sugar-cane are being used as fodder. Preparing prickly-pear is found too expensive for the ryots to undertake.	Many villages will be short of water, wells are being deepened and excavated.	

MÁN Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report forwar

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupe				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
1st Oct. 1876.	17¼	20	21⅗	17 3/20	...
7th „ ...	17¼	20	21⅗	17 3/20	...
21st „ ...	19⅕	17½	19⅕	14 7/20	...
28th „ ...	16⅘	17½	16⅘	14 7/20	...
4th Nov. „ ...	16⅘	17½	14⅗	14 7/20	...
11th „ ...	16⅘	17½	14⅗	14 7/20	...
18th „ ...	14⅗	15	14⅗	12¼	...
25th „ ...	14⅗	15	14⅗	9⅘	...
2nd Dec. „ ...	16⅘	14⅗	14⅗	13 7/10	16⅘
9th „ ...	19⅕	16⅘	15⅘	14⅗	19⅕
16th „ ...	19⅕	16⅗	15⅕	14⅗	19 9/20
Average of 6 years ...	44⅓	42⅔	29⅓	17⅔	...

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas the crops in 7 seem to be fair, in 2 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

The proposed remissions amount, on what appears to be an outside estimate, to Rs. 507,621.

In 8 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 1 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

In 6 talukas the prospects of the water-supply appear satisfactory, and in 5 indifferent. No calamity due to failure water-supply is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either agricultural or very intimately connected w agriculture. 45,163 people out of a population of 1,064,002 seem to have emigrated, some have returned, but further emig tion is expected. It appears to be partly a cattle movement, and partly the annual movement in search of labour intensified the present scarcity.

The chief relief works are the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	70,500
On May 1st	92,500
On July 1st	45,500

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable all information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Jopp's Report dated 23rd December 1876.)					
Local stocks of grain are estimated to amount to 3,360,000lbs; and weekly importations are made from Chiplun, Satara and Poona. Prices have fallen, but the Collector anticipates a rise shortly. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The total population is 84,415, of whom 71,409 are high caste, 64,209 of them being poor and 7,140 well-to-do; 13,006 low caste, 12,746 being poor and 260 well-to-do. Of these again 33,000 are purely, and 35,000 partly, agricultural, one-fourth are money-lenders, and the rest manufacturers and artizans. A few land-holders may grant remissions to their tenants.	4,098 people have emigrated, some to Bombay, others to the Nehr, Pingli and Islampur works, and have not suffered in consequence. There will be further emigration to the Nehr Tank, and large numbers will accompany their cattle to the ghâts.	At present there are 3 road-works, one tank, and digging pits for road-side trees in progress, but they should be supplemented by 3 more tanks.	No charitable expenditure has as yet been incurred.	At present there are 1,254 people on relief works. The number of people requiring relief on works will be 6,000 on 1st March, 7,000 on 1st May, and 2,000 on 1st July; and by charity on each of the above dates there will be 200, 400, and 500.
ith Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877.)					
The present stock of grain is estimated at 980,856 pounds. It is imported from Satara, Pandharpur, and Diksal *viâ* Phaltan and the Mogoolo ghât. Prices have fallen and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 70,572, of whom 51,930 are high-caste, 39,606 being poor and 12,324 well-to-do; and 18,642 low-caste, 17,286 being poor and 1,356 well-to-do; of these, 31,580 are purely, and 29,206 partly, agricultural, and 9,816 urban. There are no land-holders able to assist their tenants.	16,275 people have emigrated, 7,000 to relief works in the Taluka and the rest to Bombay, towards Berar, and the Nizam's territory, and have bettered themselves. None have returned and 5,000 are likely to follow.	The relief works in progress at present consist of two road-works, 3 wells, and a tank and miscellaneous projects for improving the water-supply, but they are not sufficient and must be supplemented by 5 more road-works and 2 tanks.	Persons are at present being charitably relieved.	At present there are 7,266 labourers on the works. Their numbers will increase on 1st March to 22,000, 1st May 27,000, and 1st July 17,000.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. A. E. D. GREY.

KALADGI DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. C. M. HOGG.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rain-fall.	Actual rain-fall this season.
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
Indi	837	105,475	1,97,090	70,192	272,579	27·32	3·98
Muddebihál ...	552	83,848	1,25,681	102,846	100,123	24·46	5·14
Sindgi	792	99,798	2,12,567	30,613	328,824	20·83	6·53
Bágewári	757	93,738	1,84,134	99,003	194,701	23·98	6·18
Bágalkot	684	110,185	1,30,839	86,230	69,188	22·77	8·87
Bádámi	690	130,816	1,04,476	84,600	37,940	22·0	7·17
Hungund	518	105,866	1,19,694	69,357	96,714	20·22	7·49
Bijápur	865	86,311	1,33,635	227,845	84,602	17·90	3·71
Total ...	5,695	816,037	12,08,116	770,686	1,184,671		

K

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif harvest will yield a half anna crop, and the rabi the same. There is now no prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the probable amount of remissions at about ⅓th (30,598) and the Collector at ¼ (38,223) of the total revenue (Rs. 1,52,892), but no correct estimate can be given before the jamábundi.	No mortality as yet among agricultural cattle. Among other cattle about 1,000 have died. This taluka is better off for fodder than other parts of the Kaládgi district, there is enough to last till the end of February. The experiment of prickly-pear as fodder has been tried, but not with much success as yet. All valuable animals have been taken to the Kanara jungles to graze. It is anticipated that about $\frac{1}{16}$ (3,701) of the whole number in the taluka (59,215) may die hereafter. They will be the worst of the cattle, useless for agricultural purposes.	The water-supply is chiefly from the rivers and from shafts sunk in the larger nullahs; but as the water in the rivers is unusually low this year, it is feared that there will be a failure to a certain extent. Steps are being taken to clear out and deepen existing wells.	**BAGALKOT (Acting First Assistan**

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur).	Bájri.
1st Oct. 1876	32	26	18	22	24	30
7th do. ...	24	22	16	18	20	24
15th do. ...	20	16	11	18	14	18
23rd do. ...	20	17	12	16	16	22
31st do. ...	16	14	12	17	14	15
7th Nov. 1876	14	13	11½	15	14	14
15th do. ...	12	12	11½	14	12	12
23rd do. ...	12	12	11	14	13	15
30th do. ...	13	13	11½	15	13	13
7th Dec. 1876	15	14	12	16	13	15
15th do. ...	15	14	12	16	16	16
19th do. ...	17	15	12	17	16	16
Average for six years, 1870-75.	51	26	20	24	28	48

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif harvest has yielded a 2-pie, and the rabi a 1-pie crop. The crops have been almost a complete failure. There is no prospect of further sowings this year.	The Assistant Collector considers that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted, but the Collector thinks it probable that the amount will be greater; but the exact sum can be ascertained only at the jamábundi.	About 1,500 deaths have occurred among cattle; how many of these are among agricultural stock is not stated, and about 2,500 more have been sold to butchers at prices varying from 4 annas to Rs. 2. The Assistant Collector thinks it possible that some 25,000 may die before the rains, but this will include a large number of worthless animals. Most of the really valuable cattle were driven out of the district at the commencement of the scarcity. Feeding on prickly-pear is being tried, but without much success.	This taluka is—excepting the villages on the Krishna and the Malprabha, badly off for water, and great scarcity is apprehended in the hot weather. The only remedy will be to clear out and deepen the wells in the hope of thereby reaching more copious springs.	**HUNGUND (Acting First Assistan**

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Dall (Tur).	Bájri.
7th Oct. 1876.	24	17	14	18	18	20
15th do. ...	20	17	13	16	16	18
23rd do. ...	20	17	12	16	16	20
31st do. ...	18	16	11	14	15	16
7th Nov. 1876	16	14	11	14	14	16
15th do. ...	12	12	10	12	12	12
23rd do. ...	13	12	10	13	12	14
30th do. ...	11	10½	10	14	12	12
7th Dec. 1876.	13	13	12	14	13	13
15th do. ...	14	14	12	16	14	16
23rd do. ...	14	12	12	14	14	14
Average for six years, 1870 to 1875.	62	40	16	40	36	62

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif harvest has yielded a crop of 3, or at the utmost 4, annas. Rabi crop there is none. There is now no prospect of further sowings this season.	The Mámlatdár estimates that ⅓ths (Rs. 1,60,000) of the whole revenue (Rs. 2,00,000) will have to be remitted, and the Assistant Collector thinks this a fair estimate, but the Collector considers it a high one; but no correct estimate can be given before the jamábundi.	About 20,000 cattle have died or been sold to butchers, and an equal number have been conveyed to the Nizam's Dominions and the Ghâts in search of fodder. There is among the wealthy ryots sufficient fodder in this taluka for about 10,000 cattle for 3 or 4 months. The poorer classes are feeding their cattle on the leaves of trees. An attempt has been made to utilize prickly-pear as fodder, but as yet with little success. The Assistant Collector offers two suggestions for preserving the cattle: First, that the best cattle be selected by Government Officers and conveyed to the Ghâts; and secondly, that if prickly-pear can be used as food, Government undertake its preparation and feeding cattle thereon; the Collector thinks it would not be worth while to attempt conveying the cattle to the Ghâts, as many may not survive the journey.	The water-supply is very fair, the taluka being intersected in all directions by nullas, and water can always be had by digging holes in their beds. No scarcity of water is apprehended.	**SINDGI (Supernumerary Assistan**

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
2nd Oct. 1876.	40	38	32	28	16	27
9th do. ...	32	32	26	26	16	24
16th do. ...	24	22	20	22	16	20
23rd do. ...	22	20	20	22	16	20
30th do. ...	24	24	18	18	18	16
6th Nov. 1876.	23	23	18	18	16	16
13th do. ...	16	16	16	16	14	16
20th do. ...	15½	16	14	14	12	16
27th do. ...	16	18	16	18	12	16
4th Dec. 1876.	18	18	16	20	14	18
11th do. ...	18	18	17	20	14	18
Average for the last six years.	72	...	...	...	...	...

LADGI.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 21st December 1876.)					
The local stock is estimated at from 5,357 to 7,143 tons. Grain is imported in large quantities from Sholápur and Belgaum, and prices have in consequence declined to some extent and are likely to continue falling should importation be kept up; but some importers have lost by being undersold, and the local dealers have a great command over the market.	The people are generally poor; about 35 per cent. are of the labouring class, including a large number of ryots with very small holdings, who eke out their means by working in the fields of others. The remaining proportion (about 65 per cent.) are ryots, traders, and artisans of fair means, and persons in Government employ. The landholders are rich and able to help their tenants and followers, and will, in the opinion of the Assistant Collector, do so by loans; but the Collector does not think the landholders, with the exception of a very few of the very wealthy ones, are likely to do much for their tenants.	According to the Assistant Collector's report, about 4,000 people have left the taluka and have bettered themselves by so doing; but the Collector thinks the number to be underestimated, and that at least 10,000 people must have left, some with their cattle, and others in search of employment. The commencement of the relief works has, however, stopped further emigration. It is not probable that many will now leave; on the contrary, some who left are already returning.	The Sholapur-Hubli road is in progress, as also the Turchigeri and the Gangershivani tanks and several other relief works. The Belgaum-Hundgund road will be commenced as soon as sanctioned. This work and those already started will, the Collector thinks, suffice for the present.	The Mámlatdár Bilge has 450 and the Bilge Mahálkari Rs. 200 available for charitatable relief to travellers and to the aged, infirm, &c.; but little has been spent on this account, as no such relief has been called for. A fund of Rs. 8,593 has also been raised by private subscription for this purpose.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is not stated, but the Assistant Collector reports that according to the Mámlatdár's estimate, the maximum, prior to 31st May next, will be about 41,000 persons on relief works, and about 6,000 to be supported by charity.
Collector Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 27th December 1876.)					
It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding local stocks; the Assistant Collector estimates them at 813 and the Collector at 1,161 tons, which will not last longer than the end of March. There is very little probability of private importations to any large extent, as there are no merchants of wealth and enterprise in this taluka. Supplies come *viâ* Belgaum and Solápur, the former 120 and the latter 150 miles from Hungund.	The proportions of high and low castes are about ¾ and ¼ respectively. The agricultural class numbers about 50,000, artisans, traders, Government servants, &c. about 40,000 and the remainder about 10,000, are agricultural and other labourers. The only wealthy landholders are the Amraoti and Hulginhal Desais, both of whom are likely to help their tenants and followers.	Emigration has been checked by relief works being opened and by the return of people who left the district early in the season for the Nizam's dominions and the Ghâts, but failed to better themselves, and brought back reports of cholera.	The chief special relief work in progress is the Sholápur-Bellary road, which passes through Hungund. The Hungund, Amingad, and Yerankeri tanks are also in hand, as well as ordinary local projects, such as roads and tank clearances. It is proposed to take up similar works as occasion may require.	The amount spent in gratuitous relief is small. Subscription funds had been formed at some of the principal towns, but the subscriptions have not been liberal.	In the Assistant Collector's opinion, 38,320 will be the maximum number that the Government will have on their hands during the season, of which 34,597 can be employed on works, and 3,723 will have to be supported by charity. He puts down about 20,000 people on 1st March, 30,000 on 1st April, and the full number on the 1st May. The Collector considers these estimates somewhat high, and that about 25 per cent. of the population may require relief.
Collector Mr. H. Silcoke's Report, dated 22nd December 1876.)					
It is difficult to ascertain exactly what the local stocks are, but they are not large; and the importations from Sholápur are barely sufficient to keep down prices to a fair level. There are not many wealthy merchants in the taluka, and there is a want of enterprise. The condition of the food supply will be a cause of anxiety throughout the season.	The population is of a mixed character. Agriculture is their chief occupation, and the ryots are in general fairly comfortable. The Inamdars are not wealthy, being mostly in debt, and will be unable to help their tenants.	Emigration to the Nizam's dominions has taken place to a considerable extent, the number being between 25,000 and 30,000. As a rule, the people have bettered themselves; it still continues towards the Konkan but at a decreasing rate. Some who left are returning to obtain employment on the relief works.	The relief works already started appear sufficient for the present. The Assistant Collector specifies others which can be taken up as occasion requires. He also recommends the construction, when the works in progress are concluded, of a tank at Hippargi.	No relief has yet been given to travellers, as they have not been found to require it. Private charity has done much to assist the aged and the infirm, &c. The Mámlatdar has been advanced Rs. 450 for charitable relief, which sum seems sufficient for present wants.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is about 4,000; that relieved by charitable measures only 14, which is likely to increase as private charity ceases. The number on relief works on the 1st March, will probably amount to 15,000 or 20,000, and that receiving charitable reliefs to about 500, which number is likely to remain the same up to 1st May. By 1st July, if rain should fall, the number will probably have decreased to 8,000, but the number requiring charitable relief will remain the same.

KALADGI

a	b	c	d	e

BADAMI (Acting 1st Assistant Collecto

a	b	c	d	e
The Assistant Collector estimates the yield of the kharif harvest at 4 annas, and that of the rabi at 5 annas 4 pies, but the Collector considers these estimates incorrect, as only half of the kharif and one quarter of the rabi crop have been sown. The Assistant's estimates may represent, he thinks, the yield of the land actually sown. No prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions to be about Rs. 25,000, which the Collector believes to be under the mark. The exact amount can be determined only at the jamábundi.	5,000 deaths are stated to have occurred among agricultural stock and 3,500 among other cattle; of these, about 1,000 deaths are attributed to want of fodder. It is estimated that the total numbers that may die this year will be, of agricultural stock about 11,000, and of other cattle about 7,000. Fodder is scarce, and numbers of cattle have been and are being sent off to the Ghâts and Kanara. The experiment of utilizing prickly-pear as fodder may possibly be successful, but at present the owners do not care to undertake the trouble and expense of preparing the leaves on their own account.	The Assistant Collector does not apprehend the supply of water running short before the monsoon, as a year's supply was provided by the rains which fell late in the season. The Collector, however, anticipates a scarcity of water next hot season.	

For the Week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Bájri.
1st Oct. 1876.	32	28	20	22	20	32
8th "	32	26	18	18	18	32
15th "	22	18	16	14	16	22
22nd "	20	16	14	14	14	20
29th "	22	18	14	14	14	22
5th Nov. 1876.	18	16	13	14	14	18
12th "	13	13	12	13	12	13
19th "	16	12	12½	14	13	18
26th "	13	11	13½	13	13	14
3rd Dec. 1876.	15	12	13	13	12	16
10th "	15	13	13	14	12	16
17th "	16	13	13	16	12	16
Average for six years 1870-71 to 1875-76 ...	52	26	24	26	30	53

BAGEWARI Taluka (District Deputy Collect

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif harvest will yield a crop of one pie, and the rabi ¾ of a pie. No further sowings this season.	The amount that will have to be remitted is estimated by the District Deputy Collector at ¾ (Rs. 155,440) of the whole assessment Rs. 2,07,253. The Collector, however, considers this estimate too high.	Of cattle and agricultural stock numbering 53,875, exclusive of sheep, 8,400 are reported to have died from all causes, and 16,100 to have been taken to Kanara, the Nizam's Dominions, &c., in search of fodder. The Mámlatdár anticipates the future mortality at about 14,700. The permission accorded for free grazing of cattle in Government forests has not been taken advantage of, owing to the length of the journey. A few who can afford it have imported and laid in a stock of kirby, but those who cannot afford to do this feed their cattle on leaves of trees. Experiments to utilize the prickly-pear as fodder have as yet succeeded only to a very slight extent.	The chief source of water-supply is the river Krishna, which, however, is immediately available only to the eleven villages situate on it. The remaining villages depend for their water-supply on wells and pools in beds of nullahs. These sources are likely to fail earlier this year than in ordinary seasons. The remedial measures proposed are the clearance of wells and the sinking of new ones.	

For the Week ending.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupe				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
2nd Oct. 1876.	34	32	30	24	16
9th "	32	30	26	20	16
16th "	28	24	18	16	12
23rd "	24	20	16	16	12
30th "	22	18	18	15	11
6th November.	20	18	18	13	11
13th "	14	12	14	12	11
20th "	12	12	12	12	10
27th "	12	12	12	12	11
4th December.	16	16	16	16	12
11th "	16	16	16	16	12
18th "	16	16	16	16	13
Average for six years ...	66	90	36	34	18

continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 2nd December 1876.)					
e Assistant Collec-r estimates the lo-l stocks of grain to e small (about 107 ns). The Collector inks his assistant mistaken, and that e stocks amount to 714 tons. Small antities have been ming in from Sho-pur and from the ubli and Coomta rections, and prices ve in consequence ne down. There e not many traders wealth and position kely to enter into tensive importa-ons.	Three-fourths of the people (taking the total population at 125,000) are high-caste, the rest low-caste. About 75,000 are purely agricultural, the rest are traders, artisans, Government servants, &c., and ryots who trade as well as cultivate. The only large land-holders are Ghore-pade of Gajendragad and the Kerur Des-sai. The former is much involved and unable to help his tenants, the latter, though well-to-do, is niggardly and not likely to do any thing in the way of help.	About 15,000 people have already emigrated; whether they have bettered them-selves by so doing is not known. The Col-lector does not think that further emigra-tion is probable, but that, on the contrary, many of those who have left their homes will return.	The great special re-lief work now in hand is the Sholápur-Hubli road, besides which several petty local projects are in progress. Estimates for several tanks are in course of preparation.	The Mámlatdár has Rs. 450 available for charitable relief, but does not state how much of this sum has been spent. Private subscription funds are being formed in the large towns, and the German Mission-aries have been asked to co-operate in ad-ministering the fund at Gulegud.	The number of persons Govern-ment has on their hands for relief at date of report is not stated. The Assistant Collector estimates that by March there will be 15,000 persons seeking employment, and that 3,000 will require charitable aid. The number is expected to diminish in April, if rain falls, or may increase if the drought conti-nues. The Collector expects that he will have 25 per cent. of the people on his hands before the close of the hot weather.
. Balkrishna Devrao's Report, dated 28th December 1876.)					
re are no means ascertaining with curacy the local ocks, but the Dis-ict Deputy Collec-r estimates the antity as sufficient r about 5 months. olápur is the cen-al railway station om which supplies e drawn. Private terprise has im-rted grain largely, hich has had the fect of slightly wering prices, and inducing private olders of stores to ing theirs to mar-t. Private import-ion, if continued, ill be sufficient to eet all wants, and other fall in prices ay be expected; t it is apprehended at when the supply fodder, which is t expected to last yond a couple of onths, is exhausted, e importations of ain will cease.	The population con-sists of all castes, but chiefly of Lingayets. The low castes also form a considerable portion. The popu-lation is purely agri-cultural. The gene-ral condition of the people is good. There are no wealthy persons in the talu-ka; but there are a few large landhold-ers who assist their tenants.	About 6,400 people have emigrated to Kanara and the Ni-zam's Dominions; but not faring well there, some have returned and others are expected to re-turn. There is no likelihood of further emigration.	Certain tank works are in progress, be-sides some minor works, such as clear-ing out wells, repair-ing roads, and cut-ting prickly-pear, giving employment to about 1,900 peo-ple. The Hubli and Sholápur road is also being metalled by the Public Works Department, and employs about 1,200 men. Certain new works (excavation of tanks in different localities) have been proposed by the Dis-trict Deputy Collec-tor as relief works, entailing an expen-diture of Rs. 38,500. Also the completion of the tanks now in progress at Mulwar-Satibal and Bage-wári, at an outlay of Rs. 6,000. These works are considered sufficient to give employment to the able-bodied.	A fund of about Rs. 2,200 has been raised by private subscrip-tion. The number of travellers and aged and infirm peo-ple fed daily from this fund is 175 at Bágewári, and about 40 at Manogoli. The discretionary allow-ance made by Gov-ernment will afford relief to some, and private charity will relieve others.	The number of persons on hand at date of report for relief by works is about 3,200, including those employed by Public Works Department. None are receiv-ing charitable relief from Gov-ernment, but some may soon be expected. The number which Government is likely to have on its hands hereafter is roughly estimated by the Deputy Col-lector as follows:— On 1st March. For relief on works ... 4,500 " by charity ... 500 On 1st May. For relief on works ... 6,000 " by charity ... 700 On 1st July. For relief on works ... 4,000 " by charity ... 700 The Collector estimates the maxi-mum number of labourers on-hand in April and May at about 25 per cent. (22,922) of the en-tire population (91,688 souls) and the number in July will depend entirely on the time the monsoon sets in.

KALA'D

a	b	c	d	e
				BIJÁPUR Taluka (Supernumerary Assist
The yield of the kharif and the rabi crops, where sown, is only 1 anna each.	The Assistant Collector estimates the probable amount of remissions at about Rs. 1,01,500, or about three-fourths of the revenue, Rs. 1,34,000, which estimate the Collector thinks rather high, but no reliable information can be obtained till the jamábundi.	About 12,000 head of cattle, mostly old and useless, have died, out of a total of 60,000. About 30,000 have been driven out of the district for grazing purposes, and 30,000 or 40,000 remain, for which forage is not obtainable. The Assistant has no other suggestions to offer regarding measures to be taken for their preservation than those proposed by him with reference to the Sindgi Taluka, *viz.*, that the best cattle be selected by Government Officers, and conveyed to the ghâts; and secondly, that Government undertake the preparation of, and feeding cattle on, prickly-pear or other suitable food. The prickly-pear experiment has already been tried in this district, and cattle will eat the leaves when prepared, but the owners do not care to undertake the trouble and incur the expense of preparing them on their own account.	The water-supply is fair, the source being wells and nullahs; and there is no apprehension of a scarcity.	

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupe				
	Jawári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Dall.	Rice.
1st Oct. 1876...	27½	...	26⅔	22¾	15½
8th „ ...	24⅔	...	22½	19½	15½
16th „ ...	21	...	19	15	13½
23rd „ ...	21	...	19	18½	15
30th „ ...	17½	...	15	18½	15½
6th Nov. 1876	17½	...	16	15	13½
13th „ ...	13¾	...	14	15	12½
20th „ ...	13¾	...	15	15	13½
27th „ ...	15½	15½	16⅔	17	13½
4th Dec. 1876	16½	17½	18	17½	13½
11th „ ...	16½	17½	17	17½	15
18th „ ...	16½	17½	17	17½	13½
Average of six years.	55½	56	36	39½	22

a	b	c	d	e
				MUDDEBIHÁL Taluka (District Deputy Collec
The kharif and rabi yield will each be less than one pie. There is no prospect of any further sowings this season.	Last year's revenue amounted to Rs. 1,57,875, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 39,468.	Out of 77,615 cattle, 7,000 have perished, and 13,000 have left the taluka; the rest are emaciated and weak, and only about 20 per cent. will be saved. Government have permitted free grazing in Kanara and other forest districts; but the distances from this taluka are great, and only the more valuable animals are sent.	The taluka is on the whole well off for water, but wells will be dug where required.	

	Prices: lbs. per Rupe				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
Average price per Rupee from 1st October to 25th December 1876 ...	20	16	18	17½	13
6 years' average	72	72	32	30	24

The weekly statement of prices has not b given for this taluka.

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f	g	h	i	j	k
r. H. Silcock's Report, dated 28th December 1876.)					
he Assistant estimates the local stock of grain at about 1,696 tons, which, with the large importations from Sholápur by private enterprise, will probably suffice to meet the requirements of the taluka till next harvest. Owing to the large importations, prices have slightly fallen.	The inhabitants of this taluka are of the ordinary class, there being but a few high-caste, chiefly Brahmins, priests, &c., not well-to-do. The Lingayets are rather numerous and well-to-do. Of these, a few are merchants, the rest are ryots, who have been supplying grain to the poorer cultivators of their own villages. The majority of the inhabitants are ordinary ryots, who, in general, live very comfortably in their villages, but are obliged to labour this year. There are very few tradesmen and artizans. There are a few wealthy inámdars, but, being in debt, they will be unable to help their tenants.	According to the Mámlatdár's report, about 20,000, out of a population of 85,000, have already emigrated to the Nizam's dominions and the ghâts, and appear to have bettered themselves. A number of agricultural labourers have also left in search of work, but are now returning, preferring to work near their own villages. Further emigration to any great extent is not thought probable.	The works in progress are repairs to the Hubli-Sholápur and Bijápur-Bágewári roads; filling in the moat round the Arkilla in Bijápur, and repairing the tanks at Torsal, Dasgal, and Kunmoocnal. Work can be found in the moat for 4 or 5 months more if an increase is made to the estimate. The above works are sufficient to give employment for 4 or 5 months to the inhabitants of the taluka, but as numbers from other districts are flocking in, and are employed, the works will be finished sooner. The Assistant Collector proposes, as one of the most useful future relief works, the Bijápur Scheme, and station roads. Also repairing the Begum Talao, some hundred acres in extent, and once the principal source of the water-supply of the city. He also proposes repairs to the large irrigation tanks at Mandepur, Koomatgi, and repairs to the Nagathan road.	A monthly subscription has been opened for the relief of the aged, infirm, and those unable to work. The amount not being large will have to be supplemented by Government. Rs. 145 per mensem has been promised. There is a daily distribution of food to the poor. Travellers are very few, and no separate provision has been made for them.	The number of people on relief works is at present 7,000 men, supported by charity by Government; but grain is given for 2 or 3 days to those coming from a distance for employment, and without means of support. The probable number on relief works in future will be on 1st March ... 2,500; 1st May ... 2,500; 1st July ... 5,000;
r. Balkrishna Devrao's Report, dated 7th January 1877.					
he present supply of grain is ample, and is drawn chiefly from Sholápur. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population, amounting to 81,638, is purely agricultural consisting of Hindoos, Musulmans, Wadars and Lewans or wandering tribes. A few landholders have assisted their tenants.	Seven thousand five hundred people have emigrated to Kanara and the Nizam's territory, but are returning; there will probably be no further emigration, as those who have returned give unfavourable reports.	Six road works and 2 tanks are in progress, but as these will shortly be completed, they will have to be supplemented by 4 more tank works.	Private subscriptions relieve about 220 infirm people a day.	On works 1,825 and none by charity. It is impossible to say how many will be dependent on Government hereafter.

KALA

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield will be *nil*, and the rabi 3 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,95,742, out of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,45,742 must be remitted.	The total number of cattle is 89,000, out of which 15,847 have already died, and it is probable that 25,000 more will die. 40,000 have been taken to the Ghât districts. Prickly pear fodder is not a success, but if Government would carry grass to Sholapur, it is thought that some of the Kaládgi ryots would buy it.	There is not much reason to dread a failure in the water-supply.	

INDI Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Colle

Date.	Prices:—lbs. per Rup				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Pulse.
7th Oct. 1876	14	28	30	30	20
15th „ ...	16	24	24	24	20
23rd „ ...	16	20	20	20	16
31st „ ...	16	22	22	20	18
7th Nov. 1876.	16	16	18	14	16
15th „ ...	12	16	18	10	16
23rd „ ...	12	16	16	16	16
30th „ ...	12	16	16	16	16
7th Dec. 1876.	12	16	16	16	16
15th „ ...	16	20	20	18	20
23rd „ ...	16	18	18	18	18
31st „ ...	14	18	18	18	18
6th Jan. 1877.	14	16	16	16	18
Average of six years ...	$21\frac{2}{3}$	$38\frac{1}{3}$	$53\frac{2}{3}$	$56\frac{2}{3}$	29

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 8 Talukas the crops in 3 seem to have been bad, and in 5 very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 6,95,373. In one Taluka the condition of the cattle appears tolerably satisfact and in 7 bad.

In 5 Talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 3 indifferent. No calamity, due to failur water, is anticipated by Government.

The local officers appear slightly apprehensive regarding the grain-supply of 5 Talukas.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected w agriculture.

One hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred, out of a population of 8,16,037 appear to have migrated. T movement seems now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.

The chief relief works are the Sholápur-Hubli and the Sholapur-Bellary roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	82,000
On May 1st	1,19,500
On July 1st	63,320

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable, all information contained in these Reports; the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intric and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. H. Silcock's Report, dated 12th January 1877.)					
There are upwards of 165 tons of grain in store, and it is being imported from Sholápur. Private enterprise will supply the market provided Government will supply fodder along the Sholápur-Hubli and Sholapur-Bellary roads, so far as they pass through this district.	The majority of the population of 105,000 are agriculturists, and fairly off. There are 200 or 300 artizans and a fair sprinkling of Brahmins and Mussalmans. There are a few Jagirdars from whom no aid can be expected.	Forty thousand have emigrated, some of whom have bettered themselves, while others are returning. No further emigration is expected.	The two road-works at present in progress are sufficient. On their completion, four road-works and four tanks will be undertaken, when the necessity arises.	Rs. 500 have been given for charitable aid. Travellers receive a day's food, and the infirm one pound of grain a day.	Thirteen thousand and fifty-eight persons are at present on relief-works, and about 70 are receiving gratuitous support. The numbers of the former will swell to 15,000 or 20,000 on 1st March and 1st May, and fall to 8,000 on 1st July, if it rains seasonably. The number requiring charitable relief on the above dates, including children unable to work, will be 1,000 to 1,500.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,

Under Secretary to Government.

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. A. E. D. GREY.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. T. BOSANQUET.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		*Up to 30th October 1876.*
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
Belgaum	607	134,621	1,48,611	72,194	3,959	41·88	35·78
Sampgaon	409	131,504	2,39,918	132,852	11,784	32·52	17·97
Bidi	632	78,875	1,19,770	66,245	1,778	59·44	50·64
Chikori	848	248,685	2,64,841	142,157	26,491	19·86	15·56
Parasgad	638	120,691	1,86,441	106,047	51,535	21·38	15·77
Gokák	668	109,697	1,34,519	87,280	54,801	19·72	6·94
Athni	789	114,677	1,59,817	76,100	143,041	18·57	6·74
TOTAL ...	4,591	938,750	12,53,917	682,875	293,389		

BEL

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield may be taken at 5 annas, and the rabi *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be between Rs. 6,000 and 7,000; the total amount of revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality has occurred or is anticipated among the cattle of the taluka. About 5,000 cattle have been brought from other districts, out of which 20 have already died; and it is expected that the rough style of living will kill about 500 more of them.	The water-supply of the taluka need cause no apprehension.	

BIDI Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr.

For each week in October, November and December.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Rági.	Rice.	Túr dhall.	Wheat.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	24	32	18	26	26
15th " "	20	28	16	20	16
23rd " "	18	24	16	20	16
30th " "	16	22	16	16	14
6th Nov. 1876 ...	12	16	13	12	12
13th " "	14	18	16	12	14
20th " "	16	20	16	12	16
27th " "	16	18	16	12	16
7th Dec. 1876 ...	16	20	15	12	14
15th " "	16	20	15	12	16
19th " "	16	20	16	12	16
Average of 6 years ...	39½	51½	28⅓	23	26

The kharif yield will be 6 annas, and the rabi *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at Rs. 7,000, and proposes to defer the collection of a like sum till another year. The Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner think the amounts ought to be less.	No unusual mortality has taken place amongst the taluka cattle, but about 300 of those brought from other districts have perished. There will be sufficient fodder for all the cattle worth preserving.	There is a fair supply of drinking water in the taluka, and very slight remedial measures are considered necessary.	

BELGAUM Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr.

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Rice.	Bájri.	Rági.	Túr dhall.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	28	18	28	30	20
15th " "	22	14	24	30	20
22nd " "	18	14	22	26	18
31st " "	18	18	18	22	14
7th Nov. 1876 ...	14	12	12	14	12
14th " "	16	14	16	18	16
21st " "	18	14	16	22	14
28th " "	18	14	18	20	14
7th Dec. 1876 ...	18	14	18	20	14
15th " "	2[illegible]	14	18	20	14
Average of 6 years ...	3[illegible]	24	38	38	22

The kharif crop may be taken at 8 annas, and the rabi at 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The remissions will be slight.	No cattle have died of starvation, nor are any deaths anticipated from this cause.	The water-supply is not a matter of anxiety.	

SAMPGAON Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Pulse.
1st week in Oct. 1876	28	18	24	22	16
2nd " "	22	12	18	16	16
3rd " "	20	13	16	16	16
4th " "	20	13	16	16	16
1st week, Nov. 1876	12	12	14	16	16
2nd " "	15	14	14	18	16
3rd " "	14	13	14	16	12
4th " "	16	14	14	18	12
1st week, Dec. 1876	16	14	14	16	13
2nd " "	16	14	14	18	13
3rd " "	16	14	14	18	15
Average of 6 years ...	48	32	36	40	40

UM.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Steward's Report, dated 27th December 1876).					
re are 3,700,000 lbs. grain in the taluka present, and supies are imported om Goa and from ombay *viâ* Vingor- and Belgaum; here is no probility of the grain pplies brought by ivate enterprise lling.	The Shenvee Brahmins preponderate and are well off. These and the Lingayet Soucars at Nandgad form the wealthy portion of the population; the rest are poor. The richer cultivators may possibly aid their tenants.	Immigration, and not emigration, has taken place. Hard times may compel a few to go to Kanara and Goa for employment.	At present there is only one road-work in progress: this is insufficient, and others will have to be undertaken.	A relief-house has just been started at Khánápur, but the amount of charity dispensed is small.	The Mámlátdar estimates the following numbers will require relief, but the Assistant Collector considers the numbers requiring relief by charity to be under-estimated. On Works / By Charity. On 1st Jan. 400 / 100 „ 1st Mar. 1,300 / 100 „ 1st May 1,300 / 100 „ 1st July 800 / 100
Steward's Report, dated 26th December 1876).					
local stocks of rain, are estimated lbs. 10,165,380. here is no probility of the supply lling, as it is being rgely imported om Bombay *viâ* e Coast. Private nterprise will conue to supply the arket.	There is no marked preponderance of one caste over another; the total population is 129,292; one-half of whom are engaged in agriculture, the rest are weavers and artisans. There are no landholders likely to assist their tenants.	There has been immigration, but no emigration.	At present labourers are employed on tank repairs and roads; other relief works will be started in January.	There is a relief-house at Belgaum, towards which Rs. 7,000 have been subscribed and which has relieved 9,380 persons. When able-bodied men appear, they are given one cooked meal, and then sent to work on a neighbouring tank.	At present there are 1,000 people on the works; on 1st March there will be 3,000, on 1st May 5,000, and 1st July 5,000. The Assistant Collector considers the numbers over-estimated.
G. McCorkell's Report, dated 29th December 1876).					
re is a vast quanty of grain in store, d large importaons continue from ngorla and Belum; but the Assistt Collector thinks ices will not fall. ivate enterprise ll supply the mar- t.	The population is almost purely agricultural; by far the larger number are Lingayets by caste. There are no landholders willing to aid their tenants.	Not more than 1,300 have emigrated, but many more will follow unless relief works are started at once.	No relief works, except one road, are in progress at present, but 3 road works can be commenced when necessary.	A relief house has been opened, but up to the present no large demands for charity have been made.	At present there are no people on relief works, but the Assistant Collector expects that support will have to be provided for about— On Works / By Charity. On 1st Mar. 9,000 / 3,000 „ 1st May 9,750 / 3,250 „ 1st July 6,000 / 2,000

BELGA

a	b	c	d	e
				CHICKORI Taluka (Acting Frist Assistant Collector
The Mámlatdár estimates the kharif crop at 1 anna, and the rabi at nearly 2½ annas; but the First Assistant considers this estimate unreliable, and calculates that the average throughout the Collectorate is about 5 annas, the crop being almost entirely kharif, and consisting largely of rice. There will be no further sowings this season.	The Frist Assistant estimates the remissions at Rs. 40,000, and suggests that the collection of the revenue to the extent of Rs. 30,000 more may be deferred till next year.	Of the cattle and agricultural stock, numbering 187,734, about 20,000 have been driven to the Ghâts to graze, and about 4,000 worthless animals have already perished, and 1,000 more are likely to die from hunger. There are considerable stocks of kurbi in the taluka, and the Ghâts are near, so there should be little difficulty in feeding all animals worth preserving. The ryots will not go to the trouble and expense of preparing prickly pear for fodder.	Chickori is a well-watered taluka; 90 of its villages being upon the banks of rivers, and no serious inconvenience is likely to be experienced as regards the rest.	

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tór dhall.
5th Oct. 1876 ...	22	24	18	20	22
12th „ „ ...	22	20	11	11	14
19th „ „ ...	16	16	13	16	16
26th „ „ ...	16	16	12	14	16
2nd Nov. 1876 ...	13	16	13	16	14
9th „ „ ...	15	16	13	14	14
16th „ „ ...	18	18	12	14	16
23rd „ „ ...	16	18	13	14	15
30th „ „ ...	16	18	13	14	15
7th Dec. 1876 ...	17	18	14	15	15
14th „ „ ...	19	18	14	16	15
Average of 6 years	44	43	25	22	25

a	b	c	d	e
				PARASGAD Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector
The kharif yield will be ⅘ and the rabi ¼ of an anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total revenue is about Rs. 1,95,000; the remissions will amount to Rs. 65,000, and the outstanding collections to a like sum.	There is a large balance of fodder, and up to the present there has been no mortality amongst the cattle; but the people refuse to send their valuable cattle; to the distant Government grazing grounds, and will not use the prickly pear. Probably, as the pressure increases, many animals will be sent to the Ghâts.	The water-supply in many villages is indifferent, but the Assistant Collector does not anticipate such a failure as to cause serious inconvenience.	

For the weeks of Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Dhall.	Mug.
1st week, Oct. 1876	24	16	22	20	16	16
2nd „ „	18	12	18	16	12	14
3rd „ „	17	14	18	18	12	14
4th „ „	11½	11	12	16	12	12
1st week, Nov. 1876	12	10½	12	14	12	12
2nd „ „	14	13	13	16	13	13
3rd „ „	16	14	14	17½	13	14
4th „ „	15½	14	16	18	14	14
1st week, Dec. 1876	16	14	16	17½	14	14
2nd „ „	17½	14	16½	18	14	16
3rd „ „	20	13	18	20	15	16
Average of 6 years...	48	28	40	32	48	40

a	b	c	d	e
				GOKAK Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. A. Guer
The kharif yield will be 9 and the rabi 4 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 72,273. The total revenue is not given.	Out of the total number of cattle, amounting to 36,466, 1,955 have died, 8,272 have been sold, and 3,474 sent to the Ghâts. Of the rest 15,000 may perish. Attempts are being made to introduce prickly pear as fodder.	Although this part of the district is watered by the River Ghatprabha, which will supply a number of villages, there will be a certain amount of inconvenience as regards water-supply in many villages distant from the Ghatprabha, as nullahs and wells are fast drying up. Wells and tanks are being deepened and cleared out on a large scale.	

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tór.
5th Oct. 1876 ...	16½	24	18	16	16
12th „ „ ...	18	20	12	15½	13
19th „ „ ...	18	20	12	18	13
26th „ „ ...	16½	18	12	18	14
2nd Nov. 1876 ...	10½	11	12	11	18
9th „ „ ...	13	14	10	12	14
16th „ „ ...	13	17	10	15	12
23rd „ „ ...	14	16	12	14	14
30th „ „ ...	14	14	11	15	13
7th Dec. 1876 ...	15	16	12	15	12
14th „ „ ...	16	20	12	16	12
21st „ „ ...	19	20	14	15½	14
25th „ „ ...	18	...	13	18	...
Average of 6 years ...	45	47	23	25	25

-continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
. Steward's Report, dated 4th January 1877).					
The present supply of grain, added to the vast quantities imported from Vingorla, Chiplun, and other places, is sufficient to last till the monsoon. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	There is no marked preponderance of any one caste over another. Weaving is the only trade carried on; the cultivators are exceedingly well-to-do, and the population is almost entirely agricultural, though the coolie class is a large one.	About 2,000 people have emigrated towards the Kanara jungles and relief works, and are supposed to have bettered themselves.	At present the eight road works in progress are sufficient; hereafter some large irrigational project in Hukeri Mahál may require to be undertaken.	Relief houses, under Government supervision, are established at four villages, where the wants of travellers and incapables are administered to.	There are at present 5,000 people on the works and 250 in the poor-houses; the numbers of the former will rise to about 14,000 or 15,000 throughout the dry season, and the latter to about 1,000.
. McCorkell's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
There are upwards of 3,202 tons of grain in store; importations are large, and there is no probability of the supply failing. Prices have fallen since the large importations, but will rise as soon as the rains close the Southern Mahratta ports. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The prevailing caste is that of the Lingayets; the majority of the population is agricultural, and in poor circumstances. There are no landholders capable of assisting their tenants.	About 5,000 people migrated with their cattle, but are returning. No further migration has taken place. There are a large number of immigrants from Dharwar, Kaládgi, and the neighbouring Jaghir States.	The greater number of the thirteen relief-works undertaken are completed: in addition to these the Assistant Collector proposes fourteen tank-works and two roads.	A relief-house has been established where the wants of incapables are attended to.	At present there are 8,200 on the works: it is expected that there will be— On 1st March 22,350 On works. 1,500 By charity. „ 1st May 16,670 1,750 „ 1st July 12,000 2,000
eport, dated 10th January 1877).					
There are upwards of 571 tons of grain in stores. Further supplies are being drawn from Vingorla, Chickori, Bidi, and Sampgaon Talukas. So long as importations from Vingorla continue, private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 109,697, and is almost entirely of Hindus, 40,063 being high caste and 60,060 low caste. There is a small percentage of Jains and Musalmans; about 27,424 purely and 3,428 partly agricultural; and the rest are urban, artisan, &c. The people, as a rule, are poor, and there are no landholders able to assist their tenants.	About 4,600 people have emigrated towards Mysore and the Western Ghâts; some have returned, and others have found employment. No further emigration is expected.	11 tank works, 1 well and 1 road are at present in progress, but will not meet the demand for labour; and it is proposed to commence the Gokak Canal.	A relief house has been established at Gokak, and the infirm and children are fed daily; the sick are supplied with medicines; and able-bodied travellers are assisted to relief-works, partly by Government and partly by private charity.	7,759 persons are now on the works, and 57 are being supported by charity: the number will probably increase to— On 1st March 20,000 On works. 400 By charity. „ 1st May 27,000 700 „ 1st July 22,000 900

BELGAU

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield may be taken at 4 pies and the rabi 1¾ pies. No further sowings are expected this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 60,499; the total revenue is not given.	4,300 cattle are reported to have died and 5,000 to have been sold. A further mortality of 16,000 is anticipated.	27 villages of this district derive their water-supply from the Kistna river, which contains sufficient for the season; the other 77 villages, being dependent on wells and nalas, most of which are already dry, will suffer from scarcity. Wells are being deepened and cleared.	

ATHNI Taluka (District Deputy Collector M

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	
2nd Oct. 1876 ...	18	18	10	14	1
16th „ ...	16	16	11	14	1
23rd „ ...	15	16	12	13	1
30th „ ...	14½	16	12	13	1
6th Nov. 1876 ...	15	16	11	15	1
13th „ ...	14	15	...	14	1
20th „ ...	14	15	...	14	1
27th „ ...	16	16	11	14	1
4th Dec. 1876 ...	16	17	12	14	1
11th „ ...	18	20	13	13⅓	1
18th „ ...	18	20	13	13	1
22nd „ ...	17	...	13	16	1
25th „ ...	18	...	12	16	1
Average of six years	51½	26½	24	27½	8

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the seven talukas, the crop in four seem fair, and in three bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,50,772.

In five talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in two bad.

In five talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in two indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture: 22,900, out of a population of 938,750, appear to have migrated. This movement appears now to have nearly stopped. It is, to a great extent, due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.

The chief relief works are roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	87,650
„ May 1st	98,720
„ July 1st	79,800

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

-concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
A. Guerin's Report, dated 10th January 1877).					
ere are upwards of 1,697 tons of grain in store. Supplies are obtained from Sholapur, Chiplun, and in small quantities from Nipani and Belgaum. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The total population of Athni is 114,677, of whom 74,374 are high caste Hindus, and 16,487 low caste, 12,705 Jains, and 11,109 Musalmans. About 21,502 are purely agricultural and 78,840 combine agriculture with other trades; the remaining 14,335 are non-agricultural. The people, as a rule, are poor, and there are no large landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	About 10,000 people emigrated to the Nizam's territory and the Konkan, and a few to Amráoti, but many have returned.	9 tank works and 3 roads are in progress at present, but are found insufficient. In the absence of Government sanction to the Gokak Canal, several smaller works must be undertaken.	A relief house has been established at Athni, and the infirm and children are fed daily with cooked food; the sick are supplied with medicines; and able-bodied travellers are assisted to relief works by Government and private charity.	At present there are 6,931 on works and 140 are supported by charity. The numbers will be—

	On works.	*By charity.*
On 1st March	18,000	300
„ 1st May	25,000	600
„ 1st July	20,000	800

The 29th January 1877.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,

Under-Secretary to Government.

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER MR. A. E. D. GREY.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. F. B. RICHEY.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
Dharwar	460	123,730	2,12,351	75,056	30,453	32·34	20·71
Hubli	310	101,238	2,19,355	41,562	74,669	27·83	14·18
Nawalgund	565	104,700	3,54,333	3,542	226,080	22·22	6·65
Gadag	701	120,655	2,55,267	74,584	170,794	25·67	11·1
Bankápur	341	83,175	1,49,052	61,985	19,274	21·83	15·23
Hángal	298	67,390	1,42,783	55,809	5,480	34·83	22·39
Karajgi	439	95,217	1,49,830	81,268	32,434	25·23	13·33
Ránibennur	403	86,601	1,33,472	82,820	27,281	22·53	10·9
Kod	399	79,099	1,53,384	92,188	4,738	21·26	15·46
Kalghatgi	279	52,729	1,01,844	50,750	730	33·09	20·23
Ron	369	73,503	1,61,620	17,424	140,296	23·48	4·70
TOTAL ...	4,564	988,037	20,33,291	636,988	732,229		

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a	b	c	d	e
				HUBLI Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr.
The yield of the kharif and the rabi crop where sown is about 4 annas each, but nearly half the culturable area has been unsown. There will be no further sowings this season.	The total land revenue of the taluka is Rs. 2,25,000, and the remission to be given is estimated by the Mámlatdár at Rs. 25,000, which the First Assistant considers somewhat high, as the people are well-to-do.	No unusual mortality has occurred among the cattle, nor is any anticipated. Fodder plentiful. No special measures are required on this account.	The water-supply is fair, the chief source being wells. No scarcity of water is apprehended.	

For each week of October, November, and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Rice.	Túr, dhall.	Wheat.	Gram.
1st week in October ...	32	16	22	26	24
2nd " ...	26	16	18	20	22
3rd " ...	21	16	16	20	22
4th " ...	16	13	16	14	20
1st week in November	14	14	14	16	20
2nd " ...	16	14	14	16	18
3rd " ...	16	16	15	16	18
4th " ...	16	14	14	16	18
1st week in December	16	14	14	16	18
2nd " ...	16	14	14	16	18
Up to 22nd December	20	16	14	18	20
Average of six years ..	52	28	20	30	24

				GADAG Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr.
The yield of the kharif crop is estimated at 3 annas, and that of the rabi at 1 anna: but only a third of the culturable area has been sown. There will be no further sowings this season.	The Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at about Rs. 36,000, out of the total assessment of Rs. 2,46,522. The First Assistant Collector, however, thinks this estimate too low, and puts the amount at about Rs. 60,000.	No cattle have died from starvation, but some have been sent for grazing to the jungles. There are considerable stocks of fodder, and the people will be able to keep alive the best of their cattle, but difficulty in procuring fodder will be felt by the owners of carts coming into the taluka with grain supplies, &c.	In some villages there is already a great scarcity of water, and in seven others there is no supply at all, the villagers having to go two or three miles for it; these are black soil villages and depend for their supply upon tanks, which are filled up by the rain. The only remedial measure that appears feasible to the First Assistant is the sinking of wells to a great depth (100 feet) where good water may be found, that found at a moderate depth being brackish.	

For each week of October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Rice.	Tur Dall.	Wheat.	Gram.
1st week in October ...	32	20	32	20	32
2nd " ...	22	14	20	20	20
3rd " ...	22	16	20	20	20
4th "	13	12	16	14	16
1st week in November	13	12	14	14	14
2nd " .	15	13	16	16	16
3rd " ...	14	12	16	16	16
4th " ...	14	12	15	15	16
1st week in December	14	14	15	15	16
2nd " ..	18	14	16	16	18
3rd " ..	19	15	16	16	18
Up to 26th December	19	15	16	16	18
Average of six years ...	51	22	24	28	23

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ddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
e Mámlatdár estimates the local tock of grain at bout 694 tons, hich the First Assistant considers abrdly low. He beeves there are large tocks in the taluka. here are many rich aders in the town Hubli, who are nporting largely, as so are Messrs. icol and Co., of the arwar Company imited); and the fect of this importion is a considerle fall in prices. it continue, there no need of apprension for the taka.	Of the total population (101,238) of the taluka, 17,170 persons are purely agricultural, 24,410 are artisans, and 59,658 of no special employment. Out of the whole number, about 500 persons are computed to be of independent means, but of these those of the landholding class are heavily involved, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants.	No emigration has taken place from this taluka, but about 2,500 have immigrated from Kaládgi and elsewhere, who now find employment on the road under construction between Hubli and Konur.	The only relief work now in progress here is the road from Hubli and Konur, upon which about 3,000 persons are employed. There are also minor local fund works sanctioned, which will afford relief. A list is appended of works which can, if necessary, be sanctioned for relief.	No charitable relief has been given as yet, and it is doubted if any such will be required in the town of Hubli itself, where many of the wealthy merchants already distribute food daily to large numbers, and will continue to do so during the scarcity. In the villages also little will be required, as Hubli is the grand centre to which all needing employment or charity naturally gravitate.	The number of persons employed on relief works is at present about 3,000, most of whom are immigrants. The Mámlatdár estimates the probable numbers in future as follows:— On 1st March ... 5,000 „ 1st May ... 5,000 „ 1st July ... 5,000 supposing no rain to have fallen. The First Assistant considers this estimate to be a fair one.
ddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
Mámlatdár estites the local stock grain at about 826 ns, which the First, sistant considers reliable, but states is himself unable supply a more reble estimate. Grain largely imported m Bellary, Coomp and Karwar, and stock is sufficient the wants of the ual inhabitants of taluka, though, the absence of portation, prices uld be high. Imtation, too, is reisite, not only to ep down prices, but provide grain for people employed relief works, the jority of whom are migrants from er districts. Later he season difficulty l be experienced procuring fodder r cart bullocks nging grain into district. The Renue Commissioner, refore, suggests desirableness of ring, as a precaunary measure, a tain amount of der for sale to the blic on the main es of communicaon.	Of the total population, numbering 120,655 souls, 24,141 are purely agricultural, 1,026 artisans, and 95,488 of no special employment. The people are on the whole well-to-do. There are no large or wealthy land-holders who are in a position to assist their tenants.	According to the Mámlatdár's report about 10,000 people emigrated to the forests; but in consequence of suffering from fever and want of employment, many are returning to their homes. The First Assistant Collector observes that annually considerable numbers of the poorer classes emigrate to the western talukas for employment in reaping the rice crops, and return after harvest, and thinks that these persons form a considerable portion of the number in the Mámlatdár's estimate. Further emigration is not considered probable, if employment on relief works can be found in the taluka.	The relief works in progress are improving the tank at Dambul and making a road between Hurtee and Mulagund, 1,250 persons being employed on the former, and 1,500 on the latter work. A list of other relief works which can be undertaken is also submitted.	The amount of charitable relief has as yet been very small, nor is there any likelihood of its rising to anything very considerable.	At present only about 4,000 persons are employed on relief works. It is difficult to make a forecast of the numbers likely to be so employed in future, as it must entirely depend upon the seasonableness or otherwise of the rainfall. The Mámlatdár estimates the number that will require charitable relief at— On 1st March ... 60 per diem. „ 1st May ... 80 do. „ 1st July ...100 do.

DHARWA

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KALGHATGI Taluka (First Assistant Collec

a: The taluka is entirely kharif, and the crop is 5 annas.

b: About Rs. 500.

c: No unusual mortality among cattle, and fodder is abundant. A considerable number of cattle, belonging to immigrants from Kaládgi and elsewhere, have died on their way through this taluka to the forests. Many of them were poor, worthless creatures; their deaths are partly attributable to the scarcity of food and over-driving, and partly to the coarse fodder of this taluka not suiting them.

d: The water-supply is fair, the source being nullahs and holes sunk in the beds of nullahs. Where the want of water is likely to be most felt will be along the road, by cartmen travelling with grain carts from Sangatikop to Hubli. Suggests the sinking of temporary wells at each of the halting places along the line.

e:

For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Rice.	Túr dhall.	Wheat.	Gram.
1st week in October ...	36	24	28	32	20
2nd " ...	24	18	20	16	20
3rd " ...	26	18	18	18	20
4th " ...	20	18	20	18	20
5th " ...	12	12	16	12	12
1st week in November	20	20	16	16	16
2nd " ...	16	16	16	14	16
3rd " ...	16	16	16	14	16
4th " ...	16	16	16	14	16
1st week in December	18	15	14	14	16
2nd " ...	17	15	14	14	16
3rd " ...	18	16	14	14	20
Up to 22nd December	20	18	16	16	20
Average of six years...	46	26	18	20	18

HÁNGAL Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collec

a: The kharif crop is as follows: rági 5 annas; rice 4 annas; jowári 3½ annas, and túr pulse 1 anna. There has been no rabi crop at all. There will be no further sowings this season.

b: Rs. 1,000 will probably have to be remitted.

c: No unusual mortality has occurred, or is anticipated. Fodder sufficient.

d: From February and March the water-supply will fail in some villages, but no special distress from scarcity of water will be felt, as the ryots will, as usual, sink temporary wells in nullahs, tanks, &c.

e:

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Rági.	Jowári.	Túr, pulse.	Wheat.	Rice.
1st October 1876 ...	48	32	28	28	24
8th " ...	32	24	20	16	20
15th " ...	32	24	22	16	20
22nd " ...	32	22	20	16	20
1st November 1876...	14	14	16	16	14
8th " ...	24	20	16	10	16
15th " ...	32	20	16	10	16
22nd " ...	24	18	14	12	16
1st December 1876 ...	24	20	16	11	16
8th " ...	24	20	16	12	16
15th " ...	32	22	16	12	20
Average of six years...	104	69⅛	23⅓	26	34

RÁNIBENNUR Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collec

a: The Assistant Collector estimates the kharif crop at 1⅓, and the rabi at 6¼ annas. The Collector thinks the Assistant's estimate of the kharif crop is slightly too low. There will be no further sowings this season.

b: About Rs. 10,000 will probably have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,33,734.

c: 3,000 cattle have died, of which one-half were valuable agricultural stock. About 33,500 valuable animals have been sent to Mysore and Kanara to graze; of these about 4,200 have died. It is anticipated that about 1,000 more will die, of which only 300 will be valuable animals. The Second Assistant has no other suggestions to offer for the preservation of cattle than those made with reference to Sindgi Taluka.

d: The tanks of ten villages are dry, and those of fifteen villages will also be dry in a fortnight, when, with the exception of three villages, the inhabitants of which will have to go three miles, all villagers will have to go from one to two miles for water.

e:

Date.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.			
	Jowári.	Túr, pulse.	Wheat.	Rice.
1876.				
1st to 14th October	32	24	24	24
15th October ...	24	22	24	24
22nd " ...	22	18	16	18
1st November ...	20	16	14	14
8th to 21st November.	18	16	14	14
22nd November to 7th December ...	18	14	12	14
8th December ...	17	12	12	14
15th " ...	18	14	12	14
22nd " ...	20	16	14	16
28th " ...	21	16	16	16
Average of six years	68⅓	23⅓	31	28½

—continued.

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Mr. G. Waddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
The local stock of grain is estimated at 3,117 tons, but the First Assistant does not consider this estimate very reliable. Large imports are being made from Karwar, and Messrs. Nicol and Co. have set up a grain store at Kalghatgi. Private enterprise is likely to provide the requisite supply and prices, which have already fallen, are not likely to rise excessively.	About 10,000 persons, out of a total population of 52,729, are purely agricultural, the remainder are composed of labourers, traders, and artisans and manufacturers. There are no very wealthy persons or large landholders in the taluka, the few that may be considered as such being involved in debt, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants, though a few are taking advantage of the cheap labour obtainable to improve their lands.	No emigration has taken, or is likely to take place in this taluka; but about 5,000 persons have immigrated into it from Kaládgi and elsewhere, and the number is daily increasing.	No relief work has yet been started nor is any at present needed, as there has been no demand for employment, except to a very limited extent. A list of works that may hereafter be necessary is submitted.	No expenditure has as yet been incurred on charitable relief, but hereafter it may be found necessary to grant such relief to immigrants returning home in April or May, after the first showers.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is only 260. The Mámlatdár estimates on the— 1st March ... 2,000 1st May ... 1,000 1st July ... 1,000 This must depend entirely on the rainfall being early and plentiful or otherwise.
Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 23rd December 1876).					
The Second Assistant Collector estimates the local stocks of grain at 11,826 tons, but the Collector does not consider much weight is to be attached to this estimate. As Hángal is favourably situated, as regards the ports of Karwar and Coompta, private enterprise is likely to meet all requirements.	Of the population numbering 67,390 souls, 28,422 are of high and 35,083 of low caste; 332 men are rich, and of the remainder half are well-to-do and half are poor. There are 36,974 agriculturists, 5,551 artisans, and 500 professional mendicants. Of the balance, one-half are petty shop-keepers, and the other labourers or private servants. There are six wealthy landholders, who are able and willing to aid their tenants. Of these, two at their own expense employ each from 400 to 500 immigrant labourers on works.	There has been and will be no emigration, but 1,000 beggars and 3,000 coolies have immigrated, who are now gradually returning to their homes.	The local fund works are very small. The sum of Rs. 4,331 for small works has been raised by local subscriptions and will be expended in deepening 3 kalwas and 12 tanks. The Collector does not anticipate much demand for relief employment from the population of Hángal itself, but there is a prospect of considerable immigration. At present there is sufficient work for the immigrants. Should the necessity for extensive relief arise, tank-digging is, in the opinion of the Collector, the proper object for expenditure.	No charitable relief has been given. The Second Assistant has on hand a reserve of Rs. 1,000, to be sos pent.	The Second Assistant cannot give accurate information as to the number of persons on relief works. The number is likely to be on the— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 3,000 On each of these dates 50 persons unable to work will have to be supported by charity.
Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 29th December 1876).					
The local stocks of grain, as far as ascertainable, are not less than 595 tons. A large quantity is also imported from Coompta and from Mysore. In the opinion of both the Second Assistant and the Collector, private enterprise is likely to be sufficient to meet all demands, but the importations will not be sufficiently large to lower prices to any great extent.	Of the population, 67,730 are high and 15,678 low caste; 1,077 are rich, 21,312 are well-to-do, and the remainder poor. Of the population, 29,200 are agriculturists, 38,720 artisans, 1,908 merchants, 3,800 dealers in cattle, 600 carriers of goods, 3,300 are Government and other servants, 880 are priests, and 3,700 compose the moneyed gentry. There are no large wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	There has been no emigration except an exodus of 300 persons, who have taken their cattle to Mysore and Kanara, and who are not likely to return till the scarcity is over. No further emigration is anticipated.	The metalling of the Poona-Hurryhur road is in progress; also the Medleri tank, the former employing 334, and the latter 150 labourers. The ryots have subscribed Rs. 6,440 for famine works. With this sum a well, houd, and dharmsala will be built, and several houds, tanks, and wells will be repaired. A list is submitted of other works, chiefly roads, which are suitable relief works.	No charitable relief has as yet been given.	Government have on their hands about 484 labourers. The number likely to require relief hereafter is, on the 1st March, 4,000 on works and 100 by charity; 1st May, 4,000 on works and 200 by charity; and on 1st July, 3,000 on works and 200 by charity.

DHARWA

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KARAJGI Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. E

a	b	c	d
The kharif crop is about 1 anna and the rabi ½ an anna.	Remissions will probably amount to nearly Rs. 30,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,50,504, but no accurate estimate can be formed till the jamabandi.	No unusual mortality as yet among the cattle in the taluka, but it is anticipated. Of the cattle that have been sent to Malad to graze, about 1,000 have died from the effects of the climate, and some are returning thence. The Collector thinks the effect of the Malad climate exaggerated, and that the animals were weak when they arrived there. He considers that Government cannot do more for the cattle than is being done.	The rivers Warad and Tungabhadra run through the taluka, the former almost through the centre, and the latter bounds the greater part of the eastern side. But in villages where water is deficient measures are being taken to improve the supply.

Weeks.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Togari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.
1st week in Oct. ...	22	16	16	16	16
2nd " ...	20	16	16	16	16
3rd " ...	20	16	16	16	16
4th " ...	20	16	16	16	16
1st week in Nov. ...	18	12	12	12	14
2nd " ...	18	12	12	12	14
3rd " ...	18	12	12	12	14
4th " ...	18	12	12	12	14
1st week in Dec. ...	18	12	12	12	14
2nd " ...	18	12	12	12	14
3rd " ...	18	12	12	12	14
4th " ...	20	14	16	12	14
Average of six years	68⅘	24⅘	32⅔	28⅔	22

RON Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. C. Anding

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The kharif crop was ½ an anna; rabi crop *nil*. There will be no further sowings this season.	The District Deputy estimates the amount of remissions at about one-third (Rs. 54,000) of the total assessment, Rs. 1,62,679. The Collector thinks it may be brought below this.	About 7,000 cattle and agricultural stock have died from want of fodder, and about as many more deaths are anticipated. Permission to graze cattle in the forests has eagerly been taken advantage of. Some who could afford it have laid in a stock of fodder sufficient to last for two months or more. The attention of the people has been drawn to the advantage of utilising the leaves of prickly pear as fodder.	Of the 58 villages, 53 have a supply of water sufficient till next rains, the remaining 5 have tanks which are now dry; but temporary wells have been sunk in the beds of nalas, one or two miles distant, to supply their need; these wells will have to be made deeper as the dry season advances.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
5th Oct. ...	36	20	22	28	20	36
12th " ...	22	18	18	20	20	...
19th " ...	20	18	16	20	16	20
26th " ...	20	18	16	20	...	20
2nd Nov. ...	14	13	12	12	13	14
9th " ...	17	14	13	12	14	16
16th " ...	14	13	13	16	14	14
23rd " ...	16	14	14	14	14	14
30th " ...	16	14	14	14	18	14
7th Dec. ...	16	14	14	14	18	16
14th " ...	18	14	16	14	18	16
21st " ...	22	16	16	16	20	...
Average of six years ...	76	22	27	28	22⅓	61

ontinued.

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Callum's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
Assistant Collec- r estimates the al stock at about 59 tons, but the llector cannot ce any reliance on e estimate. The atres from which rther supplies can drawn are Bella- distant 14 miles; ompta, distant 0; and Karwar, stant 112 miles. good deal of grain being imported by vate enterprize; ere has already en a fall in prices d a further decline probable. No rth of food is an- pated.	Of the population about 25,000 are well-to-do, the remainder 64,262 are poor. The cultivators number about 23,574, and the artizans 20,384. There are no large landholders likely to help their tenants.	About 3,000 people have emigrated and have bettered themselves by so doing, but owing to sickness some have returned. Further emigration is not anticipated.	Relief works, such as clearing tanks and cutting prickly-pear are being carried on out of voluntary subscription at seven different places. Relief works are also in progress under the Public Works Department, such as clearing out the Gutal houd and metalling the Harrihar road, and making a new line of road near Tahihulli. A road from Gutal to Ranibennur is also in progress. Other relief work recommended is enlarging a tank between the villages of Timapur, Hattimattur, and Neiglur.	Infirm people, unable to work, are at present supported by voluntary subscriptions, 2 lbs. of jowari per day being given to them. In Háveri and Devihosur there are one or two sowcars who give relief gratuitously.	The number of people whom Government had on their hands on the 23rd December for relief by works was 2,000, and by charity 500. Government will probably have on their hands for relief on the— 1st March ... 5,000 1st May ... 3,000 1st July ... 1,500 The Collector supposes that the average number between 1st of March and 1st of June will be 5,000; and that if rain be seasonable and copious, little or no relief will be required in July.
ort, dated 5th January 1877).					
local stock of in is estimated about 231 tons, ides which there ve been large im- rtations from the st *viâ* Hubli, ich is the centre ot for grain, and m which other rkets are suppli- The effect of se importations been to lower ces, but there is likelihood of any ther considerable . Private enter- ze is considered ficient to meet requirements.	Of the total population, numbering 73,606 souls, 9,200 are high caste and well-to-do, the remaining 64,406 are low caste and poor. Of the whole 55,200 are cultivators, 6,900 artisans, and 11,506 urban. The landholders are not very wealthy, and are not known to have aided their tenants.	About 8,000 persons are estimated to have migrated towards Kanara to assist in harvest operations. Of these some have returned owing to the breaking out of cholera and the prevalence of fever. It is expected that in February about 5,000 or 6,000 people will move into North Kanara to gather the seed of the bamboo, which is in full blossom now.	The only relief work in progress is the new Ron-Nawalgund road, on which about 5,000 persons are employed. On its completion the District Deputy suggests the following works: the collecting of moorum for the Palla-Badami road, and improving the tanks at Naregal, Howjgerry, Belwanki, Yavgal, and Halkeri. The Collector and the Revenue Commissioner are of opinion that, where possible, relief works should take the form of tanks, instead of new roads, which over a black soil country are useless, unless metalled and which must in future years be a permanent charge on the local fund of the district.	About Rs. 451 have been spent in minor relief works such as improving tanks, and Rs. 71 in giving purely charitable relief to travellers, and to the aged and infirm poor.	The number employed on relief works is about 5,064, and that receiving charity about 51. The number in future is estimated by the District Deputy as follow: on the 1st March, 6,000 on works and 100 by charitable measures; 1st May, 8,000 on works and 200 by charitable measures; and on 1st July, 6,000 on works and 300 by charitable measures. The Collector assumes that the number seeking employment between 1st February and 1st May will average 7,000, after which date, if rain fall seasonably and copiously, the number will rapidly diminish.

DHARWA

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				DHARWAR Taluka (District Deputy Collec
The kharif crop will yield as follows: jowári 6 annas, bájri 1 anna, rice 2 annas, túr 2 annas, rági, &c., 3 annas; areas of each not stated. There will be no rabi crop. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The District Deputy estimates the remissions at about Rs. 36,268, or one-fourth of the total assessment (Rs. 1,45,072), which both the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider excessive, and they are of opinion that the remissions should not exceed Rs. 2,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle, and none is anticipated.	The water-supply is sufficient to last till the commencement of the hot weather in March, after which temporary wells in beds of nalas and in rice lands will have to be sunk and resorted to, as is usually done. The District Deputy recommends the sum of Rs. 400 to be placed in the Mamlatdar's hands to enable him to assist the people in the digging of temporary wells.	

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Rice.	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Gram.	Wheat.
7th Oct. 1876	18	32	23	23	28
15th „ ...	17	24	18	20	20
23rd „ ...	16	22	18	21	20
31st „ ...	14	15	16	20	15
7th Nov. 1876	15	16	16	19	16
15th „ ...	15	16	16	19	16
23rd „ ...	15	15	13	17	15
30th „	15	16	14	19	16
7th Dec. 1876	15	16	15	19	16
15th „ ...	16	18	16	19	16
23rd „ ...	16	20	16	20	16
Average of six years ...	$26\frac{7}{11}$	$45\frac{9}{11}$	$22\frac{7}{11}$	$22\frac{4}{11}$	$26\frac{4}{11}$

				KOD Taluka (Second Assistant Collec
The yield of the kharif crop is 5 annas; that of the rabi 2 annas: as only seven villages grow rabi, its failure is not serious. There will be no further sowings this season.	Remissions will probably amount to Rs. 1,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle or agricultural stock, nor is any anticipated.	The water-supply is good.	

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.			
	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Wheat.	Rice.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	32	24	20	26
8th „ ...	28	20	20	23
15th „ ...	26	16	14	19
22nd „ ...	24	14	14	15
1st Nov. 1876 ...	22	16	14	15
8th „ ...	22	12	14	15
15th „ ...	22	12	12	15
22nd „ ...	20	14	14	15
1st Dec. 1876 ...	18	12	12	15
8th „ ...	18	16	12	15
15th „ ...	18	16	12	16
22nd „ ...	22	14	14	18
1st Jan. 1877 ...	20	18	12	14
Average of six years	66	30	28	30

				BANKÁPUR Taluka (First Assistant Collec
The kharif and jowári is 6, the rice 5, and the cotton crop 4 annas; relative areas not given. There is no rabi crop in this taluka. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 1,500 will probably have to be remitted, out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,77,836.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle in the taluka, nor is any anticipated. Fodder is tolerably abundant. The Mamlatdar reports that of the cattle that were sent to the jungles to graze, about 1,000 have died.	The water-supply of this taluka is fair, except in 2 or 3 black soil villages in the north-east extremity.	

For each week in Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowari.	Túr, (dhall).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.
1st week in Oct.	72	48	52	56	44
2nd „ ...	44	32	32	26	32
3rd „ ...	56	32	40	44	32
4th „ ...	40	32	32	32	32
1st week in Nov.	28	32	28	28	32
2nd „ ...	40	27	32	29	32
3rd „ ...	40	32	32	28	32
4th „ ...	36	32	28	24	32
5th „ ...	36	32	28	24	32
1st week in Dec.	36	30	28	24	32
2nd „ ...	42	32	32	28	32
3rd „ ...	48	32	40	30	32
4th „ ...	48	32	34	30	32
Average of six years ...	120	84	64	56	44

ontinued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
r. J. C. Auding's Report, dated 3rd January 1877).					
District Deputy timates the local ock of grain at out 925 tons, besides which there ve been large imrtations from the ast *viâ* Hubli, the ect of which has en to lower prices siderably. The llector has no conence in the above imate, but agrees th the District puty that there little danger of a lure of food, as vate importations ll suffice to meet requirements. thinks, however, t there is no proct of a material in prices; the ported grain is sidered inferior the local grain and selling cheaper.	The population is mixed, but the high caste greatly predominates over the low caste. Of the total number 15,532 are cultivators, 23,771 artisans, and 83,427 urban. There are not any very large landholders, and though some are to a certain extent wealthy, they are not likely to assist their tenants.	About 5,000 people have emigrated towards Kanara to assist in harvesting operations. Of these some have returned, owing to cholera breaking out there. It is expected that in February about 10,000 will emigrate thither to gather the seed of the bamboo which is now in blossom.	The Collector states that at present there is no urgent demand for employment in this taluka; the only work in progress is the improvement of the Mavunkope tank, on the Dharwar and Hullial road. There are other tank projects which will be taken up as relief works as occasion may require.	The expenditure on account of charitable relief has as yet been trifling, amounting to Rs. 5.	At date of report on relief on works 200. The District Deputy estimates the number likely to be on Government hands hereafter for relief as follows: On 1st Mar. ... On works. 10,000 By charity. 100 „ 1st May ... 5,000 100 „ 1st July ... 1,000 100 The Collector thinks the District Deputy wrong in estimating the larger demand in March, but is of opinion that there may be an average of from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, more or less, during February, March, and April and until rain falls.
Wiltshire's Report, dated 1st January 1877).					
local stocks are imated at from 906 to 15,000 s. Importations still going on m Karwar and ompta.	Of the population, 40,000 are high and 38,425 of low caste: 200 men are rich; 40,000 are well-to-do, and the remainder are poor: 41,141 are agriculturists, 50 dealers in cattle, 18,642 are artisans, 500 carriers of goods, 2,000 traders, 1,450 Government servants and their families, 2,000 compose the monied gentry, 50 are private schoolmasters, and the residue private servants. There is no fear of distress among the people. There are no wealthy landholders to aid their tenants.	Tnere has been no emigration, and none is anticipated; about 200 beggars and 1,300 labourers have emigrated.	The Hirekerur tank, on which immigrants are chiefly employed, is being repaired by the Irrigational Department. The ryots have subscribed Rs. 3,795 for famine works, with which amount 7 roads, 2 tanks or houds, and 1 well will be repaired, and 3 tanks deepened. The Second Assistant submits a list of roads as relief works on which people might hereafter be employed, but the Collector shows that the capabilities of the taluka for irrigational reproductive works are very great, and is strongly of opinion that future relief works should be of this nature rather than roads.	No charitable relief has been given, but the Second Assistant has a reserve of Rs. 1,000 to be so spent.	The Government are likely to have on their hands on the— On works. By charitable measures. 1st Mar. ... 2,000 100 1st May ... 1,500 75 1st July ... 1,000 50
G. Waddington's Report, dated 6th January 1877).					
local stock of in is estimated at ut 7,143 tons. ge imports are ng made from rwar and elsere, and there is likelihood of sups for this taluka ing. Prices have siderably fallen, the Mamlar anticipates a ther considerable , but the first sistant thinks it bable that prices l remain much as y are for some nths to come.	The population of the taluka is 83,175, of whom 52,000 are of the agricultural class and 5,000 are artisans; the remainder 26,175 are traders, including 550 men of some means. There are several landed proprietors of the class of district hereditary officers, who, being involved in debt, are not likely to assist their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken or is likely to take place. Some labourers who had gone to the jungles to seek employment in the rice harvest have returned.	There has as yet been no great demand for employment. Certain minor works are in progress, such as metal-collecting for the Poona-Harihar road and improving the irrigational tank at Yalwagi. The First Assistant submits a list of projects which, if necessary, can be carried out hereafter as relief works.	There has been no demand as yet for charitable relief, and it is anticipated that in future it will be inconsiderable.	Only about 1,500 persons are at present employed on relief works, but this number will probably increase considerably. The Mamlatdar estimates the numbers likely to be employed hereafter as follows:— On 1st Mar. ... 4,000 „ 1st May ... 2,000 „ 1st July ... 2,000 if the usual rain should fall in April and May. About 200 may require to be supported by charity.

DHARW

a	b	c	d	e
The yield of the kharif crop is estimated at 1 pie, and that of the rabi at 2 annas.	The remissions are estimated at about Rs. 85,000, or nearly one-fourth of the revenue demand, Rs. 3,55,816.	About 550 cattle have died from want of fodder, and about 1,180 more deaths are anticipated from the same cause. The people are taking advantage of the permission accorded by Government to graze their cattle free in the forests. The attention of the people has also been drawn by the local officers to the advantage of utilising the prickly pear leaves as fodder.	The water-supply is very scanty, except in the very few villages situated on the river Malprabha. Temporary wells will have to be sunk in the beds of nalas to meet the difficulty.	

NAWALGUND Taluka (District Deputy Colle

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Ru				
	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.
7th Oct. 1876	38	32	26	36	32
15th „	32	32	18	30	32
23rd „	24	32	16	20	32
31st „	24	32	16	24	32
7th Nov. 1876	17	13	14	17	17
15th „	16	14	12	16	16
23rd „	17	14	14	16	16
30th „	17	13	14	16	17
7th Dec. 1876	18	14	14	16	18
15th „	19	15	17	17	20
23rd „	24	16	17	18	20
31st „	24	18	18	20	22
Average of six years ...	51	24	24	32	24

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the eleven talukas, the crops in five seem to have been tolerable, in two bad, and in four very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,70,000.

In seven talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in three indifferent, and in one bad.

In eight talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, but in one considerable, and in two large expendi seems to be considered necessary. Government do not anticipate any calamity due to failure of water.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either agricultural or very intimately conne with agriculture.

36,600, out of a population of 988,037, appear to have migrated, but many have returned, owing to outbreaks of sickne

Upwards of 15,000 are shortly expected to go into the Kanara jungles to gather bamboo seeds.

The Poona-Harihar, Ron-Nawalgund, and Hubli-Kaládgi roads and some irrigation tanks are the chief relief work progress.

The expenditure on charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	58,000
„ May 1st	51,500
„ July 1st	43,000

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intric and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

-concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
r. J. C. Auding's Report, dated 11th January 1877).					
he local stocks of grain are estimated by the District Deputy at about 5,457 tons. The Collector, however, has not much reliance on these figures, but agrees with the District Deputy in thinking that the large imports which are being made from the coast *viâ* Hubli by private enterprise will meet all demands, and there will be no serious rise in prices.	Of the population, numbering 101,042 souls, 77,200 are high caste and well-to-do, and 23,842 low caste and poor. There are 53,285 cultivators, 4,889 artisans, and 42,868 urban population. The landholders, though wealthy to a certain extent, are not known to have aided their tenants in any way.	About 10,600 people have emigrated to Kanara, to assist in harvesting operations; but owing to the breaking out of cholera, and the prevalence of fever, some have returned; but in February large numbers are expected to go there to gather the bamboo seed, which is freely eaten by the poor.	The only large relief work in progress in the taluka is the new road from Kunur to Nawalgund (the Hubli-Sholapur road) under the Public Works Department, on which about 10,000 persons are now employed, besides which some minor works are in progress. As these will not last long, the District Deputy recommends for future execution, the Ron-Nawalgund road and improving the tanks at Tirlapur, Halikeri, Bhigranbathi, Jagapur, Nargund, Arekurbatti, Dattanball, Ballarwar, and Nalwadi.	Rs. 115-0-9 have been expended on charitable minor works, and Rs. 36-8-3 in relieving travellers and the aged and infirm poor unable to work.	The number of persons Government have on their hands at present is 10,213 on relief works and 20 relieved by charity. The number they are likely to have hereafter will be as follows. On the— *On works.* *By charitable measures.* 1st Mar. ... 12,000 100 1st May ... 13,000 150 1st July ... 16,000 250

The 25th January 1877.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

SUMMARY

OF THE

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

APPENDED BY THE

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

TO THE FOREGOING

DISTRICT STATEMENTS.

SUMMARY of General Observations on the Answers to the Questions asked by the Government
Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Sata

Collectorates.	a	b	c	d	e & f	
KHANDESH ...	Of the 15 talukas and 3 pethas, the crops in 10 seem fair, and in 8 indifferent.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 4,66,000.	The condition of the cattle, except in 4 talukas, appears satisfactory.	The recent heavy rain in Khandesh has probably dissipated all fears regarding the water-supply.	No apprehensions are en tained regarding the g supply.	
					For October, November, and December 1876.	For s previ year
					Jowári ...35⅓ Bájri ...28½	50 44
NASIK ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 8 seem fair, and in 3 indifferent.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 3,69,500.	The condition of the cattle throughout the Collectorates appears satisfactory.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 6 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are en tained regarding the g supply.	
					For October, November, and December 1876.	For previ year
					Jowári ...25½ Bájri ...10¼	48 40
AHMEDNAGAR.	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 2 seem to have been fair, in 5 bad, and in 4 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,77,943.	In 6 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 2 indifferent, and in 3 bad.	In 4 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory; but it is reported that in 5 considerable, and in 2 large, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred; no calamity due to failure of water-supply is, however, anticipated by the Government.	No apprehensions are en tained regarding the g supply.	
					For October, November, and December 1876.	For previ year
					Jowári ...26 Bájri ...25⅓	59 53
POONA ...	Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem good, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,46,354.	In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 3 rather the reverse.	Some expenditure of money will render the water-supply throughout the Collectorate satisfactory.	No apprehensions are en tained regarding the g supply.	
					For October, November, and December 1876.	For previ year
					Jowári ...27¼ Bájri ...24¾	53 47

ndia in their letter No. 459 of 30th November 1876, as regards the Districts of Khandesh, Násik, aládgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar.

g	h	i	j	k		
				The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
he majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	There has been hardly any migration from the district.	The chief relief works are the Dhulia-Pimpalner, and Songir-Nandurbár Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.	16,950	28,200	16,650
he majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	There has been very little emigration.	The chief relief works are the Bhawarbari-Vinchur, Kapralla-Ghât, Vinchur-Niphád and Niphád-Deopur Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				43,000	53,100	36,300
e majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with griculture.	128,553 people out of a population of 773,958 appear to have migrated, but some have returned. A further migration of upwards of 5,000 people is anticipated. The migration appears to this Government to be due mainly, if not entirely, to the cattle movements, and to the movement of the people towards relief works.	A considerable number of relief works is in progress, but the local officers are unable to suggest sufficient to meet the future demand for labour, unless the Dhond and Manmád Railway earthworks are undertaken.	The expenditure on charity has not been large.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				98,900	148,200	47,500
e majority of the population of this, as all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	101,989 people seem to have migrated. The movement has now stopped. It appears to be to a great extent caused by the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle. The people are expected to return before or during the monsoon.	The chief relief works now in progress are the Mutha Canal, the Yewut Tank, the Shirshopal Tank, and the Poona-Poud Road.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				80,500	85,500	45,300

Collectorates.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e & f*
SHOLAPUR ...	Of the 7 talukas, the crops in 2 seem bad, and in 5 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 10,01,169.	In 1 taluka the condition of the cattle appears indifferent, and in 6 bad.	In 2 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entained regarding the gr supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For si previo years Jowári ... 19¾ / 56 Bájri ... 21½ / 49
SATARA ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 7 seem to be fair, in 2 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	The proposed remissions amount on what appears to be an outside estimate to Rs. 5,07,621.	In 8 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 1 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	In 6 talukas the prospects of the water-supply appear satisfactory, and in 5 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water-supply is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are ent tained regarding the gr supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For si previo years. Jowári ... 26⅔ / 41½ Bájri ... 24¼ / 37½
KALADGI ...	Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem to have been bad, and in 5 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 6,95,373.	In 1 taluka the condition of the cattle appears tolerably satisfactory, and in 7 bad.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 3 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	The local officers appe slightly apprehensive r garding the grain supp of 5 talukas. For October, November, and December 1876. / For sir previous years. Jowári ... 19 / 60½ Bájri ... 17¾ / 62½
BELGAUM ...	Of the 7 talukas, the crops in 4 seem fair, and in 3 bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,50,772.	In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 2 bad.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, and in 2 indifferent. No calamity due to the failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are ente tained regarding the gra supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For si previou years. Jowári ... 17 / 44½ Bájri ... 17¾ / 41½
DHARWAR ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 5 seem to have been tolerable, in 2 bad, and in 4 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,70,000.	In 7 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 3 indifferent, and in 1 bad.	In 8 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory; but in one considerable, and in 2 large, expenditure seems to be considered necessary. Government do not anticipate any calamity due to the failure of water.	No apprehensions are ente tained regarding the gra supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For sir previou years. Jowári ... 22¼ / 64½ Bájri ... 19 / 41½
TOTAL ...	.....	Rs. 46,84,732	.....	.....	.....

g	h	i	j	k		
majority of the population of this, as of other Collectorates, either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture. The figures given by Mr. Howorth (and by the District Deputy as respects Karmála), regarding the cultivators and non-cultivators, are obviously absurd. He apparently classes Khatidars one as cultivators.	212,300 out of a population of 718,034 seem to have migrated. More are expected to follow their example, but, on the other hand, some have returned. This migration is to a great extent a cattle movement.	The chief relief works are the Ashti Tank, and the Bársi-Yedsi and Pandharpur-Wangi Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been considerable.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				140,000	186,000	132,000
majority of the population of this, as of other Collectorates, either agricultural, very intimately connected with agriculture.	45,163 people out of a population of 1,064,002 seem to have emigrated; some have returned, but further emigration is expected. It appears to be partly a cattle movement, and partly the annual movement in search of labour intensified by the present scarcity.	The chief relief works are the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				70,500	92,500	45,500
majority of the population of this, as of other Collectorates, either agricultural, very intimately connected with agriculture.	123,900 out of a population of 816,037 appear to have migrated. This movement seems now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.	The chief relief works are the Sholapur-Hubli and the Sholapur-Bellary Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				82,000	119,500	63,320
majority of the population of this, as of other Collectorates, either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	22,900 out of a population of 938,750 appear to have migrated. This movement appears now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.	The chief relief works are roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				87,650	98,720	79,800
majority of the population of this, as of other Collectorates, either agricultural, very intimately connected with agriculture.	36,600 people out of a population of 988,037 appear to have migrated, but many have returned owing to outbreaks of sickness; upwards of 15,000 are shortly expected to go into the Kanara jungles to gather bamboo-seeds.	The Poona-Hurrihar, Ron-Nawalgund, and Hubli-Kaládgi roads, and some irrigation tanks, are the chief relief works in progress.	The expenditure on charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				58,000	51,500	43,000
.....	No. 671,405	.....	.....	677,500	863,220	509,370

(*a*) Out of the 89 talukas forming the Collectorates of Khandesh,* Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, S Kaládgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar, the crops of 39 would appear to be fair, of 13 indifferent, and of 37 bad. It must, how be observed that, as the respective areas of kharif and rabi are not always given, it is occasionally difficult to judge o position of a taluka from the answer.

(*b*) The estimate by the local officers of revenue to be remitted is Rs. 46,84,732. This would seem to be for the 1876-77; but the question may have been interpreted in various ways.

(*c*) The condition of the cattle in 54 talukas appears to be satisfactory, in 14 indifferent, and in 21 bad. This Go ment are inclined to hope that, except in Sholapur and Kaládgi, the mortality among cattle will be confined almost en to the old and worthless animals.

(*d*) The water-supply of 58 talukas seems satisfactory, while in 31 considerable expense may have to be inc Government, however, do not anticipate any calamity due to failure of water-supply.

(*e & f*) Private enterprise appears quite able to supply the demand for grain, and there are large stocks in the Bo markets, and on their way from Central India, the North-West Provinces, and elsewhere; but prices seem unlikely to materially, as they now appear to be close upon the margin of profit on importation. The average prices throughout the districts for October, November, and December are shown to be—

Jowári, 26¼ lbs. per rupee.
Bájri, 21¾ lbs. per rupee.

And the average for the previous six years—

Jowári, 56 lbs. per rupee.
Bájri, 47 lbs. per rupee.

It must, however, be remembered that the great general rise of prices did not occur early in October. The average is about 23¾ lbs. per rupee.

(*g*) This question has been variously understood. In some talukas Brahmins alone would appear to be entered as caste; in others all, save Mhars, &c., are so entered. The population of the affected area may be said to be almost en agricultural.

(*h*) The migration is stated to amount to 671,405, and is chiefly from Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Kaládgi. probable that most of these people have simply moved from one part of British territory to another, either in search of or pasture, and the majority will, no doubt, return to their villages next monsoon.

(*j*) The expenditure of Government money upon charity has not been large.

(*k*) The estimate of the number of people upon relief works is as follows:—

1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
677,500	863,220	509,370

The estimate made by this Government in November was an average of 750,000, 800,000, and 300,000 respectively for above three months.

* No return of the Jámner Taluka, which is reported to be unaffected by scarcity, has been received.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 10th February 1877.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the weekly progress statements issued by the Bombay Government, and the original reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, Collectors, and Revenue Commissioners.

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CONDI

	District.	Area in Square Miles.		Population.		Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.								Rainfall.	
						Ordinary Prices 6 years' average.		Average Prices on							
								November 29th, 1876.		January 5th, 1877.		February 9th, 1877.			
		Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	5 years' average.	Up to February 9th, 1877.
1	Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	616,944	56	54	31	26	31	28½	34½	28½	24·94	14
2	Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	54	47	29	26	33	28	32	29	35·29	27·5
3	Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	773,938	640,000	76	66	22¾	20¼	28	28	26	24	24·3	10·65
4	Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,001	65	51	18¾	18½	20¼	20	25¼	23½	30·6	20·76
5	Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	66	60	17	...	20	...	20	...	25·21	8·11
6	Satara ...	4,988	2,682	1,061,002	461,000	39	35	16	17	19	19½	20	20	54·60	25·43
7	Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	56	76	12	...	16	...	17½	17½	22·43	6·13
8	Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000	43	54	16	...	18	20	19	19	30·48	21·34
9	Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	43	...	13	...	17½	...	18	...	26·39	13·81
	Total ...	54,355	33,873	7,963,927	4,981,616										

3.

ION AND PROSPECTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CULTIVATION, PROPORTIONS OF				LAND REVENUE.		NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE RELIEVED									
						By Charity.					On Works.				
Kharif.		Rabi.		Approximate demand.	Estimated remissions.	Christmas, 1876.	Actual on February 9th, 1877.	March 1st, 1877.	May 1st, 1877.	July 1st, 1877.	Christmas, 1876.	Actual on February 9th, 1877.	March 1st, 1877.	May 1st, 1877.	July 1st, 1877.
Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.												
				Rs.	Rs.										
842,822	84·81	279,896	15·19	30,26,127	4,66,000	201	532	920	1,540	1,740	4,598	3,480	16,950	28,200	16,650
974,918	58·02	409,250	41·98	12,48,995	3,69,500	1,782	7,859	250	300	500	14,926	17,000	43,000	53,100	36,300
988,215	16·35	1,181,343	83·65	13,22,040	5,77,943	2,215	3,953	650	1,300	500	37,703	25,716	98,900	148,200	47,500
059,821	55·83	591,679	44·17	11,29,956	5,46,354	1,129	20,704	1,255	1,655	1,625	46,854	49,700	80,500	85,500	45,300
445,091	26·99	1,649,224	73·01	10,73,905	10,01,169	7,716	4,288	7,500	10,950	11,500	72,219	49,415	140,000	186,000	132,000
087,835	78·00	239,337	22·00	15,54,329	5,07,621	1	4,351	1,200	2,150	2,650	20,734	14,391	70,500	92,500	45,500
770,686	34·95	1,184,671	65·05	12,08,116	6,95,373	84	122	14,723	14,923	14,925	29,083	50,835	82,000	119,500	63,320
682,875	57·04	293,389	42·96	12,53,917	2,50,772	547	491	6,300	2,000	6,800	28,890	12,034	87,650	98,720	79,800
636,988	13·01	732,229	86·99	20,33,291	2,70,000	571	Return not received.	810	1,055	1,050	26,721	26,587	58,000	51,500	43,000
389,251	77·29	6,561,018	22·71	1,38,50,676	46,84,732	14,246	42,300	33,608	35,873	41,288	281,728	249,158	677,500	863,220	509,370

STATEM

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices of each of the p food-grains from 1st up to the date port in each case, years' averages.
KHANDESH.	After making allowance for the proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation, the amount of crop saved is approximately as under:— Full average in 4 sub-divisions. Three-fourths „ 3 „ Two-thirds „ 2 „ One-half „ 4 „ One-third „ 6 „ 19 Of these sub-divisions, 16 are talukas, and 3 are pethas, or portions of a taluka separately administered and reported on.	The reduction in the estimate of remissions, resulting from further scrutiny of the effects of the drought, is very remarkable. The original estimate was Rs. 7,56,000. In paragraph 12 of Sir R. Temple's minute of January 12, however, the amount is put down, on the statement of the local authorities, at 5 lakhs, and we now learn that Rs. 4,66,000 is probably a maximum estimate.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle and none is anticipated, excepting in a group of four talukas bordering on the Taptee, where want of fodder and water are expected to be severely felt. The throwing open of the Government Forest reserves appears to have had an excellent effect.	No anxiety regarding the water-supply, except in one taluka, where the failure has been serious, and in the group of four already mentioned, where it may be considerable. In other parts scarcity will be felt in individual villages or groups of villages only. The deepening, clearing, or repair of existing wells, and in some cases the sinking of new ones, are recommended for several talukas. The recent heavy rain may have improved matters somewhat.	Famine prices d exist in any p Khandesh. taluka of Era where they higher than in other part, number of la the four prin grains which be purchased one rupee wa follows: bájri wheat; 24 jowári, 28 lbs. túr dal, 16 lbs. average prices ing six years 32, 38, 48 and respectively.
NASIK.	The crop saved is estimated as— Three-fourths in 1 taluka. Two-thirds „ 3 talukas. One-half „ 4 „ One-third „ 2 „ One-fourth „ 1 taluka. 11 talukas.	The remissions are put at Rs. 3,69,000, but the Collector informed Sir R. Temple that they would probably not exceed 3 lakhs.	This district possesses the Ghát mountainous country to the westward, besides the Chandore range of hills, and other advantages of which the people have freely availed themselves; so the condition of the cattle is generally satisfactory.	In all except three or four talukas, the scarcity of water will be considerable, and in parts of some it will be severe. The habilitation of all existing wells, the digging of holes in beds of tanks and streams, and even temporary desertion of villages will be resorted to.	This district was pinched by a prices about the dle of Novemb they rapidly re ed, and have further impr though perhap the whole the not quite so in Khandesh.
AHMEDNAGAR.	The crop saved is estimated as— Two-thirds in 3 talukas. One-half „ 2 „ One-third „ 3 „ One-fourth „ 1 taluka. One-sixth „ 1 „ *Nil* „ 1 „ 11 talukas.	The remissions are stated by the local officers to be likely to reach Rs. 5,77,000, but the Revenue Commissioner appears to consider this estimate too high, as the assessment is very light, and people fairly well off ought to pay up.	The condition of the cattle seems satisfactory in six talukas, indifferent in two, and bad in three. One of the latter, which has suffered severely, is expected to lose one-half of its stock of 60,000 head.	There will be a serious deficiency of the water-supply in five out of nine talukas, and considerable expenditure must be incurred in well-deepening and other expedients, especially in two talukas, but the Government do not anticipate any calamity.	Prices appear on the whole what easier th the Násik Dist
POONA.	The crop saved is believed to be— One-half in 3 talukas. One-third „ 2 „ One-fourth „ 1 taluka. *Nil* „ 2 talukas. 8 talukas.	The proposed remissions are Rs. 5,46,000 according to these reports, but 6 lakhs are mentioned by Sir R. Temple. The Revenue Commissioner, however, considers that much of the revenue proposed for remission can be collected either this year or next.	The cattle in Bhimthari and Indapur talukas have suffered considerably, and in three other talukas there has been some mortality. But the bulk of the cattle have been taken off to pastures out of the district.	Considerable expenditure on deepening wells, &c., is contemplated in order to supplement the water-supply, which is failing partially in most talukas.	There are some s lar differences of in different ta but on the whol rates are scarce favourable as average.
SHOLAPUR.	In one taluka one-fourth of the crop has been saved, but in the remaining six nothing whatever.	The proposed remissions amount to ten lakhs, or nearly the whole realisable revenue of the year, and it would appear that this estimate is not likely to be much improved upon.	Out of 720,646 animals, 344,700 have been sent to other districts for pasture, and 49,000 are believed to have died. Further large mortality is expected in at least four talukas.	The water-supply in three talukas is indifferent, and in two bad. Considerable expense will have to be incurred.	Prices are gen higher than i Collectorates mentioned, and cially so in the S la taluka.

B—continued.

The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies, are being, or may be drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artizan; also the character of the land-holders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
The local stocks are considerable in some taluks, and importations by railway and from the Nizam's dominions are equal to all demands.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and in some parts decidedly well-to-do. The western taluks which contain a large proportion of Bhils, who are poor and of unsettled habits, have fortunately escaped the drought almost entirely. There is no large land-holder class, but in three taluks a few individuals will help their tenants, and in six more the money-lenders are said to be likely to make advances freely.	There has been no noticeable emigration except from one taluka, Bhosawul, and there further emigration is said to be probable.	There is no complete list of works, but it appears from the weekly report that on December 31st, 23 had been completed, and 53, nearly all small, except one tank at Mhasawad, were in hand. Of the Pimpalneir locality it is said that "no relief works are in progress, nor will any be needed."	Scarcely any charitable relief has been given, though the public have raised subscriptions in seven taluks; portions of these have been applied with questionable prudence and success, though with the most beneficent motives, in purchasing grain for resale to the poor.
The local stocks in nearly all taluks are believed to be small, but the railway being everywhere within easy reach, no apprehensions are entertained, and private enterprize will keep up adequate supplies.	There may be said to be no land-holders, except the Chief of Vinchur, who are in a position to aid their tenantry.	Many people of this district are in the habit of going to Bombay and elsewhere every year, during the fair season, in search of a livelihood. This emigration and that of the people in charge of cattle sent away to graze may be be rather more extensive than usual and will tend to relieve local pressure.	Three roads have been completed, and three more, of which two employ from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, are in progress.	No charitable relief has yet been found necessary in eight out of the eleven taluks, and in the others the expenditure has been small.
Considerable stocks exist in some talukas and importation is going on briskly from both the railway and the Nizam's Territory.	There are a few large land-holders, but a fair proportion of the population are tolerably well-to-do.	From eight of the talukas there has been a considerable emigration, estimated at one-sixth of the entire population of the district; some few have returned, but others are going and likely to go.	Fifty-one works have been completed, and 42 more are in progress.	Charitable relief is being dispensed in eight talukas, but on a small scale.
The local stocks of grain in at least half the district are considerable, and the railway will supply all that may be needed.	There are no wealthy land-lords in the district to help their tenantry, and the ryots are for the most part deeply in debt.	The emigration from three taluks has been unusually large, and, in all, the district has been relieved of above one-eighth of its population. The care of cattle has been one chief cause, but others have gone for employment. All who survive are expected to return.	56 relief works have been completed, and 99 more are in progress, including the Moota canal, two large tanks, and a considerable road-work. Many small works are also proposed for execution if required.	The demand for charitable relief has been considerable, chiefly for children under 7 years old whose parents are on relief works, and for women taking care of them.
The stocks do not seem to be anywhere large, but the importation by rail will be ample.	The people generally are very poor, and there are no large land-holders.	About one-third of the population of the district have emigrated, and on the whole are understood not to have bettered their condition. Some have returned, and all who survive may be expected to return by the cultivating season.	Thirty-four works have been completed, and 192 are in progress. Some others are proposed, especially irrigation works which are considered to be most likely to be beneficial. The Dhond-Manmar Railway will be some help, but it is at a considerable distance from most parts of the district.	Considerable charitable relief has been given both by Government and the Sholapur Relief Committee, who have influential support from Bombay, and have been most conspicuous for their public-spirited exertions.

STATEMENT

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.
SATARA.	The crop saved is estimated at:— Full average in 2 Talukas. Three-fourths „ 3 „ Two-thirds „ 2 „ One-half „ 1 „ One-third „ 1 „ One-fourth „ 1 „ One-sixth „ 1 „ 11	The remissions are estimated by the local officers at Rs. 5,07,621, but this sum, amounting to half the entire land revenue, is higher in proportion than the estimate for other districts which have suffered more severely, and is considered by both the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner to be capable of reduction.	The condition of the cattle is on the whole satisfactory, and the vicinity of the Ghâts prevents any serious apprehension, but in three Talukas there has been some mortality, and more is anticipated.	Five Talukas will be somewhat short of water, and some expenditure will be necessary in deepening and clearing wells, &c.	There was a sudden and severe rise of prices in November, occasioned chiefly by panic, but the recovery was rapid, as grain was poured in both from the port of Chiploon and Poona, and prices are now fair, though still below Poona and what they might be expected to be. The Collector anticipates a second rise before the rains on exhaustion of existing supplies.
KALADGI.	The crop saved is estimated at:— One-fourth in 1 Taluka. One-sixth „ 1 „ *Nil* „ 6 „ 8	The remissions are put at Rs. 6,95,373, and the local officers do not hold out much prospect of reduction in this amount. Its lowness in proportion to the estimate for Sholapur is probably attributable to the people generally being more thrifty and well-to-do, and less in debt, as also to Kaládgi having had a better harvest in 1875-76.	The loss of cattle has been very severe in two Talukas, and serious in the others, except one. A certain number have been taken to the Ghâts and the Nizam's Dominions to graze, but further heavy loss is expected.	The water-supply is sufficient in five Talukas, and indifferent in three, but no calamity is anticipated.	Prices have been, and continue still to be, to a certain extent lower than in any other District.
BELGAUM	The crop saved is estimated at:— Two-thirds in 1 Taluka. One-half „ 2 „ One-third „ 1 „ *Nil* „ 3 „ 7	Remissions to the extent of Rs. 2,50,772, or about one-fifth of the revenue, are proposed, and this amount seems not likely to be exceeded, according to the remarks of the Revenue Commissioner, who has passed some years in the District as Collector.	In two Taluks the cattle have suffered a good deal, and further mortality is apprehended. In the rest they are doing fairly.	There will be some difficulty and consequent expense in two Talukas only.	Prices are still comparatively high, though much improved, and better than in the adjoining Districts of Kaládgi and Dharwar.
DHARWAR.	The crop saved is as under:— One-half in 1 Taluka. One-third „ 3 „ One-fourth „ 2 „ One-sixth „ 2 „ *Nil* „ 3 „ 11	The proposed remissions are Rs. 2,70,000, but this amount appears, from the remarks of the District Officers, to be an outside estimate. On the other hand, 4 lakhs was the figure given to Sir Richard Temple by the late Collector, Mr. Robertson.	Four Talukas have suffered as regards cattle, but not very severely compared with other Districts.	The Government of Bombay anticipate considerable expenditure in one Taluka, and large outlay in two more, in consequence of the failure of the water-supply.	Prices are somewhat higher than in the adjacent District of Belgaum.

concluded.

local stocks, as far as ascer-able; the centres, railway sta-s or otherwise, whence further plies are being, or may be, n, and the probability of pri-enterprise being sufficient to tain them, as also of a fall in s owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions, urban or artizans; also the character of the land-holders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people: how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
n is plentiful, local cks are believed to be siderable, and importa-n goes on freely from ona and the port of ploon.	Four or five Talukas contain a few wealthy Inámdars who may be expected to aid their tenants.	The emigration is reported to have been 45,163 out of a population of 1,064,002. The emigration during the fair season in search of labour is always considerable in this district, and has been intensified by the scarcity.	The Pingli and Nehr tanks, to cost about 3½ lakhs, were in progress, and the Mhaswar tank, to cost about 18 lakhs, was about to be commenced at the close of the year. Thirty-six other works, mostly small, were also in hand.	No charitable relief has been required, except in four Talukas, where it is given to a trifling extent.
local stocks are believed be generally small, and importations labour der some difficulties, so t apprehensions of their ation and of consequent h prices are entertained arding five Talukas.	There is a certain sprinkling of large land-holders, some of whom will help their tenants.	Fully one-sixth of the population have emigrated, drawn especially from the Indi, Sindgi, Bejapur and Badami Taluks, but the movement has stopped.	The chief works are two main roads. Sixty-five works had been completed at the close of the year and 70 more were in hand, of which one employed above 5,000 and the other above 10,000 labourers.	The expenditure by Government on charitable relief has been trifling, but considerable sums have been subscribed in some places by private parties.
s have been greatly im-ved by large supplies m the sea-ports of Goa d Vingorla, and no rise is ipated, at least till the nsoon closes the coast. local stocks in some rts are considerable.	There is a fair proportion of well-to-do people, but no body of large land-holders able to help their tenants.	The emigration has been comparatively trifling, and chiefly connected with the cattle. Three Talukas have an influx of persons from other parts.	Sixteen works were completed, and 64 others, mostly small, in progress at the close of the year. The Golkak canal is about to be commenced.	Relief houses have been established, but little relief has actually been given as yet. Private persons have subscribed liberally.
local stocks of grain are in some few Talukas, importation is going ely from the port of war.	The people generally are well-to-do, and there are some large land-holders, but they are not expected generally to aid their tenants.	The emigration has been comparatively small, and it is not likely to extend, with the exception of a body of 15,000 expected to go to Kanara to gather bamboo seeds.	Nineteen relief works had been completed, and 43 were in progress at the end of the year. Others had been proposed. One work employed over 4,000 and another over 10,000 labourers.	The charitable relief has been trifling.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CORRIGENDA.

In Act I of 1877, section 22, paragraph II, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 10th, 17th and 24th February 1877, *after* illustration (*k*), *insert*—

"The following is a case in which the Court may properly exercise a discretion to decree specific performance."

In section 26, illustration (*a*), line 6, *for* "A," *read* "D."

In volume I of General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, page 310, section-number —*for* "134," *read* "341."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th February 1877.

No. 11.—The following Rule, substituted for number 58 of the Rules under the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, and the Trade Marks Registration Act Amendment Act, 1876 (38 & 39 Vic., Chap. 91), published under Notification of this Department, No. 7, dated the 7th instant, is published for general information:—

Representations of cotton marks to be sent by owners resident in the United Kingdom on or before January 1, 1877; by owners resident abroad on or before March 1, 1877.

"58. Every person who at the date of the passing of the Act used any cotton mark shall, if resident in the United Kingdom, on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and if resident elsewhere, on or before the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, send to the Manchester office three representations of such cotton mark, in such form and with such a description as may be from time to time required by the Commissioners of Patents."

No. 12.—Mr. W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-law, received charge of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, in the High Court at Calcutta, from Mr. Amir Ali, after noon on the 26th instant.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 26th February 1877.

No. 382.—Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I., made over charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Oudh to Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I., on the 15th instant.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th February 1877.

No. 153.—The Honourable Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from 14th December 1876.

The 28th February 1877.

No. 161.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. G. D. Burgess, Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, in British Burma, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 16th September last, *vice* Mr. L. McIver.

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Burgess.

Mr. E. S. Symes, Bengal Civil Service, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Hildebrand.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 169.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. Manson, C.S., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Purneah, in Bengal, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet in Assam, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. L. Clay, or until further orders.

No. 173.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough' special or subsidiary leave, on the 31st December 1876, is published for general information :—

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	REMARKS.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	C. U. AITCHISON, C.S.I.	Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Feb. 11, 1876	Feb. 10, 1877	Granted 8 months' extension by the Secretary of State.
2	F. R. HOGG ...	Post Master General, Bengal ...	April 24, 1876	April 23, 1878	
3	J. WESTLAND ...	Accountant General, Central Provinces...	April 10, 1876	Nov. 9, 1877	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	A. C. LYALL ...	Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.	Aug. 19, 1876	Feb. 28, 1877	On duty in England.
		LOWER PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	H. L. DAMPIER ...	Secretary to Government of Bengal ...	April 11, 1876	April 10, 1877	Granted 7½ months' extension by the Secretary of State.
2	E. W. MOLONY ...	Commissioner, Bhagalpur ...	Mar. 29, 1875	Mar. 28, 1877	
3	W. J. MONKY, C.S.I.	District and Sessions Judge, Mymensing	Mar. 24, 1876	Nov. 23, 1877	
4	W. V. G. TAYLER ...	Magistrate and Collector, Pubna ...	April 23, 1875	April 22, 1877	
5	F. G. MILLETT ...	... ...	April 21, 1876	April 20, 1877	
6	J. S. DRUMMOND ...	Magistrate and Collector, Sarun ...	April 26, 1875	April 25, 1877	
7	W. WAVELL ...	Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad	April , 1876	April , 1877	
8	J. GEOGHEGAN ...	Magistrate and Collector, Dacca ...	Oct. 23, 1876	June 22, 1878	
9	F. JONES ...	Senior Superintendent of Survey ...	Mar. 29, 1875	Mar. 28, 1877	
10	T. T. ALLEN ...	District and Sessions Judge ...	April , 1876	Mar. , 1878	
11	F. WYER, B.A. ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade.	Mar. 16, 1876	Aug. 15, 1877	
12	J. A. HOPKINS, B.L.	Inspector of Schools, Western Circle ...	Mar. 17, 1876	Mar. 16, 1878	
13	F. W. R. COWLEY ...	Deputy Commissioner, Ward's Estate ...	June 30, 1876	Jan. 29, 1878	
14	G. K. WEBSTER ...	.....	Oct. 1, 1875	Mar. 30, 1877	
15	E. H. RUDDOCK ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Nov. 1, 1874	Jan. 31, 1877	Since returned.
16	W. H. VERNER ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.	Mar. 27, 1876	Sep. 26, 1877	
17	P. HURLEY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Jan. 18, 1876	Jan. 17, 1877	Has applied to resign the service.
18	W. F. MERES ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector...	Feb. 16, 1876	Dec. 15, 1877	
19	J. SCOBELL ARMSTRONG.	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Nov. 23, 1874	April 2, 1877	
20	C. H. VOWELL ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad.	Mar. 11, 1876	Nov. 10, 1877	
21	A. W. COCHRAN ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 11, 1876	April 10, 1878	
22	A. W. B. POWER ...	Political Agent, Hill Tipperah ...	May 7, 1876	May 6, 1878	
23	R. M. WALLER ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	May 11, 1874	Feb. 10, 1877	Since returned.
24	J. E. B JEFFERY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 1, 1876	Oct. 31, 1877	
25	P. NOLAN ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar. , 1876	Nov. , 1877	
26	R. CORNISH ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 21, 1876	April 20, 1877	
27	E. M. MONEY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Dec. 31, 1875	June 30, 1877	
28	G. E. MANISTY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	June 9, 1876	June 8, 1877	
29	W. R. MILLAR ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	June 16, 1876	June 15, 1877	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	H. HANKEY ...	Inspector General of Police ...	Aug. , 1876	Feb. , 1877	
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 80 Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces ... 237 Percentage of absentees ... 12·6			
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	G. H. LAWRENCE ...	Judge ...	Nov. 29, 1875	Feb. 12, 1877	Has applied to resign the service.
2	J. SIMSON ...	Magistrate and Collector ...	April 10, 1876	Nov. 9, 1877	
3	C. A. ELLIOTT ...	Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces	Mar. 15, 1875	Jan. 29, 1877	Since returned.
4	C. J. POWLETT	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Dec. 1, 1876	Nov. 30, 1877	
5	E. F. T. ATKINSON...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 8, 1876	Feb. 22, 1877	
6	R. J. CROSTHWAITE...	None ...	June 9, 1876	June 8, 1877	
7	R EVANS ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	Mar. 1, 1876	Feb. 28, 1877	
8	R. S. AIKMAN ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	Mar. 6, 1876	Nov. 5, 1877	
9	H. F. EVANS ...	Employed in the Settlement Department previous to departure on furlough.	April 8, 1876	Nov. 7, 1877	
10	E. WHITE ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	Nov. 6, 1876	Nov. 5, 1877	
11	F. BAKER ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	Mar. 22, 1875	Feb. 21, 1877	
12	J. W. HARRIS ...	Assistant Magistrate ..	April 8, 1876	April 7, 1878	
13	F. GILES ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 17, 1876	April 16, 1877	

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	REMARKS.
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*continued.*			
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	W. DUTHOIT ...	Deputy Superintendent, Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares.	Aug. 11, 1876	Feb. 10, 1877	Since returned.
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 14 Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces ... 189 Percentage of absentees ... 7·4			
		PUNJAB.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	T. W. H. TOLBOIT ...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class ...	Mar. 29, 1876	Mar. 28, 1878	
2	T. ROBERTS ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	April 10, 1876	Jan. 9, 1877	Since returned.
3	F. P. BEACHCROFT ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	Mar. 15, 1875	Mar. 14, 1877	Since returned.
4	A. W. STOGDON ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Feb. 13, 1875	Feb. 12, 1877	Since returned.
5	P. DE L. H. JOHNSTONE.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Nov. 1, 1875	April 30, 1877	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 5 Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab ... 87 Percentage of absentees ... 5·7			
		OUDH.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	SIR T. D. FORSYTH, C.B., K.C.S.I.	Commissioner ...	Feb. 20, 1876	Feb. 19, 1878	
2	R. M. KING, B. A. ...	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	Mar. 15, 1876	Dec. 14, 1877	
3	C. W. MCMINN ...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	April 21, 1876	April 20, 1877	
4	W. C. BENETT ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	April 16, 1876	April 15, 1878	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			
		SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.			
1	M. L. FERRAR, B. A.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	Dec. 22, 1876		
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 5 Total of Civil Servants employed in Oudh 27 Percentage of absentees ... 18·5			
		CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	G. J. NICHOLLS ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	July 29, 1875	July 28, 1877	
2	L. K. LAWRIE ...	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary)	Feb. 23, 1876	Feb. 22, 1877	Since returned.
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
1	H. F. BARTLETT ...	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary)	Aug. 1, 1876	Jan. 31, 1877	
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 3 Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces ... 30 Percentage of absentees ... 10			
		BRITISH BURMA.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	J. D. SANDFORD ...	Judicial Commissioner ...	April 17, 1875	Jan. 16, 1877	Since returned.
2	S. F. A. SMITH ...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	April 18, 1876	Oct. 17, 1877	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
		Nil.			
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 2 Total of Civil Servants employed in British Burma ... 18 Percentage of absentees ... 11·11			
		MYSORE AND COORG.			
		Nil.			
		HYDERABAD.			
		Nil.			
		ASSAM.			
		FURLOUGH.			
1	O. G. R. MCWILLIAM	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	April 24, 1876	Oct. 23, 1877	
2	A. FORBES ...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	May 22, 1876	Jan. 21, 1878	

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	REMARKS.
		ASSAM—*continued.* SPECIAL LEAVE. *Nil.*			
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 2			
		Total of Civil Servants employed in Assam 14			
		Percentage of absentees ... 14·3			
		NOTE.—Grand Total of absentees ... 65			
		Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment ... 644			
		Percentage of absentees ... 10·09			

PORT BLAIR.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 66.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class in Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, during the absence of Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, or until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Austen to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. F. E. Tuson, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th February 1877.

No. 58.—The services of the Reverend A. H. Etty, M.A., Chaplain of Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 12th instant.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 28th February 1877.

No. 128.—Navigating Sub-Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Marine Survey Department, is granted eight months' furlough on medical certificate, under Section 14, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 138.—With reference to Notification No. 108, dated the 23rd ultimo, Captain J. R. Wilmer, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Topographical Survey, reverted to his substantive position as Assistant Superintendent in the 2nd Grade, on the 23rd January last.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1877.

No. 15J.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Manager (Open Line), Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, with the powers of a Magistrate, 3rd Class, as described in Section 20, Act X, 1872, (the Code of Criminal Procedure) to be exercised within the limits of the Open Line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway.

POLITICAL.

The 1st March 1877.

No. 452P.—With reference to Notification No. 1275P, dated the 13th June 1873, and in exercise of the powers and jurisdiction therein described, and of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, (Act No. XI of 1872) the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint the Officer for the time being holding the Office of Assistant Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace, and to exercise also the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, within the under-mentioned territories beyond the limits of British India, *viz.*—the whole of the Coast and Islands of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, with the exception of those portions which are under the jurisdiction of the Political Agent at Muscat, and the Assistant Political Agent at Gwadur.

GENERAL.

The 1st March 1877.

No. 535G.—The services of Surgeon R. M. Wall, Civil Surgeon, Bushire, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 536G.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon J. C. Lucas, Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Bushire, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon R. M. Wall.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 545G.—Captain C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, held charge of the current duties of the Hyderabad Residency, from the 29th September to 21st October 1876, both days inclusive, and again from 11th December 1876 to 24th January 1877, both days inclusive, during the temporary absence of Colonel R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., on duty.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 28th February 1877.

No. 1228.—Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle, until further orders.

Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, and

Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, until further orders.

No. 1250.—Mr. D. M. Barbour received charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal, before noon, on the 26th February 1877.

No. 1224.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of January 1877, compared with those on the same date in 1876 and 1875* :—

	Jan. 1875.	Jan. 1876.	Jan. 1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	2,44,66,865	2,23,78,302	1,36,63,986
Bengal ...	2,38,61,922	1,93,04,592	1,30,06,527
Assam ...	26,18,846	34,27,139	27,70,203
British Burmah ...	30,74,204	27,05,071	26,42,461
N. W. Provinces ...	2,30,15,253	2,62,63,977	2,12,88,627
Oudh ...	64,68,786	74,37,485	62,63,287
Punjab ...	1,43,76,284	1,17,81,207	93,08,839
Bombay ...	2,29,60,889	2,36,11,977	2,45,92,341
Central Provinces ...	50,20,585	48,56,797	46,46,879
Madras ...	2,30,41,214	2,19,51,525	2,15,16,541
TOTAL ..	14,89,04,848	14,37,18,072	11,96,99,691

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 1281.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1876-77.*

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year ...	13,660,000	15,99,20,000	1 8 5	2,33,20,000
In the month of February ...	510,625	56,40,000	1 9·73	5,33,750
First 11 months	12,118,386	14,20,05,501	1 8·48	2,08,21,641
Remains to make estimate good ..	1,541,614	1,79,14,499	1 8·65	24,98,359

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising	£12,118,386 at 1s. 8·5d.	Rs. 2,06,88,196
Actual ditto ditto ...	" " 1-8·48	" 2,08,21,641
Expenditure in excess of estimate		" 1,33,445

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 1298.—*Statement of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.*

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th February 1877 ...	Calcutta	5,40,01,435	99,11,155	49,05,637	2,84,80,903	4,32,97,695
Ditto	Madras	1,16,56,215	60,57,040		60,00,000	1,10,57,040
Ditto	Bombay	3,56,84,710	1,09,65,217	1,98,26,223	1,58,00,000	4,65,91,440
Ditto	Allahabad	58,18,420	44,09,895	...	31,00,000	75,09,895
Ditto	Lahore	63,99,895	21,28,505	...	33,00,000	54,28,505
Ditto	Cailcut	17,02,030	2,55,645	...	7,00,000	9,55,645
Ditto	Coconada	14,91,010	13,24,920	...	5,00,000	18,24,920
Ditto	Nagpore	13,94,510	8,79,455	...	6,00,000	14,79,455
Ditto	Kurrachee	20,32,940	6,17,340	...	12,00,000	18,17,340
Ditto	Akola	5,26,315	4,45,545	...	3,00,000	7,45,545
	TOTAL ...	12,07,07,480	3,59,94,717	2,47,31,860	5,99,80,903	12,07,07,480

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 28th February 1877.

No. 1232.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "Dockyard Tindals" and "Dockyard Serangs" be inserted after the words "Tindals" and "Serangs" respectively in the list of Officers contained in Rule 1, under Section 42 of the Civil Pension Code.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 28th February 1877.

No. 1209.—The services of Mr. T. W. Gribble, B.C.S., Officiating Post Master General, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Post Office Department.

Mr. J. Macfarlan, Bo. C.S., Post Master General of the 2nd Grade, now on furlough, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal, and in the first grade of Post Masters General, until further orders.

No. 1216.—Mr. T. Rhenius is appointed to officiate as Post Master, Madras, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. M. Percy, or until further orders.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 174.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—Colonel J. W. Rideout, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade, to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Colonel T. Gillilan, proceeding on furlough.

No. 175.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—*Temporary.*

Lieutenant P. A. Buckland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, with effect from the 23rd January 1877.

No. 176.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Leslie Grove, Madras Staff Corps, 24th February 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Hale Warden, Madras Staff Corps, 24th February 1877.

No. 177.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Supernumerary Surgeons-Major Joseph MacNaughtan Fleming, M.D., Charles Frederick Oldham, and Edward Amrose Fitzgerald, are brought on the Establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies.

No. 178.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank.	Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Apothecary	W. Price ...	Snr. Apthy.	Nov. 11, 76	Snr. Apthy. W. J. Hannagan, seconded.
Asst. Apthy.	A. Fitzgibbon	Apthy. ...	Jan. 15, 77	Apthy. J. Pitts, deceased.
Do. ...	A. B. Eates ...	Do. ...	„ 15, 77	Do. J. Baillie, deceased.
Passed Hospital Apptc.	P. Rourke ...	Asst. Apthy.	July 25, 76	Asst. Apthy. J. Reid, seconded.
Do. ...	F. McCarron...	Do, ...	Nov. 29, 76	Do. J. Connolly, dismissed.
Do. ...	S. Dullard ...	Do. ...	Dec. 21, 76	Do. M. Quigley, deceased.
Do, ...	J Gibb ...	Do. ...	Jan. 15, 77	Do. A. Fitzgibbon, promoted.
Do. ...	H. Farrell ...	Do. ...	„ 15, 77	Do. A. B. Eates, promoted
Do. ...	A. H. Nolan .	Do. ...	„ 18, 77	Do. A. D'Silva, dismissed.

No. 179.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

1st Punjab Volunteer Corps.

Colonel A. Cory, Retired List, Bengal Army, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Probyn, resigned.

No. 180.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," 26th January 1877, page 370.

INDIA OFFICE,
24th January 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Chase Morris, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th October 1876.

Captain Henry Smith Daniell, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 4th November 1876.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Edward Samuells Cooke. Dated 11th November 1876.

Lieutenant Mansell Armstrong. Dated 22nd November 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Charles Campbell Hewetson. Dated 4th November 1876.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Lewis Maltby Boileau, 109th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant George Edward Money, 16th Lancers. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Duncan Chesney, 15th Regiment. Dated 28th October 1871.

Lieutenant Frederick Stapleton Gwatkin, 73rd Regiment. Dated 27th March 1872.

"London Gazette," 30th January 1877, pages 438 & 439.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
30th January 1877.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John Baker, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 11th February 1876.

* * *

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Blake, Warrant Officer, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, but to be junior of that rank for one year. Dated 31st January 1877.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 15th December 1876, of Major-General Doveton Hodson, C.B., Madras Staff Corps:—

* * *

Major William Henry Newport, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 16th December 1876.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment, consequent on the death, on 18th December 1876, of General Robert Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry:—

* * *

Major William Dickinson, C.S.I., half pay, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 19th December 1876.

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The under-mentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General William Prescott, Madras Infantry, on 2nd December 1876:—

Lieutenant General Thomas Polwhele, Bengal Infantry, to be General. Dated 3rd December 1876.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General Robert Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, on 18th December 1876:—

Lieutenant-General Sir John Fowler Bradford, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be General. Dated 19th December 1876

Major-General Henry William Matthews. Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General, Dated 19th December 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert John Baker, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 17th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Edmund Mayne, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Crawford Mason, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January 1877.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Weldon, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry John Thomas Neild, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January 1877.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coulson Frederick Joseph Skottowe, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 31st January 1877.

No. 181.—NATIVE ARMY—

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Sheikh Ibrahim, to be Subadar, *vice* Utter Sing, dismissed; Havildar Nowrung Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheikh Ibrahim, promoted. Dated the 5th February 1877

No. 182.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 82 of 1877, 6th Bengal Cavalry, for "Lance Duffadar Maitab Sing," read, "Duffadar Maitab Sing."

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 183.—The services of Major A. L. Playfair, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 184.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. E. Chamier, Royal Artillery, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 185.—The services of Surgeon-Major S. C. Amesbury, in Medical charge, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, are, with reference to the Notification by the Home Department, No. 142, dated the 22nd February 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 15th January 1877.

No. 186.—The services of Surgeon W. F. Murray, M.B., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 187.—The services of Captain C. W. Campbell, General List, Cavalry, are, with reference to Madras G. O. No. 163, dated the 19th February 1877, replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

RETIREMENT.

No. 188.—The under-mentioned Officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £373-18-0, with effect from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Fendall, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Umballa, Punjab.

DISMISSAL.

No. 189.—Native Medical pupil Goolam Nubbee, No. 538, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1873, is dismissed the service.

PENSIONS.

No. 190.—The under-mentioned men are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Serial No.	Rank.	NAME.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
		38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.		Rs.	
	Havildar	Bulwunt Sing ...	Havildar	7	N. W. P.
	Drummer	E. L. Lewis ...	Drummer	4	Presidency.
	" ...	A. Paul ...	" ...	4	"
		Punjab Frontier Force—No. 2 Mountain Battery.			
	Jemadar Syce.	Goolzar ...	Jemadar Syce.	3	N. W. P.
	Syce ...	Hakim ...	Syce ...	3	Punjab.
	Jorawalla grass-cutter	Khooshialli ...	Jorawalla grass-cutter	3	"
	" ...	Wazeera ...	" ...	3	
	" ...	Sookha (1) ...	" ...	3	
		No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.			
	Tent Lascar	Neazee ...	Tent Lascar	3	Punjab.
	Jemadar Syce.	Jowahir ...	Jemadar Syce.	3	"
	Syce ...	Jeengur ...	Syce ...	3	"
	"	Ooree ...	"	3	N. W. P.
	"	Jameeta ...	"	3	Punjab.
		No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery—contd.			
	Syce ...	Nunda ...	Syce ...	3	Punjab.
	"	Mutha ...	"	3	"
	"	Mehtaba ...	"	3	"
	Jorawalla grass-cutter	Ramjawun ...	Jorawalla grass-cutter	3	"
	"	Gunga ...	"	3	"
		Meywar Bheel Corps.			
	Jemadar	Maneea ...	Jemadar	10	N. W. P.
	Havildar	Surupjeet Singh	Havildar	6	"
	" ...	Rutna ...	" ...	6	"
	Naick ...	Pursadee ...	Naick ...	5	"
	" ...	Kumjee ...	" ...	5	"
	Private ...	Hukjee ...	Private ...	3-8	"
	" ...	Peetha ...	" ...	3-8	"
	" ...	Kumjee ...	" ...	3-8	"
	Native Doctor.	Moolchund ...	Native Doctor.	10	Presidency.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 191.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George William Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 27th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Gillilan, Madras Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, private affairs, for

two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 10th April 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Bristow Dundas, of Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major John Edward Tuson, M.D., in Medical charge, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for eleven months and twenty-two days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Robert Jocelyn Waller, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Francis Frederick Cotton, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works, Ferozepore Division, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Crawford, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works, Meerut Division, Public Works Department,—medical certificate, for one year, under Rule IX, note I, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Henry Campbell Garden, late 57th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years —one year on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Pringle Harrison, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Sitapur, Officiating 2nd Grade, Oudh,—private affairs, for fourteen months and fifteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 192.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1154 of 1874, Captain W. E. Gowan, General List, Infantry, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for nine months, without pay.

No. 193.—The following extract from List No. 3, dated the 2nd February 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Chowne, Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Playfair, Staff Corps.
Captain T. St.Q. Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry.
Colonel J. Dawson, Staff Corps.
Major C. W. Campbell, Staff Corps.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain F. E. Wiggens, General List, Infantry, —six months, medical certificate.
Captain T. H. Lewin, Staff Corps,—six months, medical certificate.

No. 194—Mr. G. W. Kellner, C.S.I., Accountant General, Military Department, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to return to duty.

No. 195.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1288 of 1876,—*India*, 14th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. C. Simpson, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1178 of 1876,—*Gwalior*, 15th January 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Prinsep, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 95 of 1877,—*Malwa*, 22nd January 1877, from Bombay.

Major G. C. Udny, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 95 of 1877,—*Pleiades*, 18th February 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major T. T. Sherlock, G. G. O. No. 75 of 1877,—*Navarino*, 13th February 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major R. Mantell, M.B., G. G. O. No. 1103 of 1876,—*Siam*, 1st January 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major J. C. Corbyn, M.B., G. G. O. No. 9 of 1877,—*Avoca*, 8th January 1877, from Bombay.

Surgeon W. Jackson, G. G. O. No. 1235 of 1876,—*Siam*, 1st January 1877, from Bombay.

No. 196.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant F. N. Maude,—date of arrival at Bombay, 12th February 1877.

Lieutenants C. Maxwell, J. G. Day, G. M. Porter, and G. K. Scott-Moncrieff,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st January 1877.

No. 197.—REGULATIONS—

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following clauses are substituted for clauses 2 and 3 of Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, republished in G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874 :—

"2. Leave granted under these Rules, without furlough pay, will not reckon as furlough already taken in calculating the balance at an officer's credit, or as part of the total of eight years allowed as shown in Rule XVI, but all furlough with furlough pay, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, taken under these rules, will so reckon.

"3. Furlough and leave previously taken under the Rules of 1796 or 1854, will count, as respects officers who have elected these Rules, as follows :—

"Furlough on private affairs, with pay, taken under the Rules of 1796 or 1854, counts in all respects as furlough.

"Leave on sick certificate, under the Rules of 1796, does not count in any respect as furlough.

"Leave on sick certificate, with pay, under the Rules of 1854, counts as part of the maximum of eight years allowed under these Rules, but until the maximum thus made up be reached, this leave will not count as furlough already taken in determining the amount of furlough to which an officer is entitled.

"Leave without pay under the Rules either of 1796 or 1854, does not count in any respects as furlough."

No. 198.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1244 of 1869, and under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that in the case of a Colonel of the Indian Army who may be desirous of proceeding on furlough on the expiration of his term of Brigade Command, he may, if he has furlough to his credit, avail himself of it without reference to the restriction ordinarily imposed of serving three years from the date of his last return to duty.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 199.—BRITISH CAVALRY—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1278, dated 21st December 1876, paragraph 2, the following rules for the supply and repair of line gear, &c., to regiments of British cavalry serving in the three Presidencies, are published for information and guidance.

2. All surplus stores, materials for repairs &c., of a suitable description and in serviceable condition, the property of officers commanding troops, will be taken over by Government at a valuation to be decided on by a special committee.

3. Special committees will be convened on an early date at stations where British cavalry regiments are located, in the Bengal Presidency under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in Madras and Bombay by direction of the Governments of those Presidencies.

4. The stores, materials, &c., will be carefully examined, weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the committee. And to enable the committee to arrive at a just valuation, a certificate will be signed by the officer commanding each regiment showing the actual cost that was incurred by commanding officers of troops in obtaining the various articles and materials locally.

5. The committee will also note and report on the condition of all articles already the property of Government, and record their opinion whether they will last the full period of service or not. In the latter case, the committee will state the reasons, which, as far as can be ascertained, will lead to their earlier condemnation.

6. Bills supported by the proceedings of such committees will be forwarded to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts for adjustment.

7. Articles of line gear and materials for their repair will be supplied in the following proportions on indents to be submitted in the usual form on the 1st February of each year to the departments concerned. Indents for the year 1877-78 to be submitted as soon as possible.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PROPORTION.		NUMBER REQUIRED PER REGIMENT.			Period of duration.	Source of supply.	REMARKS.
	No.	Per	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.			
Bags, Canvas Europe, coarse, painted, for. — Head stalls, head ropes, eye fringes, and watering bridles. Heel ropes and loops. Gram - Leather (or gunny) nose-bags. Pegs and mallets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Will be fixed hereafter.
Bags, Nose. — Canvas -	1	Horse -	436	...	436	To be repaired or replaced as required.	Commissariat Department.	
Bags, Nose. — Leather -	1	Ditto -	436	...	436	3 years -	Arsenals -	In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Bags, Nose, "Gunny," will be supplied in lieu by the Commissariat Department. They will be repaired or replaced as required as in the case of "Canvas Nose-bags."
Baskets, Country -	1	2 Horses	218	...	218	To be obtained and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments.	

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PROPORTION.		NUMBER REQUIRED PER REGIMENT.			Period of duration.	Source of supply.	REMARKS.
	No.	Per	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.			
Blankets -	1*	Horse -	436	...	436	2 years or longer till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	* Or 2 per Horse according to climate, if deemed necessary by the Officer Commanding the Brigade, District, or Division of the Army. These will be in addition to the blankets now authorized for horses without stables, and for Waler Remounts that have not been a year in the country.
Bridles, watering -	1	Ditto -	436	22	458	Rein 1 year; Bit till worn out.	Arsenals -	
Brooms -	1	2 Horses	218	...	218	To be obtained and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments.	
Brushes, country-made	1	Horse -	436	22	458	6 months, or longer till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	
Buckets, wooden, water, small.	12	Troop -	72	...	72	To be obtained, repaired, and renewed as required.	Ditto.	These articles are not to be taken on line of march but will be left behind for the relieving regiment.
Combs, Curry, country-made.	1	Horse -	436	22	458	5 years, "tentative."	Ditto.	
Cordage for tying up hay.	13 feet to every 4 horses per quarter.					3 months -	To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments.	In the Bombay Presidency only.
Dusters -	2	Horse -	972	...	972	6 months -	Commissariat Department.	
Eye fringes, leather -	1	Ditto -	436	...	436	2 years -	Ditto.	
Head Stalls -	1	Ditto -	436	22	458	3 years -	Arsenals.	
Loops, heel, rope, of leather.	1	Ditto -	436	44	480	1 year -	Ditto.	
Machines, clipping -	6	Regiment	6	...	6	3 years or longer till worn out.	Ditto.	
rope-making	1	Ditto -	1	...	1	Till worn out	To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments.	
Mallets for driving pegs.	12	Troop -	72	...	72	To be repaired and renewed locally as required.	Ditto.	
Pegs, wooden (Babool)	3	Horse -	1308	...	1308	Ditto -	Ditto.	

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	PROPORTION.		NUMBER REQUIRED PER REGIMENT.			Period of duration.	Source of supply.	REMARKS.
	No.	Per	Total.	Spare.	Grand Total.			
Pickers, hoof -	12	Troop -	72	...	72	Till worn out	Arsenals.	
Posts, picketing, wooden, 2′ 6″, iron shod of Home pattern.	12	Ditto -	72	4	76	To be repaired and renewed locally as required.	To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments.	
Ropes, head, with loop and hook (length 7 feet exclusive of loop.)	1	Horse -	436	44	480	4 months or longer, hooks till worn out.	Commissariat Department.	
Ropes, heel, (length 15 feet exclusive of loop.)	1	Ditto -	436	44	480	4 months or longer.	Ditto.	
Ropes, picketing, of 2″ English-tarred rope, each 25 yards long.	8	Troop -	48	2	50	3 years -	Ditto.	
Rollers with pad (the latter made of leather.)	1	Horse -	436	22	458	2 years -	Ditto -	1st size length of web 5′ 9″. 2nd size length of web 5′ 6½″ — To be supplied in the proportion of 2 of 1st to 1 of 2nd size.
Straps for bags, canvas, Europe, coarse, painted, for. — Headstalls, &c. — Heelropes, &c. — Gram - — Nose Bags - — Pegs and Mallets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Will be fixed hereafter.
MATERIALS FOR REPAIR, &c., OF LINE GEAR.								
Cloth, canvas, Europe, coarse yd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Dubbing lbs.	Annual.		150	...	150	...	Commissariat Department.	
Gunny - -	As required for repairs.						Ditto -	In the Madras Presidency for repairs of nose bags.
Hides - Rope - Thread - - -	As required for repairs.				...	...	Ditto.	

NOTE.—A set of light line gear per horse, consisting of 1 head rope, 1 heel rope, and loop, and 2 pegs and 1 nose bag, will be supplied and kept up, and carried on the horses, so that they can be picketed at once without waiting for the standing line gear.

7. One set of farrier's tools per squadron, or three sets per regiment, in addition to the tools allowed by G. G. O., No. 157 of 1875, and a second forge cart for each regiment, will (on completion of manufacture at the Gun Carriage Factory) be issued by the Ordnance Department. They will be included in the half-yearly returns rendered to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts.

8. Such articles of the line gear and materials for repairs, &c., as are authorised by this order to be obtained in the local market will be purchased by officers commanding regiments, and contingent bills for the cost incurred, countersigned by the officer commanding the station, and supported by the station price-current of materials and labor, under the signature of the officer in charge of the principal Sudder Bazar, will be forwarded, monthly, to the Executive Commissariat Officer on the spot, or at the nearest station, for payment.

9. The repairs necessary to line gear are to be effected by officers commanding regiments, and for the purpose of carrying out these repairs, the employment of two syces per troop at Rs. 2 each per mensem has been sanctioned by paragraph 10 of G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876. Any other expense for material or labor necessarily incurred to be recovered by contingent bill in the manner prescribed in paragraph 8 of this order.

10. Well ropes and water bags will be procured locally by officers commanding regiments, and their cost recovered by monthly contingent bill under paragraph 8, repairs being effected under the rules which apply to articles of line gear.

11. All articles of line gear which have served the prescribed periods of duration and have been pronounced unfit for further service by competent Boards of Survey, will be sold on the spot to the highest bidder, and the proceeds realised credited to Government; such component parts of iron as may not be unserviceable being returned into ordnance store for further use in manufacture.

Rammers 6 per Troop.
Hand-beaters 12 per Troop.
To be procured locally by officers commanding regiments, cost being recovered by contingent bill, and to last till worn out.

12. Repairs needed to the flooring of stables will be effected by regimental establishments, and for this purpose rammers and hand-beaters will be supplied in the proportion marginally noted; when the repairs to be executed are of an extensive nature, the aid of the Public Works Department is to be applied for.

13. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ERRATUM.—In Marine Department Notification No. 1, dated 23rd February 1877, published in the Gazette of the 24th idem, for *15th* February 1877, read *5th* February 1877.—*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 27th February 1877.

No. 83.—Mr. P. Gilhooly, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 24th September 1875.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 468, dated 16th November 1875.

No. 84.—In correction of Public Works Department Notification No. 253, dated the 5th May 1876, the promotions, *vice* Mr. C. Kinnear, and those subsequent to them, are as follows:—

NAMES.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from	Nature of promotion.	
Sergt. T. Collier, R.A. ...	Overseer, 1st ...	Supervisor, 2nd ...	Nov. 23, 1874	Temporary ...	*Vice* C. Kinnear, promoted.
Mr. W. Becker ...	Supervisor, 2nd ...	Ditto 1st ...	Dec. 15, 1874	Ditto ...	*Vice* A. R. Marr, on leave.
„ E. Corcoran ...	Overseer, 1st ...	Ditto 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sergt. G. Preece, R.E. ...	T. Supervisor, 2nd	Ditto ...	Dec. 21, 1874	Permanent ...	*Vice* A. C. Galbreath, dismissed.
„ H. Mathews ...	Supervisor, 2nd ...	Ditto 1st ...	Jan. 4, 1875	Temporary ...	*Vice* Sergeant McCawley, on furlough.
„ P. Collins ...	Overseer, 1st ...	Ditto 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ T. Collier, R.A. ...	T. Supervisor, 2nd	Ditto ...	Jan. 6, 1875	Permanent ...	*Vice* E. Lawrence, resigned.
Mr. E. Corcoran ...	Ditto 2nd	Ditto ...	Jan. 21, 1875	Ditto ...	*Vice* H. Fewings, resigned.
Sergt. P. Collins ...	Ditto 2nd	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sergt. Troup, remanded.
Mr. C. O'Connor ...	Ditto 1st	Ditto 1st ...	Jan. 24, 1875	Ditto ...	*Vice* S. Tripp, deceased.
„ H. Bristow ...	Supervisor, 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temporary ...	Ditto.
„ W. Handy ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 1, 1875	Ditto ...	*Vice* T. Murphy, on furlough.
„ T. Brady ...	T. Supervisor, 1st	Ditto ...	Feb. 12, 1875	Permanent ...	*Vice* H. Woodroffe, deceased.
Sergt. W. M. Cargill ...	Supervisor, 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temporary ...	Ditto.
Mr. M. McInerny ...	Sub-Engr., 3rd ...	Sub-Engr., 2nd ...	Feb. 21, 1875	Ditto ...	*Vice* S. Flaxington, on furlough.
„ M. McInerny ...	T. Sub-Engr., 2nd	Ditto ...	April 1, 1875	Permanent ...	*Vice* W. D. Wilson, resigned.
„ W. Becker ...	T. Supervisor, 1st...	Supervisor, 1st ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ T. J. Browning ...	Sub-Engr., 3rd ...	Sub-Engr., 2nd ...	Ditto ...	Temporary ...	*Vice* M. McInerny, promoted.
Sergt. H. Mathews ...	T. Supervisor, 1st...	Supervisor, 1st ...	April 5, 1875	Permanent ...	*Vice* I. Beynon, resigned.
Mr. G. Sharpe ...	Sub-Engr., 3rd ...	Sub-Engr., 2nd ...	April 15, 1875	Temporary ...	*Vice* F. Blake, on furlough.
„ H. Bristow ...	T. Supervisor, 1st...	Supervisor, 1st ...	June 26, 1875	Permanent ...	*Vice* A. Craighead dismissed.

No. 85.—Captain W. H. Browne, S.C., late Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, was granted leave in India on medical certificate from the 30th August to 30th November 1875, under Chapter I of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868.

No. 86.—The following Upper Subordinates on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are transferred to the Subordinate (Revenue) Establishment in the grades specified :—

Mr. H. Gower, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, as Inspector, 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. Joseph, Overseer, 1st Grade, as Inspector, 3rd Grade.

The 28th February 1877.

No. 87.—Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Central India, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 88.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 56, dated 9th February 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Temporary Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, Military Works Branch, reverted to his substantive rank of Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 19th February 1877.

No. 89.—Deputy Assistant Commissary A. Connell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 90.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 221 of 10th May 1876, Lance Corporal G. McDonald, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department, as Overseer, 1st Grade, with effect from 30th March 1876.

The 1st March 1877.

No. 91.—The under-mentioned temporary 2nd Grade Superintending Engineers of the Railway Branch will revert to the 3rd Grade of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Major J. G Lindsay, R.E., from 16th January 1877, consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. W. Nethersole.

Mr. H. Prince, from 6th February 1877, consequent on the return from furlough of Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.

No. 92.—The transfer of Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works (Public Works Department Notification No. 23, dated 25th January 1877), is cancelled.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 93.—Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is transferred to Lucknow, as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, during the absence of Captain H. W. Rathborne, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 94.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred temporarily, from the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, to Madras, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

Sergeant R. Fryer, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Sergeant J. Bell, Overseer, 1st Grade.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November 1876.

Until further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be forwarded to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1877.

No. 60.—Sergeant R. McGowan, R.E., Inspector, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 29th September 1876.

No. 61.—ERRATUM.—In Indo-European Telegraph Department Notification, No. 59, dated 18th January 1877, notifying that Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, Superintendent, Persian Telegraphs, returned to duty on the 5th November 1876—for "5th," read "6th."

W. PALMER,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Kota, the 17th February 1877.

No. $\frac{568}{417}$ *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk, is granted subsidiary leave from the 7th to the 18th November 1876 (inclusive), on return from furlough.

C. K. M. WALTER,

Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Nusseerabad, the 24th February 1877.

No. 411*S.*—The Officiating Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant to Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, fourteen days' privilege leave, in extension of the two months' privilege leave

already granted to him in Notification No. 35S., dated 8th January 1877.

By Order,

J. M. WILLIAMS, *Lt.-Col.*,

Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to hold a general Ordination of Priests and Deacons, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 25th March next.

Divine Service will commence at half past 10 o'clock A.M., and the Sermon will be preached by the Reverend Brook Deedes, M.A., Bishop's Chaplain.

Candidates for Holy Orders, who have not sent in their papers, are requested to send them immediately, addressed to the Reverend Brook Deedes, at the Bishop's Palace.

Candidates must attend at the Palace at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 21st day of March next.

The Bishop also purposes, God willing, to hold a Confirmation on Tuesday, the 20th day of March next, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1877.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 149.—Honorary Surgeon J. S. Howard, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Oomraotee, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Assistant Apothecary J. Reid, doing duty under the Civil Surgeon, Akola, will assume medical charge of Oomraotee during Doctor Howard's absence on leave.

No. 150.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Allardyce, Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted subsidiary leave for twenty-four days, with effect from the 8th March 1877, preparatory to retirement from the service.

By Order,

G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1877.

No. 590.—Privilege leave for twenty-five days is granted to 2nd Grade Supervisor Mr. W. Delahay, attached to the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, from the date of his availing himself of the same.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 13.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 7 of the 6th instant, Major G. E. Sanford, R.E., Executive Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, received, charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 17th instant, the services of the former Officer having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for special duty.

No. 14.—Under instructions from the Inspector General, Military Works, Sergeant C. Kerr, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, reported his departure on the 14th instant, to join the Madras Famine Relief Works at Gooty.

The 26th February 1877.

No. 15.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 10 of 17th instant, Barrack Sergeant W. Warren, attached to Fyzabad Division, Military Works, is transferred to Saugor Division, to relieve Barrack Master Edmondson, about to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Sergeant Warren took over the Barrack duties at Saugor on the forenoon of the 14th instant as Officiating Barrack Master.

The 27th February 1877.

No. 16.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 9 of the 16th instant, Barrack Sergeant G. Blake left Pachmarhi on the 14th current for Bombay, with a view to his embarking for England on troop-ship to leave on the 27th idem.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 24th February 1877.

No. 7.—Mr. H. W. Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Agra Division, Military Works, transferred to Gooty for employment on the Madras Famine Relief Works, was relieved of his duties at Agra on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

No. 8.—The unexpired portion of the leave, *viz.*, from the 6th to the 15th February 1877, both days inclusive, granted to Mr. H. W. Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Agra Division, Military Works, in Notification No. 48, dated 30th October 1876, is hereby cancelled.

The 26th February 1877.

No. 9.—Under Chapter VII, Section 30, of the Civil Leave Code of 1876, privilege leave for sixty days is granted to Colonel J. J. Dansey, Barrack Master, Bareilly Division, Military Works, from the 22nd March 1877, or from such date as he may wish to avail himself of the same.

No. 10.—Lieutenant R. M. Hyslop, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bareilly Division, Military Works, transferred to the charge of the Lucknow

Division, Military Works, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

No. 11.—Mr. O. Hœrnle, Assistant Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Bareilly Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

No. 12.—Mr. W. R. McKoy, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bareilly Division, Military Works, transferred to Gooty for employment on the Madras Famine Relief Works, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 17th instant.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 303.—Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, II Chakrata Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th instant. from the forty-two days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 2535 of 6th December last.

No. 305.—Lieutenant M. Martin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, II Chakrata Division, availed himself of the three months' special leave granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No. 1, dated 8th January 1877, from the forenoon of the 18th instant.

The 24th February 1877.

No. 321.—Sub-Conductor J. H. Quilter, Sub-Engineer, II Chukrata Division, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 17th instant, from the twenty days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 98 of 22nd January 1877.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

The 25th February 1877.

No. 261.—Gunner Moore, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Rawul Pindi to the Mooltan Division, Military Works.

Sergeant Hanley, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the 2nd Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th February 1877.

No. 35.—Mr. B. W. Blood, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is granted eight months' furlough to England, with effect from the 25th March 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

The 27th February 1877.

No. 36.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 78, dated 23rd February 1877, Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., is attached to the Office of the Director of State Railways till further orders.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th February 1877.

No. 33.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 101, dated 12th June 1876, Apprentice Engineers Labdha Rama Sahni and Dharm Singh Soin joined this line on the forenoon of the 16th October 1875.

No. 35.—The following postings have been made by Superintending Engineers :—

Sub-Conductor M. Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Office of Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Mehur Division.

Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Khanpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 4.—With reference to Notification No. 2 of 29th ultimo, Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return to duty, from privilege leave, on the morning of the 20th instant.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 20th February 1877.

No. 10.—Messrs. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and T. R. Wynne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to Dhoond and Munmar Railway, under Public Works Department Notification No. 60, dated 14th February 1877, left Agra on the forenoon of 18th instant.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 24th February 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Ghat Division, assumed charge of the Nerbudda Division, in addition to his own duties, on the forenoon of 20th February 1877,

from Mr. A. Izat, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the proposed Dhoond and Munmar Railway, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 60, dated 14th February 1877.

No. 7.—Pundit Gopalchunder, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Quarry Division, Neemuch State Railway, was granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from 26th January to 15th February 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 25th February 1877.

No. 32.—The services of Mr. W. Holloway, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Division, were dispensed with on the 30th November 1876.

No. 33.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 520, dated 15th December 1876, Mr. D. C. Gordon made over, and Mr. R. G. Macdonald, received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 16th February 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

1st March 1877 ... Rs. 3,51,317-4-8.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
2nd March 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rs.		Balance of Bullion		
		On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 19	..	...	...	958	74,33,607	23,05,877
„ 20	1,61,141	...	...	1,62,099	74,10,619	22,05,897
„ 21	...	..	...	1,62,099	73,80,612	21,05,897
„ 22	...	10,92,466	...	1,62,175	73,61,735	20,05,897
„ 23	...	...	...	1,62,175	73,37,887	19,05,897
„ 24	...	...	...	1,62,175	73,37,496	18,05,897

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th Feb. 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
70	L 47—12788	20	The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.
71	D 18—01510	100	Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Lahore.
	„ —01511	100	
	„ —01602	100	
	„ —01603	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
119	D 10—65765	5	Akber Shah Khan, Basti.
	D 11—38740	10	
	D 5—83323	20	
120	D 5—37472	20	Sham Lal Prayagwal, Allahabad.
121	D 7—88157	100	Reverend R. C. Bishop, of Agra.
	„ —88158	100	
122	D 10—43383	5	Nanuck Chund, Goordaspore.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 22nd February 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
B 34—60035 „ —60061	wrongly joined.	10	A. Annyappa Chetty, Gomastah of Joysunkur Thavay, No. 445, Madras.
J 6—93451 „ —93452	ditto	10	Anthony Fernandez, Merchant, Calicut.
J 7—58738		5	W. Johnson, Esq., Madras.
J 5—70359		20	Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, for Mrs. Lourie, of Jubbulpore.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 21st February 1877.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
447	L 81—30711	50	Babu Siddessur Chatterjee.
448	L 81—36932	50	Babu Doorga Das Mukerjee.
449	L 44—85528	10	Mr. Francis O. Runburn.
	„ —85529	10	
450	L 83—31771	100	Mr. John Espino.
	„ —60922	100	
	L 90—93988	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
328	L 20—84609 „ —84612	5	Babu Hara Chund Dey.
329	L 45—15060 „ —15041	20	Hajee Golam Hossein.
330	L 89—36345 „ —36346	20	Mr. M. O. Roche.
331	L 89—30730 „ —67322	20	Mr. Joseph Heath.
332	L 46—80240 L 37—86043	20	Messrs. Essack Mahomed and Sons.
334	L 88—19373 „ —19374	10	Mr. H. A. Olive.
335	A 92—09587 „ —38892	50	Mr. G. C. Caleb.
336	L 22—28704 „ —28707	5	Babu Bholanath Mookerjee.
504	L 65—72478	20	Kanaiye Barber.
505	L 15—43808	5	Babu Woopendranath Chatterjee.
506	L 78—21149	20	Mr. Fd. O. Partridge.
507	L 87—72096	10	Babu Bholanath Ganguly.
	„ —72097	10	
508	L 90—19329	20	Babu Satcory Banerjee.
509	L 82—98552	100	Babu Jibun Krishna Raha.
510	L 51—91635 to „ —91640	100 each	Babu Niloodhun Dhun.
	L 69—86424	100	
	„ —91521	100	
511	L 77—48344	20	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.
	L 76—54007	10	
	„ —54008	10	
512	L 86—97039	10	Babu Modhoo Sooden Das.
	L 75—58047	10	
513	L 58—54852	10	Babu Sham Sunder Paulit.
	L 96—86119	10	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 2nd March 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
13	E 7—30242	5	H. Whymper, Esq., Managing Brewer, Rawul Pindi.
	E 12—09452	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
3	E 10—38813 „ —38814	10	Karum Khan, Jemadar, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan.
11	E 10—54773 „ —54894	10	S. Smith, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent of Police Peshawar.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 23rd February 1877.

J. W. McNAIR,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
93	B 50—42745	100	S. Strinivasa Iyengar, Cochin.
94	B 40—40744	5	Private H. G. Prior, 43rd Regiment, Bellary.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
244	B 43—33969	50	Konjati Venkata Sivaya Setty, Nellore.
245	B 50—14171	100	Moollangy Kristnasawmy Setty, Nellore.
246	B 52—07357	10	Mr. J. French, Bellary.
247	B 42—73916	20	Mrs. Lewis, Madras.
49	B 50—56065 „ —56066 wrongly joined.	100	Messrs. Framji & Co., Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 19th February 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W11	M 23—37965	50	C. Lander, Royal Alfred Sailor's Home, Bombay.
W12	M 6—11609	5	Private F. Rafferty, 83rd Regiment, Kurrachi.
W13	M 20—52430	10	Surgeon J. Gerson, Da Cunha, Bombay.
	M 23—21543	50	
W14	M 24—43912	100	Ebraim Saith & Co., near Jackeria's Musjid, Bombay.
	„ —83251	100	
	M 25—00638	100	
	„ —00637	100	
W15	M 21—67355	10	Trimbuck Ramchundra Kulkarni Shastri, English School, Tanna

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Rs.	
H30	M 3—79790	5	M. Raja Row, Chief Constable, Hoongoond.
H31	M 24—58113	100	Ludha Ebraim & Co., East Street, Poona.
	„ —96217	100	
M11	C 95—44509	10	Thakurdas Balkison Bhulleshwar, Bombay.
	„ —44510	10	
M12	C 82—06683	10	Kheraj Lalji, 43, Wadachi Gadi, Bombay.
	„ —06684	10	
M13	M 4—61419	5	Jehangir Poonjiaji Dulab, Machlipeth, Surat.
	„ —81223	5	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 20th February 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
16	F 7—71595	10	Cowasjee Bappoojee Jusawala, of Messrs. M. Nowrojee & Co., General Merchant, Mandla.
	„ —71596		
29	F 7—73923	10	Narain Rao, son of Govind Rao, Misl Khwan, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Nursinghpúr.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The February 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Acott. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 10—25363	100	Mr. Eduljee Fakirjee, Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th February 1877.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th February 1877.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,71,119	2	5
	Rs. A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	48,99,151 4 3	1,41,56,972	2	6
Public Deposits at Branches ...	92,57,820 14 3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,13,74,316	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,32,154	13	1
Sundries		6,92,571	8	8
TOTAL ...		5,82,27,134	7	8

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		1,00,79,114	12	8
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		54,91,057	13	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		44,58,895	3	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches		1,65,77,075	10	4
Balances with other Banks ...		3,18,622	3	1
Bullion		3,91,602	4	5
Dead Stock		10,42,300	1	3
Stamps		11,285	4	11
Sundries		3,69,245	13	9
		3,87,39,199	3	1
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office...	73,88,830 2 11	1,94,87,935	4	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	1,20,99,105 1 8			
TOTAL ...		5,82,27,134	7	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 1st March 1877.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

No. 1631.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the seventh month of the year 1876-77, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875-76.*

N. B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Oct. 1875.	April to Oct. 1876.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,381,000	8,939,695	8,608,750	...	330,945
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	382,264	372,231	...	10,033
III.—Forest ...	600,000	256,628	239,818	...	16,810
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,525,000	1,424,083	1,452,459	28,376	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	266	239	...	27
VI.—Customs ...	2,620,000	1,461,140	1,266,476	...	194,664
VII.—Salt ...	6,300,000	3,362,395	3,466,612	104,217	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,200,000	4,766,135	5,227,071	460,936	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,837,000	1,657,971	1,675,517	17,546	...
X.—Mint ...	124,000	71,965	152,236	80,271	...
XI.—Post Office ...	778,000	438,510	457,740	19,230	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	281,500	114,479	109,856	...	4,623
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	316,000	186,375	196,826	10,451	...
XIV.—Marine ...	198,000	90,388	95,586	5,198	...
XV.—Interest ...	488,000	294,514	303,764	9,250	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	504,400	108,489	97,915	...	10,574
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	347,000	158,957	214,275	55,318	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	238,400	71,150	114,332	43,182	...
TOTAL ...	48,438,300	23,785,404	24,051,703	266,299	...
Army ...	840,800	514,986	426,415	...	88,571
Public Works, Ordinary ...	65,000	26,056	27,954	1,898	...
Canals ...	527,000	278,849	257,143	...	21,706
State Railways' Traffic earnings ...	415,000	135,394	192,003	56,609	...
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways ...	7,888,000	3,660,020	4,295,694	635,674	...
TOTAL ...	58,174,100	28,400,709	29,250,912	850,203	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	193,900	170,929	120,437	...	50,492
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,368,000	28,571,638	29,371,349	799,711	...

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Oct. 1875.	April to Oct. 1876.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,106,400	1,551,932	1,603,972	52,040	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	390,000	199,746	204,661	4,915	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	300,000	175,300	157,371	...	17,929
4.—Land Revenue	2,467,800	1,371,198	1,352,272	...	18,926
5.—Forest	414,500	195,274	222,061	26,787	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	87,000	48,040	53,485	5,445	...
8.—Customs	189,000	106,862	111,369	4,507	...
9.—Salt	525,600	312,450	293,007	...	19,443
10.—Opium	2,199,000	1,893,764	2,479,312	585,548	...
11.—Stamps	71,700	41,669	42,052	383	...
12.—Mint	79,000	46,186	50,250	4,064	...
13.—Post Office	760,400	454,214	439,594	...	14,620
14.—Telegraph*	381,300	175,635	184,676	9,041	...
15.—Administrations	1,251,500	711,528	750,781	39,253	...
16.—Minor Departments	249,400	130,995	119,143	...	11,852
17.—Law and Justice	2,364,200	1,313,402	1,368,596	55,194	...
18.—Marine	403,400	213,428	201,859	...	11,569
19.—Ecclesiastical	161,100	90,061	89,241	...	820
20.—Medical	184,000	105,678	102,399	...	3,279
21.—Political	293,400	184,417	176,125	...	8,292
22.—Allowances	1,675,200	706,014	681,739	...	24,275
23.—Civil Furlough, &c.	...	...	335	335	...
24.—Superannuation, &c.	586,000	383,556	328,533	...	55,023
25.—Loss by Exchange	2,332,000	850,200	1,345,289	495,089	...
26.—Miscellaneous	45,000	21,285	42,031	20,746	...
27.—Allotments	5,059,400	2,965,204	2,953,531	...	11,673
TOTAL ...	25,576,300	14,248,038	15,353,684	1,105,646	...
Army Charges	11,820,700	6,600,205	6,533,408	...	66,797
Public Works, Ordinary	2,441,500	1,282,959	1,338,381	55,422	...
Ditto, Extraordinary, including Railways	3,015,900	1,669,848	1,538,155	...	131,693
Land and Supervision	93,000	39,420	20,422	...	18,998
Interest in India	30,000	17,833	22,727	4,894	...
State Railways	292,000	113,429	174,366	60,937	...
Working Expenses of the Guaranteed Railways, including Surplus Profits	4,418,000	1,741,763	1,623,313	...	118,450
TOTAL ...	47,687,400	25,713,495	26,604,456	890,961	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary, &c.	14,295,600	7,417,612	7,825,081	407,469	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,983,000	33,131,107	34,429,537	1,298,430	...

* Telegraph accounts received up to September 1876.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
[illegible] 1877.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Majumdar, Nilkanta	... Presidency College.
Basu, Devendranath	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Dvijadás	... Presidency College.
Isvardás	... Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra	... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar	... Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Sen, Trigunacharan	... Presidency College.

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

Amjad Ali	... Benares College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Ashraf Ali	... Benares College.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

Raza Husein	... Muir College, Allahabad.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	... Sanskrit College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bapurao, Dada	... Muir College, Allahabad.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Gupta, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Durgadas	... Presidency College.
Dás, Surendranath	... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Annadaprasad	... Presidency College.
Misra, Ramasankar	... Benares College.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Gupta, Girindrakumar	... Free Church Institution.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bagchi, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hirálál	... Hooghly College.
Ray, Haricharan	... Canning College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Basu, Narendranath	... Hooghly College.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A.:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Chandmohan	... Dacca College.
Básudevlal	... Canning College.
Basu, Kunjavihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Makundachandra	... Sanskrit College.
De, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Ramanath	... Sanskrit College.
Gomez, D.	... Bishop's College.
Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	... Presidency College.
Ray, Ganganarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd February 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1877.

Owing to the state of the tides the P. & O. Steamers will leave Calcutta on the 4th and 18th, instead of the 8th and 22nd March 1877, but they will be required to remain at Madras until the contract dates for leaving that Port, *viz.*, 13th and 27th March 1877. Mails for Galle will close at the General Post Office at 7 P. M. on Wednesdays, the 7th and 21st March 1877, and be forwarded by Railway to Madras, so as to catch the P. & O. Steamers there.

The 2nd March 1877.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 3rd March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mail for Madras only, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Australia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 3rd March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 6th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Africa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 7th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th March 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 8th March 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd March 1877.

Abdon, M. J.
Attfield, J. S.
Baildon, S.
Balmer, G.
Barings and Co., Messrs.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Borah, Surgeon S.
Campbell, Mrs.
Carroll, Dr.
Creswell, Doyne and Co., Messrs.
Daunt, E.
Davidson, Misses.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
D'Costa, V.
DeSouza, S.
Douglas, J.
Dudrenec, E. C.
Dunsford & Lawton, Messrs.
Elliott, Mrs. S.
Erdman, P.
Ferguson, J. M.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
Fox, M.
Funlong, Mrs. Mary.
Fuzzle, Mrs.
Gallatby, G.
Gasper, M. P.
Graham, T. H.
Granger, John H.
Green, Patrick J.
Gregson and Co., Messrs.
Haden, Miss Sarah.
Hales, John & Co., Messrs.
Harrison, H. D.
Hays, Geo.
Hayter, W. J.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.
Holloway and Co., Messrs.
Jacob, W.
Jackson, L. H. C.
Johnson, Major-General Sir Edwin.
Johnson, Mrs. T. R.
Inglis, W.
Kearney, G. H.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Maflin, G. J. H.
Matthews, Mrs.
McDonald, Mrs. John.
McMadden, Miss.
Metcalfe, M.
Moore. James.
Nicholl, W.
Otto, Geo.
Peebles, J. C.
Pogson, R.
Pulson, Capt.
Raven, C. W.
Reaks, Mrs. M.
Rees. Mrs. E.
Roberts, W. J.
Robinson, Miss A.
Sainter, Dr. J. D.
Samuells, H. E.
Short, B. H.
Smith, James.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Smyth, C. G.
Stoddard, H.
Tisbury, Mrs. S. M.
Tweedie, Miss E.
Venables, Jas.
Wane, Innes B.
Watson & Hayton, Messrs.
Watson, Joseph.
Watson, Mrs. L. E.
White, W. M.
William, G.
Williams, B. A.
Williams, F.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kep till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Bambridge, F. C.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bonney, F.
Brownfield, M.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Condey, Mr.
Corke, Chas.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawfurd, Major.
Curlender, Solomon.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Eaton. Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Gray, Mrs.
Huguenot, M.
Jones, B. F.
Jones, Edward John.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Lovering, Geo. L.
Leadbeater, W. E.
Lyons, Geo.
MacIntyre, A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
McWilliams, Miss.
Meyer, H. G.
Meers, William.
Mitchell, Miss.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
O'Brien, T. H.
Parker, C. A.
Patterson, C. J. V.
Pearson, Mrs. J. E.
Pemberton, G.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Ricketts, G. R.
Roberts, Chas.
Roberts, W.
Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Schapira, D.
Scolfi, A. L.
Shutz, J.
Smith, J. W.
Stewart, R.
Swete, Captain.
Tannhill, Mr.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Watson, J. B.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, T.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Artell, H. F.
Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Cayton, Geo.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, W. P.
Richardson, Geo.
Ryder, A.
Stewart, A.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

Corbitt, Mrs. B.
Ferrari, Dr. A.
O'Brien, C.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," held at the Office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

PRESENT:

MESSRS. G. J. SCOTT.
H. COHN.
D. FUCHS.
J. OATES.
P. PAULSON.
G. M. STRUTHERS.

Proxies.—CAPT. G. J. SCOTT *for* MESSRS. S. BIRD, J. MACKINTOSH and A. J. BOLTON.

CAPT. G. J. SCOTT, *in the Chair.*

Read notice convening the Meeting.

Proposed by Mr. J. Oates.
Seconded by Mr. D. Fuchs.

That the resolution passed at the Meeting of the Company on the 8th instant, be hereby confirmed, *viz.* :—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended, and as amended, do stand as follows :—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept, and give bills of exchange and promissory notes on behalf and for the purposes of the Company. And in particular, the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company, subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a Trust Deed, and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof in cash, or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

Carried—

G. J. SCOTT,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,
BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased, late Manager of the Coochela Tea Company, Limited, at Hylakandy, Cachar, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March 1877, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,
Administrator to the Estate of the deceased.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

AT a half-yearly general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 31st January 1877.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C., the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, T. Bruce Lane, Esq., the Hon'ble H. Bell, R. Taylor, Esq., A. T. Maclean, Esq., A. P. Howell, Esq., T. F. Bignold, Esq., H. Beverley, Esq., J. O'Kinealy, Esq., W. H. Grimley, Esq., W. M. Souttar, Esq., J. G. Charles, Esq., C. J. Lyall, Esq., and C. Macaulay, Esq.

The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C., in the chair.

The following report, submitted by the Managers, was taken as read:—

REPORT.

The Managers submit their proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

		£			
Mr. Carpenter's son	...	60			The son of the late Mr. C. W. Carpenter, who died at Sitabaldi, Central Provinces, on the 5th March last.
Mrs. Elliott		300			The widow and four children (one daughter and three sons) of the late Mr. C. P. Elliott, who died in England on the 1st July last.
Four children		300			
Total	...	600			
Mrs Glover		300			The widow and three children (two daughters and one son) of the late Mr. F. A. B. Glover, who died at Galle on the 11th August last.
Three children		260			
Total	...	560			
Mrs. Walton		300			The widow of the late Mr. T. Walton, who died in England on the 17th October last.
		£	s.	d.	
Mrs. Clifford		300	0	0	The widow and six children (five daughters and one son) of the late Mr. R. H. Clifford, who died at Almorah on the 21st October last.
Six children		340	0	0	
Total	...	640	0	0	
Less one-sixth under rule 7		106	13	4	
Total	...	533	6	8	

The Managers submitted, on the 26th of January 1876, a statement in connection with the application of Mrs. Belli for pension. They were of opinion that that lady was not entitled to the Fund allowance, on the ground that her husband had made such a disposition of his property as caused his widow to become chargeable on the Fund. They accordingly recommended that her application should be disallowed, and the meeting approved the recommendation. Mr. Lane proposes to move a resolution with reference to Mrs. Belli's case at this meeting.

The Government of India, in their letter No. 3285, dated 9th October last, informing the Managers that Mr. A. G. Walker had been removed from the Service, and that Rs. 4,432 representing the amount of his subscription to the Fund, with interest, had been paid to him, enquired whether the Managers would consider it proper to recommend to the Service the repayment of the amount to Government. The Managers replied that a refund of subscription under such circumstances would be without precedent, and that they would be acting in opposition to existing rules and practice if they were to make the desired recommendation to the subscribers.

The report on the history of the Fund, prepared by Mr. O'Kinealy, having been submitted to the special general meeting of subscribers held on the 1st November last, the Managers were requested to prepare and forward an answer to the letter of the Government of India, No. 4377, of the 28th October 1875. Their reply is now submitted for the information of the subscribers.

The Managers, having reason to believe that the Government of India had submitted for the opinion of counsel a statement of the questions at issue with the Fund, asked to be favoured with a copy of the statement, as well as of the opinion recorded upon it by the legal advisers of Government. The Government of India declined to accede to this request.

A question having been raised as to the nature of the proof of marriage which would be required under Article XXV of the rules from Messrs. Romesh Chunder Dutt and Behari Lal Gupta, the two native subscribers to the Fund, it was ascertained that the only evidence forthcoming would be the statements of credible witnesses. To meet the cases of these gentlemen, therefore, the Managers have notified, under Article XVII (18) of the Rules, the following addition to Article XXV, which they submit for consideration:—

"Provided that a declaration on oath by not less than two eye-witnesses will be considered sufficient proof of marriage in the cases of Messrs. Romesh Chunder Dutt and Behari Lal Gupta."

The accounts of the past year 1875-76 are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1875-76.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.			Bearing interest at 5 per cent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.						
By Balance, 1st April 1875	33,18,857	1	2	31,65,512	8	8
„ Interest	2,97,732	0	9	1,64,876	1	0
„ Subscriptions during the year	2,56,379	7	9	2,03,856	13	1
„ Payments by two Annuitants in India to complete subscription balance to Rs. 25,000	6,165	0	0	.....		
„ Ditto by one in England	4,437	0	0	....		
„ Composition payments by five Annuitants in England	2,255	14	4	1,871	7	8
„ Contributions by Annuitants in India	7,292	10	8	6,995	3	9
„ Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough... ...	12,944	15	11	10,830	6	1
„ Fine from 10 subscribers, including 6 for unequal age at marriage ...	.....			6,334	1	7
„ Ditto one in England	.....			50	0	0
„ Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	18,210	13	5	5,136	6	2
„ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those subscribers who were killed in the mutiny	29,762	9	0	8,394	9	0
„ Transfer from Annuity Fund	1,404	0	0	396	0	0
„ Donation from the Government paid in England	25,000	0	0	.....		
	39,80,441	9	0	35,74,253	9	0
DEDUCT—						
To Transfer to Appropriated Funds—						
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. W. M. Light (late Mrs. H. Sargent), widow of H. Sargent, under old rules	5,513	15	6	...		
„ Ditto of Mrs W. Travers, widow of W. Travers (Annuitant)	21,925	12	10	7,896	14	5
„ Ditto of Mrs. E. J. Boldero, widow of E. J. Boldero (Annuitant)	23,400	0	0	8,696	13	1
„ Ditto of Mrs. E. H. Harrison, one daughter and two sons	42,051	7	0	15,680	4	10
„ Ditto of Mrs. S. Wauchope and two daughters ...	34,355	1	7	12,244	1	6
„ Ditto of Mrs. W. G. Young, widow, one daughter, and one son of W. G. Young (Annuitant)	33,767	5	11	12,196	7	2
„ Ditto of Mrs E. Montagu	23,322	12	6	8,979	15	4
„ Ditto of Lady F. Currie, widow, one daughter, and one son of Sir F. Currie (Annuitant)	30,147	12	5	10,622	14	4
„ Ditto of Mrs. S. S Brown, widow of S. S. Brown (Annuitant)	21,467	2	7	7,661	15	0
„ Ditto of Mrs H. C. Tucker, widow, and three daughters of H. C. Tucker (Annuitant)	38,880	10	7	13,816	2	4
„ Ditto of Mrs. W. J. H. Money, widow, and two daughters of W. J. H. Money (Annuitant)	32,677	5	1	11,514	7	6
„ Ditto of Mrs. H. Stainforth, widow of H. Stainforth (Annuitant)	13,581	5	9	4,406	13	1
„ Ditto of Mrs. F. Pollen and two daughters	34,213	2	3	13,390	0	7
„ Ditto of one son of C W. Carpenter	5,772	7	6	1,980	15	10
„ Ditto of Mr John Jervis Beresford	8,081	9	3	3,141	3	10
„ Interest thereon	16,815	14	11	3,733	7	8
„ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	29,762	9	0	8,394	9	0
„ Refund of overpaid subscriptions	755	2	0	880	2	10
„ Establishment, &c.	8,354	10	2	2,356	7	10
„ Printing charges	477	6	2	134	12	4
	4,25,323	9	0	1,47,731	8	6
Balance on 31st March 1876 ...	35,55,118	0	0	34,26,522	0	6
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.						
By Balance, 1st April 1875	46,93,370	0	7	12,92,844	8	11
„ Interest	3,51,366	15	7	64,240	10	7
„ Transferred from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above fifteen families within the year	3,69,157	14	9	1,32,232	0	10
„ Interest thereon	16,815	14	11	3,733	7	8
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	29,762	9	0	8,394	9	0
	54,60,473	6	10	15,01,445	5	0
DEDUCT—						
To Pensions paid in England under old Rules	1,86,200	0	0	.....		
„ Ditto ditto under new Rules	3,44,910	5	11	1,08,679	6	1
„ Ditto in India under new Rules	20,814	9	8	5,870	12	7
„ Marriage donation	4,680	0	0	1,320	0	0
„ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	18,210	13	5	5,136	6	2
	5,74,815	13	0	1,21,006	8	10
Balance, 31st March 1876 ...	48,85,657	9	10	13,80,438	12	2
TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1876 ...	84,40,775	9	10	48,06,960	12	8

INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent....	75,57,324	10	4
Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested)	8,83,450	15	6
Ditto at 5 per cent.	48,06,960	12	8
TOTAL ...	1,32,47,736	6	6

COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance, 31st March 1875	1,24,70,584	3	4
Ditto, 31st March 1876	1,32,47,736	6	6
INCREASE ...	7,77,152	3	2

CIVIL FUND OFFICE;
The 31st January 1877.

E. E.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary and Accountant.

Proposed by *Mr. Robert Taylor*,

Seconded by *Mr. T. F. Bignold*, and carried unanimously—

That the Managers' proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. Carpenter, Elliott, Glover, Walton, and R. H. Clifford to the benefits of the Fund be confirmed and the report and accounts be generally adopted.

Proposed by *Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell*,

Seconded by *Mr. R. Taylor*—

That to Article XXV of the rules be added the words "provided that a declaration on oath by not less than two eye witnesses will be considered sufficient proof of marriage in the cases of Messrs. Romesh Chunder Dutt and Beharilal Gupta."

Mr. Bell proposed that the words "*primâ facie*" be substituted for "sufficient." This amendment was seconded by *Mr. O'Kinealy* and carried unanimously.

Proposed by *Mr. T. Bruce Lane*,

Seconded by *Mr. A. T. Maclean*, and carried unanimously—

That the following gentlemen be elected managers for the ensuing year:—*Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, A. Money, Esq.*, C.B., *C. T. Buckland, Esq., J. O'Kinealy, Esq., W. M. Souttar, Esq.*

Mr. Lane drew the attention of the meeting to Mrs. Belli's case, stating that he did so at the request of Mrs. Belli, who had been informed by the Secretary, in his letter of the 12th July 1876, that any individual manager or member of the Service could bring forward her case at a half-yearly meeting. He urged that the disposition of his property made by Mr. Belli, by which his widow was declared by the Managers to have been thrown on the Fund, was an irrevocable trust settlement made in February 1867, at a time when Mr. Belli was 75 years old, had been a widower for some years, and had no children in circumstances which could enable them to make any claim upon the Fund. Presumably he was not at that time likely to marry again; but even assuming that he might do so, he would be then still in the position of a bachelor subscriber, who might make a trust settlement beyond his power to revoke hereafter, and might still marry after doing so without forfeiting his rights in the Fund. Mr. Lane further contended that there was no actual proof of any intention on Mr. Belli's part, when making the trust settlement of February 1867, "to benefit any party at the expense of the Fund," and that it was not right to throw on the widow of a marriage subsequently contracted the onus of proving the negative statement that no such intention existed. Mr. Belli's remarriage three months after he executed the settlement, though it might be considered suspicious, was not actual proof of such intention, and therefore insufficient to justify the extreme measure of refusing a pension to the widow. Looking therefore to the fact that the effect of the trust settlement, at the time when it was made, was not to "throw the support, entire or partial," of a single person on the Fund, that Mr. Belli had, as subscriber to the Fund, paid up more than Rs. 50,000, and that Mrs. Belli was now in a state of comparative poverty, Mr. Lane proposed that the decision of the half-yearly meeting of January 1876, refusing the application of Mrs. Belli for admission to the Fund under the old rules, should be submitted for the reconsideration of the Service.

Mr. O'Kinealy seconded the motion.

At the request of some of the subscribers present the Secretary then read the note which had formed the basis of the Managers' decision on the case.

"The accounts forwarded by Mrs. Belli show that her husband's property at his death was worth £21,727-6-9, and the income derivable from this property would be sufficient to absolutely exclude his widow and other members of his family from benefits under the old rules. On the 22nd February 1867 Mr Belli made a settlement in trust for his three children of property now valued at £15,000, the condition of the settlement being that £5,000 was to be secured to each of these children and the balance was to form part of his own estate. A few months later, namely, on the 23rd of May 1867, he was married to his present widow. It would now appear from the papers submitted to the Managers that the property embraced by the deed of settlement is not more than sufficient to provide the sum of £15,000 to the children, and that there is no balance for credit to his own estate to which his widow is heir. The first question therefore to be determined is whether the assignment before Mr. Belli's second marriage of property worth £15,000 to the children of his first wife does or does not defeat the claim of his second wife to fund benefits under the old rules. The rule governing this question will be found in Article 26 of the old rules. Under the second paragraph of that article it is declared that a disposal of his property by a subscriber to the prejudice of the Fund debars his family from benefits if the *subscriber's intention be to benefit any party at the expense of the Fund*. In the present case the date of the settlement was the 22nd of February 1867, and that of his marriage the 23rd May 1867, so that it is far from improbable that at the time of making the settlement Mr. Belli contemplated his second marriage, and in this case his widow would be absolutely precluded from the benefits of the Fund. But even supposing that at the time of making the settlement he had not in contemplation his immediate marriage, Mr. Belli must have well known that if he did remarry the trust then made by him would have the effect of reducing his second wife's income so as to entitle her (other considerations apart) to fund benefits. If therefore a subscriber is presumed to intend the natural result of his acts, Mrs. Belli is now entirely excluded from fund benefits."

The Managers acting on this note held adversely to Mrs. Belli's claim, and submitted their decision to the general meeting of 26th January 1876, with the following report:—

The Managers also submit to this meeting the following statement in connection with the application of Mrs Belli for pension:—Mr. Belli was a subscriber to the Fund under the old rules, and at the time of his decease, 29th July last, left property worth £21,727, out of which he was bound, under Article 26 of the old rules, to make a proper provision for his wife. That Article is as follows:—

"In case it shall be proved to the conviction of a general meeting of subscribers that a deceased member of this Fund has during his life-time, whether in immediate anticipation of his death or otherwise, made such a disposition of any part of his property, real or personal, as but for this rule would throw the entire or partial support of his widow or offspring upon the Fund, who would not have been so supported by the Fund had such part of his property not been so disposed of, with the intention thereby of benefiting any party at the expense of the Fund, then the widow or offspring of such a member or both shall forfeit all right to any part of the support which would have been claimable if no such disposition had been made.

"It is hereby declared that a general meeting of the latter (*i.e.*, subscribers), duly held according to the rules of the institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the Fund in any instance in which it may appear that a subscriber having property at his death, and having the power to dispose of it, has made no due provision for his family."

The Mangers in administering the affairs of the Fund have invariably considered all private income left by a subscriber at death as available for the support of his family without reference to appropriations by testament or otherwise. In the present case Mr. Belli made such a disposition of his property in his life time, namely, a trust in favour of his children by his first wife, that but for Article 26 his widow would be chargeable on the Fund. Under these circumstances the Managers consider the widow not entitled to the Fund allowance, and they now submit the case to the general meeting, and recommend that Mrs. Belli's application be disallowed.

The Managers' recommendation was approved by a resolution of the general meeting."

Some conversation ensued with regard to the general aspects of the case as disclosed in the foregoing proceedings. Attention was also called to Article 18 of the rules prescribing the manner in which alone the resolution of the general meeting could be revised, and to the fact that the procedure therein laid down had not been complied with.

Mr. Lane's motion, on being put to the meeting, was lost

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 31st January 1877.

W. F. McDONELL,
Chairman.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Loan Note, No. 033633 of 1859-60 of 5½ per cent., dated the 31st May 1859, for Company's Rs. 1,000, now standing in the name of Shapurjee Jehangir, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is made to Public Debt Office for the issue of a duplicate note in favour of the proprietor.

SHAPURJEE JEHANGIR,
Girgaum Back Road, No. 178,
Care of Jehangir Bezonjee.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041654 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Kally Podo Chatterjee, and last endorsed to Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

KANTI CHUNDER CHATTERJEE,
Baniatollah, Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

On the 16th January 1872, one Government Promissory Note, No. 005235 at 4½ per cent., for Rs. 500.

OMES CHUNDER BANNERJEE,
No. 12, Old Post Office Street.

Found!

In Fort William, on the night of 1st March 1877, Currency Notes aggregating in value to Rupees One Hundred and Seventy. Any person having lost same is requested to communicate with the undersigned, furnishing number, date, and amount of each note.

Owner will be called upon to defray expense of this advertisement, which will appear in three successive issues of this Gazette.

C. HELY, *Captain,*
Adjutant, 2-12th Regt., Fort William.

The 2nd March 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1877.

An Act to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the expression 'High Court' as used in Act No. XIII of 1875 (*to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration*), sections 2, 3 and 4; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

'High Court' defined in Act XIII of 1875, sections 2, 3 and 4.

1. The expression 'High Court' in each of the said sections shall mean, and be deemed to have always meant—

(*a*) a High Court for the time being established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104 :

(*b*) the Chief Court of the Panjáb :

(*c*) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

Saving of certain grants of probate and administration.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the validity of any grant of probate or letters of administration with effect throughout the whole of British India heretofore made by any Court other than the Courts specified in section one.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1877.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

4. Inspector General of Registration.
   Branch Inspector General of Sindh.
5. Districts and Sub-Districts.
6. Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
7. Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar.
8. Inspectors of Registration Offices.
9. Military Cantonments may be declared Sub-Districts or Districts.
10. Absence of Registrar from his District or vacancy in his office.
11. Absence of Registrar on duty in his District.

SECTIONS.
12. Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office.
13. Appointments under section 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Government.
Suspension, removal and dismissal of Officers.
14. Remuneration and establishments of registering officers.
15. Seals of registering officers.
16. Register-books.
Forms.
Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. Documents of which registration is compulsory.
Exception of composition-deeds;
and of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.
Authorities to adopt.
18. Documents of which registration is optional.
19. Documents in language not understood by registering officer.
20. Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.
21. Description of parcels.
Documents containing maps or plans.
22. Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

23. Time for presenting documents.
24. Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.
25. Documents executed out of British India.
26. Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.
27. Wills may be presented or deposited at any time.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

28. Place for registering documents relating to land.
29. Place for registering other documents.
30. Registration by Registrar.
Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town.
31. Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

32. Persons to present documents for registration.
33. Powers-of-attorney recognizable for purposes of section 32.
Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.
34. Enquiry before registration by registering officer.
35. Procedure on admission of execution.
Procedure on denial of execution, &c.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

SECTIONS.
36. Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired.
37. Officer or Court to issue and cause service of summons.
38. Persons exempt from appearance at Registration Office.
39. Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

40. Persons entitled to present Wills and Authorities to adopt.
41. Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

42. Deposit of Wills.
43. Procedure on deposit of Wills.
44. Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42.
45. Proceedings on death of depositor.
Re-deposit.
46. Saving of Act X of 1865, section 259.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

47. Time from which registered document operates.
48. Registered documents relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.
49. Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.
50. Registered documents relating to land, of which registration is optional, to take effect against unregistered documents.

PART XI.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

(*A.*) *As to the Register Books and Indexes.*

51. Register-books to be kept in the several offices.
52. Endorsements on document presented.
Receipt for document.
Documents admitted to registration to be copied.
53. Entries to be numbered consecutively.
54. Current Indexes and entries therein.
55. Indexes to be made by registering officers.
Extra particulars in Indexes.
56. Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I and II to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.
Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

SECTIONS.

57. Registering officers to allow inspection of certain Books and Indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

(B.) *As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.*

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An Act for the Registration of Documents.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the registration of documents; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Registration Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exclude from its operation;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day Act No. VIII of 1871 shall be repealed.

But all appointments, notifications, rules and orders made, and all Districts and Sub-districts formed, and all offices established, and all tables of fees prepared, under such Act or any of the enact-

ments thereby repealed shall be deemed to have been respectively made, formed, established and prepared under this Act, except in so far as such rules and orders may be inconsistent herewith.

References made in Acts passed before the first day of April 1877, to the said Act, or to any enactment thereby repealed, shall be read as if made to the corresponding section of this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Lease."

"Lease" includes a counterpart, kabúliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease:

"Signature." "Signed."

"Signature" and "signed" include and apply to the affixing of a mark:

"Immoveable property."

"Immoveable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops, nor grass:

"Moveable property."

"Moveable property" includes standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property:

"Book."

"Book" includes a portion of a Book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a Book or portion of a Book:

"Endorsement." "Endorsed."

"Endorsement" and "endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act:

"Minor."

"Minor" means a person who, according to the personal law to which he is subject, has not attained majority:

"Representative."

"Representative" includes the guardian of a minor and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot:

"Addition."

"Addition" means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any) of a person described, and, in the case of a Native, his caste (if any) and his father's name, or where he is usually described as the son of his mother, then his mother's name:

"District Court."

"District Court" includes the High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and

"District." "Sub-District."

"District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a District and Sub-District formed under this Act.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

Inspector General of Registration.

4. The Local Government shall appoint an officer to be the Inspector General of Registration for the territories subject to such Government, or may, instead of making such appointment, direct that all or any of the powers and duties hereinafter conferred and imposed upon the Inspector General shall be exercised and performed by such officer or officers, and within such local limits, as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Branch Inspector General of Sindh.

The Governor of Bombay in Council may also, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer to be Branch Inspector General of Sindh, who shall have all the powers of an Inspector General under this Act other than the power to frame rules hereinafter conferred.

Any Inspector General or the Branch Inspector General of Sindh may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

Districts and Sub-Districts.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall form Districts and Sub-Districts, and shall prescribe, and may from time to time alter, the limits of such Districts and Sub-Districts.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this section, together with the limits thereof, and every alteration of such limits, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Every such alteration shall take effect on such day after the date of the notification as is therein mentioned.

Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

6. The Local Government may appoint such persons, whether public officers or not, as it thinks proper, to be Registrars of the several Districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several Sub-Districts, formed as aforesaid, respectively.

Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar.

7. The Local Government shall establish in every District an office to be styled the Office of the Registrar and in every Sub-District an office or offices to be styled the Office of the Sub-Registrar, or the Offices of the Joint Sub-Registrars, and may amalgamate with any office of a Registrar any office of a Sub-Registrar subordinate to such Registrar,

and may authorize any Sub-Registrar whose office has been so amalgamated to exercise and perform, in addition to his own powers and duties, all or any of the powers and duties of the Registrar to whom he is subordinate:

Provided that no such authorization shall enable a Sub-Registrar to hear an appeal against an order passed by himself under this Act.

Inspectors of Registration Offices.

8. The Local Government may also appoint officers to be called Inspectors of Registration Offices, and may from time to time prescribe the duties of such officers. Every such Inspector shall be subordinate to the Inspector-General.

Military cantonments may be declared Sub-Districts or Districts.

9. Every military cantonment where there is a Cantonment Magistrate may (if the Local Government so directs) be, for the purposes of this Act, a Sub-District or a District, and such Magistrate shall be the

Sub-Registrar or the Registrar of such Sub-District or District, as the case may be.

Whenever the Governor General in Council declares any military cantonment beyond the limits of British India to be a Sub-District or a District for the purposes of this Act, he shall also declare, in the case of a Sub-District, what authorities shall be Registrar of the District and Inspector General, and in the case of a District, what authority shall be Inspector General, with reference to such cantonment and the Sub-Registrar or Registrar thereof.

Absence of Registrar from his District or vacancy in his office.

10. Whenever any Registrar other than the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's Office is situate,

shall be the Registrar during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Whenever the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Absence of Registrar on duty in his District.

11. Whenever any Registrar is absent from his office on duty in his District, he may appoint any Sub-Registrar or other person in his District to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar, except those mentioned in sections 68 and 72.

Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office.

12. Whenever any Sub-Registrar is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar of the District appoints in this behalf shall be Sub-Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Appointments under section 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Government.

13. All appointments made under section 10, section 11, or section 12 shall be reported to the Local Government by the Inspector General. Such report shall be either special or general, as the Local Government directs.

Suspension, removal and dismissal of officers.

The Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under the provisions of this Act, and appoint another person in his stead.

Remuneration and establishments of registering officers.

14. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may assign such salaries as such Government from time to time deems proper to the Registering Officers appointed under this Act, or provide for their remuneration by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries.

The Local Government may allow proper establishments for the several Offices under this Act.

Seals of registering officers.

15. The several Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the Local Government directs:—"The seal of the Registrar (*or* of the Sub-Registrar) of ."

Register-books.

16. The Local Government shall provide for the office of every Registering Officer the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Forms.

The books so provided shall contain the forms from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General, with the sanction of the Local Government, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

Fire-proof boxes.

The Local Government shall supply the office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box, and shall in each District make suitable provision for the safe custody of the records connected with the registration of documents in such District.

PART III.

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

Documents of which registration is compulsory.

17. The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, if the property to which they relate is situate in a District in which, and if they have been executed on or after the date on which, Act No. XVI of 1864, or Act No. XX of 1866, or Act No. VIII of 1871, or this Act came or comes into force (that is to say),—

(*a*) Instruments of gift of immoveable property:

(*b*) Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property:

(*c*) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest; and

(*d*) Leases of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent:

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of the former part of this section any leases executed in any District, or part of a District, the terms granted by which do not exceed five years and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed fifty rupees.

Exception of composition-deeds;

Nothing in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section applies to (*e*) any composition-deed,

and of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.

(*f*) any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, or

(*g*) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company,

(*h*) any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will when executed create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any such right, title or interest,

Documents merely creating right to obtain other documents.

(*i*) decrees and orders of Courts and awards,

(*j*) grants of immoveable property by Government,

(*k*) instruments of partition made by revenue officers,

(*l*) certificates and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the first day of January 1872 and not conferred by a will, shall also be registered.

Authorities to adopt.

18. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Act (that is to say),

Documents of which registration is optional.

(*a*) Instruments (other than instruments of gift and wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than one hundred rupees, to or in immoveable property:

(*b*) Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest:

(*c*) Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted under section 17:

(*d*) Instruments (other than wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property:

(*e*) Wills:

(*f*) All other documents not required by section 17 to be registered.

19. If any document duly presented for registration be in a language which the registering officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the District, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a true translation into a language commonly used in the District and also by a true copy.

Documents in language not understood by registering officer.

20. The registering officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless the persons executing the document attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration. If he register such document, he shall, at the time of registering the same, make a note in the register of such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.

21. (*a*) No non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

Description of parcels.

(*b*) Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

(*c*) No non-testamentary document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several Districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such Districts.

Documents containing maps or plans.

22. Failure to comply with the provisions contained in section 21, clause (*b*), shall not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it relates is sufficient to identify such property.

Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

23. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 24, 25 and 26, no document other than a will shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution,

Time for presenting documents.

or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final:

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

24. If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, any document executed, or copy of a decree or order made, in British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in presentation does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, such document shall be accepted for registration.

Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.

Any application for such direction may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

25. When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registering Officer, if satisfied,

Documents executed out of British India.

(*a*) that the instrument was so executed, and

(*b*) that it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India,

may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration.

Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.

26. Whenever a registration-office is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any document, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the day on which the office re-opens.

Wills may be presented or deposited at any time.

27. A will may at any time be presented for registration or deposited in manner hereinafter provided.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

Place for registering documents relating to land.

28. Save as in this Part otherwise provided, every document mentioned in section 17, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), and section 18, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), shall be presented for registration in the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate.

Place for registering other documents.

29. Every document other than a document referred to in section 28 and a copy of a decree or order, may be presented for registration either in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered.

A copy of a decree or order may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the original decree or order was made, or, where the decree or order does not affect immoveable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons claiming under the decree or order desire the copy to be registered.

Registration by Registrar.

30. (*a*) Any Registrar may in his discretion receive and register any document which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town and Lahore.

(*b*.) The Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town and the Registrar of the Lahore District may receive and register any document referred to in section 28 without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the document relates.

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

31. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the officer authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit.

But such officer may on special cause being shown attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a will, and accept for registration or deposit such document or will.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

Persons to present documents for registration.

32. Except in the cases mentioned in section 31 and section 89, every document to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper registration office,

by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order,

or by the representative or assign of such person,

or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Powers of attorney recognizable for purposes of section 32.

33. For the purposes of section 32, the powers-of-attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized (that is to say),—

(*a*) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides:

(*b*) if the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any other part of British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate:

(*c*) if the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India:

Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.

Provided that the following persons shall not be required to attend at any registration-office or Court for the purpose of executing any such power-of-attorney as is mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this section:—

persons who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience so to attend;

persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process; and

persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court.

In every such case the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at the office or Court aforesaid.

To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal, or to the

jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Any power-of-attorney mentioned in this section may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Enquiry before registration by registering officer.

34. Subject to the provisions contained in this Part and in sections 41, 43, 45, 69, 75, 77, 88 and 89, no document shall be registered under this Act, unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns or agents authorized as aforesaid, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation under sections 23, 24, 25 and 26:

Provided that if owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration-fee in addition to the fine, if any, payable under section 24, the document may be registered.

Such appearances may be simultaneous or at different times.

The registering officer shall thereupon—

(*a*) enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed,

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document, and

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

Any application for a direction under the proviso in this section may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Nothing in this section applies to copies of decrees or orders.

Procedure on admission of execution.

35. If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the registering officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document;

or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent admits the execution;

or, if the person executing the document is dead, and his representative or assign appears before the registering officer, and admits the execution,

the registering officer shall register the document as directed in sections 58 to 61, inclusive.

The registering officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one present in his office.

Procedure on denial of execution, &c.

If any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed deny its execution,

or if any such person appears to be a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic,

or if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution,

the registering officer shall refuse to register the document: Provided that, where such officer is a Registrar, he shall follow the procedure prescribed in Part XII of this Act.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired.

36. If any person presenting any document for registration, or claiming under any document which is capable of being so presented, desires the appearance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the registering officer may, in his discretion, call upon such officer or Court as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf to issue a summons requiring him to appear at the registration office, either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned, and at a time named therein.

Officer or Court to issue and cause service of summons.

37. The officer or Court, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly, and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required.

Persons exempt from appearance at registration office.

38. A person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk or serious inconvenience to appear at the registration office,

a person in jail under civil or criminal process,

and persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, and who would but for the provision next hereinafter contained be required to appear in person at the registration office,

shall not be required so to appear.

In every such case the registering officer shall either himself go to the house of such person, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Law as to summonses, commissions, and witnesses.

39. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions, and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts shall, save as aforesaid and *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued, and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

Persons entitled to present wills and authorities to adopt.

40. The testator or, after his death, any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a will, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration,

and the donor or after his death the donee of any authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may pre-

sent it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration.

Registration of wills and authorities to adopt.

41. A will or an authority to adopt presented for registration by the testator or donor may be registered in the same manner as any other document.

A will or authority to adopt presented for registration by any other person entitled to present it, shall be registered if the registering officer is satisfied,

(*a*) that the will or authority was executed by the testator or donor, as the case may be,

(*b*) that the testator or donor is dead, and

(*c*) that the person presenting the will or authority is, under section 40, entitled to present the same.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

Deposit of wills.

42. Any testator may, either personally or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar his will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

Procedure on deposit of wills.

43. On receiving such cover, the Registrar, if satisfied that the person presenting the same for deposit is the testator or his agent, shall transcribe in his Register Book No. 5 the superscription aforesaid and shall note in the same book and on the said cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, and the names of any persons who may testify to the identity of the testator or his agent, and any legible inscription which may be on the seal of the cover.

The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42.

44. If the testator who has deposited such cover wishes to withdraw it, he may apply, either personally or by duly authorized agent, to the Registrar who holds it in deposit, and such Registrar, if satisfied that the applicant is actually the testator or his agent, shall deliver the cover accordingly.

Proceedings on death of depositor.

45. If, on the death of a testator who has deposited a sealed cover under section 42, application be made to the Registrar who holds it in deposit to open the same, and if the Registrar is satisfied that the testator is dead, he shall, in the applicant's presence, open the cover, and, at the applicant's expense, cause the contents thereof to be copied into his Book No. 3.

Re-deposit.

When such copy has been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original will.

Saving of Act X of 1865, section 259.

46. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, section 259, or the power of any Court by order to compel the production of any will. But whenever any such order is made, the Registrar shall, unless the will has been already copied under section 45, open the cover and cause the will to be copied into his Book No. 3 and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed into Court in pursuance of the order aforesaid.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

Time from which registered document operates.

47. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

Registered documents relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.

48. All non-testamentary documents duly registered under this Act, and relating to any property whether moveable or immoveable, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.

49. No document required by section 17 to be registered,

shall affect any immoveable property comprised therein,

or confer any power to adopt,

or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property or conferring such power,

unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Registered documents relating to land, of which registration is optional, to take effect against unregistered documents.

50. Every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 17, and clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 18, shall, if duly registered, take effect as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered document relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to leases exempted under the proviso in section 17, or to the documents mentioned in clauses (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*), (*k*) and (*l*) of the same section.

Explanation.—In cases where Act No. XVI of 1864 or Act No. XX of 1866 was in force in the place and at the time in and at which such unregistered document was executed, "unregistered" means not registered according to such Act, and, where the document is executed after the first day of July 1871, not registered under Act No. VIII of 1871 or this Act.

PART XI.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

(*A*). *As to the Register Books and Indexes.*

Register-books to be kept in the several offices.

51. The following Books shall be kept in the several offices hereinafter named (that is to say)—

In all registration offices—

Book 1, "Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property;"

Book 2, "Record of reasons for refusal to register;"

Book 3, "Register of wills and authorities to adopt;" and

Book 4, "Miscellaneous Register."

In the offices of Registrars—

Book 5, "Register of deposits of wills."

In Book 1 shall be entered or filed all documents or memoranda registered under sections 17, 18 and 87 which relate to immoveable property, and are not wills.

In Book 4 shall be entered all documents registered under clauses (*d*) and (*f*) of section 18, which do not relate to immoveable property.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to require more than one set of books where the Office of the Registrar has been amalgamated with the Office of a Sub-Registrar.

Endorsements on document presented. Receipt for document.

52. The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it: a receipt for such document shall be given by the registering officer to the person presenting the same; and, subject to the provisions contained in section 62, every document admitted to registration shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the book appropriated therefor according to the order of its admission.

Documents admitted to registration to be copied.

And all such books shall be authenticated at such intervals and in such manner as is from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

53. All entries in each book shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Current indexes and entries therein.

54. In every office in which any of the books hereinbefore mentioned are kept there shall be prepared current indexes of the contents of such books; and every entry in such indexes shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the registering officer has copied, or filed a memorandum of, the document to which it relates.

Indexes to be made by registering officers.

55. Four such indexes shall be made in all registration offices, and shall be named, respectively, Index No. I, Index No. II, Index No. III, and Index No. IV.

Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered or memorandum filed in Book No. 1.

Index No. II shall contain such particulars mentioned in section 21 relating to every such document and memorandum as the Inspector General from time to time directs in that behalf.

Index No. III shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing every will and authority entered in Book No. 3, and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder, and after the death of the testator or the donor (but not before) the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same.

Index No. IV shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book No. 4.

Extra particulars in indexes.

Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV shall contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Inspector General from time to time directs.

Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I, II and III to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.

56. Every Sub-Registrar shall send to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, at such intervals as the Inspector General from time to time directs, a copy of all entries made by such Sub-Registrar, during the last of such intervals, in Indexes Nos. I, II and III.

Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

Every Registrar receiving such copy shall file it in his office.

Registering officers to allow inspection of certain books and indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

57. Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, the Books Nos. 1 and 2 and the indexes relating to Book No. 1 shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and subject to the provisions of section 62, copies of entries in such books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 3 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to the persons executing the documents to which such entries relate, or to their agents, and after the death of the executants (but not before) to any person applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 4 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer, or to his agent or representative. The requisite search under this section for entries in Books Nos. 3 and 4 shall be made only by the registering officer.

All copies given under this section shall be signed and sealed by the registering officer, and shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the contents of the original documents.

(*B*). *As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.*

Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.

58. On every document admitted to registration, other than a copy of a decree or order, or a copy of a certificate under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, sent by the Collector to be registered, there shall be endorsed from time to time the following particulars (that is to say),—

(*a*) the signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document; and, if such execution has been admitted by the represent-

ative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent;

(*b*) the signature and addition of every person examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

(*c*) any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the registering officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the registering officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall at the same time endorse a note of such refusal.

Such endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer.

59. The registering officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements made under sections 52 and 58, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.

60. After such of the provisions of sections 34, 35, 58 and 59 as apply to any document presented for registration have been complied with, the registering officer shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "registered," together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied.

Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the registering officer, and shall then be admissible for the purpose of proving that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsements referred to in section 59 have occurred as therein mentioned.

Endorsements and certificate to be copied.

61. The endorsements and certificate referred to and mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register Book, and the copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21 shall be filed in Book No. 1.

Document to be returned.

The registration of the document shall thereupon be deemed complete, and the document shall then be returned to the person who presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he has nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in section 52.

Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to registering officer.

62. When a document is presented for registration under section 19, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of documents of the nature of the original, and, together with the copy referred to in section 19, shall be filed in the registration office.

The endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall be made on the original, and for the purpose of making the copies and memoranda required by sections 57, 64, 65 and 66, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

Power to administer oaths.

63. Every registering officer may at his discretion administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of this Act.

Record of substance of statements.

He may also at his discretion record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he admits the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the registering officer.

Every such note so signed shall be admissible for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

(C). Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

Procedure on registration of document relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.

64. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property not wholly situate in his own Sub-District, shall make a memorandum thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, and send the same to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and such Sub-Registrar shall file the memorandum in his Book No. 1.

Procedure where document relates to land situate in several districts.

65. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property situate in more districts than one, shall also forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to the Registrar of every district in which any part of such property is situate other than the district in which his own Sub-District is situate.

The Registrar on receiving the same shall file in his Book No. 1 the copy of the document and the copy of the map or plan (if any), and shall forward a memorandum of the document to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar receiving such memorandum shall file it in his Book No. 1.

(D). Special Duties of Registrar.

Procedure on registering documents relating to land.

66. On registering any non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property, the Registrar shall forward a memorandum of such document to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

He shall also forward a copy of such document, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to every other Registrar in whose district any part of such property is situate.

Such Registrar on receiving any such copy shall file it in his Book No. 1, and shall also send a memorandum of the copy to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

Every Sub-Registrar receiving any memorandum under this section shall file it in his Book No. 1.

Procedure on registration under section 30, clause (b).

67. On any document being registered under section 30, clause (b), a copy of such document and of the endorsements and certificate thereon shall be forwarded to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situate, and the Registrar receiving such copy shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in the first clause of section 66.

(E). Of the controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.

Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

68. Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Sub-Registrar is situate.

Every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the book or the office in which any document shall have been registered.

Inspector General to superintend registration offices.

His power to make rules.

69. The Inspector-General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the registration offices in the territories under the Local Government, and shall have power from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act—

providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept;

declaring what languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in each district;

declaring what territorial divisions shall be recognized under section 21;

regulating the amount of fines imposed under sections 24 and 34, respectively;

regulating the exercise of the discretion reposed in the registering officer by section 63;

regulating the form in which registering officers are to make memoranda of documents;

regulating the authentication by Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the books kept in their respective offices under section 51;

declaring the particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV, respectively;

declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the registration offices;

and, generally, regulating the proceedings of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

The rules so made shall be submitted to the Local Government for approval, and, after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official Gazette and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

His power to remit fines.

70. The Inspector General may also, in the exercise of his discretion, remit wholly or in part the difference between any fine levied under section 24 or section 34 and the amount of the proper registration fee.

PART XII.

OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.

71. Every Sub-Registrar refusing to register a document,

except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his Sub-District,

shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and endorse the words "registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No registering officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the document is directed to be registered.

Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.

72. Except where the refusal is made on the ground of denial of execution, an appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order; and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order:

and if the order of the Registrar directs the document to be registered and the document is duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same, and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60; and such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.

73. When a Sub-Registrar has refused to register a document on the ground that any person by whom it purports to be executed, or his representative or assign, denies its execution,

any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent authorized as aforesaid, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, apply to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

Such application shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the reason recorded under section 71, and the statements in the application shall be verified by the applicant in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Procedure of Registrar on such application.

74. In such case, and also where such denial as aforesaid is made before a Registrar in respect of a document presented for registration to him, he shall, as soon as conveniently may be, enquire—

(a) whether the document has been executed;

(b) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the applicant or person presenting the

document for registration as the case may be, so as to entitle the document to registration.

Order to register and procedure thereon.

75. If the Registrar finds that the document has been executed and that the said requirements have been complied with, he shall order the document to be registered.

And if the document be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the registering officer shall obey the same, and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60.

Such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

The Registrar may, for the purpose of any enquiry under section 74, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court, and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such enquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Refusal by Registrar.

76. Every Registrar refusing—

(*a*) to register a document except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his district or that the document ought to be registered in the office of a Sub-Registrar, or

(*b*) to direct the registration of a document under section 72 or section 75,

shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No appeal lies from any order under this section or section 72.

Suit in case of refusal.

77. Where the Registrar refuses to order the document to be registered, under section 72 or section 76, any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, institute in the Civil Court within the local limits of whose original jurisdiction is situate the office in which the document is sought to be registered, a suit for a decree directing the document to be registered in such office, if it be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the passing of such decree; and the provisions contained in the second and third paragraphs of section 75, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all documents so presented, and notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the document shall be receivable in evidence in such suit.

PART XIII.

OF THE FEES FOR REGISTRATION, SEARCHES AND COPIES.

Fees to be fixed by Local Government.

78. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government shall prepare a table of fees payable—

for the registration of documents:

for searching the registers:

for making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration:

And of extra or additional fees payable—

for every registration under section thirty:

for the issue of commissions:

or filing translations:

for attending at private residences:

for the safe custody and return of documents:

and for such other matters as appear to the Local Government necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

Alteration of fees.

The Local Government may from time to time, subject to the like approval, alter such table.

Publication of fees.

79. A table of the fees so payable shall be published in the official Gazette, and a copy thereof in English and the vernacular language of the district shall be exposed to public view in every registration office.

Fees payable on presentation.

80. All fees for the registration of documents under this Act shall be payable on the presentation of such documents.

PART XIV.

OF PENALTIES.

Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

81. Every registering officer appointed under this Act and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Act, who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under its provisions, endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for certain other offences.

82. Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both:

Making false statements before registering officer.

(*a*) intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or inquiry under this Act,

Delivering false copy or translation.

(*b*) intentionally delivers to a registering officer in any proceeding under section 19 or section 21 a false copy or translation of a document, or a false copy of a map or plan,

False personation.

(*c*) falsely personates another, and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding or enquiry under this Act,

(*d*) abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code anything made punishable by this Act.

Abetment of offences under this Act.

83. A prosecution for any offence under this Act coming to the knowledge of a registering officer in his official capacity may be commenced by or with the permission of the Inspector General, the Branch Inspector General of Sindh, the Registrar or the Sub-Registrar, in whose territories, District or Sub-District, as the case may be, the offence has been committed.

Registering officer may commence prosecutions.

Offences punishable under this Act shall be triable by any Court or officer exercising powers not less than those of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class:

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such Court or officer shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed by the law for the time being in force as to such Court or officer.

All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the limits of the Presidency Towns, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such Towns for the time being in force.

84. Every registering officer appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Registering officers to be deemed public servants.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such registering officer when required by him to do so. And in section 228 of the same Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall include any proceeding under this Act.

A Registrar shall, but a Sub-Registrar shall not, as such, be deemed a Court within the meaning of sections 435 and 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Documents (other than wills) remaining unclaimed in any registration office, for a period exceeding two years, may be destroyed.

Destruction of unclaimed documents.

86. No registering officer shall be liable to any suit, claim or demand by reason of anything in good faith done or refused in his official capacity.

Registering officer not liable for thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

87. Nothing done in good faith pursuant to this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, by any registering officer, shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.

88. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or Official Assignee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign as provided in section 58.

Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.

But when any instrument is so executed, the registering officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any Secretary to Government or to such officer of Government, Administrator General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee, Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

89. Every officer granting a certificate under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the land to be improved, or of the land to be granted as collateral security, is situate, and such registering officer shall file the certificate in his book No. 1.

Certificates under Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Nothing contained in this Act or in Act No. VIII of 1871 or in any Act thereby repealed shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the following documents or maps:—

Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.

(*a*). Documents issued, received or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land-revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(*b*). Documents and maps issued, received or authenticated by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

(*c*). Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, or filed periodically in any revenue office by patwáris or other officers charged with the preparation of village-records.

(*d*). Sanads, inám title-deeds and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land.

But all such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of sections 48 and 49, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

91. Subject to such rules and the previous payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, all documents and maps mentioned in section 90, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), and all registers of the documents mentioned in clause (*d*), shall be open to the inspection of any person applying to inspect the same, and, subject as aforesaid, copies of such documents shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Inspection and copies of such documents.

92. All rules relating to registration heretofore enforced in British Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any officer or other person in respect of anything done under any of the said rules.

Burmese registration-rules confirmed.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1877.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' ACT, 1877.

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An Act to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877":

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of powers under local laws.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any law referred to in section 14,

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

The punishment for each offence under the Indian Penal Code is indicated by the sixth column of the same schedule.

Pending cases.

5. Cases pending when this Act comes into force in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates, or in the town of Bombay in the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be dealt with, as far as may be, according to the procedure herein provided.

Definitions.

6. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

"writing." "writing" includes print, lithography, photography and engraving:

"bailable offence or case." "bailable offence" means an offence for, and "bailable case" means a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"non-bailable offence or case." "non-bailable offence" means an offence for, and "non-bailable case" means a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"chapter." "chapter" means a chapter of this Act:

"place." "place" includes also house, building and vessel: and

Words referring to acts done. words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(a) constitute within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, so many divisions as the said Government thinks fit,

(b) define the extent thereof respectively,

(c) from time to time alter the number of such divisions and their respective extents, and

(d) establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Any such person may sit and act as a Magistrate in any of the said Courts, and any two or more of such persons may (subject to rules made under section 9) sit together as a Bench.

All persons appointed under this section shall be called Presidency Magistrates.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

Every such person shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the town of which he is a Magistrate,

Local limits of jurisdiction.

and shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

The area comprised within such local limits shall be deemed to be a district within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of this Act.

Bombay Court of Petty Sessions.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, under any law in force immediately before the passing of this Act, may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions, and such Court is hereby abolished.

Appointment and powers of Chief Magistrate.

9. In each of the said towns the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Chief Magistrate. Such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law or rule are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules, consistent with this Act, to regulate

(a) the conduct and distribution of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the Town:

(b) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit:

(c) the constitution of Benches:

(d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session.

Notwithstanding the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

References in Acts to Magistrates of Police.

10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to Presidency Magistrates.

Sentences which Presidency Magistrates may pass.

11. Any Presidency Magistrate may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Presidency Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Presidency Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award. But no punishment inflicted under this

section shall exceed the punishment provided for the offence by the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

12. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Presidency Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in fixing the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Presidency Magistrate, where imprisonment has been inflicted as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment inflicted in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Presidency Magistrate may fix such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the term does not exceed two years.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

13. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same section or different sections of any law, the Presidency Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such law which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

14. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by a Presidency Magistrate. But no such Magistrate shall pass any sentence in excess of his powers.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

15. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and when the offender is arrested may commit him to custody or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Power to record statements and confessions.

16. A Presidency Magistrate may record any confession or other statement made to him at any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction by any person with reference to any offence.

Such confessions shall be recorded in the manner provided by section 84, and such statements shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in section 115, clauses 3, 4 and 5, and such statements and confessions shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried.

No Presidency Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and on recording any such confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot thereof to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was read over to the person making it and was admitted by him to be correct."

(Signed) *A. B.*,
Presidency Magistrate.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

17. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

18. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if triable by a Magistrate, shall be tried, in the district in which it was committed. If triable by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by the High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

19. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in district X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in district X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in district Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

20. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it was committed, or in the district in which the other act was committed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

Such Magistrate shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Presidency Magistrate, direct his removal in custody to such Magistrate, unless such person is then ready and willing to give the bail (if any) required under section 58, in which case the Magistrate before whom he is so brought shall accept such bail and forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Magistrate and Police-officer.

66. Every Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant under this Act is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed.

Proclamation for person absconding.

67. If a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case has reason to believe that any person accused of an offence not coming within section 34 is absconding or concealing himself, so that a warrant issued against him under this Act cannot be executed, such Magistrate may issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days from the date of publishing the proclamation.

Proclamation how published.

Such proclamation shall be published as follows—

(a) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides;

(b) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(c) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

Evidence of publication.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly published shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the requirements of this section.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

68. A Presidency Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to any person believed to be absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without such local limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the district in which such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, (a) by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or (b) by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or (c) by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; or by all or any two of such processes as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the person so believed to be absconding or concealing himself does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Magistrate may cause it to be sold whenever he thinks fit.

Restoration of forfeited property.

69. When any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 68 appears or is found within two years from the date of the attachment, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by whose order the property was attached that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BAIL.

Custody of person arrested.

70. Every person arrested under this Act shall be kept in custody until he is discharged by the order of a competent Court, or until he is admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

When any person appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, such person shall be admitted to bail: Provided that, in cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may discharge him on his binding himself by a personal recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, to appear and attend at the time and place therein mentioned, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate.

When bail shall not be taken.

71. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the complaint is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to afford such grounds,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt,

but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Warrant for intermediate custody.

But if the Magistrate decide not to admit the accused person to bail, he shall commit him to custody by a warrant in the form (C) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Act, cancel the admission under this section of any accused person to bail, and may commit him to custody, or may admit to bail any person who has been committed to custody under this section.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

72. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of any offence is admitted to bail, a recognizance, in such sum

of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

It is the duty of the Presidency Magistrate or other officer accepting bail to satisfy himself that every surety entering into such recognizance is a person of whom it may reasonably be presumed that he can, if necessary, satisfy its terms.

Every such recognizance shall be in the form (D) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Discharge on bail.

73. After the recognizance has been entered into, the Presidency Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some jail, shall issue a warrant of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer shall thereupon release him.

Admission to bail after failure in first instance.

74. If the accused person cannot find sufficient bail when permitted so to do, he may, if the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

75. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail have been taken, or if the bail become afterwards insufficient, the Presidency Magistrate may issue his warrant of arrest directing that the accused person be brought before him and may order such person to find sufficient bail, and on his failing so to do may commit him to prison.

Discharge of sureties.

76. The sureties for the attendance and appearance of an accused person admitted to bail may, at any time, apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge their recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the accused person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizance of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon the accused person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he fail to do so, may commit him to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

77. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover the penalty mentioned in the recognizance into which such person has entered, he shall proceed to recover the same, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

78. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, the Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover from the sureties the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall give them notice to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Presidency Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to them, or either of them, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within such limits; and it shall authorize the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the sureties, or either of them, without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Presidency Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised.

79. The powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised by every Presidency Magistrate in every case in which a recognizance has been given for the appearance of any person, if default is made by the non-appearance of such person before such Magistrate, according to the conditions of the recognizance:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in any such recognizance and enforce payment in part only.

Deposit instead of bail.

80. When any person is required by a Presidency Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Magistrate may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

81. Cases, triable by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, or which, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate before whom the accused person is brought, ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Presidency Magistrate; and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

82. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or if his personal attendance is dispensed with, after reasonable notice to his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate shall, at such time as he thinks fit, take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated by the complainant to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be recorded in the manner described in clauses 3, 4 and 5 of section 115.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

83. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader (if any).

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Examination of accused how recorded.

84. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary inquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

85. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

86. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to adjourn the inquiry, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry on such terms as he thinks fit and remand the accused person for a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen days.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

87. When a Presidency Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused to be committed for trial.

88. When evidence has been given before a Presidency Magistrate, which appears to justify him in committing the accused person for trial for an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be committed for trial accordingly.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried before High Court.

89. When the Magistrate determines to commit the accused person for trial before the High Court, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and (subject to the provisions of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875) committing him for trial by such Court on such charge.

All such charges shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Form of commitment.

Pending such trial, the Magistrate may commit the accused person to custody by warrant in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, or may in case of a bailable offence release him on bail; and the charge, the record of the enquiry, and any weapon or other article necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

Commitment when to be notified.

When the accused person is committed for trial before the High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

90. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial before High Court.

91. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon all or any such persons to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused person from giving at any time before his trial before the High Court to the

Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

92. When the person accused has been committed for trial, and has given in any list of the persons referred to in section 91, the Magistrate may either summon such persons to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Recognizances of complainants and witnesses.

93. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Presidency Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Presidency Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the High Court.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

94. Every charge under this Act shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused person notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the accused person, the charge shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, or of any other offence mentioned in section 3 or section 4 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

95. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

96. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 94 and 95 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

97. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

98. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 96, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed

thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b*.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d*.) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

99. Any accused person may apply to a Presidency Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Magistrate shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Magistrate may alter charge.

100. A Presidency Magistrate may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the complainant, or upon his own motion, alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

101. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may in his discretion, after making such alteration, proceed with the trial as if the altered charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

102. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Magistrate may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Magistrate may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Adjournment.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

103. In all cases of alteration of a charge, the complainant and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

104. If the offence stated in the altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the altered charge is founded.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

105. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

106. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged with, and tried at the same time for, any number of them not exceeding three.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

107. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be inflicted for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been inflicted for any one of such offences.

Illustrations

to paragraph I—

(*a*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grevious hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal, under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding. A also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished, for, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped in order that she may be subjected to grievous hurt, wrongfully confines her and detains her against her will as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant endeavouring, in the discharge of his duty as such, to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to paragraph II—

(*i*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*j*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then moves the carcase in order to take it dishonestly out of B's possession without B's consent. A, may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*k*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries them may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*l*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under one of those sections only.

to paragraph III—

(*m*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*n*) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*o*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

108. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences, the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

109. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

110. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*). A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

111. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*). A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*). A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

112. When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the Government Solicitor or other

officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Presidency Magistrate, withdraw, or such Magistrate of his own accord may suspend, the inquiry into, or trial of, the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

113. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 108, or for which he might have been convicted under section 109.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 107, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts, which he may have committed if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed: he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person assaulted afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is tried, under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life, and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Cases may be tried summarily.

114. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Presidency Magistrates.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,
(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,
(*c*) the name of the complainant,
(*d*) the name of the accused person,
(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,
(*f*) the prisoner's plea,
(*g*) the final order,
(*h*) the date of such order.

Record of evidence.

115. No Presidency Magistrate shall impose a fine exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless he has recorded the evidence of the witnesses.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall for the purposes of this section be considered as one sentence.

Where the Magistrate records such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

Charge when dispensed with.

116. In cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, no formal charge need be made against the accused person; and the Magistrate may convict him of any offence punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, and which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed.

Charge when necessary.

In cases in which the Magistrate has power to impose imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, there shall be a formal charge against the accused person.

All charges under this section shall be drawn up by the Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

117. Neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. No defect in the complaint or process shall invalidate the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

118. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless he thinks fit to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

119. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

120. If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

121. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Charge when drawn up.

122. Whenever any charge is drawn up under this Act, it shall be drawn up as soon as the Magistrate is of opinion that a *primâ facie* case has been established against the accused person, and shall be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Procedure on examining accused.

123. If the accused person be examined, the procedure prescribed in section 84 shall be followed.

Adjournment.

124. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing, on such terms as he thinks fit, to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence of the parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If on such day the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Withdrawal of complaint

125. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, satisfies the said Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to do so.

The withdrawal under this section of a complaint shall operate as an acquittal of the accused person.

Acquittal.

126. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him; and, in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, he shall add to the final order mentioned in section 114, clause (*g*), a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate shall be pronounced in his presence, except where the sentence is for fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of the accused person's advocate, attorney or pleader.

Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.

127. If in the course of any trial before a Presidency Magistrate, it appears that the case is one which he has not jurisdiction to try, or one which, in his opinion, ought to be tried by the High Court, he shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall either forward the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person, in accordance with the provisions of chapter VIII, to the High Court for trial.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp law or property.

128. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Presidency Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

129. A Presidency Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person other than the Advocate-General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Any person conducting the case may do so personally or by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

Right of accused to be defended.

130. Every person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence, may of right be defended by any advocate, attorney or pleader.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

131. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Magistrate may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Presidency Magistrates' Courts to be open.

132. The place in which the Court of a Presidency Magistrate is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence, shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into or trial of any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Magistrate.

Compounding offences.

133. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, the injured person may compound the

offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate. Such composition shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

CHAPTER XI.—OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

134. Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial under this Act, summon, in manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness; and the Magistrate shall summon and examine such person if his evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

135. If a Presidency Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

136. If any person summoned under this Act to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Presidency Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

137. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate has reason to believe that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of preventing the execution thereof, he may issue a notice, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, and such notice shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or, if he has no such abode, of the Magistrate's Court.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place so named, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.

138. The provisions of section 68 and section 69 as to the attachment, sale and restoration of moveable property shall apply to all property ordered to be attached under section 137.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

139. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Power to require complainants, &c., to execute recognizances.

140. The Presidency Magistrate may require complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence whose attendance before him is necessary, to execute recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon to prosecute or give evidence, as the case may be.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

141. If any witness summoned or brought before a Presidency Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 205 or 206.

B.—Of Witnesses.

In cases triable upon summons.

142. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, it shall ordinarily be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses. But the Presidency Magistrate may in his discretion—

(*a*) summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused;

(*b*) summon any witness named by the complainant or the accused:

Provided that the Magistrate may, before summoning a witness, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

In cases triable upon warrant.

143. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before him such of them as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also summon any witness, and take any evidence that may be offered, in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

C.—Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

Summons to produce document required as evidence.

144. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any inquiry, trial, or other proceeding under this Act, he may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it at the time and place stated in the summons.

Issue of search warrant in first instance.

145. Where there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document or

other thing as directed in the summons, the Magistrate may issue a warrant to search for such document or thing in the first instance.

Procedure as to letters in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any inquiry or trial by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate may, if he is the Chief Magistrate, direct the postal authorities to deliver such letter to such person as the Magistrate directs, and if he is not the Chief Magistrate, may apply to the Chief Magistrate, who may, if he thinks fit, give such direction.

The letter referred to in any direction given under this section shall be delivered accordingly.

Power to impound document produced.

147. Any Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order it to be returned to the person who produced it.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.

Examination of accused.

148. At any stage of any inquiry or trial under this Act, the Magistrate may, without previously warning the accused person, put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in such inquiry or trial, but also in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answer may tend to show he has committed.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

149. Except as is provided in section 150, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

150. A Presidency Magistrate may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his knowledge, relative to such offence and to every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

151. When a pardon has been tendered under section 150, if before the trial it appears to the Presidency Magistrate that any person who has accepted such tender has either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, not complied with the conditions under which the tender was made, such Magistrate may commit him for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.

Deposition of medical witness.

152. The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Power to summon medical witness.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

153. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any inquiry or trial under this Act, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Presidency Magistrate may presume that the signature to any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Power to summon Chemical Examiner.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner as to the subject-matter of his said report.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

154. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved (*a*) by an extract certified, under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the sentence or order, or (*b*), in case of a conviction either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

155. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Presidency Magistrate may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the attendance of the deponent cannot be procured.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

156. Whenever any Presidency Magistrate, after having heard the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act

on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the inquiry or trial shall be re-commenced:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

157. Whenever in the course of a trial or inquiry under this Act it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Presidency Magistrate may dispense with such attendance.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

158. Such Magistrate may direct a commission to any Magistrate of the District, or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness may be.

The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or, if he be the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself, and shall take his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, other than the Magistrate dispensing with his attendance, the latter Magistrate may direct a commission to the former Magistrate, who thereupon shall have the like power to compel the attendance of, and to examine, such witness as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before himself.

Complainant and accused may examine witness.

The complainant and the accused person may respectively forward interrogatories, in writing, upon which the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness,

or the complainant and the accused person (if on bail) may appear before such Magistrate,

or the complainant and the accused person may so appear respectively by advocate, attorney or pleader,

and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Magistrate by whom it was issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness, may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

F.—Of Search-Warrants.

Search-warrant when grantable.

159. When a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any thing is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by a general search or inspection,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warant may search or inspect any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place, building or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place, building or part so specified.

Nothing in this section or in section 145 shall authorize a Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a letter or telegram in the custody of the Postal Department or of a telegraph officer.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

160. If a Presidency Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same as specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials before a Presidency Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Presidency Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

161. The provisions of sections 59, 60 and 61 shall apply to all search-warrants issued under this chapter.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

162. Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

163. A Police-officer or other person, authorized by a warrant to search any place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Search of zanáná.

164. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall, unless a warrant of arrest has been issued against her, give her notice that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of making the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with this section for preventing the clandestine removal of the thing mentioned in the warrant.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

165. Before making a search under this chapter the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless especially summoned by him.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Mode of searching women.

166. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made with strict regard to the customs of the country.

CHAPTER XII.—OF APPEALS.

Appeal by person convicted.

167. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no such appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, all appeals under this section and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.

168. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf to present an appeal to the High Court from a Presidency Magistrate's order of acquittal or of dismissal, or of discharge; but in no other case shall there be an appeal by the prosecution from any order under this Act.

No appeal shall be presented under this section after two months from the date of the order complained of.

When an appeal is presented under this section, the High Court may order the accused person to be arrested and brought before it, and may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or (if the offence of which he is accused be bailable) admit him to bail.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

Copy of order to accompany petition.

169. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copies of proceedings.

170. If any person affected by an order passed under this Act desires to have a copy of such order or of any deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith; provided that he pay for the same, unless the Magistrate, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

171. If the appellant be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copy to the High Court.

Procedure on receiving petition of appeal.

172. On receiving the petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, the High Court shall peruse the same, and may fix a reasonable time for hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, or if he be present may hear him at once.

Power to reject appeal summarily.

The High Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for altering or revising the order appealed against, reject the appeal summarily.

Power to call for record.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Sentence not to be enhanced when appeal rejected under this section.

In rejecting under this section an appeal by a person convicted, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Notice of day for hearing appeal.

173. If the High Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or other officer

empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in case of appeals under section 168, the High Court shall also cause a like notice to be given to the respondent.

Service of notice.

All such notices shall be served in manner provided by this Act for serving a summons unless in the case of persons present in Court, to whom they may be given orally.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

174. The High Court shall send for the record of the case, and after perusing the same, and hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, if he appears, and the Government Solicitor or other officer empowered by Government in this behalf, if he appears, may—

(*a*) alter or reverse the order of such Court, or

(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the Presidency Magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or

(*c*) order the appellant to be re-tried before any Presidency Magistrate or before the High Court, or

(*d*) if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against, reject the appeal.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.
Release of appellant on bail.

175. Pending any appeal under section 167, the High Court may direct that the execution of the order appealed against be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for a bailable offence, may order that he be released on bail.

Where the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in calculating the term of his imprisonment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

176. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the High Court, if it thinks additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or may direct it to be taken by a Presidency Magistrate.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Presidency Magistrate, he shall certify such evidence to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the accused person or his advocate, attorney or pleader, shall be present when the additional evidence is taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined before a Magistrate under this section.

Order when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

177. No order passed by a Presidency Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the accused person in his defence.

Irregularity before trial properly held.

178. No irregularity in the proceedings prior to the commencement of the trial is a sufficient ground for reversing or altering any order passed in a trial properly held.

Procedure in case of conviction by Magistrate not having jurisdiction.

179. When a Presidency Magistrate has passed an order inflicting punishment on any person for an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall cancel the order, and either try the case itself or direct it to be tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Presidency Magistrate.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Presidency Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, in case of a groundless complaint.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of intention to apply under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

181. Whenever an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the applicant shall give to the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is to be made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

182. When the decision of any Presidency Magistrate is called in question in the High Court, the Magistrate may submit with the record of the case a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF EXECUTION.

Court to send accused with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

183. In cases tried by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate passing any order inflicting imprisonment or whipping shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to the officer in charge of such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, the nature of the punishment to which he has been sentenced, and if he has been sentenced to imprisonment, the term for which he is to be imprisoned.

184. Every such warrant shall be in writing under the hand of the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

185. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under this or any other Act for the time being in force, he may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount of the fine by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Levy of fine.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which it is found.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Section to what cases applicable.

When a warrant is issued under this section, the Presidency Magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance. But if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the local limits of his jurisdiction whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

No distress made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto.

Distress not illegal; nor distrainer a trespasser, for defect of form in proceedings.

The said warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who imposes the fine, or by his successor in office.

Who may issue distress-warrant.

186. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, he may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation—

Payment of fine in compensation.

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the injury complained of, where such injury can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made until the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, until after the decision of the appeal.

At the time of awarding damages in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into consideration any sum which may have been paid under this section.

187. When the punishment of whipping is imposed, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Whipping, if imposed in addition to imprisonment in appealable case, when to be inflicted.

188. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment of whipping.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail: provided that, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, the Magistrate may order it to be inflicted in his own presence.

189. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

190. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Not to be executed by instalments.

191. In any case in which, under section 189, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his descretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to

Procedure if punishment be prevented under section 189.

imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to inflict.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

192. When sentence is passed under this Act on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of fine or whipping, shall take effect immediately, and, if of imprisonment, shall take effect after he has undergone the portion of his former sentence which remained unexpired at the time of his escape.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

193. When a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation is sentenced under this Act to imprisonment, such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced.

PART III.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF LUNATICS.

Procedure when accused is a lunatic.

194. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall enquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by such medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

195. When, from the evidence given before a Presidency Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that an accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of such act or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the Presidency Magistrate shall, if such accused person appears to be of sound mind at the time of the inquiry or trial, proceed with the case.

Release of lunatic on bail.

196. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Presidency Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient bail being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or such officer as the Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

Custody when bail not given.

If the offence be non-bailable, or if sufficient bail be not given, the Magistrate shall report the case for the order of the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

197. Whenever proceedings are stayed under section 194, the Presidency Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person to appear or to be brought before him.

When the accused person has been released under section 196, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused person is capable of making his defence shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

198. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

If the Magistrate considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to section 194.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

199. Whenever any person is acquitted by a Presidency Magistrate upon the ground that, at the time at which such person is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence complained of, or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the order of acquittal shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

Procedure when lunatic committed the act alleged.

200. Whenever such order states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Presidency Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

201. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 196 or 200, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

202. If such person is confined under section 196, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Presidency Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 198; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 200 is declared capable of being discharged.

203. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 200, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

204. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 200 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person so detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or another, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 201 and 203 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XV.—OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

205. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the Magistrate leaves his Court on the same day, he may take cognizance of the offence, and, sentence the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the acts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the insult or interruption.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

206. If the Presidency Magistrate considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 205 should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused person shall forward the case to another Presidency Magistrate, and shall require bail to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such other Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Presidency Magistrate; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section under which he is charged.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

207. When any Presidency Magistrate has sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

208. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Presidency Magistrate,

and such Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

he may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, order the person so convicted to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace during such period as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix, not exceeding one year.

Sureties for keeping the peace.

209. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require sureties for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the person so convicted, such Magistrate may require him to give such sureties, and may fix the penalties which the sureties shall be respectively bound to discharge, and may direct that, if such bail be not given, he shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Commencement of period during which person may be bound to keep peace.

210. If the person so convicted be sentenced to imprisonment, the period so fixed, and the term of imprisonment in default of executing the recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Where the order to execute such recognizance is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs the judgment, the person so convicted must be produced before the Magistrate making such order.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

211. Whenever it appears to a Presidency Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace that the term for

which any person is so bound should be extended, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend such term for a further period not exceeding one year from the expiration of the first year.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 215.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

212. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is lurking within the local limits of his jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such person to enter into such recognizance, with sureties, for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months, as the Magistrate thinks sufficient.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

213. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is by repute

a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood,

or of a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

214. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is

an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief,

or an habitual receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a dangerous character,

and that his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, would be hazardous to the community,

the Magistrate shall record his opinion to that effect, and make an order requiring similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding three years.

If such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

C.—Provisions as to both Kinds of Security.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace or for good behaviour.

215. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or that he is one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to execute a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behaviour, as the case may be.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not execute such recognizance, may be issued on any report or other information which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate shall not require any person to execute such recognizance until the Magistrate has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, recall any summons issued under this section.

Contents of summons.

216. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the penalty to be specified in the recognizance, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if bail are to be taken, their number, the penalties which they shall be respectively bound to discharge, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

When the person believed to be likely to commit a breach of the peace or to be one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, is present in Court, no summons is necessary, but the Magistrate may at once require him to show cause why he should not be required to execute the recognizance.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

217. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed at the hour and place named in the summons, the Presidency Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate on the warrant), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, or that there is reason to think that any person is one of the persons so referred to, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

218. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 215, and may permit him to appear and execute the required recognizance, or show cause against such requisition, by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

Discharge of person informed against.

219. If on the appearance of the person so informed against or, if his attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind over such person to keep the peace, or to be of good behaviour, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

220. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of good behaviour that such person shall execute a recognizance, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly.

The penalty specified in every recognizance executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the person bound.

The penalty which the sureties shall be jointly and severally bound to discharge shall not exceed the penalty which the principal debtor is bound to discharge.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

221. If a person required to furnish security under section 214 does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate rejects, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit, provided that the period (if any) for which it may direct the security to be taken shall not exceed three years.

Contents of order for security.

222. Whenever security is required under this chapter, the amount of the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the recognizance is to remain in force, shall be stated in the order, and the recognizance shall be in the form (H) or (I), as the case may be, given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Form of recognizance.

Imprisonment in default of security.

223. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this chapter failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the High Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Binding of sentenced person.

224. If any person required under this chapter to enter into a recognizance is under sentence of imprisonment, he shall, on or after the expiration of his sentence, be brought up before the Magistrate for the purpose of entering into such recognizance.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

225. A Presidency Magistrate may at any time release any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, whether by his own order or that of his predecessor in office, provided that the Magistrate is of opinion that such person may be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, as ordered by the High Court, may be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of sureties.

226. A surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge his recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall discharge the recognizance of the surety, and shall order such person to give a fresh surety.

Commission, &c., of offence, a breach.

227. The commission, or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the recognizance.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

228. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and call upon the person bound by such recognizance to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person so bound without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Presidency Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person so bound has had an opportunity of showing cause against the enforcement, and until the breach of the condition of the recognizance has been proved.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

229. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter by a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover the penalty from such surety in manner provided by the last preceding section.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the Magistrate may sentence the surety to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Proof of previous conviction.

230. Any previous conviction of the person to be bound may, in proceedings under this chapter, be proved in the manner prescribed in section 154.

Where proceedings under this chapter may be taken.

231. Proceedings under this chapter may be taken in any district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or in which an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in which the person whom it is desired to bind may be.

Provisions of chapter not applying to European vagrants.

232. The provisions of this chapter relating to security for good behaviour do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF RESTORING POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

233. Whenever any person is convicted by a Presidency Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

234. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, a Presidency Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his said wife, or child, or both, at such monthly rate not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—1*st*.—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

2*nd*.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 70 and 71 of this Act.

3*rd*.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4*th*.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

5*th*.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Presidency Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 34 and 35 is commonly to be used.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation of life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the re-capture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for one month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

244	Persons employed in a mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery-office - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1. Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Death - -	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.					
341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	Of Rape.					
376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Trespass.					
447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	Magistrate.
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 47).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas complaint has this day been made before the undersigned Presidency Magistrate for the Town of that you on the day of 187 at (*state shortly the offence complained*) contrary to section of the Indian Penal Code [*or* of Act No. of 18 , *as the case may be*] : You are hereby required to appear in person [*or* by advocate, attorney or pleader, *as the case may be*] on the day of 187 , at o'clock in the forenoon [*or* afternoon] at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present, to answer to the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law.

Dated the day of

(*Signed*) *C. D.*

Presidency Magistrate.

B.

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST (*section* 56).

To (*name and designation of the person who is to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—*]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of , he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 71).

To the officer in charge of the

Whereas of is accused of ( ) you are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before. by whom [*or* which] the offence of which he is accused is to be tried [*or* enquired into] from time to time when so required.

D.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE (*section* 72).

We, *A. B.* of , *C. D.* of and *E. F.* of , do hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally that the said *A. B.* will attend on the day of 187 at the Court of the Presidency Magistrate of and continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the said Magistrate, and will, if required, appear when called upon at the High Court of Judicature at to answer the charge of , and in case of the said *A. B.* making default herein, we the said *A. B.*, *C. D.* and *E. F.* bind ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signatures.*)

Dated the day of 187 .

E.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY PENDING TRIAL BEFORE THE HIGH COURT (*section* 89).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 93, 140).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be,* to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT AFTER SENTENCE (*section* 184).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated day of

H.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 222).

Whereas I, *A. B.* [*or* we, *A. B.*, *C. D.*, *etc.*], of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself [*or* each of us hereby binds himself]

not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of my [*or* any of us] making default therein, I bind myself [*or* he binds himself] to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE RECOGNIZANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I, *E. F.* of , hereby declare myself surety for the abovementioned *A. B*, that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

I.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 222).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty, and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the abovesaid , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 97.)

(1).—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at , did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the , day of at , in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance " *for* " within the cognizance of

the High Court." *In* (c), *omit* "by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*.) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*.) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c*.) And I hereby commit you to the said Court to be tried on the said charges.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

ALTERNATIVE CHARGES.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the inquiry into before , stated in evidence that " and that you, on or about the day of , at in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute, "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court," *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st February 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 5 OF 1877.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

A Bill for the Limitation of Suits, and for other Purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called 'The Indian Limitation Act, 1877,' and shall come into force on the first day of July 1877.

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

(*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

(*b*) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Repeal of Act IX of 1871.

2. Act No. IX of 1871 (*An Act for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes*) shall be repealed.

But all references to such Act shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired under that Act or under any enactment thereby repealed.

And notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 143, No. 144 or No. 145 of the schedule hereto annexed, may be brought within five years next after the said first day of July 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Act No. IX of 1871 shall have expired before the completion of the said five years.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'minor' means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years:

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundí:

'trustee' does not include a benámídár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-six (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint, stamped in accordance with the law for the time being in force, is presented to the proper officer: in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*).—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Different periods of limitation prescribed by local laws.

6. When, by any law not mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed and now or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India, a period of limitation differing from that prescribed by this Act is specially prescribed for any suits, appeals or applications, nothing herein contained shall alter the period so prescribed.

Appeals from decrees of High Courts on original side.

And nothing herein contained shall affect the periods of limitation prescribed for appeals from, or applications to review, any decree, order or judgment of a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

Legal Disability.

Legal disability.

7. If a person entitled to sue be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When he is at such time affected by two disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When his disability continues up to his death, his representative in interest may institute the suit within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Disability of representative.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any disability, the rules contained in the former part of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which the suit must be brought.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*). A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*). A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity ceases.

(*d*). A right to sue accrues to X during his minority X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*). A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*). A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time.

Disability of one joint creditor.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until they all are free from disability.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) A incurs a debt to the same firm. B and C are insane, and D is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until they are all free from disability.

Continuous running of time.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his representatives, for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Explanation.—A purchaser in good faith for value from a trustee is not his representative within the meaning of this section.

Suits on foreign contracts.

11. Suits in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Foreign limitation law.

12. No foreign rule of limitations shall be a defence to a suit in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, an application to the High Court for the admission of a special appeal, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded, unless service of a summons to appear and answer in the suit can, during such absence, be made under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 60.

Exclusion of time of suing *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another suit, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the same defendant or some person whom he represents, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned suit is founded upon the same cause of action, and is instituted in good faith in a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to try it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 19.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 19, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor sues to set aside execution sale.

17. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a suit to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

18. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to sue, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative in interest of the deceased capable of suing.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to sue would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative whom the plaintiff may sue.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

Effect of fraud.

19. When any person having a right to sue has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed,

the time limited for commencing a suit,

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

20. If a promise or acknowledgment in respect of any property or right has been made in writing signed, either personally or through a duly authorized agent, by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the promise or acknowledgment was so signed.

When the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received unless it has been destroyed wrongfully by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

EXPLANATION 1.—For the purposes of this section a promise or acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery or performance has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver or perform or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to any person other than the person entitled to the property or right:

but it must amount to a substantial acknowledgment of liability in respect of the property, or right in question.

EXPLANATION 2.—Nothing in this section renders one of several partners or executors chargeable by reason only of a written promise or acknowledgment signed by another of them.

Illustrations.

Z, a bond-debtor, himself writes a letter promising to pay the debt to his creditor A. Z affixes his seal, but does not sign the letter:

Z pays part of the debt and promises orally to pay the rest:

Z publishes an advertisement, requesting his creditors to bring in their claims for examination:

In none of these cases is the debt taken out of the operation of this Act.

21. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of payment of interest as such.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of principal, the debt has arisen from a contract in writing and the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same, on the instrument, or in his own books, or in the books of the creditor.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the delivery and receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of delivery and receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Proviso where original defendant dies.

23. In the case of a suit for the breach of a contract, where there are successive breaches, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, upon every fresh breach; and where the breach is a continuing breach, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach continues.

Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.

Computation where the breach is continuing.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the breach of contracts for the payment of money by instalments, where, on default made in payment of one instalment, the whole becomes due.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for his life by quarterly instalments. A fails to pay any of the instalments. Here upon every fresh failure, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run; and this Act may bar the remedy on the earlier breaches without affecting the remedy on the later breaches.

(*b*).—A, a tenant, covenants with B, his landlord, to keep certain buildings in repair. At every moment of the time during which the buildings continue out of repair and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

24. In the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the wrong continues.

Continuing wrong.

Illustration.

A diverts B's watercourse. At every moment of the time during which the diversion continues and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

25. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act lawful in itself which becomes unlawful in case it causes damage, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the damage accrues.

Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation runs from the time of the subsidence.

26. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

27. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition of right to easements.

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced

in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is brought in 1871 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1850 to 1st January 1870. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*).—In a like suit also brought in 1871 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1848 to 1868. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

28. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a deceased Hindú widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Extinguishment of right to property.

29. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Possession by successive trespassers.

30. Where a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any immoveable property or hereditary office take and keep possession thereof for several periods each less than the period so limited, but collectively exceeding such period, the person who is in possession of such property or office when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession.

Nothing in this section shall operate to bar any right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4).

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part I.—Thirty days.	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	Part II.—Ninety days.	
2.—For doing, or for omitting to do, an act in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission took place.
	Part III.—Six months.	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section , to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX of 1860 (*to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), section one.	Ditto ...	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrued due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*Of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year.	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a domestic servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto ...	When the wages sued for accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto ...	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto ...	When the purchaser takes actual possession, under the sale sought to be impeached, of the whole of the property sold.
11.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
12.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
13.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court; (*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (*d*) sale of a patní táluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this clause 'patní' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
14.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Ditto ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
15.—To set aside any act of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	The date of the act.
16.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto ...	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
17.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto ...	When the payment is made.
18.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto ...	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
19.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
20.—For false imprisonment	One year ...	When the imprisonment ends.
21.—For any other injury to the person ...	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
22.—For a malicious prosecution ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
23.—For libel	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
24.—For slander	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken.
25.—For loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto ...	When the loss occurs.
26.—For inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the breach.
27.—For an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
28.—For wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
	Part V.—Two years.	
29.—For obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Two years ...	The date of the obstruction.
30.—For diverting a watercourse ...	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
31.—Against a carrier for losing or injuring goods.	Ditto ...	When the loss or injury occurs.
32.—Against a carrier for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
33.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
34.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto ...	When the wrong complained of is done.
35.—For compensation for any wrong, malfeasance, nonfeasance or misfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the wrong is done or the default happens.
36.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
37.—For the restitution of conjugal rights ...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and refused.
	Part VI.—Three years.	
38.—For trespass upon immoveable property.	Three years ...	When the trespass takes place.
39.—For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	When the infringement takes place.
40.—To restrain waste	Ditto ...	When the waste was committed.
41.—Under the Indian Succession Act, section 321, to compel a legatee to refund.	Ditto ...	When the legacy was paid.
42.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
43.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
44.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
45.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
46.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person, owner of the property, first learns in whose possession it is.
47.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
48.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
49.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
50.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
51.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	The expiry of the period of credit.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
53.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
54.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.
55.—For money payable for money lent ...	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
56.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
57.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
58.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
59.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
60.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.
61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto ...	When the accounts are stated, unless where the debt is made payable at a future time and then when that time arrives.
62.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	At the time specified or upon the contingency happening.
63.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI—Three years—contd.	
64.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Three years ...	The date of executing the bond.
65.—On a bond subject to a condition ...	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
66.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
67.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
68.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
70.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
71.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ...	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
72.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	The time of the first default, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made.
73.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The time of the delivery to the payee.
74.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
75.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
76.—Suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note becomes payable.
77.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
78.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Ditto ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
79.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto	When the plaintiff pays anything in excess of his own share.
80.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
81.—By an attorney or vakíl for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakíl properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
82.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
83.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
84.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Three years ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received, to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
85.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
86.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
87.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
90.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued, or registered, or attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the issue, registration, or attempt, whichever last happens.
91.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
92.—For relief on the ground of fraud ...	Ditto ...	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
93.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
94.—For relief on the ground of mistake in fact.	Ditto ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
95.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.
96.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then been occasioned, the date of the loss.
97.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
98.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
99.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ..	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
100.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto ..	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
102.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Three years ...	The date of the receipt.
103.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
104.—By a Hindú manager of a joint estate for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
105.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
106.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, the date of the decree of the appellate Court.
107.—For arrears of rent	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
108.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
109.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.
110.—For specific performance of a contract.	Ditto ...	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that his right is denied.
111.—For the rescission of a contract	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
112.—For the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach sued for occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Six years ...	The date of the judgment.
114.—On a promise or contract in writing registered.	Ditto ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar promise or contract not registered.
115.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
116.—By an auction-purchaser or any one claiming under him to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, the estate being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
117.—To avoid incumbrances of under-tenures in a *patní táluq* or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent, the táluq or tenure being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
118.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
119.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
120.—For possession of an hereditary office ...	Ditto ...	When the defendant, or some person through whom he claims, took possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
121.—Suit during the life of a Hindú female by a Hindú entitled to the possession of land on her death to have an alienation made by the female declared to be void except for her life.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
122.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123.—By a Hindú excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the exclusion.
124.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance or for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ..	When the arrears are claimed and refused, or the right is denied.
125.—To establish or set aside an adoption ...	Ditto ...	The date of the adoption, or (at the option of the plaintiff) the date of the death of the adoptive father.
126.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrued: Provided that no such suit shall be maintained where the land forms part of a permanently-settled estate, and has been held rent-free from the time of the Permanent Settlement.
127.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
128.—For money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *málikána* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years— continued.	
129.—To recover moveable property conveyed in trust, deposited or pawned and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Twelve years ...	The date of the purchase.
130.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
131.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagee is first entitled to possession.
132.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
133.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the execution-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the execution-debtor is first entitled to possession.
134.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when he never has had possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
135.—Like suit when the purchaser had possession, but was afterwards dispossessed.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
136.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
137.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
138.—Like suit by a Hindú entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
139.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
140.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture was incurred or the condition broken.
141.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant, or of some person through whom he claims, became adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
142.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years.	The date of the deposit or pawn, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the depositor or pawnor, or of his right of redemption, has before the expiration of the prescribed period been made in

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IX—Thirty years—continued.	
		writing, signed by the depositary, or pawnee, or some person claiming under him, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment.
143.—Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Thirty years ...	The date of the mortgage, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the mortgagor or of his right of redemption has, before the expiration of the prescribed period, been made in writing, signed by the mortgagee or some person claiming under him or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment:
		Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.
144.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
145.—Any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrued.

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of appeals.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
146.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
147.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
148.—Under the same Code to the High Court.	Sixty days ...	Ditto.
149.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the High Court.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Ten days ...	When the award is submitted to the Court, and notice of the submission has been given to the persons and in manner prescribed by the High Court.
151.—For an order under section 258 of the same Code compelling a decreeholder to certify payment or adjustment.	Ditto ...	When the payment or adjustment is made.
152.—For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff's assignee or receiver neglects or refuses to continue the suit.
153.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the same Code.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.
154.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	Fifteen days ...	When the application for review is rejected.
155.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a judgment by default.	Thirty days ...	The date of the judgment.
156.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte*.	Ditto ...	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.
157.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decreeholder to be put into possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
158.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
159.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the purchaser of such property.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
160.—Under sections 364 or 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's death.
161.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto ...	The date of the dismissal.
162.—By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.	Sixty days ...	The date of the sale.
163.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
164.—To a High Court for the admission of a second appeal.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
165.—For a review of judgment.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree.
166.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months ...	The date of the decree.
167.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the award.
168.—For the execution of a decision (other than a decree or order passed in a regular suit or an appeal) of a Civil Court or of a Revenue Court.	One year ...	The date of the decision or of taking some proceeding to enforce or keep in force the decision.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
169.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 172.	Three years ...	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court to enforce, or keep in force, the decree or order, or 5. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (where the application is to enforce payment of an instalment which the decree directs to be paid at a specified date) the date so specified. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed, severally, against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed, jointly, against more persons than one, the application, if

SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—concluded.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
		made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation II.*—"proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under sections 227 or 228 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
170.—For the execution of any such decree or order of which a certified copy has been registered under the Indian Registration Act.	Six years ...	The date of the decree or order, or (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review.
171.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of Her Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ...	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrued to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Limitation Act (IX of 1871) contains, directly or indirectly, numerous references to the Code of Civil Procedure. And therefore the revision of the Code, which the Indian Legislature has resumed and hopes soon to complete, entails the revision of the Limitation Act.

2. The object of the present Bill is primarily to adapt the law of limitation to the revised Code; but the opportunity has been taken to make certain amendments which the experience of nearly six years has shown to be desirable. Of these the following are the principal:—

Preliminary.

3. Titles acquired under the old Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) or the present Act (IX of 1871) will be saved.

'Easement' is defined so as to include what is technically called a profit *à prendre.*

Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.

4. Suits will not be 'instituted' for the purpose of the Act, unless the plaints are stamped in accordance with law.

5. Section 7 has been extended so as to provide for supervenient and successive disabilities.

Computation of Period of Limitation.

6. To section 15 has been added a clause providing for the exclusion of the time during which an applicant has been making a *bonâ fide* application in a Court unable to grant it.

7. Section 20 (as to the effect of acknowledgments in writing as to debts and legacies) has been extended to promises or acknowledgments in respect of any property or right, and oral evidence of the contents of the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment will not be receivable, unless it has been wrongfully destroyed by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

8. Section 21 (as to the effect of payment of interest or part-payment of principal) has been made to comprise the case of delivery and receipt of the produce of mortgaged land in the possession of the mortgagee.

9. Section 24 (as to continuing nuisances) has been extended so as to cover all cases of continuing wrongs independent of contract.

Acquisition by Possession of the Ownership of Easements, Land and Hereditary Offices.

10. The exception as to light and air has been struck out of section 28 (as to exclusion in favour of the reversioner of the servient tenement). This exception complicates the law, and the reasons which led to a like exception in the English Prescription Act do not seem to apply to India.

11. Provision has been made in section 30 for the case of a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any land or hereditary office, taking and keeping possession thereof for several periods, each less than the period limited by the Act, but collectively exceeding that period. The rule adopted is that the person who is in possession when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession. But the right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him is expressly saved.

The Schedule.

12. The time when the period fixed for the following suits begins to run has been altered as follows :—

No.	
9. For the price of lodging.	When the price becomes payable.
22 (=28 of Act IX of 1871). For a malicious prosecution.	When the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
33 (=38 of Act IX). Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
46 (=47, 48, of Act IX). For specific moveable property lost or acquired by theft or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for damages for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	When the owner of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
47 (=26, 33, 34, 35 of Act IX). For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
83 (=87 of Act IX). For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.
87 (=90 of Act IX). By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88 (= 91 of Act IX). Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89 (=92 of Act IX). To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
109 (=112 of Act IX). For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	When the call is payable.
111 (=114 of Act IX). For the rescission of a contract.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded become known to him.
122 (=125 of Act IX). By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123 (= 127 of Act IX). By a Hindú excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.	The date of the exclusion.

13. The period of limitation has been altered in the case of the following suits :—

No.

39 (=11 of Act IX). For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege : from one year to three years.

46 (=26 of Act IX). For taking or detaining lost or wrongfully acquired moveable property : from one year to three years.

47 (=48, 49 of Act IX). For wrongfully detaining other moveable property : from two years to three years.

143 (= 148 of Act IX). Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged : from sixty years to thirty years.

144 (= 149 of Act IX). In a Charter Court by a mortgagee to redeem : from sixty years to thirty years.

145. Suits in the name of the Secretary of State in Council : from sixty years to thirty years.

14. The following classes of suits have been specially provided for :—

No.

40. To restrain waste.

41. To compel a legatee to refund.

42. By a ward who has attained majority to set aside a sale by his guardian.

124. By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.

15. The following eight applications have also been provided for :—

No.

151. For an order under section 258 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] compelling a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment.

152. For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.

153. For leave to appear and defend a summary suit on a negotiable instrument.

154. For an order under section 629 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] restoring to the file a rejected application for review.

160. Under sections 364 and 366 of the same Code, by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.

162. By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.

166. For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.

171. To enforce an order of Her Majesty in Council.

16. On the other hand the Bill omits as useless the following numbers of the schedule to Act IX of 1871 :—

73. By the endorsee of a bill or promissory note against the endorser.

79. By payee against drawer, when the bill has been dishonoured by non-acceptance and afterwards by non-payment.

146. For a declaration of right to an easement.

17. In Nos. 144 and 145, the Bill provides for acknowledgments signed by the agent of a depositary, pawnee, mortgagee or some person claiming under him.

18. Lastly, in No. 169 it explains, in accordance with decided cases, when an application to execute a decree passed in favour of, or against, several persons enures in favour of, or against, them all, and when in favour of, or against, only those by, or against, whom the application is made.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA,
14th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th February 1877 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 201C.S., dated 24th July 1874.
" " ditto ditto ditto No. 232C.S., dated 7th July 1875, and enclosures.
" " ditto ditto ditto No. 320C S., dated 23rd Nov. 1876, and enclosures.
" " ditto ditto ditto No. 355, dated 23rd December 1876.
Suggestions by G. H. M. Batten, Esq., dated 8th February 1877.

2. We think that the proposed Act should come into force on the West Coast of India at once, and elsewhere on such day as the Government of India directs.

3. We have saved from the operation of section 2 salt covered by rawánas granted under Madras Regulation I of 1805, section 11, clause 3.

4. We think that the power to stop, search and arrest, given by section 4, should be exercised only by officers who have reason to believe from personal knowledge or from information taken down in writing that salt is being, or has within twenty-four hours been, illegally carried. We have empowered such officers to seize vessels which they have reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under the proposed Act, and cause them to be brought into any British Indian port. We have limited their power to arrest persons without warrant to cases in which salt is actually found on board. We have provided that all salt in respect of which an offence has been committed under the proposed Act shall be liable to confiscation.

5. We have omitted as useless the section as to the summary punishment of offences against the proposed Act.

6. We have transferred the powers given to the Government of India by section 3, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and section 4, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

7. We recommend that the Bill thus amended be passed. But we think that it has been so altered as to require republication.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.
F. R. COCKERELL.
R. A. DALYELL.

I dissent from the first paragraph of section 7 of this Report.

R. A. DALYELL.

Calcutta, 19th February 1877.

No. II.

A Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Transport of Salt Act, 1877 :"

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, further, applies—

(*a*) to all European British subjects of Her Majesty within the territorial jurisdiction of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, wherever they may be ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the west coast of India at once, and elsewhere on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

Penalty for carrying salt in certain vessels.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Exceptions.

3. Nothing in section two applies to—

(*a*) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873, or by a rawána granted under Madras Regulation I of 1805, section eleven, clause third;

(*b*) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Government may appoint in this behalf;

(*c*) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Government may from time to time exempt from the operation of section two.

Power of stoppage, search and arrest.

4. When any officer of Government empowered by the Government, whether by name or office, to act under this section, has reason to believe from personal knowledge or from information taken down in writing, that any salt is being carried, or has within the twenty-four hours next before the requirement first hereinafter mentioned been carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may require such vessel to be brought to, and thereupon may—

(*a*) enter and search the same;

(*b*) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;

(*c*) seize such vessel if the said officer has reason to believe it liable to confiscation under this Act, and cause it to be brought with its crew and cargo into any port in British India; and

(*d*) where salt is found on board such vessel, search and arrest without a warrant any person on board the same who such officer has reason to believe is punishable under section two.

Penalties for resisting officer.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four,

and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty,

may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Confiscation of vessel and cargo.

6. Every vessel in which salt is carried in contravention of this Act, the cargo on board such vessel, and all salt in respect of which an offence under this Act has been committed, shall be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged (*a*) by the Chief Customs Authority, or (*b*) by such other officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article, and shall at once report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Chief Customs Authority, or such other officer as aforesaid, who may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

Jurisdiction.

7. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two or section five, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

"Government" defined.

8. In this Act 'the Government' means the Governor of Madras in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, or the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 21st February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

LIMITATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. He said that at the last meeting he had given reasons which the Council thought sufficient for the introduction of some Bill, and had said that he would explain the nature of the Bill when he came to introduce it.

He would first mention that the "other purposes" which were tacked on to the expression "limitation of suits" were to provide for the acquisition of rights by prescription and to ascertain the periods of time within which applications should be made in proceedings in law-suits. But the principal object

of the Act was the limitation of suits; and in order to show the Council the nature of the amendments, he would remind them briefly of the principle upon which the Act was framed.

Now everybody knew what was the nature and object of a Statute of Limitations: its object was to prevent stale claims from being enforced; and its nature was to specify the times at which claims should be considered to be stale claims. For that purpose it was necessary to fix some point of time as a point from which the period of limitation assigned should begin to run. And, secondly, it was necessary to fix what that period should be.

With regard to the second matter, it was a comparatively easy thing to mention the length of time which should run in order to bar a claim. Of course such rules must follow general custom and convenience, and he supposed it would not be possible to frame a satisfactory time-table without considerable previous experience of law-suits. But such rules were in their own nature of an arbitrary kind. There was no reason in the nature of things why a claim which was in full force on the 31st of December should be extinguished on the 1st of January. We could assign no reason except necessity, the tyrant's plea; unless we were to let a claim run on for ever, we must draw a line somewhere. Wherever it was drawn, it must be an abrupt and arbitrary line; and it was just as easy to draw a line of that kind at one point as at another.

But the great difficulty was to fix the time which should be the starting point of the period of limitation. That had been usually done by saying that the suit should be brought within such and such a time from the creation or arising of the cause of action; and so it was done by the law which prevailed in India before the Act which they were now amending, Act IX of 1871. But such enactments as these were pregnant with numerous embarrassments. "Cause of action" was an ambiguous term; and it was found in many cases a matter of much difficulty to say when the cause of action arose. The consequence had been that there had been difficulties, disputes and law-suits innumerable turning on this expression "cause of action." It would not be difficult to state to the Council cases in which such questions were of a refined and subtle nature. But by way of illustration, he would take a case of the simplest kind and of most constant occurrence. Take the case of a bill of exchange payable at a future date, drawn by one man in favour of another; accepted by a third person, and endorsed by a fourth. When did the cause of action arise in favour of the drawee? Was it when the bill was drawn, or when it was accepted, or when it was made payable, or when it was dishonoured, or when it was endorsed, or when notice of dishonour was given to the endorsee? All these events might happen at different times, each entered into the cause of action, and of each it might be contended that it was the cause of action. Again, the cause of action would be varied according as an action on the bill was brought by the drawer, the endorser, or the endorsee. To each of these parties there would be different times at which happened the principal one of those events which together constituted the cause of action. It would be seen therefore that the use of this phrase "cause of action" led to a great deal of dispute when you came to fix the starting-point of limitation.

The principle of the Indian Limitation Act was that for the most part it abandoned the phrase "cause of action," and instead thereof specified a great number of different suits, and took for each suit some definite time or definite event to constitute the starting-point of the period of limitation. He would refer again to the case of a bill of exchange or a promissory note, which was the same thing. In the schedule of our Act no less than fourteen different cases were put relating to suits on bills of exchange or promissory notes, and in each of these cases some definite time or event had been fixed as the starting point for the period of limitation. For instance in No. 68 of the schedule it was said that a suit shall not be brought on a bill of exchange payable at a fixed time after date except within three years after the time when the bill falls due. In No. 69 it was said that a suit shall not be brought on a bill payable at sight except within three years after it has been presented. And so on through the various circumstances attending bills and notes. There were 150 different kinds of suits mentioned in the schedule, in each of which, excepting he thought only one,

some appropriate time or event was fixed as the time from which the period of limitation should be computed.

It was obvious that a law framed on this principle was much more specific and easy to work than one which was constantly referring us back to the cause of action in order to find the starting-point of time. It was also obvious that, inasmuch as the legislator took upon himself work which had previously been done by Courts of Law, he was likely to fall into mistakes by fixing sometimes inconvenient starting-points, and sometimes inconsistent ones for similar cases.

We had no reason to believe but that the existing Act had on the whole adopted convenient and reasonable starting-points, or that it was on the whole consistent and easy to work. But some cases had been brought to his notice, principally by Chief Justice Garth, in which the point fixed was not convenient, and some in which the Act was not altogether consistent with itself. These were the respects in which it was proposed to amend the Act. And it was observed by his predecessor, Sir James Stephen, when the Act was pending before Council, that one of the advantages of constructing the law on this principle was, that it would admit of amendment with great ease. It was obvious that if they were merely to alter a single item in the schedule, they could amend the Act with a less amount of consideration and trouble than if they were changing the whole principle which applied to a numerous class of cases. They had therefore taken the opportunity afforded by the necessity of making a number of alterations in order to bring part of the Act into accord with the Civil Procedure Code, to introduce other amendments which were recommended by Sir Richard Garth, or which had been noted from time to time in the Legislative Department as desirable.

He always felt great difficulty in explaining to the Council a Bill like this, which consisted of a great number of details. It would take a great deal of time, and probably the time would not be well spent, if he went through all the different items in which it was proposed to amend the law. Perhaps it would be better if he were to give two or three instances by way of sample, from which the Council could judge of the bulk, and could see the way in which they proposed to alter the Act.

He would take the 22nd item in the schedule to the Bill which answered to No. 23 of the existing Act. That item said that a suit for malicious prosecution must be brought within one year from the time when the plaintiff was acquitted. But it had been pointed out that the plaintiff might never be acquitted, and in fact no prosecution was so likely to break down as a malicious prosecution. It might be abandoned without the jury or the Judge being called on for a verdict. It was proposed to alter that No. by saying that the time when the period of limitation began to run should commence when the plaintiff was acquitted, or the prosecution was otherwise terminated.

He would take next No. 33 in the schedule to the Bill, which was equivalent to No. 38 of the existing Act, which said that a suit against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverted it to other uses, must be brought within two years from the time of the perversion. Again it had been pointed out that no cases were so likely to escape notice for considerable periods of time, as the case of a man who had lawful possession of property and had a right to use it for one purpose, but used it for another.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said that he might hand his clothes over to the care of his valet, and go upon his travels for a year or two, and that the valet, instead of performing the usual duties of a valet and keeping the clothes clean and tidy, might wear them, and he on his return might find them dirty, patched and threadbare. Or he might leave his plate with his bankers, who instead of locking it up in their strong-room might take a fancy to use it at their entertainments and return it to him battered, dinted and spoilt. In such cases the whole period of limitation might elapse before the injured man had any chance of knowing of the wrong done to him, and there was no reason why he should be so deprived of his remedy. It was therefore proposed to alter the law by providing that such a suit might be instituted within two years from the time when the perversion first became known to the person injured.

He would pass on to No. 122, which answered to No. 125 in the existing Act, which said that a suit by a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará

to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property must be brought within twelve years of the date of the alienation. There again it had been shown that the alienation was a thing likely to be unknown to the party injured. A father and son, for instance, lived together, and the father executed a mortgage of the ancestral property; there might be no change of possession and nothing might be known to the son of the alienation that had been made. They might perhaps continue to live together, and the father might die twenty years after the alienation, and then it might be found that an alienation had been effected, and the son was barred of his right merely by lapse of time, although he did not know of the act which constituted the alienation. It was proposed to alter that by saying that a suit might be brought within twelve years of the time when the alienee took possession of the property. Change of possession was a fact which must be known and which must call everybody's attention to what had taken place, and it was right enough that if with that notice of an invasion of his property the injured man did not stir to protect it, he should be barred by time.

The next item which he would notice was No. 123, which answered to No. 127 of the existing Act. The Act said that a suit by a Hindú excluded from joint family-property to enforce a right to share therein must be brought within twelve years from the time when the plaintiff claimed and was refused his share. There the starting-point was the claiming of the share; but a man might not choose to claim his share; he might allow his claim to lie by thirty forty or fifty years, seeing himself excluded: and at the end of fifty years, he might claim his share, and from that time the period of limitation would begin to run. He had been informed by the Chief Justice that such a case had recently happened, in which a man saw himself excluded from property for twenty or thirty years, during which time he had stood by and made no claim. At the end of that time he turned up and made a claim, and it was found that the statutory limitation had not run against him. It was proposed to alter that, and to provide that such a suit should be barred by the lapse of twelve years from the date of the exclusion.

He had mentioned cases in which the Bill altered the starting-point of the periods of limitation. There were some other alterations of the same kind. In other cases the Bill altered the length of the period of limitation. Take for instance No. 39 of its schedule, which answered to No. 11 of the existing Act. The Act said that a suit for damages for infringing copy-right or any other exclusive privilege must be brought within one year from the date of the infringement. Now that was a kind of case in which it often took more than a year for the injury to assume sufficient proportions for the injured person to know anything about it, or for him to think it worth while to bring a suit. A piracy may be committed on a book which for a year or more may meet with no success, but after that, by dint of advertising or by some good luck, the piratical work may meet with a great sale, interfere seriously with the genuine one, and make it worth the author's while to protect his rights. In such case he would find that his chance of protection was gone. Therefore it was proposed to fix a limitation of three years for such cases.

The other points in which the Bill altered the periods of time were the last three suits mentioned in the Act, in which the enormous period of sixty years had been allowed. That was a continuation of old law, and was generally felt to be inconvenient. The cases in which this lengthened period of time was allowed were—(1) suits against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged; (2) before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged; (3) any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Bill proposed in these cases to fix the more moderate period of thirty years.

The body of the Act contained some general rules applying to *all* suits mentioned in the schedule, and in one or two of these the Bill proposed to make some addition to the law. Section 7 provided for the case of persons who were under successive disabilities. For instance, at the time when a right to sue accrued, a man might be an infant, and before he attained his majority, he might become a lunatic. Here no point of time had occurred during which such person could bring a suit. The question was whether the starting-point.

for the period of limitation should not be after he was free from disabilities. It was not so provided in the existing Act, SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE thought, on the sole ground that such consecutive disabilities were exceedingly rare. The attention of the Legislative Department, however, had been called to this omission, and he thought it a sound principle that every man should, if possible, have some time in which he might bring a suit when he was freed from disabilities. They had adopted the rule of the English law, that when two disabilities were concurrent, the period of limitation should not begin to run until both those disabilities ceased.

Section 30 of the Bill provided for the case of a series of trespassers on land adverse to one another and to the rightful owner. A case might happen in which successive squatters occupied land for periods of time sufficient in the aggregate to bar a suit by the owner. Which should retain the property? It was not a case which often happened, but it did sometimes, and so it was necessary to say which of the wrong-doers should have the property. He thought that it was more convenient and more defensible in principle to let the property be retained by the man who was in possession when the rightful title was extinguished. If the successive trespassers had relations with one another which gave to one a right of possession as against another, that right might be enforced. But if they were entire strangers to one another, and all were alike wrong-doers as regards the rightful owner, the possession had better remain where accident placed it at the time when the law said that no suit should be brought by the rightful owner to disturb it. It had been so decided by the late Master of the Rolls a few years ago.

He did not know that he need go further into the details of the amending Bill. He had given specimens of the various kinds of amendments which had been proposed. If any of his hon'ble colleagues wished to go further into the matter, he should be glad of it, and would be happy to postpone his motion to refer the Bill to Committee. He hoped that in that case his hon'ble colleague would read the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in which every one of the alterations was specified, and would state his views before the Bill went into Committee. But perhaps the Council would be content to leave the matter in the hands of the Select Committee: if so, they would accept the motion he had to make, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE would beg to draw the attention of the Council to one or two points in the Bill. In the first place he would observe that under section 27, any person who had enjoyed the use of light, air or a water-course for twenty years without interruption, acquired thereby an absolute and indefeasible right to the easement. Then, by section 24, in the case of a continuing wrong, a recurring right to sue arose at every moment of the time during which the wrong continued. Suppose the person to whose prejudice this right to easements were exercised felt that he had a continuing wrong, in that case MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE thought that twenty years' use would not give a prescriptive right; for this section provided that, in the case of a continuing wrong, a fresh period of limitation began to run at every moment of time during which the wrong continued. He might be mistaken, but it appeared to him that the two sections taken together were somewhat inconsistent.

Then with regard to No. 123 of the schedule, which corresponded with No. 127 of the existing Act, and to which the hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill had just alluded, he observed that the period of limitation to enforce his right in the case of a Hindú excluded from joint family-property was proposed to be fixed at twelve years from the date of the exclusion. The existing law provided that the period of limitation should run from the time when the party claimed and was refused his share of the property, but in the present Bill it was proposed to alter the limitation to twelve years from the date of the exclusion. The Mahárájá must confess that this provision might operate very harshly upon a person (a Native of Bengal for instance) who had been living for a long time in the Panjáb; he might not have the opportunity of knowing when he was excluded. His co-sharers might have executed a document excluding him, and registered it, without his having the opportunity of knowing it. It would be very hard therefore if the period of limitation were to run from the date of the exclusion, and not from the time when he claimed and

was refused his share: it was from no wilful negligence that he had no knowledge of his exclusion.

Then again in No. 42 the period of limitation was to run from the date when a sale had been effected by the guardian of a ward. But in other cases the principle had been adopted that the date of limitation in the case of minors and wards should run from the date when they attained their majority. MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE did not see why there should be an alteration in computing the period of limitation with regard to sales by the guardians of wards.

In other parts of the Bill some discrepancy occurred with regard to the periods of limitation fixed by the Civil Procedure Code and by this Bill. In No. 151, for instance, it was provided that an application for an order under section 258 of the Code, compelling a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment, should be made within ten days from the time when the payment or adjustment was made. In the Civil Procedure Code it was provided that such applications should be made within eight days. And so in No. 153, for leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the Code.

Then No. 160 provided that applications under section 364 or 366 of the Civil Procedure Code by persons claiming to be the representatives of deceased plaintiffs should be made within thirty days from the date of the plaintiffs' death. That appeared to MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE to be too short a time. In most cases thirty days was the time of mourning for Hindús, and unless the time was extended, it might operate harshly: a man could not be expected to come forward and put in his claim within the period of mourning.

These were the points in the Bill to which he would invite the attention of the Council, in order that they might receive the consideration of the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE thought it would be most satisfactory, if his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore consented to it, that he should be placed upon the Select Committee. He had paid great attention to various items in the schedule, and he would have an opportunity to state his views in Committee. It would not be convenient if we entered into a discussion of the various items in the schedule at the present time.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes—The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 28th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1876.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·12	3073·60	154·50	Nil	Nil.	Gurdáspur...	2,851	...	...	Barley ...	777	The total area irrigated is about 6,700 acres in excess of last year's operations at this time, and consists chiefly of wheat.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·95		786·18			Amritsar ...	28,813	...	...	Wheat ...	51,906	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·60		505·92			Lahore ...	49,411	...	...	Mixed Grains...	4,693	
											Others ...	23,699	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	—	—	...	...	81,075	—	—	...	81,075	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	74,415	...	—	—	74,415	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·15	2546·00	303·08	...	98,665 kurries, bullies, &c., 16,183 maunds Timber and 9,130 maunds firewood.	Umballa ...	1,451	...	...	Barley ...	718	The large increase this year is due to the continuous high supply that has been maintained and partly to the clearance of water courses enabling the Zemindars to irrigate a larger area than last year. The column of water consumed by the Balla Canal is not entered owing to there being some error in the Gauge Register.
Delhi " ...	4·40	4·48		557·13	...		Karnál ...	26,116	0·5	...	Wheat ...	89,925	
Hansi " ...	8·80	8·20		818·00	...		Delhi ...	5,671	...	...	Mixed Grains..	9,020	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	...		...	...		Rohtak ...	23,380	0·3	...	Others ...	13,066	
							Hissár ...	31,006	0·3	...			
							Jhind ..	24,377	...	...			
							Bikánir ...	281	...	...			
							Kalsia State	447	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	—	112,729	—	...	...	112,729	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	45,869	...	—	...	45,869	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	9,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	31,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	...	...	...		...	
							Dera Gházi Khán ...	45,000	...	...		...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	85,000	...	...	...	85,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	
							Gurgáon...	...	...	...	...	...	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	...	...	...	12,399	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,804	...	...	...	193,804	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,284	...	...	...	120,284	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SERVICES OF COLONEL C H. DICKENS, C.S.I., R.A.

No. 183 E—G, dated Fort William, 7th February 1877.

From—Major-Genl. W. A. CROMMELIN, R.E., Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—Colonel C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I., R.A.

I am commanded to inform you that the Governor General in Council cannot allow you to vacate the office which you have so long filled, of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, without expressing to you His Lordship's appreciation of the very able and important services you have rendered to the State.

2. As far back as 1851, in the discharge of your duties as an Executive Engineer, you had attracted the attention of the Supreme Government. This led to your being selected as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, where, on the organisation of the Department with which you have ever since been connected, the whole labour of codifying the regulations for the guidance of its officers fell upon you. That labour was rendered all the more heavy, not only because the Code had to be evolved from a heterogeneous agglomeration of isolated orders, but also because the constant issue of new regulations, as the Department gradually became developed, involved eventually an almost complete reconstruction of the work.

3. But whilst this Code was in progress, you also disposed of the heavy arrears of the Military Board; and when, on the abolition of that body, the departmental accounts of the several Governments and Administrations in India required re-organisation, the task was entrusted to you, and the reforms were carried into effect by you in a manner which elicited from Lord Canning the encomium: "I wish that every officer, high and low, were actuated by the temper and true public spirit shewn in Captain Dickens's remarks." (May 1860).

4. Since those words were written, the extension of public works in India, more especially the development of the railway system, both by the agency of the State and by private enterprise, has added largely to your responsibilities; and in accepting them, your devotion to the duties which they involved has been no less conspicuous than the exercise of judgment in their administration, as liberal as it was cautious and as comprehensive as it was sound.

5. The periodical forecast of expenditure on projects for the construction of the great reproductive works of India, in order to secure their continuity of economic execution till completion, is a measure which owes its conception to your experience, and which would of itself alone have been sufficient evidence of your administrative capacity.

6. But it is not only in this capacity that you have distinguished yourself; for it was with you that the Behar Irrigation scheme originated, and it was by you that the details of that project were perfected; your report on the re-organisation of the Survey Department, and the formation and training by you, during the trying epoch of the Indian mutiny, of a Battery of Volunteer Artillery, show how varied have been the fields in which you have successfully laboured.

7. The Governor General in Council commands me to convey to you this record of His Lordship's appreciation of your official career, and to express also the regret with which the Government of India views the cessation of your connection with the public service.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Military & Civil Works.

ABSORPTION OF THE SEVERAL SPECIAL DIVISIONS OF THE MILITARY WORKS BRANCH INTO THE ORDINARY MILITARY DIVISIONS.

No. 74—76 E—M & C., dated Fort William, 23rd February 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read the following papers:—

Public Works Department Notification No. 205 of 12th April 1872.

" " Resolution Nos. 1565—83 E—G of 10th September 1874, and letter from Inspector General of Military Works, No. 6966, dated 4th November 1876.

RESOLUTION.—In re-organizing the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department in 1872, it was decided to divide the charges primarily into "Special" and "Ordinary."

2. Three special circles were formed, each under a Superintending Engineer, with a Chief Engineer for their general control.

3. These special circles were intended mainly for the supervision of the construction of important original projects and of new sets of buildings, of which several remained to be carried out, as it was thought that a complete and specially trained staff should be devoted to these works.

4. Under present circumstances it is no longer necessary to retain this arrangement in the circles or charges of Superintending Engineers; but the principle involved is no doubt sound, and should continue to be applied to the Executive charges so far as may be practicable—as in the cases of the Peshawar Works and the Rawul Pindi Arsenal.

5. It is then possible to re-arrange the charges of the Superintending Engineers in such a manner as to meet the very important object of making them conterminous with the Divisional and District Commands of the Army to such extent, at least, that no Commanding Officer will have more than one Superintending Engineer to look to for the control of the Military Works within his Command.

6. In accordance with the new arrangement the Chief Engineer of the Special Branch will no longer be required as such, but an Officer of high standing will still be necessary to aid the Inspector General, and the Officer now called Chief Engineer will be retained with the designation of Deputy Inspector General. The Office Establishment of the Chief Engineer as a separate one will be abolished, but the Inspector General is authorized to take such of its members as he may require to strengthen his own Office, submitting details to the Government of India for formal sanction. Such of the members of the Office as may not be required must be provided for by being drafted to vacancies in other Offices as opportunities may offer, and failing this, their services must be dispensed with, the authorized gratuities being paid to them.

7. Under the new arrangement it will also be possible to supply a want which has long been felt, and to increase the Head-quarter's staff of the Inspector General's Office by the addition to it of an experienced Officer with the pay and rank of Superintending Engineer, whose principal duties will be the preparation of general designs, estimates and standard plans, and the examination and supervision of general working details. This may be done without additional expense, because seeing that this Officer will relieve Superintending Engineers of some of their duties, the number of superintending circles may be reduced from 7 to 6. The Officer in question will require the aid of Assistant Engineers and Draftsmen, but this can be arranged for without any increase of Establishment or expense.

8. The approved re-arrangement of charges is shown in the tabular form appended, and is within the scale of Establishment already authorized.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Financial and Military Departments for information, and to Inspector General, Military Works, with a request that he will take the earliest possible measures for giving effect to the views of the Government of India.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Inspector General.

Deputy Inspector General.

Superintending Engineer (attached to Inspector General's Head Quarters).

The 1st	Division or District	will have	3	Executive charges.	
„ 2nd	„	„	6	„	
„ 3rd	„	„	7	„	
„ 4th	„	„	4	„	
„ 5th	„	„	4	„	
„ 6th	„	„	5	„	
		Total ...	29	Executive charges.	

Commands of General Officers		Charges of Superintending Engineers.	
	Presidency District.		Presidency District.
Head Quarters Fort William.	Fort William. Alipore. Calcutta. Dum-Dum. Barrackpur. Hazaribagh. Darjeeling. Berhampur. Doranda. Bhagulpur. — Native troops only. Dacca. — No troops.	Head Quarters Calcutta.	Executive Engineer, Fort William. — Fort William, Dhullundah, Hastings, Kidderpore, Alipore, Ballygunge, Cossipore, Calcutta, Diamond Harbour, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Hazaribagh. Executive Engineer, Barrackpore. — Ishapore, Duckinsore, Pultah, Chinsurah, Muddenpore, Darjeeling, Silligoree, Suntrabaree. Executive Engineer, Darjeeling. — Kurseong, Pucheen, Julpigoree, Buxa.
	Allahabad Division.		Oudh Division.
Head Quarters Allahabad.	Dinapore. Benares. Chunar. Allahabad. Cawnpore. Segowlee. — Native troops only.	Head Quarters Lucknow.	Executive Engineer, Dinapore. — Dinapore. Executive Engineer, Allahabad. — Allahabad, Cawnpur. Executive Engineer, Lucknow. — Benares, Chunar, Lucknow. Executive Engineer, Fyzabad. — Sitapur, Fyzabad. Executive Engineer, Saugor. — Saugor, Nowgong. Executive Engineer, Pachmarhi. — Pachmarhi.
	Oudh Division.		
Head Quarters Lucknow.	Lucknow. Sitapur. Fyzabad. Garakhpur. — Native troops only.		
	Saugor District.		
Head Quarters Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpur. Saugor. Nowgong. Pachmarhi. Banda. Nagodé. — Native troops only.		
	Meerut Division.		Meerut Division.
Head Quarters Meerut.	Meerut. Dehra Dun. Delhi. Landour. Roorkee. Agra. Futehgurh. Muttra. Chukrata.	Head Quarters Meerut.	Executive Engineer, Meerut Division. — Meerut, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Landour, Roorkee. Executive Engineer, Agra. — Rajpore, Saharunpore, Agra, Muttra. Executive Engineer, Chukrata. — Futehgurh, Toondla, Chukrata. Executive Engineer, Chukrata Road. — Chukrata Road, Kalai, Umbaree. Executive Engineer, Bareilly. — Bareilly, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Almora, Naini Tal, Pithoraghur. Executive Engineer, Ranikhet. — Ranikhet, Ranikhet Road, Morar. Executive Engineer, Morar. — Gwalior, Jhansi, Sipri.
	Rohilcund District.		
Head Quarters Bareilly.	Bareilly. Moradabad. Almora. Shahjehanpoor. Naini Tal. Pithoraghur. Ranikhet.		
	Gwalior District.		
Head Quarters Morar.	Morar. Gwalior. Jhansi. Sipri. Lalitpore. — Native troops only.		

COMMANDS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.		CHARGES OF SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.	
	Sirhind Division.		SIRHIND DIVISION.
HEAD QUARTERS UMBALLA.	Umballa. Ludhiana. Jullundur. Phillour. Kasauli. Subathoo. Dugshai. Jutogh.	HEAD QUARTERS UMBALLA.	Executive Engineer, Umballa. — Umballa. Executive Engineer, Kasauli. — Ludhiana, Kurnaul, Kasauli, Kalka, Subathu, Jutogh, Dugshai, Solun, Simla. Executive Engineer, Dugshai. Executive Engineer, Jullundur. — Jullundur, Phillour.
	Lahore Division.		LAHORE DIVISION.
HEAD QUARTERS MEAN MEER.	Mean Meer. Lahore Fort. Amritsar. Govindgarh Fort. Ferozepur. Mooltan. Kangra. Dharmsala. Dalhousie. Bukloh.	HEAD QUARTERS LAHORE.	Executive Engineer, Lahore. — Mean Meer, Lahore Fort, Amritsar, Govindgarh Fort. Executive Engineer, Ferozepur. — Ferozepur, Mooltan. Executive Engineer, Mooltan. Executive Engineer, Dalhousie. — Dalhousie, Bukloh, Bunneekhet, Dhurmsala, Kangra.
	Rawal Pindi Division.		RAWAL PINDI DIVISION.
HEAD QUARTERS RAWAL PINDI.	Rawal Pindi. Attock. Murree. Kooldunna. Chungla Gully. Kala Bagh. Bara Gully. Cliffden. Campbellpur. Jhelum. } Native troops only. Telegaon. } Native troops only.	HEAD QUARTERS RAWAL PINDI.	Executive Engineer, Fort Rawal Pindi — Fort Works, Rawal Pindi Cantonments. Executive Engineer, Rawal Pindi. — Rawal Pindi Cantonments, Attock, Murree, Kooldunna, Chungla Gully, Kala Bagh, Bara Gully, Cliffden, Campbellpur. Executive Engineer, Sialkot. — Sialkot. Executive Engineer, Peshawar. — Peshawar, Fort Michni, „ Abozai, „ Mackeson, „ Shubkadar, Cherat, Nowshera. Executive Engineer, Water-works, Peshawar. — Water-works, Peshawar.
	Peshawar District.		
HEAD QUARTERS PESHAWAR.	Peshawar. Michni Abozai. Mackeson. Shubkadar. Cherat. Nowshera.		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1877.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			French West India Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	10	8	18	6	5	11	16	13	29	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	18	14	32	11	6	17	29	20	49	
" 10 " 20 " ...	83	41	124	57	21	78	140	62	202	
" 20 " 30 " ...	186	84	270	168	63	231	354	147	501	
" 30 " 40 " ...	27	11	38	5	8	13	32	19	51	
" 40 " 50 " ...	4	...	4	1	1	2	5	1	6	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
Western Bengal ...	2	3	5	1	...	1	3	3	6	
Central " ...	3	6	9	4	...	4	7	6	13	
Eastern " ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Behar ...	45	42	87	136	67	203	181	109	290	
N. W. Provinces ...	134	63	197	73	30	103	207	93	300	
Oudh	104	37	141	17	5	22	121	42	163	
Central India	17	3	20	2	...	2	19	3	22	
Punjab	6	...	6	3	...	3	9	...	9	
Nepal	1	2	3	7	2	9	8	4	12	
Mix., Madras & Bombay, &c.	14	2	16	6	...	6	20	2	22	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	79	24	103	47	21	68	126	45	171	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
Hindoos: Agriculturists ...	94	38	132	65	18	83	159	56	215	
Hindoos: Artizans ...	25	12	37	26	8	34	51	20	71	
Hindoos: Low castes ...	86	54	140	79	36	115	165	90	255	
Mussulmans	44	30	74	31	21	52	75	51	126	
Christians	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	501	211	712
2. Mussulmans ...	75	51	126
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
Total ...	577	262	839

Calcutta, *The 28th Feb. 1877.*

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY AT NASIK, BHOSAWAL AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

From—Bombay, | *To—Calcutta,*
From—Works. | *To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending 17th February at Nasik, Bhosawal and intermediate stations about 1,010, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 3,189 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

No. 5, dated India Office, London, 25th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of Bombay.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 5th December, No. 44 of 1876, describing the main course of events regarding the scarcity which has for some months prevailed in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and the principles by which Your Government has been guided in its endeavours to relieve the existing distress, has been considered in Council.

2. The note which accompanies the despatch states with clearness and precision the condition of the problem with which your Government has to deal, and it cannot be doubted that the situation is one of the gravest character, and that the prospect must naturally call forth the greatest anxiety.

3. The policy of Your Excellency in Council in not interfering with the operations of private trade by becoming yourself, to any extent, a purchaser in the market, has my approval. I am glad to find that its beneficial results are already apparent in the activity of private enterprise, and I am glad to observe that the affected districts are now well supplied with grain. The condition of prices up to the date of the last report is reassuring.

4. With respect to relief works, I have a just confidence that Your Excellency in Council will, as the Government of India states, "exercise the discretion vested in you, so as to prevent any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects without incurring any expenditure of public money in excess of the necessities of the case." With respect to the discussion as to the magnitude of the works to be undertaken, I understand from a telegram of the Government of India, dated 3rd of January, that the Governor-General in Council has, under certain conditions, withdrawn the prohibition previously expressed, and left the entire subject to the exercise of your discretion. Under these circumstances, no remark is at present demanded from me.

5. The measures adopted with respect to the cattle, and the general policy as to gratuitous relief and the transport and importation of grain, have my approval.

6. I will await the result of your deliberations on the subject of the grant of remissions.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

EXPENDITURE ON LARGE PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 10 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 25th January 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I DESPATCHED to Your Excellency the following telegram, dated 16th instant, copy of which is given in the margin.

Telegram, 16th January 1877. "Important financial rules were laid down to restrict extraordinary expenditure to works shown to be remunerative. If larger projects, not complying with this condition, nevertheless supply means of giving employment for relief purposes, which should not be neglected, I leave you discretion to authorise work on them if designs are sufficiently matured, taking all possible precautions against future liabilities, and reporting to me your orders. You can, if you consider it expedient, apply this principle to Chingleput Extension Railway, before not allowed."

2. In sending this telegram, it was my desire to remove any possible cause of doubt on the part of Your Excellency's Government, when dealing with the present emergency, by reason of the general financial rules that limit the expenditure on large public works. I felt assured that, when I left to Your Excellency full discretion in these cases, the necessity for continued caution in undertaking the larger class of works would be apparent to you, and that the grave financial prospects that are before your Government would rather increase than diminish your desire to avoid embarking in any project likely to lead to embarrassment hereafter.

3. It is already manifest that the circumstances are such that a necessity for commencing some works of magnitude may at any instant arise, or, in fact, may already have arisen, and I have complete confidence, in leaving Your Excellency quite unfettered in this respect, that your attention will be carefully directed to guard against preventible future inconvenience or loss, while you vigorously apply all possible remedies to meet the present calamity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XV. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 23rd February 1877.

District.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 20th and 21st February 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Prices during the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Prices during the present week.	Average rainfall, i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	No change	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,149	3,491	2,29,233	1,06,253	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	31 25¾	29¼ 26¼	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Grain supply abundant. Small-pox decreasing.	Ditto ...	16,500	17,500	3,59,272	1,37,716	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 29	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough. Migration to a slight extent continues.	Ditto ...	17,673	13,474	4,23,196	2,79,916	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Prices steady. Cholera in Bhimthadi and Purandhar.	Ditto ...	46,000	41,100	9,33,263	4,44,234	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	21 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	11 cents of rain at Sholapur. Grain supply good; imports Rs. 13,323; exports Rs. 94,760. 64 deaths from cholera. Migration of people and cattle continues.	Ditto ...	48,256	51,245	11,68,233	7,82,843	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply good. Six deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	17,122	23,002	5,71,338	2,26,099	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20	20 19½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supply sufficient, and in one Taluka abundant. Exportation from 3 Talukas. 170 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	45,616	53,285	7,91,031	3,01,197	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17½ 17	18 18	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful, but scarcity of water in Athni and Gokak. 173 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	15,000	18,000	5,48,897	2,24,683	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 20	19 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation steady. Emigrants from Bellary and Mysore arriving. 463 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,903	27,805	8,11,595	2,53,657	Jowari 43	18	17½	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,38,219	2,48,902	58,36,058	27,56,598					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

Eleven cents of rain have fallen in Sholapur.

The price of grain has slightly risen in Khandesh, but remains nearly unchanged throughout the remaining eight Collectorates.

The number of people upon Relief Works is 248,902, against 238,219 last week, and there are also 2,521 hill-men and immigrants upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. There is thus an increase of 10,683, as compared with last week, in the nine affected districts, and a decrease of 3,785 in Ratnagiri and Kanara, or a net increase of 6,808 in the number of famine labourers. The local Officers report that the Solapur people—considerable numbers of whom are now finding employment upon the Mhaswad Tank, in the neighbouring Collectorate of Satara—continue, though slowly, to return to the Relief Works they left when more rigorous discipline and task-work were enforced.

2. Government have sanctioned the survey necessary for the extension of the Mutha Canal from Warwand to Patus.

On the 30th of November last, Government submitted to the Government of India an estimate of the cost of Relief Operations, amounting to 140 lakhs of rupees. At that time, a large number of small works were in progress or contemplated, and the maximum monthly average of labourers upon Relief Works was estimated at 900,000; but recent arrangements having enabled Government to concentrate relief labour upon a comparatively small number of large works under efficient supervision where fair tasks can be exacted, and which are some distance from the majority of the villages in the various districts, it is believed that the maximum average of relief labourers during the worst month will not exceed 650,000.

Under these circumstances, Government have reduced their estimate to 116 lakhs, including the cost of charitable relief, extra establishment, tools and plant, &c.

This reduction is exclusively due to the estimated decrease in the number of people seeking relief on works; the average rate of wages used when the original estimate was made, is still retained.

3. Two tables are appended, one, (A), contrasting the number of people upon works under Civil and Public Works Agencies, respectively, from the commencement of December till February 10th; the other, (B), giving the respective numbers of men, women and children upon Relief Works during the same period. The figures shown are averages of the weekly attendance, abstracted from the Weekly Progress Returns, and do not exactly correspond with the figures of the Weekly Statements, which are taken from telegrams sent by the Collectors.

It will be seen that on the 10th February the number upon Civil Works had been reduced to about one-fourth of the total. From table (B) it will be noticed that the women slightly exceed the men in number—a result probably due to a larger emigration of men than of women, with cattle, and in search of labour beyond the limits of the affected districts. The number of children is about one-sixth of the total number of work-people.

4. Two maps accompany this Statement; one, showing, by tints, the comparative intensity of the present distress, and, by figures, the number of people upon Relief Works in the different Collectorates, the price of the staple food-grain, and the expenditure incurred upon Relief Operations: the other, showing the principal Relief Works. These maps are on a reduced scale, that formerly sent being too large to be convenient. The full information required is better shown by using two maps.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works: from want of information from all the districts, this return is still incomplete:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 17th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	...	...	518	755	71	259
Nasik	12	7	177	4,363	593	1,940
Ahmednagar ...	719	118	4,938	3,025	321	1,314
Poona	1,417	599	6,183	14,406	1,483	10,909
Sholapur	2,063	1,087	13,613	9,148	913	2,728
Satara	40	20	1,185	6,329	740	2,465
Kaladgi	164	77	732	...	...	...
Belgaum	508	184	1,812	...	...	...
Dharwar	305	515	2,367	...	...	...
Total ...	5,228	2,607	31,525	38,026	4,121	19,615

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movement of food-grains, 5,300 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th February, and during the same week 3,308 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 8,608 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, the only change is the slight increase in the number of people upon Relief Works.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera is prevalent	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	14,817	21,610	2,96,560	1,47,638	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19¼	18¾ 19¾
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	1,967	2,556	26,931	21,963	Jowari 61	20	20
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	3,155	3,309	23,671	18,206	Jowari 63	†	†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	428	531	15,400	5,588	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
Total ...	7 1	4,648	15,75,284	801,234			20,367	28,006	3,62,562	1,93,395			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XV.*)

Districts.	For the week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the week ending 9th December 1876.		For the week ending 16th December 1876.		For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,902	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012
Násik ...	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	7,752	...	15,493	...	12,320
Ahmednagar ...	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095
Poona ...	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363
Sholápur ...	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813
Satara ...	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363
Kaládgi ...	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470
Belgaum ...	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370
Dharwar ...	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979	1,189	27,239
Total ...	86,214	1,13,616	1,04,604	1,29,253	1,11,402	1,46,195	1,16,454	1,72,093	1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	194,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,71,216	79,577	1,96,151	63,659	1,83,045
Grand Total	1,99,830		2,33,857		2,57,597		2,88,547		2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,71,877		2,75,728		2,46,704	

B

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XV).

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs				
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	1,13,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	1,99,830
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	1,04,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	1,29,253	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,496	2,33,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	1,11,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	2,57,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	70,961	73,403	26,852	1,71,216	23,20,955	1,13,081	1,17,037	41,759	2,71,877
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	78,945	86,559	30,647	1,96,151	24,81,077	1,11,918	1,21,586	42,297	2,75,728
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1877.

The Board submit to Government the Relief Reports for the week ending 10th February.

Nellore.	Salem.
Chingleput.	Coimbatore.
North Arcot.	Bellary.

The usual abstracts and maps of the districts noted in the margin accompany.

2. *Prices.*—There is, apparently, a reaction in the Kristna District, the average prices of the then inferior food-grains having slightly risen. That of rice, however, has fallen slightly. The Board noticed, in last Report, a large exportation from the Kistna District into Nellore, where the average prices of the four principal food-grains have again declined. The fall is chiefly in the extreme south and the extreme north, pointing in both cases to importation. There is scarcely any change in Chingleput. In the Ceded Districts, the prices of all grains show tendency to fall, which is most marked in Kurnool. There are some fluctuations in the several taluqs, but of no great importance; the most noticeable in Bellary being a fall in Dharmaveram and a rise in Pennakonda. From Cuddapah, prices for Madanapally, Pulivendala, and Sidhout are wanting. In North Arcot there is little change. The movement of prices noticed last week for the remaining districts, *viz.*, a slight fall in Salem, prices stationary in Coimbatore, and rising in Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly, continues, and points to importation from the Southern districts into Coimbatore.

3. *Rainfall.*—Rain is reported from Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Coimbatore. In the first-named district, a heavy shower (1·2 inches) fell at Peelair; but only 0·1 inch was registered at Voilpaud, the Cusbah of the taluq, and the same quantity at Royachoti. The rain extended into North Arcot as far south as Narayanaveram (Puttoor Railway Station), where 1·1 inches were registered. In Coimbatore a slight shower fell at Udumalpettah.

4. The grant made up to the 10th February was 80,69,763, and from this sum Rs. 67,07,619 had been expended on relief works. The outlay in the week was Rs. 5,94,007. The grant had been slightly exceeded. The following Statement shows the totals of works according to class, of which details for districts will be found in Abstract 4. The Kurnool District is not included.

	Estimated cost.	Outlay.	
		In the week.	Up to the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	40,17,644	3,66,468	33,30,679
Irrigation works	4,72,430	28,575	2,80,519
Miscellaneous	5,61,638	39,725	3,56,515
TOTAL ...	50,51,712	4,34,768	39,67,713

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers are compared by districts below:—

	3rd February.	10th February.	
Kistna	3,151	2,874	— 277
Nellore	58,782	57,006	— 1,776
Cuddapah	1,35,526	1,17,769	— 17,757
Bellary	3,11,503	3,44,343	+ 32,840
Kurnool	2,91,211	2,38,734	— 52,477
Chingleput	10,175	12,779	+ 2,604
North Arcot	22,204	21,524	— 680
Trichinopoly	770	647	— 123
Madura	6,335	7,832	+ 1,497
Tinnevelly	1,801	1,338	— 463
Coimbatore	24,132	23,733	— 399
Salem	30,170	39,154	+ 8,984
TOTAL ...	8,95,760	8,67,733	— 28,027

There is thus a decrease of 28,027 on the whole, and in every district except Bellary, where the increase is very large, Chingleput, Madura and Salem.

6. The *Nellore* taluq return shows again a large decrease in Atmakur and an increase in Kavali, where, according to last report, there was a heavy decrease. Evidently the system of report is at fault. In the other taluqs of the district there is no change of importance. The absence of increase in this district on the whole is probably due to the drafting of coolies to the East Coast Canal, on which there are now 18,045 against less than 5,000 a few weeks ago. The decrease in *Cuddapah* still continues, the numbers being for the last four weeks, 210,550, 170,704, 135,526, and 117,769. The taluq details, as compared with last week, are as follows :—

Jammalamadugu	11,272	10,539	—	733
Pullivendla	11,653	11,653*		...
Proddatur	4,079	2,987	—	1,092
Budwail	9,567	6,788	—	2,779
Cuddapah	6,443	7,712	+	1,269
Sidhaut	5,900	5,901*	+	1
Pullampett	9,471	8,955	—	486
Royachoti	15,987	10,773	—	5,204
Kadiri	14,398	11,874	—	2,524
Voilpaud	17,655	11,316	—	6,339
Madanapalli	29,101	29,241*	+	131
TOTAL ...	135,526	117,769	—	17,757

For three taluqs* reports are wanting, and the figures of last week are taken. In two of these, as will be seen from the Board's last reports, numbers had been decreasing for three previous weeks, and it is probable that this has continued and that the decrease in the district is greater than that above shewn. The decrease in Kadiri, Royachoti, and Voilpaud amounts to 40,000 in the three weeks since the 20th January. The "weeding" of the gangs has gone great lengths, and Mr. Price's report on the subdivision is anxiously awaited. The re-entertainment of the Mysore coolies under recent orders from Government will probably send the numbers up again. The following are the taluk details for the Bellary District :—

	3rd Feb.	10th Feb.		Present numbers per cent. of population.
Adoni	80,821	88,723	+ 7,902	48·9
Alur	40,202	51,906	+11,704	52·8
Gooty	25,176	25,062	— 114	17·3
Tadpatri	12,398	12,833	+ 435	11·0
Anantapur	12,430	16,615	+ 4,185	16·2
Dharmaveram	13,099	9,736	— 3,363	8·1
Pennakonda	8,489	5,620	— 2,869	6·3
Hindupur	2,497	4,999	+ 2,502	5·7
Madaksira	13,517	22,690	+ 9,173	28·6
Raidrug	8,200	3,689	— 4,511	4·2
Bellary	46,049	49,257	+ 3,208	27·0
Hospett	6,634	13,455	+ 6,821	12·4†
Kudligi	19,374	19,819	+ 445	21·3
Harpanhalli	11,007	8,273	— 2,734	9·4
Hadgalli	11,610	11,666	+ 56	13·0
TOTAL ...	311,503	344,343	+ 32,840	20·6

The enormous numbers in Adoni and Alur, which seem to be steadily increasing, demand the Collector's attention, and are inexplicable to the Board. Mr. Master is requested to report at once the cause of the increase which must, the Board think, be due to the influx of foreign subjects. The Board regret to note an increase in the Bellary taluk. The increase in Hindupur (where, however, the percentage to population is low) and Madaksira, looks as if Mysore coolies were being re-admitted, but there has been a decline in Hindupur, Pennakonda and Raidrug. No explanation of any of the variations is given in the return. The Collector will enjoin upon the Tahsildars the necessity of furnishing such explanation with these reports. The Board hope that the increase of numbers in Bellary is not to be ascribed to relaxation of efforts to restrict relief to those who are fit subjects for it.

The enormous decrease in Kurnool cannot be explained until the detailed figures are

* Pulivendla, Sidhout, and Madanapalli. The figures are incorrectly given for the last two taluqs. Hence apparent increase.

† Sundar State included.

received. The increase in *Chingleput* occurs in the Madrantakum and Chingleput taluks. In *Salem*, it is chiefly in the sub division. No less than 3,378 coolies are employed in Ahtur. The Collector will furnish without delay the report called for as regards works in this taluk. The variations in the numbers in other districts do not call for remark.

7. *Rates of Wages.*—There is little to notice under this head. The scale prescribed in the orders of January last (2 annas, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies) has been enforced almost everywhere, but grain wages are still paid unnecessarily in a few places, *viz.*, Jummalamadugu and Prodattur in Cuddapah, Sattur in Tinnevelly, Hindupur and Bellary, in the Bellary District. The Collector of Tinnevelly has been repeatedly ordered to discontinue grain wages in Sattur and will report why he has not done so. The maximum of money wage in the district is 1 anna 6 pies.

8. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The following table shows the numbers in each district as compared with last report:—

	3rd Feb.	10th Feb.	
Kistna	455	Not reported.	— 455
Nellore	9,539	5,406	— 4,133
Cuddapah	1,623	1,723	+ 100
Bellary	28,129	14,386	— 13,743
Kurnool	3,674	3,567	— 107
Chingleput	3,081	4,419	+ 1,338
North Arcot	...	324	+ 324
Madura	296	557	+ 261
Tinnevelly	92	71	— 21
Coimbatore	93	1,809	+ 1,716
Salem	6,157	4,530	— 1,627
TOTAL ...	53,139	36,792	— 16,347

9. The decrease in Bellary when this form of relief has hitherto been too lavishly given is satisfactory. In Hindupur, where some fraud was discovered, the numbers have fallen from 8,630 to 677, and in Adoni, where there were 2,606, there are none according to the present report. In Gooty also there has been a large decrease. In *Nellore* the numbers have fallen 50 per cent. in the Atmakur and Kavali taluks where 7,521 persons were in receipt of it on the 3rd February. The Collector of Coimbatore is requested to report why the numbers have suddenly sprung up. In Udumalpetta 1,600 persons are now receiving gratuitous relief, though there were none in the previous week. The decrease in Salem is due to the camp system. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 20,024 against Rs. 26,777 in the previous week.

10. The total outlay to date is reported as follows. The Presidency and the East Coast Canal and Special Establishments being excluded:—

	In the week.	Up to the end of the week.
Relief Works	5,94,007	67,07,619
Gratuitous Relief	20,024	2,12,472
	6,14,031	69,20,091

11. The usual Statement of grants sanctioned for relief expenditure by Collectors to the date of these Proceedings accompanies. The total is Rs. 80,94,763.

12. Statements showing the strength and cost of Special Establishments have been received from some districts and are abstracted below:—

	Number.	Say per mensem.
		Rs.
Salem*	191	5,674
Madura†	56	1,049
Tinnevelly	34	349
Bellary	1,072	17,009‡
	1,353	24,081

* Includes four special superior officers drawing Rs. 1,880 and a contingent from the survey party.
† No superior officers. Mr. Special Assistant Turner, being omitted, a survey contingent is included.
‡ Includes five superior officers drawing Rs. 1,430.

A return has been received from Coimbatore, but it is not intelligible.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

F

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs of different grains per Rupee, and Rain Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Suzza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·93	9·81	19·15	12·83	13·43	31·56	13·42	14·33	37·81	11·51	11·85	35·94	7·43	6·95	12·63	12·66	12·81	26·43	...	0·48	...
Nellore	8·15	8·00	15·28	9·24	9·18	29·11	9·82	9·57	31·55	9·12	9·05	29·57	7·0[illegible]	6·79	11·69	8·65	8·33	24·85	...	0·11	0·08
Cuddapah (*a*)	7·16	7 05	14·46	8·25	8·22	25·78	8·38	8·24	26·73	7·80	7·74	24·82	6·38	6·31	11 76	8·53	8·44	26·19	0·10	0·22	0·22
Bellary	6·85	6·84	14·48	8·17	8·07	25·43	8·33	8·27	26·76	7·70	7·51	23·38	6·29	6·09	11·88	8·31	8·25	27·77	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·82	6·67	14·89	8·21	7·83	28·25	9·05	8·56	30·55	8·85	8·01	29 23	6·63	6·32	14·82	7·81	7·75	25·87	...	0·03	...
Chingleput	9·33	9·20	16 26	11·05	11·64	...	10·91	10·80	24·05	11·13	11·14	...	6·35	5·70	10·28	10·73	10·24	20·19	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·24	8·01	14·82	9·58	9·50	22·14	9 50	9·37	22·38	8·75	8·85	20·66	5 76	5·80	11·24	11·09	11·05	24·40	0·06	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·54	8·19	13·92	17·50	17·50	28·00	10·81	11·79	27·25	10·67	11·43	25·40	5·74	5·81	9·90	11·55	12·47	24·1[illegible]	...	0·04	0 09
Madura	7·51	7·67	15·39	14·34	13·30	35·77	10 57	11·40	32·99	10·34	11·13	30·75	5 59	5·72	10 31	12·84	13·73	25·94	...	0·02	0·19
Tinnevelly (*b*)	8·00	8·15	13·13	8·29	8·58	25·02	10·68	12·19	28·08	12 31	12·44	28·82	6·3[illegible]	5·58	7·84	11·23	10·76	21·6	...	...	0·13
Coimbatore	7·67	7·42	12·53	9·27	9·36	20·45	10·03	10·09	23·96	10·39	10·94	23·71	4 99	4·91	9·40	10·70	10·89	23·2[illegible]	0·01	0·01	0 05
Salem	7·66	7·62	13·24	9·76	9·03	22·12	9·72	9·34	21·87	9·35	9·24	21·95	5·86	5·82	10·[illegible]5	10·55	10 06	24·59	...	...	...

(*a*)—Reports from Pulivendla, Sidhout, and Madanapalli not received. (*b*)—Report from Nangunary not received.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	Not given.	2,020	20,658	33,233	Not given.		...	...	...	2,874	...	...	Not given.	
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	3,36,259	20,921	3,982	25,448	24,319	7,239	57,006	...	...	...	5,406
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	11,21,203	2,179	377	47,424	56,680	13,665	1,17,769	608	633	482	1,723
Bellary ...	33,16,000	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	25,22,770	1,49,683	11,003	133,942	164,999	45,402	344,343	2,652	3,648	8,086	14,386
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	Not given.	1,59,239	22,43,266	22,43,266	11,417	1,499	...	...	...	2,38,734	...	...	...	3,567
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	77,265	9,806	643	6,680	4,567	1,532	12,779	843	1,249	2,327	4,419
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	1,22,238	102	63	9,528	8,543	3,453	21,524	114	150	60	324
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	387	1,917	1,917	...	...	152	331	164	647	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	84,093	4,312	27,526	31,019	1,255	72	3,035	4,494	303	7,832	62	109	386	557
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	22,291	806	3,753	3,753	434	92	795	397	146	1,338	16	41	14	71
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	95,137	454	145	6,881	15,888	964	23,733	667	798	344	1,809
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	1,19,559	16,221	2,148	17,553	18,850	2,751	39,154	1,236	1,854	1,440	4,530
Total ...	80,69,763	...	5,94,[illegible]07	62,10,979	67,07,619	2,12,472	20,024	...	...	...	867,733	...	...	...	36,792

Revenue Board Office,
MADRAS;
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,18,722	5,556	60,970	86,935	...	...	2,974	3,931	807	7,712	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla (a)	...	2,19,000	2,696	72,130	74,331	...	...	3,697	5,967	1,989	11,653	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,189	5,343	32,578	33,440	...	...	2,854	3,079	855	6,788	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout (a)	...	Not given.	3,262	30,511	30,511	...	...	2,499	2,790	612	5,901	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,500	6,179	44,214	45,161	...	...	3,849	4,537	599	8,985	...	...	...	...
	Jammalumadugu	...	1,05,049	6,177	56,578	58,384	260	48	3,582	5,920	1,037	10,539	63	58	56	177
	Prodattur	...	1,18,803	1,558	42,697	44,084	173	51	1,044	1,488	455	2,987	78	153	20	251
	Royachoti	...	2,39,335	8,779	1,04,037	1,05,065	357	32	4,512	4,986	1,275	10,773	280	250	230	760
	Kadiri	...	2,45,074	15,760	1,77,182	(b) 5,024 2,16,232	334	150	4,960	5,368	1,546	11,874	60	54	26	140
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	3,755	1,64,443	1,76,147	788	68	5,367	5,209	740	11,316	97	78	100	275
	Madanapalli (a)	...	Do.	58,589	2,45,889	2,45,889	267	28	12,086	13,405	3,750	29,241	30	40	50	120
	Total ...	13,20,000	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	11,21,203	2,179	377	47,424	56,680	13,665	1,17,769	608	633	482	1,723
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	10,781	1,743	16,867	17,521	...	...	1,450	771	603	2,824	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,572	470	3,147	3,147	39	...	341	313	65	719	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	16,795	1,643	15,192	15,689	...	...	1,081	964	40	2,085	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	16,351	511	2,874	3,215	...	...	106	100	...	206	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	43,967	3,324	30,057	31,151	...	...	1,088	2,578	925	4,591	58	41	23	122
	Arcot	...	26,900	2,345	17,009	18,654	60	60	1,976	1,882	259	4,117	56	109	37	202
	Wallajah	...	29,385	2,049	15,520	15,599	...	...	1,410	835	705	2,950	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	36,600	3,457	14,522	14,793	...	...	2,048	1,084	851	3,983	...	...	...	...
	Tiruttany	...	10,000	310	2,452	2,452	3	3	22	12	5	39	...	...	...	...
	Tripatty	...	77	2	2	2	...	...	6	4	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	1,22,238	102	63	9,528	8,543	3,453	21,524	114	150	60	324
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	24,330	1,231	13,581	23,061	...	...	937	2,576	98	3,611	...	...	...	...
	Pulladum	...	32,310	3,752	15,728	22,240	82	18	1,084	3,652	178	4,914	37	46	9	92
	Udumalpetta	...	34,260	2,448	22,130	24,581	325	81	1,289	2,939	3	4,231	600	700	300	1,600
	Sattiamangalam	...	12,840	1,000	3,648	3,648	...	...	1,027	1,501	126	2,654	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	9,300	877	4,572	4,572	...	...	532	977	79	1,588	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,070	1,159	5,809	7,109	7	7	651	1,391	107	2,149	8	12	10	30
	Pollachy	...	230	16	61	61	...	...	10	9	...	19	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,730	2,167	5,993	5,993	1	1	752	1,555	178	2,485	2	...	...	2
	Darapuram	...	6,580	1,496	3,803	3,803	...	...	583	1,285	195	2,063	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	2,500	33	69	69	39	38	16	3	...	19	20	40	25	85
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	95,137	454	145	6,881	15,888	964	23,733	667	798	344	1,809

CHINGLEPUT.	Madurantakum	...	7,000	829	3,052	3,052	287	59	731	855	595	2,481	54	90	185	329
	Conjeveram	...	21,409	457	8,053	8,053	1,300	118	556	380	66	1,002	188	211	610	1,009
	Chingleput	...	13,145	974	6,299	6,299	446	88	1,173	960	449	2,582	172	134	442	748
	Trivellore	...	47,318	1,473	9,540	9,540	83	3	647	384	118	1,149	6	5	...	11
	Saidapett	...	57,394	2,582	32,902	32,902	7,480	369	1,638	1,322	259	3,219	376	768	946	2,090
	Ponneri	...	22,050	796	17,419	17,419	210	6	1,935	666	45	2,646	47	41	144	232
	TOTAL ...		1,45,365	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	77,265	9,806	643	6,680	4,567	1,532	12,779	843	1,249	2,327	4,419
	Trichinopoly		5,000	1,200	387	1,917	1,917	...	...	152	331	164	647	...	...	...	...
TINNEVELLY.	Srivilliputtur		...	6,216	407	1,072	1,072	9	...	206	174	106	486	...	...	...	...
	Sattur		...	8,852	188	1,829	1,829	25	4	374	106	29	509	1	6	...	7
	Sankaranainarkoil		...	5,330	121	526	526	137	...	94	84	2	180	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram		...	1,893	90	326	326	263	88	121	33	9	163	15	35	14	64
	TOTAL ...		44,200	22,291	806	3,753	3,753	434	92	795	397	146	1,338	16	41	14	71
MADURA.	Madura		...	11,025	138	3,297	3,297	...	...	136	103	19	258	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul		...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	The work	has been	postpon	ed pendin	g rains.				
	Pulney		...	54,638	2,687	14,409	16,711	1,005	72	1,343	2,730	61	4,134	62	109	386	557
	Melur		...	823	27	343	343	...	...	37	21	...	58	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam		...	7,337	333	1,916	3,107	...	...	850	289	13	1,152	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad		...	9,000	1,127	6,488	6,488	...	...	669	1,351	210	2,230	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...		93,748	84,093	4,312	27,526	31,019	1,255	72	3,035	4,494	303	7,832	62	109	386	557
SALEM.	Salem		...	67,016	4,067	22,304	22,304	4,041	166	4,683	3,142	524	8,349	224	415	147	786
	Ahthur		...	38,425	1,635	2,485	2,485	276	27	1,461	1,689	228	3,378	30	30	...	60
	Namkal		...	27,217	945	8,817	8,817	1,181	15	800	782	133	1,715	27	58	5	90
	Trichengode		...	53,890	1,422	14,046	14,046	1,521	55	2,451	1,874	180	4,505	66	119	43	228
	Tripatore... ...		...	20,760	758	1,887	1,887	1,664	232	638	987	117	1,742	142	83	52	277
	Uttengiri		...	27,587	2,981	7,227	7,352	1,844	283	1,160	1,545	199	2,904	111	164	164	439
	Darampury		...	43,861	2,546	14,607	18,967	2,752	599	2,896	4,013	731	7,640	339	453	728	1,520
	Oossoor		...	53,338	5,795	23,273	27,281	1,722	388	2,086	3,145	202	5,433	138	230	60	428
	Kistnagiri		...	44,877	3,719	12,087	16,420	1,220	383	1,378	1,673	437	3,488	159	302	241	702
	TOTAL ...		2,11,000	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	1,19,559	16,221	2,148	17,553	18,850	2,751	39,154	1,236	1,854	1,440	4,530
NELLORE.	Gudur		...	29,500	1,505	19,833	19,833	...	...	1,588	1,831	408	3,827	...	...	...	...
	Rapur		...	20,964	1,868	15,572	15.572	1,390	468	1,346	1,134	303	2,783	129	161	104	394
	Nellore		...	9,492	1,145	8,709	8,709	...	...	1,283	2,408	348	4,039	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur		...	11,545	1,906	61,245	61,245	11,512	1,200	2,701	2,557	404	5,662	1,300	800	300	2,400
	Kavali		...	29,540	6,731	49,152	49,152	3,141	741	2,903	2,080	627	5,610	373	381	595	1,349
	Udayagiri		...	6,250	11,336	69,300	69,300	...	...	5,957	4,681	2,473	13,111	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur		...	39,525	5,860	62,407	62,407	2,095	909	3,923	3,718	609	8,250		not	given.	
	Kanigiri		...	6,000	3,495	18,503	18,503	295	21	2,948	2,548	803	6,299	171	201	181	553
	Ongole		...	12,760	69	79	79	612	161	99	86	16	201	...	...	...	338
	Adanki Division		...	5,400	519	3.390	3.390	99	17	445	685	185	1,325	9	10	3	22
	Darsi do.		...	5,000	571	4,387	4,387	6	...	365	342	112	819	...	...	...	...
	Podile do.		...	700	569	1,507	1,507	228	...	464	570	223	1,257	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari tracts		...	33,000	2,516	22,175	22,175	1,543	465	1,416	1,679	728	3,823	...	...	...	350
	TOTAL ...		4,53,000	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	3,36,259	20,921	3,982	25,448	24,319	7,239	57,006	...	...	...	5,406

(a) Report not having been received, the figures were entered on estimate. (b) Bandy hire.

(c) The Collector states that gratuitous relief in Vellore Taluq is given through a Contractor. No payments having been made to him during the week, columns 8 and 9 are left blank.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 10th February 1877—continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Alur	...	2,02,282	28,040	1,97,266	2,15,801	286	48	23,696	21,425	6,785	51,906	31	53	88	172
	Tadpatri	...	1,22,357	8,226	66,086	66,086	2,338	76	4,210	7,523	1,100	12,833	69	127	203	399
	Gooty	...	1,27,906	14,600	1,27,906	1,78,189	12,631	1,121	7,576	13,760	3,726	25,062	347	519	574	1,440
	Madakasera	...	14,960	14,961	1,35,769	1,35,769	11,737	3,417	7,325	12,901	2,464	22,690	1,051	1,162	2,454	4,667
	Raidrug	...	69,974	3,812	73,530	74,197	130	9	1,529	1,440	720	3,689	30	31	6	67
	Anantapur	...	81,120	9,417	64,012	78,462	539	46	4,851	9,247	2,517	16,615	38	49	25	112
	Hindapur	...	30,450	3,897	1,22,226	1,29,649	54,315	2,718	881	2,985	1,133	4,999	213	322	142	677
	Dharmaveram	...	1,63,567	11,010	94,338	1,22,824	2,117	63	2,552	4,717	2,467	9,736	246	283	240	769
	Kudligi	...	3,68,537	9,824	1,20,912	1,22,968	2,929	53	7,423	10,896	1,500	19,819	29	47	25	101
	Huvenhadgally	...	1,09,654	6,159	1,06,086	1,09,945	3,121	361	3,286	6,460	1,920	11,666	85	160	498	743
	Harpanhalli	...	1,04,304	6,018	76,838	82,692	5,169	232	3,901	3,189	1,183	8,273	69	72	619	760
	Pennakonda	...	1,25,238	14,944	1,19,549	1,44,088	19,402	2,283	1,683	3,197	740	5,620	222	356	580	1,158
	Hospet	...	1,33,066	8,010	90,626	1,09,217	6,087	565	4,591	7,250	1,614	13,455	219	464	2,632	3,315
	Adoni	...	9,40,000	47,945	2,88,080	3,74,782	28,531	...	37,580	37,740	13,403	88,723	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	23,624	4,86,113	5,78,101	351	11	22,858	22,269	4,130	49,257	3	3	...	6
	Total ...	33,16,000	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	25,22,770	1,49,683	11,003	1,33,942	1,64,999	45,402	3,44,343	2,652	3,648	8,086	14,386

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	2,020	20,658	...	...	...	...	2,020	20,658	
Nellore ...	1,62,665	33,627	2,61,385	12,500	2,142	53,160	34,511	2,321	21,714	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	
Cuddapah ...	11,02,589	1,02,736	9,14,571	94,604	5,965	51,607	55,479	8,953	65,051	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	
Bellary ...	21,85,171	1,90,971	19,13,244	1,76,254	8,190	1,07,025	2,31,990	11,326	1,49,068	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary alone received.				...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,12,249	4,103	40,836	5,945	432	3,591	50,122	2,576	32,838	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	
North Arcot	1,43,330	10,064	73,779	15,500	1,340	13,071	43,098	4,450	30,792	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	387	1,917	1,200	387	1,917	
Madura ...	56,950	3,772	20,137	26,363	487	6,996	780	53	393	84,093	4,312	27,526	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	182	1,171	11,021	624	2,582	22,291	806	3,753	
Coimbatore...	1,07,640	9,753	52,760	7,100	1,950	4,998	26,410	2,476	17,636	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	
Salem ...	1,47,050	11,442	53,967	1,22,894	5,867	18,242	1,07,027	6,559	34,524	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	
Total ...	40,17,644	3,66,468	33,30,679	4,72,430	28,575	2,80,519	5,61,638	39,725	3,56,515	50,51,712	4,34,768	39,67,713	

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 16th February 1877, and Expenditure up to 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 10th February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	33,233	Not given.
Nellore	4,53,000	3,36,259	20,921
Cuddapah	13,20,000	11,21,203	2,179
Bellary	33,16,000	25,22,770	1,49,683
Kurnool	21,21,000	22,43,266	11,417
Chingleput	1,45,365	77,265	9,806
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,22,238	102
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,917	...
Madura	93,748	31,019	1,255
Tinnevelly...	44,200	3,753	434
Coimbatore	1,00,000	95,137	454
Salem	2,11,000	1,19,559	16,221
Total ...	80,94,763	67,07,619	2,12,472

Revenue Board Office,
MADRAS,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th FEBRUARY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	.....	.....	97,407	5,17,221	11,019	60,200	108,426	5,77,421
„ Paddy	.....	.....	1,173	4,005	.....	.....	1,173	4,005
Bimlipatam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddalore	.....	.....	34,510	1,88,544	.....	.....	34,510	1,88,544
„ Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,016	54,690	16,016	54,690
* Tranquebar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negapatam	582	3,180	6,201	33,880	.....	.....	6,783	37,060
„ Paddy	1,279	5,239	.....	.....	3,582	9,784	4,861	15,023
Tuticorin	.....	.....	8,671	53,410	.....	.....	8,671	53,410
Cochin	.....	.....	23,197	1,19,065	.....	.....	23,197	1,19,065
Tellicherry	.....	.....	783	4,280	.....	.....	783	4,280
Calicut	.....	.....	27,182	1,32,769	.....	.....	27,182	1,32,769
* Quilandy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannanore	.....	.....	1,464	7,500	.....	.....	1,464	7,500
„ Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,343	7,424	2,343	7,424
Mangalore	.....	.....	1,140	6,080	.....	.....	1,140	6,080
* Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,861	8,419	201,728	10,66,754	32,960	1,32,098	236,549	12,07,271

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyookphyoo.		Total.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	59,336	2,27,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,706	84,782	91,142	3,11,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	978	...	...	289	978
" Paddy ...	2,933	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,933	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	9,505	38,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,505	38,880	14,118	48,986	358	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,476	50,394
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,112	31,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,112	31,919
Tuticorin ...	26,560	1,00,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,560	1,00,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	75,158	2,84,969	9,976	33,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,134	3,18,914	2,009	6,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,009	6,750
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,593	7,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,593	7,292
Tellicherry ...	2,992	12,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	12,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	18,139	58,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,374	56,272	36,515	1,14,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,509	29,332	11,509	29,332	...	...	2,204	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,204	7,500
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,194	20,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,194	20,952
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	2,976	10,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,976	10,345	26	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	115
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,112	8,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,112	8,117
	197,599	7,38,707	9,976	33,945	...	...	...	...	61,589	1,70,386	269,164	9,43,038	16,153	55,851	45,573	77,188	...	...	289	978	...	...	62,015	1,34,017

* No returns have been received from Cuttack, Pooree, Ramree, Mergui and Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1875-76.

Nos. 24—39 I.—Fort William, 5th February 1877.

Read—

Letter No. 1624A of the 4th December 1876, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, forwarding the Irrigation Revenue Report of those Provinces for 1875-76, together with a Resolution reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—This report, which has been punctually submitted, is one of considerable interest, and shows satisfactory results.

2. The Capital Account has been increased during the year under review by Rs. 40,38,381, and at the close of the year the total capital expended amounted to Rs. 4,93,95,259, of which Rs. 3,98,56,800 was on completed works paying revenue, and of the balance, Rs. 93,16,489 was on incomplete works which at present yield no return, and Rs. 2,21,970 on works now abandoned.

3. There appears to be a slight error in the figures given in the 3rd para. of the Chief Engineer's Review detailing the expenditure of the year under the heads "Ordinary" and "Extraordinary." The figures given are "Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,461, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,920. They should have been "Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,451, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,930, according to the figured statements; but as in these returns the outlay of Rs. 65 on the Eastern Ganges Canal has been erroneously classed as Extraordinary, a further alteration is necessary, and the corrected totals will stand thus—"Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,561, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,865.

4. The net profit on the year's transactions was Rs. 24,25,894, including indirect returns, giving a profit of 6·08 per cent. on the capital sunk on works in operation, including the Agra Canal, which has barely commenced irrigation; and a profit of 4·91 per cent. on the entire capital sunk, including works under construction and abandoned.

5. In the 4th para of the Chief Engineer's Review the income assessed by Canal Officers for the year is said to be Rs. 29,85,606. This sum is less by Rs. 4,803 than that shown in the Examiner's abstract at page xxiii; no explanation of the discrepancy, which occurs in the item of water-rate, Rohilkhund Canals, is given, but the Chief Engineer's figures are assumed to be correct.

6. The net income for the year based on the return of realisations after meeting the year's charge for interest shows a sum of Rs. 5,92,757 available for reduction of accumulated interest charges on works in operation; or, allowing for interest on works under construction, the accumulated interest charges for the entire Department are reduced this year by Rs. 2,19,897. If the calculation were based on assessments instead of realisations, the result shown would be more favorable by upwards of a lakh of rupees.

7. In the 12th para. of the Chief Engineer's Review it is stated that the interest charges on works in operation were Rs. 2,10,713 in excess of the direct assessments. The term "direct assessments" was probably written by mistake instead of "net direct revenue."

8. The attention of the North-Western Provinces Government is invited to the necessity for adding to the Capital Account of each canal such portions of the outlay on drainage works as may appertain to it: these sums have been placed under the heading "Other Works" pending the receipt of orders, and as orders have since been issued, adjustments should be effected as early as possible.

9. The receipts from irrigation works are shown to be still expanding, but it is also apparent that the working expenses have been expanding in a larger ratio, causing a slight falling off from the percentages of profit realised in the preceding year. The Government of India trusts that the necessity for careful watch over this portion of the expenditure will be kept in view.

10. The area irrigated is also increasing on the whole, and the Government of India notice with satisfaction that for the year under review the area is the largest recorded since the famine in 1868-69.

11. With reference to para. 7 of the Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and to para. 57 of the Chief Engineer's Review, the Government of India desire that the Hindun Dasnah Navigation Project should receive early consideration.

12. The views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the assessment of owner's rate on canal irrigated lands, referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Resolution, will be awaited.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Financial and Revenue Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
Punjab.
Oudh.
Central Provinces.
British Burmah.
Mysore and Coorg.
Hyderabad.
Central India.
Rajpootana.
Assam.

Ordered further, that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT, N. W. P.,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. C. 283A., dated Camp, 22nd November 1876.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

Read—

Review of Irrigation Revenue Report, North-Western Provinces, for 1875-76, by the Officiating Chief Engineer.

His Honor has read with much interest the Officiating Chief Engineer's review of the operations of the Irrigation Department in the North-Western Provinces during 1875-76, and has much pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the results exhibited in it. To all the Superintending Engineers concerned but especially to Major Moncrieff, Superintending Engineer of the Ganges Canal, Sir G. Couper offers his thanks for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

2. With reference to Colonel Brownlow's remarks in para. 36 of his review, His Honor observes that there is no present intention of recommending any increase in water-rates beyond the limit of the rates approved by the Government of India for the Agra Canal, but that the propriety of extending these rates to the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals may advantageously be considered.

3. The attention of the Board of Revenue should be drawn to the increase of uncollected balances of water-rate on the Ganges Canal at the close of the year under review.

4. His Honor will reserve his opinion upon the advisability of modifying or maintaining the existing rates for water-power employed on a large scale (alluded to in para. 46 of the Chief Engineer's review) until he has been furnished with more detailed information on the subject, but endorses most fully the recommendations made in paras. 47 and 66 of the review, that the very useful mill for crushing sugar-cane designed by Lieutenant Clibborn should be extensively introduced, and the driving power employed also to work "rice-huskers" where such an application of it appears likely to yield profitable returns. The attention of the Superintending Engineers of the 1st and 2nd Circles should be especially turned to this subject.

The Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle should also lose no time in submitting proposals for economizing the available water-power of the Dehra Dun.

5. The establishment of a Government boat train on a moderate scale does not seem in any way objectionable on the Agra Canal, where no private interests can be injured by it, and where it would advantageously familiarise the native traders with canal navigation; but His Honor is opposed to any interference with the action of private carriers by establishing a Government train on the Ganges Canal.

6. While approving generally of the arguments advanced by Colonel Brownlow in para. 55 of his review, Sir G. Couper would like to see the question of the best size of boat and of the nature and amount of navigation rates more fully discussed. There should, however, be uniform rates for navigation on the Ganges and Agra Canals, in view of the necessity that exists for making a navigable connection between the two channels at the earliest possible date.

7. His Honor took occasion in his Resolution on the Progress Report for 1875-76 to press upon the Government of India the importance of establishing navigable communication between the two canals, and would now point to the striking confirmation of the soundness of this recommendation afforded by the fact, noticed in para. 57 of Colonel Brownlow's review, that 100,000 maunds of salt were carted from the Delhi and Ghaziabad Railway Stations to the Ganges Canal at Muradnagar and Dasna for shipment to Cawnpore. It appears to Sir George Couper that the early execution of the still-water canal from the Ganges Canal to the Hindun Dam at Ghaziabad would confer a benefit, not only on the Canal Department but on the whole community, by cheapening and improving the carriage of salt.

8. His Honor will have no objection to recommend the Traffic Manager to the Government of India for an increase of salary when the navigation on the Agra Canal begins to take shape and bring in revenue.

9. Colonel Brownlow's recommendation in para. 85 of his review to let the Agra Canal rates stand unaltered, accepting, if necessary, slow progress at first in the spread of irrigation, is approved.

10. Under the rules issued in notification, Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces, No. C 879W., dated 7th September 1875, the owners' rate on canal-irrigated lands is assessed at one-third of the water-rate, provided that it shall nowhere exceed half the difference of the rates of rent on dry and irrigated land. But after careful consideration of the subject, Sir Geroge Couper is unable to accept this method of assessment as sound. The assumption that the owners' rate, which is part of the rent, must necessarily vary with the water-rate, which is part of the cost of production, involves us in many difficulties and anomalies which need not be discussed in detail here. Nor is His Honor prepared to accept half the difference between wet and dry revenue rates on the land as necessarily a just limit to the amount of owners' rate. A certain proportion of this difference may fairly be taken in excess of the half share claimable by Government to represent the interest upon capital which, but for the canal, would necessarily have been sunk in wells, the expenditure upon maintaining these wells, and a premium upon the first-class policy of insurance against drought represented by irrigation from a canal. The fairest and most accurate method of assessing owners' rate should have regard to the rent-rates of each kind of soil; but this would require much time and labour, and, taking all circumstances into consideration, Sir G. Couper is inclined to believe that, in the adoption of an all-round rate, based on a rough average of the difference between the wet and dry revenue rates of the land, will be found the true solution of the question. It must, however, undergo further enquiry and consideration before it can be submitted for the final orders of the Government of India.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA.

No. 13, dated 2nd March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE proceed to lay before you a summary of the matters which have engaged our attention in connexion with the famine in Southern and Western India during the past week.

2. In our last despatch we informed your Lordship that, on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple, concurred in by the Government of Madras, we had sanctioned the commencement of the earth-works of a Railway from Bellary to Hubli in the Bombay district of Dhárwár, which forms a section of a line projected some years ago to connect the Madras Railway at Bellary with the port of Kárwár in North Kanara. The commencement of this line, as a relief work, was recommended by the Government of Madras at an early stage of the famine in that Presidency; but we declined to sanction it on grounds similar to those which influenced us in refusing our assent to the commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Railway when first proposed by the Government of Bombay, *viz.*, that we did not consider it expedient to sanction large and expensive works, the ultimate cost of which would greatly exceed the expense involved for providing labour for the distressed poor. At the time at which the proposal was made, the 27th October, it was not too late to look for rain from the North-East Monsoon, which would have materially altered the aspect of affairs in Madras.

3. More recently the Bombay Government, in their letter of the 23rd January, enclosed in our despatch of the 9th ultimo, recommended the line as one which would afford a useful relief work to their southern districts as well as to the Madras district of Bellary. The principal questions connected with the line are discussed in Sir Richard Temple's minute* of the 16th ultimo, and in the memorandum* annexed to it. The entire length of the line from Bellary to Kárwár is 236 miles. It would pass through the cotton-growing tracts of Bellary, Dhárwár, and North Kanara. It would also serve a great part of the Belgaum district and the southern talukas of Kaládgi. The average cost of the line is estimated at about £7,000 a mile, or somewhat more than a million and a half for the whole line. The estimated cost of that portion of the work which could be done by unskilled labour is Rs. 16,06,000, but it is stated that a proportion of the labourers on the relief works in Bellary and in Dhárwár are of the Wuddah tribe, whose ordinary employment is working in stone; that considerable gangs of stone-workers could be found in the Ceded Districts and in Dhárwár; that there is a large quantity of stone-work to be done at the Tungabhadra bridge, and heavy cuttings in rock, laterite, and gravel. The estimated cost of the stone-work at the ordinary rates is Rs. 3,62,000. The estimated cost of the work which could be done by relief labour during the present season is, at the estimated rates in ordinary years, Rs. 14,60,000, and, allowing for the expensiveness of relief labour, Rs. 19,00,000 is the sum which would be diverted to this work from comparatively unremunerative works.

4. It is doubtful, however, whether during the present season it would be possible to organize large relief gangs and transport them into Kanara in time to make any serious impression on the heavy cuttings of the Ghât section of the line. The traffic is estimated to yield about four per cent. on the capital. As your Lordship is aware, the Secretary of State in 1873 declined to sanction the line, entertaining doubts as to whether the export of cotton from India, on which the line would depend for two-fifths of its whole traffic, would be maintained. Sir Richard Temple was not in favor of undertaking the line as a whole, on the ground that other lines were politically

* Enclosures in our despatch of 23rd February 1877.

and generally more important than the Bellary and Kárwár line, and that there seemed to be much doubt as to the capabilities and the need for future expenditure on the Kárwár harbour; but inasmuch as useful work was wanted for 350,000 labourers in Bellary, and that there would soon be no useful work left for them to do, he recommended that they should be employed in constructing the earth-work on the section from Bellary to Hubli, which is the cheaper and easier section of the line, and which, according to an opinion expressed to him by the Bellary cotton-dealers, would bring a great deal of cotton traffic upon the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Guaranteed Railways.

5. Sir Richard Temple had already satisfied himself that there was no other work of magnitude in or near the Bellary district which could be organized for the relief of distress. The only other one which had been suggested, was a high level canal from the Tungabhadra, projected some years ago, which, if practicable, would unquestionably be a most valuable work, bringing under irrigation a very considerable tract of land in the Bellary district; but the cost of the work would be very considerable, involving the construction of a costly reservoir in Mysore; and he had not been able to satisfy himself that this was a project which ought to be undertaken.

6. In these circumstances we thought it right, as stated in our despatch of last week, to sanction the earth-work of the Railway from Bellary to Hubli as a relief work, on the understanding that the Government of India are not pledged to the ultimate completion of the line.

7. With your Lordship's permission, sanction has been accorded to doubling the line from Ambatur, near Madras, to Arconum on the Madras Railway. Arconum is the point at which the north-western branch of the Madras Railway leaves the main line, and consequently up to this point the Railway, with its single line of rails, has had to carry the traffic, not only of the western districts, which are traversed by the main line, but that of the two branches to Bangalore and to Raichore, where the Madras line and the Great Indian Peninsula join. It is to be hoped that the doubling of the line to Arconum will greatly diminish the difficulties now experienced in carrying into the interior the large stores of grain which have been recently imported into Madras.

8. Another step which has been taken with the same object, is the equalisation of the through rate for grain from the port of Negapatam in Tanjore to Bangalore, and the suspension of port dues at Negapatam in the case of vessels importing grain equal to a quarter of their whole cargo. A telegram from the Madras Government, dated the 23rd ultimo, notifying these measures, which has been communicated to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and published in the Calcutta newspapers, is enclosed. As the freights from Calcutta to Negapatam are the same as from Calcutta to Madras, it may be expected that these measures will lead to some of the grain from Calcutta, Burma, &c., which in the ordinary course would be sent to Madras, being shipped to Negapatam, whence it will find its way by the Great Southern of India Railway to Bangalore, and also probably to the distressed districts in the south of the Madras Presidency.

9. From a telegram addressed to us by Sir Richard Temple on the 24th ultimo, we were gratified to learn that he had "received favourable accounts of coming spring crops from wells in most parts of the Cuddapah district which mitigate anxiety." We have since received the following telegram from Mr. Bernard, dated from Madras, yesterday, containing Sir Richard Temple's weekly bulletin:—

"Sir Richard Temple is visiting Nellore. He sends following for mail: favourable points, same as per last bulletin, regarding activity, internal trade, food supply, condition of people, and energy of Government officers. Price of millet cheaper in Bellary, whither large importations continue from north. Railway despatches of rice from Madras are short, and accumulation of stocks there great. Good deal grain coming from Beypore. Further arrangement for strengthening railway at Madras proposed. Doubling line to Arconum progressing. Ten more miles double line will shortly open. Numbers on works reduced in all districts, except Nellore and Salem, which Sir Richard will now

visit. Spring crops irrigated from wells and river channels in Cuddapah, North Arcot, and some other places surpassing expectation; will yield food for those neighbourhoods for two months. Tinnevelly district doing very well; large saving on estimated expenditure will accrue there."
The intelligence contained in this telegram is on the whole satisfactory.

10. We enclose for your Lordship's information a further correspondence which has passed with the Government of Bombay regarding that part of our instructions to Sir Richard Temple, in which we endeavoured to define the duty of the Government in times of famine. A strike having recently occurred among the labourers on the relief works at Sholapur, owing to a reduction in the rate of wages, the Government of Bombay enquired what course they were to take in the event of the strike continuing; in which case they apprehended that, before the majority who were comparatively strong were brought to reason, some of the weakly might be reduced to a condition of great prostration and might die out of reach of assistance. We had previously, as stated in our despatch of the 16th ultimo, paragraph 8, been in correspondence with the Government of Bombay by telegraph regarding the strike, and had expressed our concurrence in their opinion, that it would be very mischievous to yield to a strike on relief works attributable to combination, and that relief wages should not be raised if the Government of Bombay were satisfied that the rates were sufficient. In replying to their subsequent representation, we observed that, while we were fully prepared to support the Government of Bombay in its refusal to yield to the demands which had been made, the most efficient measures that were practicable should be taken to guard against the danger which they pointed out, and to give relief in each individual case in which it was necessary. We remarked that when a man was obviously in danger of dying from starvation no efforts should be spared to save him, although he may have been misled into joining a strike; but that if after all such efforts had been made, the case anticipated, as possible, by the Government of Bombay should occur, and persons to whom no relief could be given should die out of reach of assistance, the misfortune will be much regretted, but it will throw no discredit on the Government or its officers. It is obviously impossible for the Government, in carrying out its humane policy, to guard against every one of the numerous risks to life which arise in time of famine, or to save every one from the consequences of his own ignorance or folly. We trust that there will be no further misapprehension as to the precise meaning of our instructions on this point.

11. We have sanctioned a special grant of five lakhs of rupees to enable the Government of Bombay to make advances to Municipalities and Local Fund Committees who, being in a position to carry out relief works, consent to pledge their revenues as security for advances made to meet the present emergency.

12. The Government of Bombay have drawn our attention to a passage in our despatch to your Lordship's address under date the 9th February, which does not sufficiently describe the extent to which Sir Richard Temple's suggestions had been anticipated by the Local Government. We said, in the 5th paragraph of the despatch in question, that the Government of Bombay had anticipated the most important of the suggestions made by Sir Richard Temple, *viz.*, the reduction of grain wages. We ought to have framed our remark in terms of more general application; for, as the Government of Bombay observe, the suggestions made by Sir Richard Temple had been anticipated, not only as regards reduction of wages, but also as regards the rejection of persons not really in need of relief, and in reference to a more rigid exaction of task work. In the same letter, a copy of which has been sent to your Lordship by the Local Government, referring to a remark made by us in the same despatch, that we were not then aware whether anything had been done in either Presidency, in the direction of closing small works, the Government of Bombay state that, as soon as they had been put in a position to do so, by receiving sanction for the prosecution of large works, they proceeded with all practicable expedition to close as many as possible of the small and more scattered works that had previously been in progress, and over which a proper control could not be effectually maintained. We have noticed that, since the

beginning of January, when the restrictions on large works were removed, the Government of Bombay have sanctioned provisionally a very considerable number of small works; but we feel sure that when they accorded these sanctions, the Government of Bombay had satisfied themselves as to their necessity, and we entertain no doubt whatever as to the earnestness of the efforts which that Government is making to prevent all needless expenditure. The last weekly return shows that the number of persons employed on relief labour under Civil Agency, most of whom probably were on small works, had diminished from 136,629 on the 13th January to 63,659 on the 10th February.

13. According to the latest return the number employed upon the relief works in the nine distressed districts of Bombay was 248,902 against 238,219, the number for the previous week. In Ratnagiri and Kanara, where hill-men and immigrants are employed upon relief works, there was a decrease of 3,785. There was thus a net increase of 6,808 in the number of famine labourers in Bombay, which seems to be principally attributable to the gradual cessation of the strike, already alluded to, in the Sholapur District. In Madras there has been a considerable further diminution in the number of relief labourers. The number stated in our last despatch was 767,281, which has fallen to 713,921.

Telegram, dated 23rd February 1877.

From—Madras,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Revenue Additional Secy.	*To—Revenue Additional Secy.*

PLEASE inform Calcutta Chamber of Commerce that railway through rate for grain from Negapatam to Bangalore is equalised with rate from Madras to Bangalore. Port dues at Negapatam suspended in case of vessels importing grain equal quarter of whole cargo.

Telegram, dated 24th February 1877.

From—Tirnpetty,	*To—Calcutta.*
From—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,	*To—Revenue Addl. Secy.*

I YESTERDAY received favourable accounts of coming spring crops from wells in most parts of Cuddapah district which mitigate anxiety.

No. 78, dated Goondacal, 19th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed by Sir Richard Temple to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him regarding the question of the port of landing for the supply of grain destined for Mysore.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Goondacal, 19th February 1877.

I DESIRE that Captain Bisset will be good enough to enquire from the Mysore traders regarding the question of the sea-borne grain destined for Mysore being sent from the port of Negapatam by the South of India Railway to Bangalore, instead of being sent from the port of Madras by the Madras Railway Company's line.

2. When I visited Bangalore, I understood that the Government of Madras preferred that the grain should be sent from Negapatam rather than from Madras, in order to relieve the unavoidably over-burdened Madras line. I therefore urged this view upon the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and upon the native traders assembled at Bangalore. I explained to them the merits of the Negapatam route, and the convenience which would result if they could, consistently with their trading interests, adopt that course. They did not give me a clear answer at the time, though they promised that they would consider the matter. My impression, however, was, that they felt considerable doubt, and that they might prove unwilling to change from Madras to Negapatam, partly because the freight to Negapatam might be higher, and the conveniences of that port less, partly also because they already had their agencies established at Madras. By this time, however, they will be able to form a more definite answer. I therefore shall be glad if Captain Bisset will proceed to Bangalore and learn, as exactly as may be possible, how the matter stands. He could ascertain whether, in the event of the Negapatam project failing, the grain could be brought from the Western Coast.

3. With a view to prepare himself for the discussion with the Mysore traders, he should first visit Negapatam, in order that he may be able to explain to them what the advantages of that port are.

4. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore (to whom a copy of this minute will be forwarded) will, I am sure, give him every assistance.

R. TEMPLE.

No. 91E.—325, dated 12th February, 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Rev., Agri. and Commce.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 116, dated 2nd instant, which was received in Bombay on the 7th idem; a copy of this letter, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd instant, had reached this Government, in that form on the day previous to the receipt of the original.

2. From this communication His Excellency in Council learns that, when he issued the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 30 E.—158, dated 25th January 1877, he had "seriously misunderstood" the views of the Government of India, as expressed in their instructions to Sir Richard Temple, and His Excellency in Council is so fully sensible of the responsibility cast upon this Government for correctly interpreting all orders of the Government of India in the present crisis, that he feels compelled first to call attention to certain prominent passages in the Instructions to Sir Richard Temple.

3. In the 2nd para. of those Instructions you observe—

"Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimate of the local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines, such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself."

And in the 3rd para. you add—

"If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them."

4. This Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that, in the opinion of the Government of India, there was a limit, in respect of cost, beyond which, even for the preservation of life, the measures of Government could not go; and, further, that with the object of keeping the expenditure within that limit, and thus enabling the Government to give the largest amount of relief to the population, it was the duty of this Government to exact labour strictly from all who were physically able to work; and they, therefore, ordered that a person refusing to perform work, which he was capable of doing, should not, while persisting in that refusal, be relieved at the public expense.

5. In the 4th para. of your letter of the 2nd instant, the idea of limiting the efforts which the Government should make for the preservation of life by any consideration of cost, is, however, entirely discarded, and you announce the determination of the Governor General in Council, "which he thought had already been made sufficiently clear," to be, that "no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it." The Government of India then rules as follows:—

"We say that human life shall be saved at any cost and at any effort; no man, woman, or child shall die of starvation."

From these words it is to be understood that there are no limits to the responsibility of the State either as regards the efforts it may make, or the outlay it may incur, with the object of preventing people from dying of starvation.

6. The test case taken by this Government was that of a man "who wilfully and deliberately refuses to render the reasonable equivalent demanded by the Government for the means of subsistence which it is ready to afford him;" and in modification of the previous orders, which were, that no person was to be permitted "through obstinacy to die of starvation," it was, in accordance with what was, at the time, believed to be the intention of the Government of India, ordered, that no relief should be given to "an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing." Your 5th paragraph, however, contains the following instructions:—

"Under almost all circumstances, which, if the Government of India is rightly informed, are likely to hold good in the distressed districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the population is almost wholly agricultural, and accustomed to field and other manual labour, the rule laid down by the Government of Bombay appears quite proper. That rule is that 'in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing, on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.'"

7. This sentence, I am to submit, seems practically to confirm, and to accord approval to, the orders issued by this Government, which, earlier in the letter, the Government of India hold to have indicated a "serious misunderstanding" of the intentions of the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council, I am to state, feels himself, therefore, in some difficulty. It is true that your letter goes on to state that "the result of such refusal will certainly, in the case of agricultural labourers, not be death from starvation;" but the question is, should there be such obstinacy, is the individual to be allowed to die?

8. The Governor General in Council expresses his disbelief "that any one ever died of starvation through obstinacy," and the Governor in Council would be glad to think that His Excellency is right in this opinion; but there is some reason to apprehend that instances of the nature referred to are not so unlikely to happen as is assumed. Recent reductions in relief wages have been made in this Presidency, with a view of giving full effect to the policy first announced by the Government of India, orders regarding the exaction of moderate tasks on relief works have been reiterated, and measures have been taken for transferring able-bodied people from the Civil to the Public Works Department works. The immediate effect has been, that large numbers of people have left the works, declining to submit to the reduction of wages, or to perform the required tasks, or to accept the work tendered. There are other influences at work to sustain them in this movement, and the people are, many of them, voluntarily, suffering great privations.

9. Some of those who are on strike are comparatively strong and robust, and able, for a time, to endure privation, but others are weakly; they appear to be acting in bodies, and in concert, and the fear is, that before the majority, who are comparatively strong, are brought to reason, some of the weakly will be reduced to a condition of great prostration. They wander about, and may die out of reach of assistance. The Government, therefore, is placed in this dilemma: if they give way to the people, they cannot successfully carry out the policy of the Government of India—in which they concur—of strictly limiting expenditure: and if they do not give way, some deaths may occur. Feeling, therefore, that their rule has been approved by the Government of India, under what they cannot but hold to be too sanguine a view of the case, they will, until otherwise instructed, act upon the positive injunction contained in your 4th para., "that no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it."

10. As regards the cases put in your 5th para. of the respectable class of women who cannot appear in public, and of those who have caste prejudices, I am to observe that this Government endeavoured to guard themselves as regards both. It was stated in their Resolution which the Government of India review, that the orders would apply to those only who refused *a reasonable equivalent*, or who refused to perform work *which he is capable of doing*, and in the Summary No. XI., for the week ending the 26th January 1877, it was stated as follows: "It is scarcely necessary to add that Government never require people to do work forbidden by their caste rules." This Government had no intention to compel women to appear in public, whose habit it is not to do so; or to demand from any individual work or service which his caste prejudices would render it impossible for him to perform.

11. His Excellency in Council, I am to say in conclusion, is fully sensible of the privations to which large masses of the people are now subjected, and from which the utmost efforts of the Government can only partially relieve them. He will persevere in his endeavours to enforce economy without a sacrifice of life, and he is confident that the District Officers will continue to afford their assistance with the praiseworthy energy and ability they have up to this time exhibited.

No. 240, dated 27th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 91E.-325, dated 12th February 1877.

2. The first seven paragraphs do not appear to the Governor-General in Council to require particular notice. He regrets that his instructions to Sir Richard Temple in respect of the necessity of preventing, to the utmost of our power, the loss of life from starvation, should not have been correctly understood by the Government of Bombay; and he would regret it the more if, as the Government of Bombay appears to think, the misunderstanding arose from some obscurity of expression, or inconsistency in the language which was used. It may, however, be observed that the interpretation placed upon the

instructions by Sir Richard Temple to whom they were addressed has been from the first in complete accordance with the intentions of the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council fails to perceive the obscurity by which the Government of Bombay thinks that it has been misled. These, however, are matters of little practical importance, and as the Governor-General in Council has never attached any blame to the Government of Bombay for the misapprehension which has arisen, it is needless to continue what would be a merely verbal discussion.

3. The 8th and 9th paragraphs of your letter refer to a more important and practical question. It appears that the Government of Bombay has most wisely determined to take active measures for carrying out the decision that relief shall be given to those persons only who require it; that certain reductions in the amount of relief wages have been made, and orders regarding the exaction of moderate tasks on relief works have been issued. The result has been a strike among the labourers, who, it is presumed, prefer to obtain good wages for doing little or nothing to obtaining reduced wages and having real work to perform. Large numbers of people have left the works; "they appear to be acting in bodies, and in concert, and the fear is that before the majority, who are comparatively strong, are brought to reason, some of the weakly will be reduced to a condition of great prostration. They wander about and may die out of reach of assistance."

4. The Government of Bombay wishes to know what, in the opinion of this Government, ought to be done under these circumstances, and it is understood that while the determination is being strictly adhered to that the orders which were given shall be enforced, measures are at the same time being taken to carry out the injunction that "no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it."

5. You have already been informed by telegraph that the action of the Government of Bombay is entirely approved by the Governor-General in Council. The Government of Bombay may confidently rely on the support of the Government of India in its refusal to yield to the demands that have been made, and in its determination to introduce a more satisfactory system. At the same time the change must be carried out with care and caution, and His Excellency in Council has no doubt that this is being done. The most efficient measures that are practicable should be taken to guard against the danger pointed out in your letter, and to give relief in each individual case in which it is necessary. When a man is obviously in danger of dying from starvation, it is evident that we cannot refuse to save him because he has been misled into joining a strike, or has neglected to comply with certain orders or conditions. If, however, after all practicable efforts have been made, the case anticipated as possible by the Government of Bombay should occur, and some of the more weakly should "wander about and die out of reach of assistance," the misfortune will be much regretted, but it will throw no discredit on the Government or its officers. In carrying out the humane policy which has been adopted, the Government does not pretend that it can guard against every one of the numerous risks to life which arise in time of famine, or that it can save every one from the consequences of his own ignorance or folly.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras showers are reported from Malabar, Kistna, and one taluk of Kurnool; the total number on relief works reported is 713,821, showing a decrease of about 60,000 on last week; the decreases are 35,000 in Bellary, 12,000 in Cuddapah, 10,000 in Kurnool, and 7,000 in Nellore: there is an increase of 4,700 in Salem and 700 in Coimbatore. No rain fell in Mysore: number on relief works 21,266. A light shower is reported from Belgaum and another at Amednagar: there is no change elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency. Showers have fallen in several districts of the Central Provinces: prospects are favourable. The *rabi* harvest has ended in Berar. In Central India a shower fell at Indore: prospects here and in Rajputana are good. In Bengal rain has fallen in Behar and in a few other districts: reports are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces the rain was confined to Benares. A few showers fell in parts of Oudh. In the Punjab light rain has been almost general. From all these provinces and from Assam and Burma the accounts of the crops are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 27th)	·89	Castor, cotton, *varagu*, and gram being harvested, outturn from ¼ to ¾; *raggi* being still planted, it is doing well; prices almost stationary; cholera, seizures 1,374, deaths 622 in 9 taluks; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent; pasture failing throughout the district, and dry fodder difficult to get in Narsarowpet, Nandigama, and Vinukonda taluks; markets fairly supplied; rice 9·69, *cholum* 12·38, *raggi* 13·97, *cumboo* 10·42; imports by sea—rice 83 75 tons; by land—rice 42·70, *cholum* 18 91, *raggi* 2·45, *cumboo* 1·73 (seers of Rs. 80 weight); number on relief works 3,247; number fed gratuitously by Government 154, by people 878.
Kurnool („ 27th)	...	A few showers of rain in some villages of Nandikotkur taluk, and none elsewhere; *raggi*, white *cholum*, and *varagu* in good condition under the irrigation canal and wells; cholera continues, except in Nandikotkur; seizures 64, deaths 62; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder, and suffering from rinderpest; experiment commenced yesterday to feed cattle with prickly pear; 2nd sort rice per rupee, in imperial seers, 6·97, *cholum* 8·29, *cumboo* or *sajja* 9·09, *raggi* 9·35; number on relief works 203,453; gratuitously fed 3,538; decrease in number of coolies due partly to weeding and partly to enforcement of task-work; the slight fall in prices due to steady import of grain and harvest under canal.
Cuddapah („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per Rupee, 2nd sort rice 7·10, *cholum* 8·96, *raggi* 10·18, *cumboo* 8·90; people on relief works 67,728; gratuitously fed 1,705; cholera deaths 770; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 598 and 589, respectively.
Bellary („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 7·34, *cholum*, or great millet, 8·65, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·73, *cumboo* 8·25; import, tons 4,714; accounts from 3 railway stations only; 2,69,213 persons on relief works; decrease on last week 35,240, owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well to do, desertion on account of task-work and prevalence of cholera; 14,708 gratuitously fed; 4,171 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.
Nellore* ...	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 8·12 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9 50, *raggi* 10·43, *cumboo* 9·12; imports on behalf of Government, rice 299 tons; on behalf of merchants, rice 978 tons, *cholum*, 1 cwt., *raggi* 42½ tons, *cumboo*, 5 cwts., *varagu* 5 cwts.; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 66,278, several deserted on account of reduced wages, and task-work being required from them; hence decrease in number of coolies; number fed gratuitously 8,666; decrease is due to more efficient supervision; 483 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, dysentery are prevalent throughout the district, but chiefly in the taluks of Nellore, Kanigiri, and Gudur; in some villages water is not procurable even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad; large numbers have perished for want of fodder.

* Each ounce of rainfall given in the rainfall column opposite Nellore in the report published at page 315 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, February 24th, 1877, represents one-tenth of an inch.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Feb. 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 9·32, *raggi* 10·91, *cholum* 10·80; number on relief works 8,137; number gratuitously fed 4,819; public health—cholera, small-pox, and fever prevail throughout the district; pasturage *nil*, water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 27th)	*Nil*	For week ending 23rd February, average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee 7·9, *cholum* 9·3, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·8; relief work coolies 18,572; persons gratuitously fed 557; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 27th)	...	Rice, second sort, 8¾ seers, *cumboo* 10$_{8}$, *raggi* 11⅜, *cholum* 11¾; rice imported 1,420 tons; number employed in Deputy Collector's Division 730; gratuitously fed 147; cholera attacks 58, deaths 42; cattle disease in few villages; pasture deficient.
Salem („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices of grain—seers of 80 tolas - rice 7 $\frac{1}{8}$, *ragi* 9$_{1}$^{6}, *cumboo* 8⅞, *cholum* 9⅛; import of all grains 1,010 tons; number on relief works 41,400; number gratuitously fed 3,100, ditto private 1,050; cholera in all taluks; labour number rise 13 per cent., due to better organization of relief works under Department Public Works.
Coimbatore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; rice, second sort, 7·62, *cholum* 9 62, *raggi* 10·11, *cumboo* 10·34; imports—rice 366 tons, other grains 342; cholera prevailing in all taluks, chiefly in Sattiamungalum and Oodoomulpetta; attacks 876, deaths 678; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation, except to a small extent under wells; number on relief works 22,900; gratuitously fed 1,297; no loss of physique reported except from Oodoomulpetta.
Tanjore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices—seers per rupee, rice 8⅜, *raggi* 12⅛, *cumboo* 11, *cholum* 10⅝; no import of rice; no relief works; 223 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 27th)	*Nil*	Rice 2nd sort 7⅝ seers per rupee, *cholum* 11$_{10}$^{1}, *raggi* 9$_{10}$^{8}, *cumboo* 10$_{11}$^{1}; import of rice 727 tons; other grains 58; cholera in Ramnad, Melur, Pulni, Dindigul, Periakolum, Tiruvadannai and Mudukolattur; total deaths 278; scarcity of water increasing; cattle want fodder; number on relief works 9,478; charitable relief 451; small-pox in Mudukolattur and Periakolum to a certain extent; cattle disease in some parts of Tirumangalum.
Trichinopoly („ 27th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 7⅜ seers, *cholum* 16¼, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 10⅛; import of grains for week ending Saturday, 116 tons; number on relief works on 24th instant, 489; gratuitously fed on same date by public subscription, 1,209; cholera, 140 attacks and 86 deaths; small-pox, 168 attacks and 25 deaths; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; *cholum* rising, owing to large consumption and little import.
Tinnevelly („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices per rupee—second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 12, and *raggi* 12; import of grain—rice 890, *cholum* 7, and *cumboo* 24 tons; number on relief works 1,295; number gratuitously fed 138; cholera increasing; cattle healthy; decrease in number on relief works owing to harvest in river valley; no freshes; standing crops drooping; pasture scanty; water supply insufficient; prices stationary; cattle healthy.
Malabar („ 27th)	Below 1·0	Showers in north-east and south; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 3,910, *raggi* 297, *cholum* 439, tons; exports—rice 1,218, *raggi* 744, *cholum* 104, tons; price of rice fallen slightly in 5 taluks, stationary in 4, and slightly risen in Palghaut; highest 7¾ Indian seers; Wynaad, lowest 10⅛; Chirakal average 9½ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 10¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad; average elsewhere 13 Indian seers; cholera in all taluks; 102 deaths from small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle healthy; pasture failing; 901 coolies on Kolathur roads.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 1st)		
Sind. (Feb. 28th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	Small-pox as before, 6 fresh cases in Kurrachee on 14th, and 41 recovering on 16th; last death on 6th; Baghar commenced flowing on 16th.
Shikárpur ...	...	No change.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox decreasing in city; only 2 fresh cases and 2 deaths; but spreading in Tando, Alahyar, and Moro talukas; *rabi* crops flourishing.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm; *rabi* prospects good.
Guzerat (Feb. 28th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting going on.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change, except small-pox at Surat.
Khandesh and Násik. (Feb. 28th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather cloudy; small-pox and fever continue.
Násik ...	...	Small-pox decreasing.
Konkan (Feb. 28th).		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* nearly completed; condition of crops middling; small-pox prevalent in two, and fever in almost all, talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Deccan (Feb. 28th).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox in Sirur taluka; cholera in Sirur and Bhimthari.
Ahmednagar ...	·02	
Sholapur ...	...	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Khatau; 23 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Feb. 28th).		
Belgaum ...	·08	Deaths from cholera, 200.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevails; deaths 512.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera, 40.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera continues; 144 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Feb. 28th).		
Rájkot ...	...	Public health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	State of weather and health same as before.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind, Khandesh, Tanna, and parts of the Deccan; it has also broken out in Surat; cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the cold weather crops promise well; the late rain has had the effect of partially abating cholera.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heat gradually increasing; the reaping of the *amun* crops has been completed; the cold weather crops, such as pulses, &c., have suffered much from the rain which fell during the first part of this month; the cultivators are busy in preparing their lands for the early rice; cholera has much abated throughout the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the whole week; heavy fogs up to 9 o'clock in the morning; the tobacco plants are thriving well; the outturn of the mustard crop has been an average one; the hill people are engaged in cutting their *jooms* for cultivation; cholera is still prevalent in the northern part of the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather—the 20th and 21st instant were much warmer; there is nothing special to report regarding the state of the crops; no where does cholera exist in an epidemic form, but isolated cases are reported from many parts of the district.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	The weather was abnormally cold during the early part of the week, but has now become suddenly warm; the prospects of the crops are good; no special sickness reported.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, and has become very appreciably warmer; the prospects of *boro dhan* are good; this is the only crop now on the ground worth mentioning.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, clear, and dry; the cold weather crops are being harvested; *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is thriving well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the *amun* or late rice has all been cut and gathered; the cold weather crops have been more or less damaged by the late rains; public health is better.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the prospects and present outturn of the cold weather crops are good; early cultivation for rice and indigo has begun.
Nuddea ...	·12	Weather cloudy and warm; there is no change in the prospects of the crops, which are fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; perceptibly warmer; no change to report about the prospects of the crops; *boro dhan* is doing well, and the land is being got ready for *aous*; prices are steady; the public health is good on the whole, though cholera begins here and there.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather still rather cold for the season; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; it is gradually getting warmer; mornings and evenings are still cool; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; *til* is being sown; public health is good; cholera has almost disappeared.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fine and getting warm; the prospects of the cold weather crops are on the whole fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; the crops are good; ground is being prepared for the cultivation of early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather just beginning to be warm; there was a slight shower of rain on the night of the 18th instant; mustard is being cut; fields are being prepared for *bitri dhan*; the late rains have proved very seasonable; the prospects of tobacco continue favourable.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather—days are unusually hot for the time of the year; land is being prepared for the cultivation of early rice; mustard is coming into market; it has yielded a good harvest; other crops are doing favourably; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy during the week; no crops of importance are on the ground; land is being prepared for sowing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer, but still pleasant; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the hot weather may be said to have begun; no crops on the ground.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; lands are being ploughed; potatoes are still being gathered; vegetables are doing well; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The prospects of the crops are good; fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad; public health is otherwise fair.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and gradually getting hot; the prospects of the cold weather crops continue favourable; there were a few sporadic cases of cholera during the week.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and warm; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·21 ·31 at Godda.	Weather getting warmer; the *rabi* crops are reported not to have been damaged by the late rain; ploughing is in progress.
Bhágalpur ...	·17 ·40 at Banka ·02 at Soopole.	Weather very fine, except on the 22nd, when it rained; the crops are all excellent; the general health is very good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; west wind blowing; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	Few drops	Weather fair, except on the 19th and 22nd instant, when it was cloudy, with a few drops of rain on the latter date, which were not appreciable by raingauge; north-east wind blew during the cloudy days, west and south-west at other times; the maximum heat was 73°, and the minimum 55°; the weather is getting warmer at midday; the crops are in excellent condition, as before; 18 deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	·05	Weather seasonable; prospects of the *rabi* crops are good.
Mozufferpore ...	22	Weather growing warm; there is no change in the prospects of the crops; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·34 ·88 at Sewan.	Weather clear and cold; there was a fall of rain on the morning of the 22nd instant; the sky appears to be settling; wind blowing from the west; the *rabi* crops are fast reaching maturity, and the prospects are everywhere favourable; the late rain, if general throughout the district, must have slightly injured gram, wheat, and *rahur;* poppy, too, must have suffered, as the opium from the capsules was washed away by the rain; mustard and peas are being harvested; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	·08	Weather cloudy; hot during the middle of the day; cool at night; the late rain has not done any material injury to the existing *rabi* crops; which are still in very good condition.
Patna ...	·20	Weather clear after slight rain on the morning of the 21st instant at sudder station; heavy rain fell towards the south of the district; prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; health is excellent.
Gya ...	·64	Some rain fell all over the district nearly; cool in the mornings and evenings; beginning to get warm in the day time; the late rain injured the poppy crop, but not so much as was originally supposed; wheat and barley suffered to a small extent, but have revived; mango trees are late in coming into flower; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	1·06	Weather now clear; the *rabi* crops are reported generally to be promising, but the rain has done some damage.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; no change to report; the prospects are all very good; health of the district is good.
Lohardúgga ...	·14	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops continue favourable; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; days are getting warm; sugarcane is being cut and pressed with an average outturn; there are no other crops now on the ground save patches of barley here and there over the district.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil* 1·05 at Bhadrak.	Weather warm; settled fair; no crops on the ground; a few cases of cholera reported here and there.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and warm; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; some of the *dalua* paddy crop is in the ear; the state of the other crops is good; ploughing for 1877 has commenced and is in good progress; the late rains had the effect of lowering the market to some extent; the selling price of common rice at present is 18 seers and 6 chuttacks per rupee; exportation is going on; cholera has made its appearance in the city in consequence of influx of pilgrims for the Dole Játra.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain is reported to have fallen in almost all the Behar province, and in Nuddea, Lohardugga, and parts of Balasore; it has somewhat injured the poppy crop in Gya and Sarun; the cold weather crops are ripe, and are being gathered in places; spring rice is doing well, and the ploughing for the autumn rice is progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Feb. 26th)	·4 on 22nd	Prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad („ 27th)	...	No change; prospects favourable.
Agra („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut („ 28th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 28th)	...	No change.
Almora („ 26th)	...	Some rain on morning of 21st; weather cleared since; crops very good.
Punjab (Feb. 28th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Hissar ...	·2	Health good, and crops flourishing.
Umballa ...	·4	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	1	
Lahore ...	·5	
Ráwalpindi ...	2	Continuous rain has caused some damage to crops; health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·2	
Pesháwar ...	·8	Health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks—Health and agricultural prospects continue good throughout the province.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 28th)	·2	Weather clear; general prospects fair; public health good.
Sitapur („ 28th)	*Nil*	
Fyzabad („ 28th)	·2	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 24th)	...	*Rabi* nearly gathered; health good; prices decreasing.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing continues; slight cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...	...	Prospects continue favourable; fever and slight cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Wheat favourable; other *rabi* crops injured by recent rain; cholera continues; prices steady.
Bálághát ...	·70	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·46	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 25th)	...	Threshing of *rabi* continues; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Betúl („ 26th)	...	*Rabi* reaping; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 27th)	...	Cloudy, with slight rain; prospects favourable; fever and cholera continue.
Nágpur („ 28th)	·80	*Rabi* gathering; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	1·0	Threshing of *rabi* continues; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy and warm; slight damage to poppy by recent rain; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	·25	Prospects good; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Several heavy showers of rain and hail fallen during the week, but slight damage reported; prospects favourable as yet.
Jubbulpore ...	·03	Prospects excellent; cattle disease continues.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·05	Cloudy; *rabi* ripening; no epidemic.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects favourable; measles prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue on the whole favourable.
British Burma— (Mar. 1st)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Fifteen deaths from cholera in Akyab town; few cases of cholera in two townships of Akyab district, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in one township of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good, two cases of cholera at Moobin.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	One fatal case of cholera in Mengyee township, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 8 cases; Mahathaman 3; Padoung 3; Shwedoung 1.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam— (Mar. 1st)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, becoming hot; country sugarcane is being manufactured, and land being ploughed for *asu* cultivation; public health good.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Ploughing continues; less cold.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	...	Number on relief works, 5,079; charitably relieved, 7,523.
Túmkúr ...	...	Ditto 13,737; ditto 2,471.
Mysore ...	...	Ditto 1,256; ditto 3,274.
Shimoga ...	...	Ditto 319; ditto 150.
Kadur ...	...	Ditto 175; ditto 258.
Chitaldroog ...	...	Ditto 700; ditto 861.
Kolar ...	...	Figures not complete.
Hassan ...	...	
		General Remarks.—Price of ordinary rice varies from 12 pounds to 15 pounds per rupee; prospects unimproved; cholera, deaths 2,422 in Mysore and Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (March 1st)	...	*Rabi* cutting completed in most parts of province; outturn below usual average.
Central India— (Feb. 28th)		
Indore ...	·41	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior ...	...	Prospects fair.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Rutlam ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 1st)	...	Health good; prospects fair.
Jeypore („ 1st)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli (Feb. 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health fair.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	...	Weather seasonable; health good.

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Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877.

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The Indian Limitation Bill, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 10.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 5th March 1877.

No. 183.—Mr. J. A. Crawford is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 192.—Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 198.—Mr. J. C. Colvin is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

MEDICAL.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 163.—The services of Surgeon D. J. Macdonald are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras. The transfer of Surgeon A. Barclay's services, announced in Home Department Notification No. 122, dated the 21st ultimo, is cancelled.

SANITARY.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 34.—Surgeon-Major S. C. Townsend, M.D., received charge of the Office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, from Surgeon-Major J. M. Cuningham, M.D, on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo.

EDUCATION.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 33.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

The Hon'ble E. G. Birch, C.S.
S. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.
J. Geoghegan, Esq., C.S.
A. Mackenzie, Esq., C.S., B.A.
W. M. Souttar, Esq., C.S., M.A.
Surgeon T. Lewis, M.B.
Surgeon D. D. Cunningham, M.B.
Syud Ameer Ali, Barrister-at-Law.
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Diler Jung, C.S.I.
E. Lethbridge, Esq., M.A.
W. Robson, Esq., M.D.
A. W. Garrett, Esq., B.A.
J. Elliott, Esq., M.A.
Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna.
Revd. Lall Behary Dey.
C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Revd. Father E. Lafont, S.J.
Revd. J. E. Payne.
Babu Aaund Mohun Bose, Barrister-at-Law.
Babu Kali Churn Banerji, M.A., B.L.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th March 1877.

No. 68.—The services of the Reverend John Jefferis Bartlett Coles, M.A., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 6th March 1877.

No. 359.—Mr. C. J. Ponsonby, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, is granted two years' furlough under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Ponsonby is also granted subsidiary leave for thirty days.

SURVEYS.

The 6th March 1877.

No. 142.—Mr. James Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Revenue Survey, is granted eight months' furlough on private affairs in India, under Section 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 6th March 1877.

No. 566G.—APPOINTMENT.—Colonel C. R. Blair, Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, to officiate as Commandant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge; *vice* Colonel Carnell, on furlough.

Major C. G. Gunning, 2nd in-Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Blair.

The 7th March 1877.

No. 576G.—The following promotions and appointment are made in the Mysore Commission with effect from the date of the retirement of V. Krishnaswami Moodelliar, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class.

N. Tirumalachari, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class.

P. N. Purnaiya, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class.

Ganes Singh, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 582G.—Captain S. A. Swinley, Station Staff Officer, Nowgong, Bundelkund, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 13th December 1876 to the forenoon of the 15th January 1877, inclusive.

No. 583G.—Surgeon G. E. Burroughs, Bombay Medical Department, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Residency Surgeon, Indore, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th December 1876 to the 8th January 1877, inclusive.

No. 584G.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Menzies, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and Inspector General of Registration in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Amraoti, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 25th January 1877:—

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain H. deP. Rennick, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 586G.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. Prayero to be Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from 14th January 1877.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 593G.—With reference to the Notification in this Department, No. 1769G, dated 14th August 1876, Mr. A. C. Lyall, C.S., Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana, has been granted 10 days' additional leave by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Mr. A. C. Lyall, C.S., resumed charge of his office of Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana, from Major C. K. M. Walter on the forenoon of the 5th March 1877.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 7th March 1877.

No. 1372.—Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S., received charge of the offices of Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle, before noon, on the 1st March 1877.

No. 1427.—Furlough, without medical certificate, for one year ten months and seven days, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. E. F. Harrison, B.C.S., Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Mr. W. Waterfield, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency during the absence of Mr. Harrison on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 1432.—Furlough, without medical certificate, for nineteen months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave for sixteen days, under Section 24 *(a)* of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. R. Taylor, B.C.S., Inspector of Local Offices of Account.

Mr. Taylor availed himself of his subsidiary leave from the 28th February 1877, after noon.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 1473.—Mr. L. C. Probyn, B.C.S., received charge of the offices of Accountant General, and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras, from Mr. W. Donald, after noon, on the 26th February 1877.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 7th March 1877.

No. 1351.—The Governor General in Council directs that Section 4 (*a* 3) of the Civil Leave Code be cancelled, and that the following be inserted as a foot-note under the word "duty" in Section 4 (*a*) :—

In a despatch No. 16, dated 18th January 1877, the Secretary of State declined to lay down a general rule that the period of absence of an officer deputed or detained on duty out of India shall count as service for leave as well as for pension, and wrote—"The occasions when Indian Officers are employed out of India on duty are comparatively so rare, and the circumstances of their employment vary so much, that it will be preferable to consider each case that may arise in future on its merits, and this course I shall be prepared to adopt."

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—ACTING ALLOWANCES.

The 7th March 1877.

No. 1333.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as a new entry between the entries relating to an Assistant Superintendent of Police serving in the hill tracts of Ganjam, &c., and an Assistant Superintendent of Police serving elsewhere, &c., in the list contained in Section 37 of the Acting Allowance Code :—

An Assistant Superintendent of Police serving in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency holding no substantive appointment under Government, Rs. 250.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—TRAVELLING.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 1457.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that when any public officer is compelled to leave a station where there is no medical officer, in order to procure medical advice, he may draw travelling allowance at the ordinary rates to and from the station where the nearest civil medical officer is located.

Bills for travelling allowance drawn under these orders must be countersigned by the medical officer consulted, who must certify that the journey was, in his opinion, absolutely necessary. Supervising officer must take care that no undue advantage is taken of this privilege. Halting allowance may not be drawn while the officer is at the medical officer's station, and if the absence of the sick officer from his station be prolonged, he should be required to take leave on medical certificate.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—POST OFFICE.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 1471.—Mr. E. R. Douglas, Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Post Master General, Bengal.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 1468.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1876-77.*

	Latest Month.				Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and Eleven Months' Duty on Malwa Opium.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	458,800	490,920	32,120	...	5,418,428	6,001,651	583,223	...
Bombay	210,726	194,040	...	16,686	2,361,258	2,657,581	296,323	...
TOTAL ...	669,526	684,960	15,434	...	7,779,686	8,659,232	879,546	...

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 200.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery in India, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., proceeding on furlough.

No. 201.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel J. E. Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier General, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, in succession to Brigadier General W. Payn, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major-General.

No. 202.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., in medical charge, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General with temporary rank, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. N. Tresidder, proceeding on furlough.

No. 203.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Cavalry.

Captain C. J. O. FitzGerald, Squadron Commander, 3rd Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from the date on which

he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Major A. A. Johnson, proceeding on furlough.

2nd Infantry.

Surgeon A. Adams, Officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Surgeon C. Little.

No. 204.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Alfred Ollivant,—4th March 1877.

Captain Lindsay Charles deLorentz Daniell,—6th March 1877.

Captain Henry Isham Wheler,—6th March 1877.

No. 205.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Joseph Thorp, Bombay Staff Corps,—3rd March 1877.

No. 206.—BREVET—

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1861, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Major.

Captain Wellesley Campbell, late 71st Native Infantry,—4th March 1877.

No. 207.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

To be Sub-Conductors.

Sergeant George Wilkinson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Oudh, from 9th December 1873, *vice* Sub-Conductor S. S. Saunders, promoted.

Sergeant William James, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation, from 24th March 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor C. Montgomery, promoted.

Sergeant Robert Chalmers, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, from 3rd August 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. S. Beckett, promoted.

Sergeant Patrick Burke, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, from 16th September 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor F. Robinson, deceased.

Sergeant James Keenan, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mysore, from 2nd October 1874, *vice* Sub-Conductor G Stock, resigned.

Sergeant William Ramsden, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, from 8th January 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor P. C. Caernarton, resigned.

Sergeant James McCauley, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, from 13th July 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. Buchanan, promoted.

Sergeant William Robinson, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways (since deceased), from 15th July 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor R. Bruce, promoted (since deceased).

Sergeant Adolphus Freeman, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Bengal, from 16th July 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Brown, remanded.

Sergeant John Coupland Johnson, Overseer, 1st Grade, Mysore, from 27th December 1875, *vice* Sub-Conductor S. Peart, resigned.

Sergeant William E. Walker, Accountant, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, from 1st January 1876, vice Sub-Conductor R. Bruce, deceased.

Sergeant George Wallace, Clerk, Public Works Department, India Secretariat, from 1st January 1876, vice Sub-Conductor Walker, seconded.

Sergeant Robert Miller, Supervisor, 1st Grade, British Burmah, from 1st January 1876, *vice* Sub-Conductor Wallace, seconded.

Sergeant Alfred Algar, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, from 12th October 1876, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Robinson, deceased.

No. 208.—The dates of promotion of the under-mentioned Warrant Officers are altered, *vice* Sub-Conductor Michael Shanahan, employed in the Account Branch of the Public Works Department, seconded:—

Sub-Conductor Thomas Hall, to 24th July 1873.

Sub-Conductor Philip Justin Ryan, to 12th August 1873.

Sub-Conductor John Henry O'Farrell, to 28th August 1873.

Sub-Conductor John Howlett Quilter, to 20th September 1873.

No. 209.—NATIVE ARMY—

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Tarra Singh is appointed Subadar-Major, *vice* Utter Sing, dismissed. Dated the 9th March 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 210.—The services of Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons, in medical charge, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, late Officiating Civil Surgeon, Midnapore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 211.—The services of Lieutenant W. J. MacKenzie, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 212.—The services of the under-mentioned Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 21st February 1877:—

Surgeon W. E. Griffiths.

Surgeon G. Bomford, in medical charge, Right Wing, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Surgeon Shibram Borah, M.B.

Surgeon P. deH. Haig.

No. 213.—The services of Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

PENSIONS.

No. 214.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Im-

perial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

John Webster, late 65th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

John Burke, late 1st Battalion 2nd Foot,—one shilling per diem.

William Henry Lightfoot, late 66th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

Denis McTague, late 39th Foot,—one shilling and one penny per diem.

Barrack Sergeant Joseph Walmsley, late 45th Foot,—two shillings per diem.

William Perry, late 1st Battalion 21st Foot,—eleven pence per diem.

William Ball, late 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

Sergeant John Faux, late 48th Foot,—one shilling and eight pence half-penny per diem.

Shaik Tippoo, late Ceylon Gun Lascars, six rupees per mensem.

Robert Gale, late 20th Brigade Royal Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

William Francis Parks, late 2nd Battalion 19th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

George Thompson, late 5th Brigade Royal Artillery,—ten pence per diem.

William Mulley, late 1st Battalion 2nd Foot,—one shilling per diem.

2nd Corporal Henry Cousens, late Royal Engineers,—six pence per diem.

No. 215.—Hukum Kour, widow of Havildar Esar Sing, 4th Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the sepoy's rate of 3rd Class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Re. 1-13-4 per mensem, for three years, from the 14th September 1875, payable in the Punjab Circle.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 216.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel Charles George Arbuthnot, C.B., Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India,—medical certificate, for nine months, under paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 171 of 25th February 1874.

Colonel Ralph Young, Royal Engineers, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, Punjab,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Philip Sydney Yorke, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Callander, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Story, Infantry, Wing Commander, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Raffles Tucker, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Nicholas Tresidder,—private affairs, to the 31st March 1877, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Batchelor, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Sutlej Division, Punjab,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major George Constable Gregory, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 3rd Goorkha (The Kamaoon) Regiment,—private affairs, for one year four months and four days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Horace Christopher Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Officiating Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major William Siddons Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Chunar Fortress, and, European Invalid Battalion,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Arthur Moffat Lang, Royal Engineers, Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Robert Blackall Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas Chadwick Graham, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain James Murphy Tulloch, General List, Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 13th February 1877, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Crocodile*.

Captain Ralph Anstruther Price, General List Infantry, Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Frank Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh,—private affairs, for ten months and twenty-eight days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 5th May 1877.

Lieutenant Francis Mascall, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) John Grieve Hall, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Khasgunj Division, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon William Duncan, M.B., in medical charge, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 217.—The privilege leave for three months, from the 1st October 1876, granted to Lieutenant-

Colonel W. Phaire, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad, in Notification by the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 4413, dated the 20th October 1876, has been converted into leave on medical certificate by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phaire has also been granted an extension for one month.

No. 218.—Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, leave in England for six months on medical certificate, with effect from the 28th July 1876, the date on which he quitted India on privilege leave, under Rule IX, note 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 219.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1089 of 1874, Major R. D. Osborn, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one year on the English pay of his rank.

The leave will reckon as service for pension.

No. 220.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 496 of 1875, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cabell, Bengal Staff Corps, is granted an extension of furlough to the 1st January 1877.

No. 221.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. D. Morgan, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—Bombay, 26th February 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. L. Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwál, North-Western Provinces,—Bombay, 28th February 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Playfair, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 2nd March 1877.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 19th February 1877.

Surgeon-Major F. Carter, in medical charge, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—Fort William, 16th December 1876.

Captain C. McK. Hall, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 19th February 1877.

Surgeon R. Moodie, M.B.,—Bombay, 21st February 1877.

Captain F. Knowles, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—Fort William, 3rd March 1877.

Captain N. F. Parker, General List, Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—Bombay, 28th February 1877.

Captain R. Smyth-Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—Bombay, 16th September 1876.

No. 222.—Lieutenant N. Arnott, Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 27th February 1877.

No. 223.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. W. Gulliver, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1095 of 1876,—*Avoca*, 8th January 1877, from Bombay.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. S. Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1876,—*Branksome Hall*, 27th February 1877, from Bombay.

Major W. W. Pemberton, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. O. No. 160 of 1877,—*Deccan*, 22nd February 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain A. N. Phillips, late 19th Native Infantry, G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877,—*Deccan*, 22nd February 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major T. T. Sherlock, G. G. O. No. 195 of 1877,—*Navarino*, 3rd February 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain R. J. Waller, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877,—*City of Venice*, 1st March 1877, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant F. W. Snell, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 92 of 1877,—*Crocodile*, 13th February 1877, from Bombay.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 224.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Abdullah Khan, No. 746, Nagpur Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, are dispensed with, with effect from the date of his suspension.

GOOD CONDUCT REWARDS.

No. 225.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 992 of 1876, declaring the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th August 1875 applicable to the European non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian army and Unattached list, the following regulations are promulgated for information and guidance in supersession of all previous orders governing the issue of medals with and without gratuity for long service and good conduct:—

1. The classes eligible to receive the medal and gratuity for long service and good conduct are as follows, *viz.*:—

European non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving in the Ordnance, Commissariat, Barrack Branch of the Department Public Works, Stud, Telegraph and Clothing Departments.

Military staff clerks serving in the offices of the Adjutant General in India (including the offices of the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India, and the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Army Head-Quarters), Quartermaster General in India, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Judge Advocate General, Surgeon-General, British Forces.

Embarkation, Transport and Bazar Sergeants.

Drill Instructors, Volunteer corps.

Non-commissioned staff of Hill depots.

Ditto garrisons and forts.

Provost Sergeants of garrison cells and of station and military prisons.

Non-commissioned officers and men of the Viceroy's Band.

European non-commissioned officers of native regiments, including Drummers, Fifers and Buglers of European parentage.

Royal Engineers and other European non-commissioned officers and men serving with the corps of Sappers and Miners.

Non-commissioned officers and men of the European Invalid Battalion present with their corps.

Staff Sergeants of Gymnasia.

2. Paragraphs 3 and 11 of the Royal Warrant are not applicable to India.
3. Recommendations for the medal and gratuity are to be submitted annually on the 1st April, on Bengal Form No. 376, and all men who are then entitled should be included, a separate roll being furnished in each case.
4. No soldier is, except under special circumstances, to be considered to have served with an irreproachable character unless he is in possession of, or entitled to, four good conduct badges.
5. No soldier who has been twelve times entered in the regimental defaulter book, is to be considered to have served with an exemplary character.
6. If circumstances should prevent a soldier getting the medal from the hands of his commanding officer, it will be delivered to him through the Adjutant General of the Army.
7. A warrant officer, whether in a department or public office, retains his medal granted to him before his promotion to the warrant grade, and is entitled to the gratuity on final discharge.
8. A non-commissioned officer or soldier serving in a public office or department retains the medal previously granted to him, the gratuity with accumulated interest being transferred to the Military branch of the Government Savings Bank, and is entitled to his gratuity on receiving his final discharge from the army.
9. If the soldier recommended has ever been tried by court martial, a copy of the charge, finding, sentence and confirmation, must also be attached to the application.
10. The character given to the applicant must be entered in the handwriting of his departmental commanding officer.
11. The grant of the gratuity will be notified in the general orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and republished in the garrison or station orders, where the recipient is serving, and a copy of the latter order is to be transmitted to his regiment, for the necessary entry in the soldier's record of service.
12. Men whose fathers and maternal grandfathers or whose mothers and paternal grandfathers were of pure European origin, are considered to be of European parentage, and a certificate to the effect that the individual recommended fulfils these conditions is to be inserted at the foot of the rolls of Drum, Fife or Bugle Majors, and of Drummers, Fifers and Buglers, of native corps.
13. A non-commissioned officer remanded to regimental duty for misconduct, but afterwards re-admitted to the unattached list, is to be treated in regard to these rewards as if he had been tried and reduced for the offence which entailed his remand.
14. The medal will be transmitted direct to commanding officers of corps, when the recipient is serving with a regiment; and in other cases to officers commanding at the station where the soldier may be serving, and will be delivered to him on parade by the commanding officer. Should a regiment be serving in a station or garrison where other troops are quartered, the commanding officer will report the receipt of the medal to the General or other officer commanding, so that, should he think proper, he may order a general parade of the troops to witness the presentation. The recipient's receipt for the medal to be forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General in India, Simla, as soon as practicable after presentation.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 226.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops:'—

Article 368, Clause *a*, is re-constructed as follows:—

G. O. No. 132 of 1870.

"If, after the expiration of his tour of foreign service, a medical officer of the British Service is detained in India with a view to his proceeding in charge of troops returning to England—up to date of embarkation."

G. L. No. 832—5 of 16th February 1877.

Article 1711. *Add*—"If acquitted of the charge on which he may have been placed in confinement, no forfeiture of pay or staff pay will be incurred.

Article 60, Clause *f*, page 22.—To the foot note "†," after the word "Lahore" *add*—

G. O. Nos. 125 of 1870, and 115 of 1875, British Medical Code, VIII—IV—5.

"If a medical officer, who has not passed in the colloquial, be nominated to the charge of a 1st or 2nd class lock hospital in the Bengal Presidency, he will be required to pass within six months, failing which, he will forfeit the appointment and charge allowance after the expiration of that period."

No. 227.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, "Native Troops":—

G. L. No. 187 of 5th February 1877.

Article 404.—In the fourth line after the word "families" *insert* "(wives and children only)."

Madras G. O. No. 103 of 1876.

Article 343.—In the *note, for* "The Bengal Sappers and Miners" *substitute* "The Bengal and Madras Sappers and Miners," &c., &c.

Bombay G. G. O. No. 744 of 1876.

Article 636.—In Clause *c*, after the words "Bombay Army," *insert* "(except those who were not entertained originally in India)."

Article 559, page 117.—The foot-note "(9)" to read as follows:—

Bombay G. G. O. No. 809 of 1876.

"With the Aden Troop of cavalry, and native mountain artillery," and the foot-note "(*)" to read:—

"With native mountain artillery."

Bombay G. O. C. No. 276 of 1876.

Page 118.—In the fifth and sixth lines *for* "Goojerat Mountain Train" *substitute* "with native mountain artillery." Make a similar alteration in foot-note "(12)."

Insert the following article at page 1 immediately above the word "Bengal":—

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877, G. L. Nos. 1-4 of 1st January 1877.

5*a*. "A grant of Rs. 30 will be made on enlistment, to every recruit of Artillery, Infantry, Sappers and Miners, Madras Cavalry, and Governor General's Body Guard, to aid in the provision of the established kit. The amount should be expended as required, under the direction of commanding officers, and if, in any case, the whole amount is not found necessary, the balance should be re-credited to the State."

Insert the following articles at page 66 immediately above the words "Money Prizes":—

"HALF MOUNTING.

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

"340*a*. An annual allowance of Rs. 4 will be given to every non-commissioned officer, drummer, bugler and private, of Artillery, Infantry, Sappers and Miners, Madras Cavalry, and Governor General's Body Guard, in aid of half mounting. This allowance will not be given to soldiers of less service than eighteen months."

G. L. No. 6 C.-D. of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877.

"340*b*. The allowance authorized in article 340*a* is also admissible to men belonging to the following local corps:—

G. L. No. 5 C.-D. of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.

Hyderabad Contingent, Artillery and Infantry.	Malwah Bheel Corps.
Deolee and Erinpoora Infantry.	Bhopal Battalion.
Meywar Bheel Corps.	Nepal Escort."

G. L. No. 3 of 1st January 1877.

Expunge Article 32, which is cancelled.

Insert the following article at page 4 immediately above the word "II.—Discharge."

"LOCAL AND CIVIL CORPS.

G. L. Nos. 6 C.-D. of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877, G. L. Nos. 5 C.-D. of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.

33*a*. A grant of Rs. 20 will be made on enlistment, to every recruit of the following corps, to aid in the provision of the established kit: the amount should be expended as required under the direction of commanding officers, and if, in any case, the whole amount is not found necessary, the balance should be re-credited to the State:—

Hyderabad Contingent, Artillery and Infantry.	Bhopal Battalion.
Deolee and Erinpoora Infantry.	
Meywar Bheel Corps.	Nepal Escort.
Malwah Bheel Corps.	

Article 111 is re-constructed as follows:—

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877, G. L. Nos. 6 C.-D. of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877, G. L. Nos. 5 C.-D. of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.

"111.—Good-conduct pay is granted to all sowars, privates, drummers, buglers, &c., at the rates and under the rules following:—

ARTILLERY, VICEROY'S BODY GUARD, CAVALRY (EXCEPT THE BOMBAY CAVALRY*) INFANTRY, SAPPERS AND MINERS, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE, DEOLEE AND ERINPOORA FORCE, MEYWAR AND MALWAH BHEEL CORPS, BHOPAL BATTALION, AND NEPAL ESCORT:—

* This advantage is already enjoyed by the Bombay Cavalry, the sowars of which draw on enlistment, the highest rate of pay, inclusive of good conduct pay, attainable by sowars of the Bengal Cavalry and Punjab Frontier Force.

1st rate.—After three years' service,—one rupee monthly.

2nd rate.—After nine years' service,—two rupees monthly.

3rd rate.—After fifteen years' service,—three rupees monthly.

(NOTE.—For good-conduct pay to drivers, mahouts, muleteers, &c., see Section III, Division II.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY ONLY.

1st rate.—After five years' service,—one rupee monthly.

2nd rate.—After ten years' service,—two rupees monthly.

NOTE.—Men of the Hyderabad Contingent who were in receipt of extra pay for length of service prior to the 1st January 1874, retain this privilege unaffected by the rules for grant of good-conduct pay.

Article 78, Clause *a*, page 15.—The following rates of pay for Subadars and Jemadars are to be substituted for the existing rates:—

"ARTILLERY.

		Pay.			Pay including cantonment or half batta.			Extra batta when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage.		
	PUNJAB AND BOMBAY.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadar after 6 years' service ...	85	0	0	100	0	0	15	0	0
	Ditto under 6 years' service ...	65	0	0	80	0	0	15	0	0
	Jemadar after 6 years' service ...	42	8	0	50	0	0	7	8	0
	Ditto under 6 years' service ...	32	8	0	40	0	0	7	8	0

Clause *b*, page 16.

"CAVALRY.

			Consolidated pay inclusive of extra batta. Rs.	A.	P.
	VICEROY'S BODY GUARD.				
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadar	... ...	180	0	0
	Jemadar	One	70	0	0
		One	60	0	0
	GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD, MADRAS.				
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadar ...	Madras Cavalry rates of pay and extra batta."			
	Jemadar ...				

Page 17.—Substitute the following table of pay for the existing one:—

			Consolidated pay. Rs.	A.	P.
	"GOVERNOR'S BODY GUARD, BOMBAY.				
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Ressaldar ...	With an addition of Rs. 10 per mensem whilst serving with the Body Guard.	250	0	0
	Ressaidar ...		135	0	0
	Jemadar ...		70	0	0
	Farrier ...		40	0	0
	Other Grades		Bombay Cavalry rates.		

The following rates of pay to be substituted for the existing rates:—

Page 17

			Pay including cantonment or half batta. Rs.	A.	P.	Extra batta when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage. Rs.	A.	P.
	MADRAS CAVALRY.							
"G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadars ...	One-half ...	150	0	0	30	0	0
		One-half ...	110	0	0	30	0	0
	Jemadars...	One-half ...	60	0	0	8	0	0
		One-half ...	50	0	0	8	0	0

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BOMBAY (SILLADAR) CAVALRY.
(Including the Sind Horse.)

			Consolidated pay. Rs. A. P.
	Ressaldar-Major	...	300 0 0
	Ressaldar	One ...	250 0 0
		One ...	200 0 0
	Woordie-Major	...	150 0 0
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Ressaldar ...	One ...	150 0 0
		One ...	135 0 0
		One ...	120 0 0
	Naib-Ressaldar ...	Three each	80 0 0
		Three "	75 0 0
	Jemadar ...	Three "	70 0 0
		Three "	65 0 0"

"SAPPERS AND MINERS AND INFANTRY.
BENGAL, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

			Pay. Rs. A. P.	Pay including cantonment or half batta. Rs. A. P.	Extra batta when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage by the State. Rs. A. P.
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadars	One-half ...	85 0 0	100 0 0	b15 0 0
		One-half ...	65 0 0	80 0 0	b15 0 0
	Jemadars	One-half ...	42 8 0	50 0 0	7 8 0
		One-half ...	32 8 0	40 0 0	7 8 0

NOTE.—In the Bombay Sappers and Miners two Subadars and three Jemadars will receive the higher rates, and the remaining officers the lower rates of pay."

Page 19.—"30TH (BOMBAY) NATIVE INFANTRY, OR JACOB'S RIFLES—

			Pay including cantonment or half batta. Rs. A. P.
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadars	One-half ...	100 0 0
		One-half ...	80 0 0
	Jemadars	One-half ...	50 0 0
		One-half ...	40 0 0

"GUIDE CORPS, PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

			Pay. Rs. A. P.	Pay including cantonment or half batta. Rs. A. P.
G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.	Subadars	One-half ...	85 0 0	100 0 0
		One-half ...	65 0 0	80 0 0
	Jemadars	One-half ...	42 8 0	50 0 0
		One-half ...	32 8 0	40 0 0

"DEOLEE AND ERINPOORA FORCE, AND BHOPAL BATTALION.

			Pay. Rs. A. P.	Pay including cantonment or half batta. Rs. A. P.
G. L. Nos. 5 C-D of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.	Subadars	One-half	85 0 0	100 0 0
		One-half	65 0 0	80 0 0
	Jemadars	One-half	42 8 0	50 0 0
		One-half	32 8 0	40 0 0"

"MALWA BHEEL CORPS.

			Pay. Rs. A. P.	Batta per diem when in the field or marching. Rs. A. P.
G. L. Nos. 5 C-D of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.	Subadars	One-half	50 0 0	*0 4 0
		One-half	40 0 0	
	Jemadars	One-half	30 0 0	0 3 0
		One-half	25 0 0	

* The Subadar-Major draws 8 annas a day batta."

Page 20. "MEYWAR BHEEL CORPS.

			Pay. Rs. A. P.
G. L. Nos. 5 C-D of 1st and 813 of 22nd January 1877.	Subadars	One-half	50 0 0
		One-half	40 0 0
	Jemadars	One-half	30 0 0
		One-half	25 0 0"

"NEPAL ESCORT.

		Pay including full batta. Rs. A. P.
	Subadar ...	100 0 0
	Jemadar ...	50 0 0

The existing tables of pay for the Hyderabad Contingent are cancelled, and the following substituted:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

ARTILLERY.

			Pay including cantonment or half batta. Rs. A. P.	Extra batta when marching and not provided with carriage. Rs. A. P.
G. L. Nos. 6 C-D of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877.	Subadars	After 5 years' service ...	90 0 0	15 0 0
		Under 5 years' service ...	70 0 0	
	Jemadars	After 5 years' service ...	45 0 0	7 8 0
		Under 5 years' service ...	40 0 0	
	Havildar ...		14 0 0	5 0 0
	Naick ...		12 8 0	5 0 0
	Bugler ...		10 8 0	1 8 0
	Private ...		8 4 0	1 8 0
	Farrier ...		9 0 0	1 8 0
	Salootrie ...		9 0 0	1 8 0
	Boy ...		3 8 0	...

DRIVER ESTABLISHMENT.

Havildar of Drivers ...	12 8 0	2 0 0	
Naick of Drivers ...	10 12 0	2 0 0	
Syce Driver — After 4 years' service ...	7 8 0	1 0 0	
Syce Driver — Under 4 years' service ...	6 12 0		

CAVALRY.

			Consolidated pay. Rs. A. P.	Entertained prior to 1st January 1854. Consolidated pay. Rs. A. P.
	Ressaldar Major	...	300 0 0	
	Ressaidar	One ...	200 0 0	
		One ...	185 0 0	
		One ...	170 0 0	
		Three each	150 0 0	
	Woordie Major	...	120 0 0	
	Jemadar	Two each	80 0 0	
		Two "	70 0 0	
		Two "	60 0 0	
	Kote Duffadar	...	49 0 0	
	Duffadar, Farrier Major, and Salootrie.		41 8 0	
	Trumpeter	...	30 0 0	33 0 11
	Trooper	...	30 0 0	33 0 11
	Camel-Gunner	...	24 0 0	24 12 8

INFANTRY.

			Pay including cantonment or half batta. Rs. A. P.	Batta when marchin and not provided with carriage Rs. A. P.
	Subadars	Two each	90 0 0	15 0 0
		Two "	75 0 0	
		Four "	65 0 0	
	Jemadars	Two each	45 0 0	7 8 0
		Two "	40 0 0	
		Five "	35 0 0	
	Havildar	...	14 0 0	5 0 0
	Naick	...	12 0 0	
	Drum and Fife Major	...	12 0 0	1 8 0
	Bass Drummer	...	10 0 0	
	Drummer, Fifer and Bugler		8 4 0	
	Private	...	7 0 0	
	Boy	...	3 8 0	...

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

Article 98, item I, *Substitute* "Rs. 50" for "Rs. 25" as the allowance to the Subadar-Major. Make the same alteration in items XIII, XXVII, XXXVII and XLVIII. In the latter item, at page 26, instead of the words "Meywar Bheel Corps" *substitute* "Meywar and Malwah Bheel Corps." Expunge the words "Ditto—Malwah Bheel Corps," &c., together with the amount "Rs. 10."

G. L. No. 813 of 22nd January 1877.

In item LIII, after the words "Guide Corps." *insert* "Deolee and Erinpoorah Force, Bhopal Battalion."

G. L. No. 643-4 of 13th February 1877.

Enter the following at bottom of page after the words "Jacob's Rifles:—"

	Rs.	A.	P.
"Native Adjutant, Malwah and Meywar Bheel Corps ...	12	0	0"

Article 98, Clause *g*, page 28, is reconstructed as follows:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

ARTILLERY.

"*g*		Rs.	A.	P.
G. L. No. 1192-3 of 22nd December 1875 and 313 of 11th January 1877. Subadar-Major	One (the senior Subadar of all the Batteries) for the four Batteries.	40	0	0
Havildar-Major	One of each grade per Battery.	4	0	0
Pay Havildar ...		5	0	0
Drill Naick ...		2	8	0
Rough-Rider Naick ...		2	0	0

CAVALRY.

Trumpet-Major ...	One per Regiment.	8	0	0
Ditto (Entertained prior to 1st January 1854)		8	4	3
Quarter Master Duffadar ...		9	0	0
Pay Duffadar ...	(One per troop).	6	0	0
Lance Duffadar ...	(Two per troop) each.	2	0	0

INFANTRY.

Subadar-Major ...	One of each grade per Regiment.	40	0	0
Jemadar-Adjutant ...		10	0	0
Drill-Havildar ...		5	0	0
Drill-Naick ...		2	8	0
Drum-Major ...		5	0	0
Fife-Major ...		5	0	0
Havildar-Major ...		5	0	0
Color-Havildar ...	One of each grade per Company.	2	0	0
Pay-Havildar or Company-writer ...		5	0	0

The table of pay for Native followers of the Hyderabad Contingent, at pages 118 and 119, is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

G. L. Nos. 60-D of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.	Batta when marching or in the field and not provided with carriage. Rs.	A.	P.
Armourer ...	12	6	4	...		
Barber ...	5	12	0	1	0	0
Bellowsboy or File-man ...	5	0	0	1	0	0
Bheestie ...	6	8	0	1	0	0
Bullock Driver ...	5	0	0	1	0	0
Carpenter Mistry ...	16	8	0	3	0	0
Ditto Workman ...	10	0	0	3	0	0
Chuckler ...	6	8	0	2	0	0
Chaprassie, Bazar ...	6	8	0	...		
Dhobee ...	6	8	0	1	0	0
Farrier ...	9	0	0	1	8	0
Grass-cutter ...	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hammerman ...	6	8	0	2	0	0
Hurkarah ...	5	12	0	...		
Lascar, Store ...	6	8	0	1	0	0
Ditto, Tent ...	6	8	0	1	0	0
Lascar ...	6	0	0	1	0	0
Moochee ...	7	0	0	...		
Moonshie, Moulvie or Pundit ...	12	8	0	...		
Mutsuddy, Regimental ...	30	0	0	...		
Puckallie ...	11	8	0	3	0	0
Salootrie ...	9	0	0	1	8	0
Smith Mistry ...	16	8	0	3	0	0
Smith ...	10	0	0	2	0	0
Syce, Jemadar ...	8	12	0	1	0	0
Syce ...	5	4	0	1	0	0
Sweeper ...	6	8	0	...		"

Article 379, page 74.—To the words "Hyderabad Cavalry," "Hyderabad Artillery" and "Hyderabad Infantry" affix an asterisk (*) and enter the following at foot of page:—

G. L. Nos. 6 C-D of 1st and 313 of 11th January 1877.

* "Soldiers of the Hyderabad Contingent who may be admitted to the 'Order of Merit' on or after the 1st January 1877, will receive the Bengal rates."

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

Article 204.—In the fourth line after the word "farriers" *insert* "sowars" and after "Viceroy's Body Guard" *insert* "Cavalry."

G. G. O. No. 1 of 1877.

Article 217.—In the second line, after the word "Artillery," *insert* "Cavalry (including the three Regiments Sind Horse)." Expunge the third line and the word "horse" in the fourth line.

Article 370.—Substitute the following for the scale of establishment of the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India.

G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877.

"1ST CLASS.

Bengal	...	88
Madras	...	53
Bombay	...	34
TOTAL	...	175

2ND CLASS.

Bengal	...	88
Madras	...	53
Bombay	...	34
TOTAL	...	175"

Article 371 is re-constructed as follows:—

G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877.

"371. Vacancies in the establishment of the Order of British India "will be filled up as they occur, whether caused by an effective or non-effective member of the Order."

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1877

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 10th February to 9th March 1877 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
65th Foot ...	Captain C. A. Fillingham ...	1st January 1877 ...	Lucknow.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 5th March 1877.

No. 96.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

From Bengal.

Mr. W. McCullagh, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
„ H. E. B. Fox, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Corporal R. Higgins, Overseer, 1st Grade.

From North-Western Provinces—Irrigation.

Mr. T. O'Connor, Overseer, 1st Grade.
„ J. Clowsley, Overseer, 1st Grade.

No. 97.—The services of Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., on special duty with the Government of India in connection with the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, are replaced at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, from 23rd February 1877.

No. 98.—Mr. H. W. Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and Mr. W. R McKoy, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 99.—Mr. W. Ball, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Military Works Branch.

No. 100.—The following changes are ordered in the posting of Officers of the Superior Account Establishment, Public Works Department :—

Major D. H. Trail, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to be Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. Moss, proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, is (on return from furlough) posted to the Examinership of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, but will remain in charge of the accounts of the Punjab Northern State Railway till relieved.

Mr. P. Phillips, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajpootana, to be Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr. A. R. Becher, Officiating Deputy Examiner in Rajpootana, to be Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajpootana.

Mr. F. Morrison (Temporarily), Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, to be Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, to be Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 101.—Mr. (late Lance Corporal) E. J. Topple, Supervisor, 1st Grade (Supernumerary), attached to the Office of the Director of State Railways, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 28th October 1871, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a civilian from that date.

The 6th March 1877.

No. 102.—Mr. J. H. DeRinzy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

The 7th March 1877.

No. 103.—Mr. H. Leonard, Accountant, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is dismissed from his appointment and declared ineligible for future employment under Government in any capacity.

No. 104.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. Connell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 89, dated 28th February 1877.

No. 106.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces, is granted six months' leave on private affairs to Europe, under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Brand is also granted subsidiary leave for twenty-six days, with effect from the 5th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 108.—In Notification No. 44, dated 6th February 1877, for Mr. *J. G.* Hamer, read Mr. *J. E.* Hamer.

No. 109.—Mr. W. Ogden, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), Rajpootana State Railway, reverted to his substantive rank of 4th Grade, with effect from the 5th December 1876, in consequence of the return to duty of Mr. Davis, Accountant, 3rd Grade.

No. 110.—Lalla Tulsi Ram, Engineer Apprentice, Punjab, Public Works Department, Provincial Branch, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 30th September 1876.

No. 112.—Sergeant J. Herbert, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to Military duty.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 113.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 36, dated 2nd February 1877, the under-mentioned Officers are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from 9th February 1877 :—

Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E., as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

Colonel Pollard joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 19th February 1877.

No. 114.—Mr. T. Moss, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted furlough to Europe for nine months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, and also subsidiary leave for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

RAILWAY.

The 7th March 1877.

No. 107R.—In accordance with Section XXVI of Act XVIII of 1854 as amended by Act No. XXV of 1871, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the substitution of the following rules relating to trollies and lorries on State Railways, proposed by the Director of State Railways, for the rules which have hitherto been in force, and which were published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 12th April 1873, page 357, (Notification No. 1 R, dated the 3rd April 1873) :—

205.—Material lorries shall not be placed on a Railway, except under the charge of the Inspector of the District, or, with permission of the Inspector, of a Foreman or other efficient subordinate officer.

205A.—Before any such lorries are placed on the line, notice shall be given in writing, or by telegraph, to the Station Masters at each of the nearest stations, and the Station Masters shall advise Engine-drivers and Guards of trains that lorries are on the line.

205B.—When any such lorry is placed upon the main line, a line-clear shall be obtained whenever it is possible to do so; but when this is not possible, such lorry must be preceded and followed at intervals of 600 yards (except on a descending gradient steeper than 1 in 100, on curves, in cuttings and tunnels, or during fogs and storms, when the distance shall be 800 yards) by a man bearing a red signal, being a red flag by day and a red lamp by night.

206.—Light-riding trollies shall not be placed on the line, except under the charge of officers or subordinates who have been specially authorized to use them.

206 A.—When any such trolly is placed upon the main line, a line-clear shall, if possible, be obtained. When it is not possible to obtain a line-clear, and in front, or in rear, or both in front and in rear, a clear view along the line for a distance of at least 800 yards cannot be obtained by reason of curves, cuttings, tunnels, fogs, storms, or any other cause, such trolly shall be preceded or followed, or both, as the case may be, at a distance of 800 yards, by a signal similar to that prescribed for a lorry by Rule No. 205 B.

206 B.—Whether otherwise protected or not, no trolly shall be placed on an open line without a red flag by day, or a red lamp by night, showing both ways, constantly and conspicuously displayed. The flag shall be placed in a socket, and the lamp so placed that it can be readily seen by approaching trains.

206 C.—"Trollies when not in use must have the wheels chained and locked together, and must never be left in such a position as to allow of their being tampered with."

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1877.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed William E. Richardson, of 21, Bennetts Hill, Birmingham, England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Theodore Bell, Esquire, a member of the Firm of Messieurs Miller, Smith and Bell, Solicitors of 3, Salters Hall Court, Cannon Street, London, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Grace M. Wyatt, of Goalundo, in the Zillah of Furreedpore, wife of the late Harry George Wyatt, died at Goalundo on the 16th November 1876.

Elizabeth C. Haward, of the Town of Calcutta, a spinster, died at Calcutta on the 3rd January 1877.

Francis Bonaventure Bouchez, Telegraph Master of the Government Telegraph Office at Burhee, died at Burhee, on Grand Trunk Road, on the 13th January 1877.

James Daniel Highby, sometimes called James Highby, Junior, of Colchester, in the County of Essex in England, died in England on the 23rd April 1876.

George Francis Blowers, a Captain in the Bombay Staff Corps, died at Nowgong, Bundelkhund, on the 31st May 1876.

Edward Courtenay Vaughan, Captain the Honorable, of the 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, died at Umballa on the 3rd October 1876.

Andrew Hugh George John Hervey, a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 8th Regiment of Foot, died at Peshawur on the 25th October 1876.

Samuel Edward Sharphan Rose, a Master Mariner in the Inland Service, died at Calcutta on the 9th December 1876.

Edward Arthur Sherd, a Chemist and Druggist, carrying on business at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces of India, died at Calcutta on the 13th June 1876.

Anna Maria Green, of No. 10, South Road Entally, a widow, died in Entally on the 11th August 1876.

Alexander Gordon, of No. 3, Mission Row, Calcutta, carrying on business as a Merchant, Broker and Agent, died at Calcutta on the 1st December 1876.

George David Boyd, of No. 15, Chandney Choke 1st Lane, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 29th February 1876.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, *The 24th Feb. 1877.*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1877.

No. 62.—Mr. D. M. Daniel, 1st Assistant to Traffic Manager and Accountant, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 22nd February 1877.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th February 1877.

No. 12.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 27, dated 29th January 1877, Captain H. W. Pierson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

No. 13.—Mr. G. A. Laval, Accountant, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to that of the Executive Engineer, 1st Peshawar Division, Military Works.

Mr. J. A. Freitas, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Executive Engineer, 1st Peshawar Division, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

No. 14.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the 8th to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

The 28th February 1877.

No. 15.—Conductor A. Forsyth, Supervisor, 2nd Grade (temporary 1st Grade), is transferred from the 1st to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 16.—Lieutenant R. F. Moore, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Temporary 1st Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, from 15th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be enabled to avail himself of the leave.

Three months' privilege leave is also granted to Lieutenant Moore, in extension of the leave granted above.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Rawul Pindi, the 1st March 1877.

No. 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel Æ. Perkins, R.E., on return from farlough, resumed charge of the 7th Circle, Military Works, from Major J. Birney, R.E., on the 12th February before noon.

ALEX. TAYLOR, *Major Genl.,*
Chief Engineer, Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1877.

No. 672.—Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, took charge of the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, from Colonel F. J. Davies on the afternoon of 30th November 1876.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th February 1877.

No. 37.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director's Notification No. 16, dated 29th January 1877, for "Mr. H. B. Ginger, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade," read "Mr. H. B. Ginger, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade."

No. 38.—Mr. R. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted furlough for one year eleven months and one day, with effect from the 3rd April 1877, and the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 39.—Mr. A. Barns, Temporary Inspector of Maintenance, 3rd Grade, open line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 30th November 1876.

No. 40.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 39, dated 3rd February 1877, Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was temporarily attached to the Director's Office from the 1st to the 21st February 1877, both days inclusive.

No. 41.—With reference to Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 1272 of the 21st December 1876, Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1877.

No. 42.—Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for two years, from the 15th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 43.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, returned on the 3rd January 1877 from the leave granted him by Director in Notification No. 53 of the 20th March 1876, and is granted the necessary subsidiary leave.

The 3rd March 1877.

No. 44.—Consignments of "Traps, rat and mouse" will in future be carried at 2nd class rates, and of "sandal-wood, bark chips and sawdust," at 1st class rates, over Indian State Railways.

The additions should be made alphabetically in the Indian State Railway General Classification of Goods.

The 5th March 1877.

No. 45.—Mr. H. Vacher, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajpootana Railway, returned on the

forenoon of the 6th December 1876 from the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 32 of the 21st February 1876, and is transferred to the Northern Bengal Railway, with effect from the 12th January 1877, the date he rejoined the Establishment under Director.

No. 46.—Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for two years, with effect from the 1st April 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the construction of a Railway between Ajmere and Ahmedabad, about 300 miles in length, will probably be invited in the course of the year 1877. The object of this advertisement is to give Contractors timely notice so that they may go over the ground, make enquiries, collect information, &c., during the present season; but the Government of India does not bind itself to call for tenders. Information regarding the alignment, works, &c., can be obtained on application to the Engineer-in-Chief, Ajmere.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

6th March 1877.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 26th February 1877.

No. 24.—Mr. E. J. Lemaistre, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned from the one year's furlough granted to him in Notification No. 171 of 1876, on the forenoon of 6th November 1876, on which date he joined the Western Rajputana State Railway.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dinapore, the 5th March 1877.

No. 5.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 63 of the 16th February 1877, Mr. J. Jackson, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 3rd March 1877.

No. 8.—Mr. C. Thompson, Store-Keeper, 2nd Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st March 1877, from the privilege leave for three months granted to him in Notification No. 71 of 1st November 1876.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th February 1877.

No. 36.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Upper Sinde District, to the Khanpur Division.

No. 37.—The transfer of Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Western Extension Survey District, made in this office Notification No. 150 of the 8th December 1876, is cancelled.

No. 38.—Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Sinde District.

The 2nd March 1877.

No. 40.—The following transfer and posting of Store-keepers have been made:—

Mr. J. W. Corfield, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, from the Humdee Depôt to Mooltan.

Mr. F. S. Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, to the Humdee Depôt.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 3rd March 1877.

No. 34.—Mr. S. Williams, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Division to the Office of Examiner of Accounts. He left the former Division on the forenoon of the 19th February 1877, and joined the latter Office on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

No. 35.—Mr. D. P. DeMello, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts to the Jhelum Division. He left the former Office on the afternoon of the 16th February 1877, and joined the latter Division on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

No. 36.—Mr. G. W. Rofle, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Ravi Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th December 1876. Notification No. 181, dated 16th December 1876, is hereby cancelled.

No. 37.—Mr. H. C. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, is allowed twelve days' privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of the 1st February 1877.

No. 38.—With reference to Notification No. 28, dated 17th February 1877, Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the

Indus Division on the forenoon of the 24th February 1877.

No. 39.—Referring to Notification No. 18, dated 13th January 1877, Mr. S. Wilson, 1st Class Apothecary, joined the Ravi Division on the afternoon of the 22nd December 1876.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTIFICATION.

The post of Chief Accountant in the Office of the Commissioner of Currency, Bombay, is vacant. Salary Rs. 180 rising to Rs. 240. Candidates for this appointment are requested to apply personally or by letter to the undersigned up to the 31st March 1877.

The qualifications required are, *1st*, a thorough knowledge of English both in speaking and writing, *2nd*, of accounts, *3rd*, testimonials to moral character and general ability.

None need apply who are below 25 years or above 45 years of age.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Commissioner of Currency, Bombay.

BOMBAY.
26th February 1877.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Nazir for the District Judge's Court at Sylhet, salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 200, by annual increment. Security to be furnished in cash or land to the amount of Rs. 5,000. He must be well acquainted with the Civil Court's procedure, and must possess a competent knowledge of the English and Bengali languages. Applications will be received up to the 25th of March 1877.

SYLHET,
The 26th February 1877.

H. MUSPRATT,
District Judge.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver-Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rs.		Balance of Bullion		
		On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 26	...	...	79	1,50,671	73,00,210	17,05,973
" 27	...	...	...	1,50,671	73,00,210	17,05,973
" 28	...	...	1,44,675	156	72,70,950	17,56,489
Mar. 1	...	...	...	156	72,32,816	16,56,489
" 2	...	...	163	...	72,15,072	16,56,645
" 3	3,07,778	...	...	3,07,778	71,20,594	16,56,645

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th March 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 95.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 28th February 1877.*

Public Works (Buildings and Roads Branch and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Simla Imperial Circle.	Dec. 1876	Feb. 3, 1877
2	Assam ...	Ditto ...	Do. 10 "
3	Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 12 "
4	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19 "
5	Oudh .	Ditto ...	Do. 21 "
6	North-Western Provinces. Punjab ... Hyderabad ... Coorg ... Central India ... Port Blair ... Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 26 "
13	Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
14	Berars (Assigned Districts.)	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
15	Bombay ...	Nov. 1876	Jan. 30, 1877
16	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "
17	British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, 1877
18	Indian Telegraph...	Ditto ...	Do. 3 "
19	Madras ... Grand Trunk Road	Ditto ...	Do. 5 "
21	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 19 "

Irrigation.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana ...	Dec. 1876	Feb. 8, 1877
2	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 "
3	Mysore ..	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
4	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ..	Do. 28 "
5	British Burmah ...	Nov. 1876	Jan. 26, 1877
6	Bombay ... Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
8	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 5, 1877

Guaranteed Railways.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Central Provinces	Dec 1876	Feb. 21, 1877
2	Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26 "
3	Bombay ...	Nov. 1876	Jan. 29, 1877
4	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
5	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, 1877
6	Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 5 "

State Railways (Capital).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Wurdah Valley ...	Jan. 1877	Feb. 21, 1877
2	Nagpur and Chattisgurh.	Dec. 1876	Jan. 29, 1877
3	Rangoon and Sittang.	Ditto ...	Feb. 2, 1877
4	Tirhoot Survey ...	Ditto ...	Do. 3 "
5	Calcutta & South-Eastern. Nulhati ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16 "
7	Rajputana ... Sindia ... Tirhoot ... Western Rajputana.	Ditto ...	Do. 19 "
11	Northern Bengal Assam Extension Seebsagur Coal Line.	Ditto ...	Do. 22 "
14	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "
15	Holkar ... Indus Valley ... Neemuch ..	Ditto ...	Do. 26 "
18	Punjab Northern Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
20	Hubli and Karwar Dhond and Munmar.	Nov. 1876	Jan. 29, 1877
22	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Feb. 12, 1877
	State Railways (Revenue).		
1	Oomraotee ... Khamgaum .	Dec. 1876	Feb. 5, 1877
3	Calcutta and South-Eastern. Nulhatee ...	Ditto ...	Do. 16 "
5	Tirhoot ..	Ditto ...	Do. 19 "
6	Punjab Northern Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 27 "
8	Wurdah Valley ...	Nov. 1876	Dec. 15, 1876
9	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Jan. 24, 1877
10	Holkar ... Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "

Dated 2nd March 1877.

G. J. MELLISS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th February 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,43,600	1,56,68,400	1,07,91,400	1,61,23,800	39,73,700	2,57,000	2,96,76,000	82,800	4,20,64,600	27,96,000	33,13,000	12,94,35,925
Add—																
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,900	44,000	72,100	...	2,000	...	...	1,32,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	6,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	15,000	38,700	25,300	195,500	1,000	...	20,000	...	2,700	...	1,000	2,99,200
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,59,600	1,57,08,600	1,08,17,700	1,63,22,300	39,88,600	3,01,000	2,97,68,100	82,800	4,20,70,300	27,96,000	33,14,000	12,98,74,625
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	3,55,100	13,000	70,500	...	...	61,000	...	...	1,73,000	...	6,72,600
Balance on 28th February 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,59,600	1,53,53,500	1,08,04,700	1,62,51,800	39,88,600	3,01,000	2,97,07,100	82,800	4,20,70,300	26,23,000	33,14,000	12,92,02,025

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1876, enfaced from India, 2,374 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,442 lacs.
" 1st Jan. 1877 to 15th Jan. 1877 " 14 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 13 " " " 8 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. " " " 22 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " to 28th " " " 4 " " " 6 "
2,427 lacs. 2,468 lacs.
2,427 "
Balance against London ... 41 lacs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th March 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,119	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 59,44,604 2 1			
Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,19,23,107 14 9	1,78,67,712	0	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,99,47,649	7	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,77,270	14	7
Sundries	7,05,536	13	8
TOTAL ...	6,04,69,288	7	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	99,93,187	7	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	58,05,063	13	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	43,98,316	12	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,77,76,637	11	5
Balances with other Banks ...	57,509	11	5
Bullion	9,27,359	2	10
Dead Stock	10,41,529	1	0
Stamps	11,249	2	11
Sundries	3,06,545	7	10
	4,03,17,398	6	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 81,73,199 3 6			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,19,78,690 13 3	2,01,51,890	0	9
TOTAL ...	6,04,69,288	7	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 8th March 1877.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
72	D 4—64839	...	50	Agents, Hattighore Tea Estate, Calcutta.
	„ —68276	...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
123	D 10—53345	...	5	The Post Master General, Bombay.
124	D 7—78980	...	100	Balmokand Chotaylall, Allahabad.
125	D 4—47844	...	50	Kally Coomar Dutt, Maldah.
44	L 49—85206 / „ —85216	wrongly joined.	50	Rustomji Bhicojee, Bombay.
45	D 11—53524 / „ —53525	ditto ...	10	Shamlall, Saharunpur.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 1st March 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5	E 6—77052 / G 7—64725	...	10	Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.
15	E 10—40229	...	10	Bukhtawar Sing, Hazara.
	E 7—43818	...	5	
16	E 12—37314	...	20	E. Smith, Esq., Jullundur.
27	E 3—89754	...	100	Cuddoo, Jeweller, Cashmere.
	„ —91770	...	100	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; *The 3rd March 1877.*

J. W. McNAIR, *Offg. Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
26	F 10—57094	...	100	Hastings Read, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Raipúr.
	F 13—23570	...	5	

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The — March 1877.*

H. KEENE, *Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
452	L 78—61941	20	Mr. Walter Newton.
453	L 66—33132	50	Babu Woodoy Chand Addy.
454	L 83—33646	100	Babu Sarnomoi Ganguly.
456	L 24—88719	5	Shaik Hadha Bux.
458	L 82—77022	100	Hozaree Lall.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
337	L 24—90022 „ —90023	5	The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
338	L 83—30273 „ —30272	100	Dooly Chund.
339	L 46—75745 „ —75746	20	Babu Sham Chand Paul.
340	L 65—43225 „ —43226	20	Messrs. Raj Narain Ghose and Raj Narain Bose.
342	L 22—41744 „ —41757	5	Babu Chunder Sekur Bose.
343	L 44—53553 „ —53554	10	Babu Woodoy Chunder Mullick.
	L 64—66214 „ —66216	20	
344	L 13—18819 „ —18816	20	Tara Chand Ghonessam Das.
	L 37—45911 „ —45910	20	
	L 3—07175 „ —07176	10	
	L 60—28756 „ —28759	10	
	L 20—30569 „ —30582	5	
	L 20—37120 „ —37117	5	
	L 21—25929 „ —25926	5	
514	L 74—42835	10	Babu Lakhmi Kanta Ghosh.
515	L 26—57356	5	Babu Sreeram Chunder Sircar.
516	L 82—81727	100	Pernalal Soorjo Mull.
517	L 26—26380	5	Babu Gain Sunker Sen.
518	L 10—98947	5	Babu Rakhal Chunder Ghosh.
519	L 26—15388	5	Mrs. M. Higgins.
520	L 46—60104	20	Babu Mohendro Nath Sen.
	L 64—18695	20	
	L 48—42046	20	
	L 41—66758	10	
521	L 22—06413	5	Babu Kaliprosad Mookerjee.
522	L 25—14102	5	Babu Doorga Churn Seal.
347	L 78—45909 „ —45907	20	Messrs. Bathgate & Co.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 9th March 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
95	B 50—45235	100	T. N. Ganapatt Pillay, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
248	B 43—55574	50	Ananda Row, of Owk.
249	B 43—69299	50	Kinhal Raghavendra Charry, Triputty.
250	B 39—40452	5	P. Moonoosawmy Moodeliar, Madras.
251	B 39—67957	5	Sidanniengar, Madura.
252	B 42—21865	20	Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras.
253	B 49—90356	10	L. A. Sami Aiyer, Dindigul.
254	B 50—50437	100	H. Groves, Esq., Koppa.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acott. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 26th February 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

8th March 1877 ... Rs. 1,62,085-12-8.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
9th March 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

From the 10th March to the 15th April 1877, arrangements have been made for booking Express Carriage Dâks from Umballa to Kalka at the Calcutta Post Office* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dâk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 30. Two ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 7501.—Leave granted by the Director General of the Post Office of India in the Postal Circle of Madras:—

Mr. M. Percy, Post Master, Madras, is granted privilege leave for five weeks under Sections 29 and 30 of the Civil Leave Code, 3rd edition, with effect from 27th January 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 9th March 1877.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

The Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta by morning train on Monday, the 12th March.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, iwll be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 13th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ava*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 14th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 16th March 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion and Zanzibar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 15th March 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th March 1877.

Adams, Mrs. J. H.
Allan, W. H.
Attfield, J. S.
Austin, R. A.
Baildon, S.
Balhally, Mrs.
Barings and Co., Messrs.
Bateman, W. E.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Borah, Surgeon S.
Cannon, C. E.
Carroll, Dr.
Cantwell and Co., Messrs.
Creman, I. I.
Daunt, E.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
D'Costa, V.
D'Santo, Mrs. B.
Douglas, J.
Doyle, P. J.
Dundas, Mrs.
Falmon, B.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
Finney, J.
Fox, M.
Fox, William.
Funlong, Mrs. Mary.
Gasper, M. P.
Gonsalves, E.
Granger, John H.
Gray, Mr.
Greenbury, Miss.
Gurd, Sergt. T.
Harrison, H. D.
Harriss, J. S.
Hayter, W. J.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.
Holloway and Co., Messrs.
Hornaday, W. T.
Howe, E. C.
Inglis, W.
Irwin, Mr.
Jackson, L. H. C.
Jellicoe, J.
Knight, I. W.
Lackerstein, A. L.
Lafarque, Mr.
Lawrie, J. R. H.
Mackenzie, G. R.
McDarmott, W.
McKeon, A. B.
McNeil, Miss C.
Martin, Mrs.
Matthews, Mrs.
Metcalfe, M.
Newman, J. B.
Nichol Henry, Sergt.
O'Sullivan, W. J.
Otto, Geo.
Paton, G.
Paulson, P. L.
Perkins, Lieut.-Col. A. E.
Pulson, Capt.
Ray, Ma
Reaks, Mrs. M.
Rees, Mrs. E.
Ruchwaldie, H.
Samuells, H. E.
Scott, James.
Sherriff, R.
Short, B. H.
Simpson, Mrs.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Smyth, C. G.
Stoddard, H.
Thilstone, Mrs.
Thomas, E. C. G.
Wane, Innes B.
Watson & Hayton, Messrs.
Watson, Mrs. L. E.
White, W. M.
William, G.
Williams, B. A.
Williams, A.
Wilson, Thos.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bonney, F.
Brownfield, M.
Brownlow, A.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Corke, Chas.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawfurd, Major.
Curlender, Solomon.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Huguenot, M.

Jones, B. F.
Jones, Edward John.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Leadbeater, W. E.
MacIntyre, A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
McWilliams, Miss.
Meyer, H. G.
Meers, William.
Mitchell, Miss.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
O'Brien, T. H.
Peel, E. W. H.
Pemberton, G.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Roberts, Chas.
Roberts, W.
Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Schapira, D.
Scolfi, A. L.
Shutz, J.
Smith, J. W.
Stewart, R.
Stone, B. J.
Storey, Wm.
Strahan, Major.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Townsend, E. B.
Watson, J. B.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Artell, H. F.
Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Cayton, Geo.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Richardson, Geo.
Ryder, A.
Stewart, A.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

A. B. C.
Corbitt, Mrs. B.
Costley, Capt. H.
Ferrari, Dr. A.
Martin, W.
O'Brien, C.
Waddel, H. E.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 20th day of June 1876. With a copious Index. *Price, Rs. 7; by post, Rs. 7-10.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India:

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Price, per volume, Rs. 2-8; postage, 10 annas.

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Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, Re. 1-2.*

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Report on the Food-grain supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 11 annas.*

The Books named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each:—

South America Pilot, Part I	Rs.	4	4	0
West India Pilot, Vol. I	„	3	0	0
West India Pilot, Vol. II	„	6	0	0

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUITE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c. *Illustrated by Lithograph Portraits copied from Photographs.* Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Price—bound copies ...	Rs.	45	0	0
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Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRICE, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 5 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 4 annas.*

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Published by the Government of Bengal,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

Vol. III, No. 3, for March 1877.

Import of Raw Jute into Calcutta during 1876.—Seaborne Trade of Calcutta, January 1877.—The Storm-wave of the 31st October 1876.—(By J. Elliott, Esq., M. A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal),—The District of Noakholly, No. IV.—The Division of the Land.—The Forest Flora of Monghyr.—The Trade and Resources of the Central Provinces, 1875-76.—Traffic on the Diamond Harbour and Baraset Roads—No. V.—Traffic on the Bankipore and Gya Road—No. V.—River Steamer Traffic in Bengal—No. IV.—Statements of River Traffic in Bengal District by District, during December 1876. —Statements of Bengal Railway Traffic during December 1876.—Vital Statistics of the Town of Calcutta, January 1877.—Vital Statistics of the Suburbs of Calcutta, January 1877.

Subsequent Numbers will issue on or about the 1st of each successive month.

Subscription, Rs. 12 per annum; postage, Re. 1, payable in advance; or, Rs. 2 per each Number if purchased singly.

All business matters should be arranged with, and advertisement rates may be learnt from, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press.

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Apply to MR. E. M. LEWIS, *Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,

BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned hitherto carrying on business at Cawnpore under the style and title of Mitchell & Co., have by mutual consent dissolved partnership from this date, and the business will be carried on by Mr. Cuthbert Cooke.

W. MITCHELL.
CUTHBERT COOKE.
F. J. MITCHELL.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

With reference to the above, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Agent at Cawnpore under the title of Cuthbert Cooke & Co.

CUTHBERT COOKE.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041654 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Kally Podo Chatterjee, and last endorsed to Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

KANTI CHUNDER CHATTERJEE,
Baniatollah, Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

On the 16th January 1872, one Government Promissory Note, No. 005235 at 4½ per cent., for Rs. 500.

OMES CHUNDER BANNERJEE,
No. 12, Old Post Office Street.

Found!

In Fort William, on the night of 1st March 1877, Currency Notes aggregating in value to Rupees One Hundred and Seventy. Any person having lost same is requested to communicate with the undersigned, furnishing number, date, and amount of each note.

Owner will be called upon to defray expense of this advertisement, which will appear in three successive issues of this Gazette.

C. HELY, *Captain,*
Adjutant, 2-12th Regt., Fort William.

The 2nd March 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th February, 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1877.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' ACT, 1877.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

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An Act to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877":

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of powers under local laws.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any law referred to in section 14,

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

The punishment for each offence under the Indian Penal Code is indicated by the sixth column of the same schedule.

Pending cases.

5. Cases pending when this Act comes into force in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates, or in the town of Bombay in the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be dealt with, as far as may be, according to the procedure herein provided.

Definitions.

6. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

"writing."

"writing" includes print, lithography, photography and engraving:

"bailable offence or case."

"bailable offence" means an offence for, and "bailable case" means a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"non-bailable offence or case."

"non-bailable offence" means an offence for, and "non-bailable case" means a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"chapter." "chapter" means a chapter of this Act:

"place." "place" includes also house, building and vessel: and

Words referring to acts done. words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(a) constitute within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, so many divisions as the said Government thinks fit,

(b) define the extent thereof respectively,

(c) from time to time alter the number of such divisions and their respective extents, and

(d) establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Any such person may sit and act as a Magistrate in any of the said Courts, and any two or more of such persons may (subject to rules made under section 9) sit together as a Bench.

All persons appointed under this section shall be called Presidency Magistrates.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

Every such person shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the town of which he is a Magistrate,

Local limits of jurisdiction.

and shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

The area comprised within such local limits shall be deemed to be a district within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of this Act.

Bombay Court of Petty Sessions.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, under any law in force immediately before the passing of this Act, may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions, and such Court is hereby abolished.

Appointment and powers of Chief Magistrate.

9. In each of the said towns the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Chief Magistrate. Such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law or rule are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules, consistent with this Act, to regulate

(a) the conduct and distribution of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the Town:

(b) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit:

(c) the constitution of Benches:

(d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session.

Notwithstanding the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

References in Acts to Magistrates of Police.

10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to Presidency Magistrates.

Sentences which Presidency Magistrates may pass.

11. Any Presidency Magistrate may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Presidency Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Presidency Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award. But no punishment inflicted under this section shall exceed the punishment provided for the offence by the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

12. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Presidency Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in fixing the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine:

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Presidency Magistrate, where imprisonment has been inflicted as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment inflicted in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Presidency Magistrate may fix such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the term does not exceed two years.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

13. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same section or different sections of any law, the Presidency Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such law which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

14. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by a Presidency Magistrate. But no such Magistrate shall pass any sentence in excess of his powers.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

15. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and when the offender is arrested may commit him to custody or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Power to record statements and confessions.

16. A Presidency Magistrate may record any confession or other statement made to him at any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction by any person with reference to any offence.

Such confessions shall be recorded in the manner provided by section 84, and such statements shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in section 115, clauses 3, 4 and 5, and such statements and confessions shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried.

No Presidency Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and on recording any such confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot thereof to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was read over to the person making it and was admitted by him to be correct."

(Signed) *A. B.*,
Presidency Magistrate.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

17. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

18. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if triable by a Magistrate, shall be tried, in the district in which it was committed. If triable by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by the High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

19. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in district X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in district X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in district Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

20. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it was committed, or in the district in which the other act was committed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b*.) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in the district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c*.) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d*.) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of their original concerted plan and with reference to their common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

21. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or offence not committed in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

or offence is continuing;

where an offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or consists of several acts in different districts;

where an offence consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any of such districts.

or offence is committed on journey or voyage.

An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through or into which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Being a thug or dacoit. Escaping from custody.

22. The offence of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into and tried wherever the accused person happens to be when the complaint is made.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

The offence of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or in any other district in which the offence was committed.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused happens to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Act, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

Stealing cattle.

The offence of stealing an animal may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which such animal was stolen, or in any other district through or into which it was conveyed.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

23. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

24. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, was actually prejudiced by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES.

When Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of offences.

25. A Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence—

(*a*) upon receiving a complaint by a private person,

(*b*) upon information or report by a Police officer,

(*c*) upon information received under section 246,

(*d*) if committed in his presence,

(*e*) upon application under chapter V.

Who may make complaints.

26. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

Process to compel appearance.

27. On receipt of a complaint a Presidency Magistrate may, if the person complained of be not already in custody, proceed by summons or warrant to compel his appearance;

and in the cases mentioned in section 25, clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), the Presidency Magistrate may proceed as if he had received a complaint.

Jurisdiction given by complaint.

28. A complaint gives jurisdiction to a Presidency Magistrate—

(*a*) to inquire into or try (as the case may be) any offence covered by the facts complained of, or disclosed on such inquiry or trial,

(*b*) to try or commit for trial (as the case may be) any person not complained against, but who, at the time when the complaint is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed any offence so disclosed, and

(*c*) to issue process for the arrest or to compel the appearance of such person.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Presidency Magistrate to take cognizance, without complaint, of any offence falling under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor without sanction to receive a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint of any offence, where such complaint or offence, by any law in force for the time being, may not be received or taken cognizance of without sanction.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

30. Whenever a complaint is made to a Presidency Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he has jurisdiction in the case, shall examine the complainant; and such examination may be on oath or affirmation, or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit:

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing.

Effect of omission to examine petitioner.

31. Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Dismissal of complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom the complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings against the person complained against.

Issue of process.

33. If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

When summons may issue.

34. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may (subject to the provisions of section 4) issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint, at a certain time and place, before such Magistrate as may then be there.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

35. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed—

(*a*) any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, or

(*b*) any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may (subject to the provisions of section 4) issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if the thinks fit, his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there.

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

36. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what he deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing pursuant thereto,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

37. Whenever the Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by his advocate, attorney or pleader.

But such Magistrate may in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused person, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance by issuing a warrant to arrest him.

CHAPTER V.—OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

38. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, unless it be made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to order or authorize such complaint, or unless it be made by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

39. A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the previous sanction or under the direction,

(*a*) of the Government, or

(*b*) of some officer empowered in this behalf by the Government, or

(*c*) of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such complaint has not been limited by the Government.

No such Judge or public servant shall, unless with the previous sanction of the Government, be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty.

Power of Government as to prosecution.

The Government may, in any case or class of cases, prescribe the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial shall be held.

Definition of "Government," "Judge" and "public servant."

In this section, the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, and the expressions "Judge" and "public servant" have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

40. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of that Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

41. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

42. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be received against any party to or witness in such proceedings, by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

43. The sanction referred to in sections 40, 41 and 42 respectively may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time. But it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence is alleged to have been committed.

A sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Presidency Magistrate to alter the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42.

44. When any civil, criminal or other Court inferior to a High Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42, such Court may either itself inquire into and commit the case for trial before the High Court, or may send the case for disposal to any Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction.

The Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence in the case.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from disposing of cases under sections 172, 173, 174 and 175 of the Indian Penal Code where he himself is the public servant concerned.

Prosecution for adultery.

45. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the other person (if any) under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the person (if any) having the care of her on behalf of her husband at the time when the offence was committed.

Application to be deemed a complaint.

46. The application of the public servant or Court to a Presidency Magistrate to inquire into or try any case under this chapter shall be deemed a sufficient complaint.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE SUMMONS AND WARRANT.

Form of summons.

47. Every summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing signed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons how served.

48. If the accused person can be found, the summons shall be served on him personally, wherever he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him.

Every person to whom a summons is delivered or tendered under this section shall, if required by the person delivering or tendering the same, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof.

Service when accused cannot be found.

49. If the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be served by leaving it for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof. If there is no such member or servant with whom the summons can be left, the serving officer shall fix it on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides, and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Service on servants of Government and Railway Companies.

When the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Magistrate issuing the summons may send it to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner hereinbefore provided.

Service of summons outside Presidency Towns.

50. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is to be served at any place outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may send the summons in duplicate to the Magistrate of the place where the accused resides or is, to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

51. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is served outside such local limits as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who has served the same is not present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved—

(*a*) by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and such declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Magistrate who issued the summons, or

(*b*) by a copy of the summons purporting to be countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or

(*c*) by a receipt under section 48.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

52. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 47 to 51 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

53. A Presidency Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of a summons under this chapter, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after he fails so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against him.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

54. A Presidency Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence alleged or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country: provided that if the offence were committed within such local limits, the Magistrate might issue a summons or warrant.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

55. On the attendance or apprehension of such person, if the Presidency Magistrate has not jurisdiction in the case, he shall either send such person to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, or if the offence is bailable, take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate.

When the Presidency Magistrate cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person so attending or arrested should be sent, he shall report the case for the orders of the High Court.

Form and direction of warrant.

56. Every warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall be in writing under his hand, shall be directed to one or more Police-officers, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Continuance of warrant.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until it is cancelled by the Magistrate who issued it, or until it is executed.

Fees for summonses and warrants.

57. A fee of eight annas shall be paid for every summons or warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate, except in the case of a summons to attend and give evidence or to produce documents, in which case there shall be paid a fee of four annas:

Power to remit fees.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the complainant is unable to pay the same, and shall remit it when the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

When Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

58. A Presidency Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, may in his discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant, that if such person give sufficient bail as therein mentioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such bail, and shall release such person from custody.

The endorsement shall state (*a*) the number of sureties, (*b*) the amount in which they and the accused person are to be respectively bound, and (*c*) the day on which he is to appear before the Magistrate.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

If bail be taken, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Warrant to several persons.

59. When a warrant is directed to more Police-officers than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of such officer.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

60. A warrant directed to any Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

61. Any Presidency Magistrate who issues a warrant of arrest may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

62. Any such Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he may issue a warrant.

Where warrant may be executed.

63. A warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued goes into, or is in, any place outside such limits, the warrant may be executed in such place.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

64. A Presidency Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, either with or without endorsement by a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

Such warrant shall ordinarily be endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

The warrant may be forwarded to such Magistrate for endorsement, either by post or by any Police-officer to whom it is directed.

The Magistrate to whom such warrant is forwarded by post shall endorse his name thereon and cause it to be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

If the warrant is forwarded by a Police-officer to whom it is directed, he may take it either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Such Magistrate or Police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the Police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall be bound to assist such officer in executing the warrant.

Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or Police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the Police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it.

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

65. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Presidency Magistrate who issued the warrant be within twenty miles, or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 58, be brought before the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Such Magistrate shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Presidency Magistrate, direct his removal in custody to such Magistrate, unless such person is then ready and willing to give the bail (if any) required under section 58, in which case the Magistrate before whom he is so brought shall accept such bail and forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Magistrate and Police-officer.

66. Every Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant under this Act is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed.

Proclamation for person absconding.

67. If a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case has reason to believe that any person accused of an offence not coming within section 34 is absconding or concealing himself, so that a warrant issued against him under this Act cannot be executed, such Magistrate may issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days from the date of publishing the proclamation.

Proclamation how published.

Such proclamation shall be published as follows—

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

Evidence of publication.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly published shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the requirements of this section.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

68. A Presidency Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to any person believed to be absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without such local limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the district in which such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, (*a*) by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or (*b*) by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or (*c*) by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; or by all or any two of such processes as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the person so believed to be absconding or concealing himself does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Magistrate may cause it to be sold whenever he thinks fit.

Restoration of forfeited property.

69. When any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 68 appears or is found within two years from the date of the attachment, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by whose order the property was attached that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BAIL.

Custody of person arrested.

70. Every person arrested under this Act shall be kept in custody until he is discharged by the order of a competent Court, or until he is admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

When any person appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, such person shall be admitted to bail: Provided that, in cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may discharge him on his binding himself by a personal recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, to appear and attend at the time and place therein mentioned, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate.

When bail shall not be taken.

71. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the complaint is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to afford such grounds,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt,

but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Warrant for intermediate custody.

But if the Magistrate decide not to admit the accused person to bail, he shall commit him to custody by a warrant in the form (C) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Act, cancel the admission under this section of any accused person to bail, and may commit him to custody, or may admit to bail any person who has been committed to custody under this section.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

72. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of any offence is admitted to bail, a recognizance, in such sum

of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

It is the duty of the Presidency Magistrate or other officer accepting bail to satisfy himself that every surety entering into such recognizance is a person of whom it may reasonably be presumed that he can, if necessary, satisfy its terms.

Every such recognizance shall be in the form (D) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Discharge on bail.

73. After the recognizance has been entered into, the Presidency Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some jail, shall issue a warrant of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer shall thereupon release him.

Admission to bail after failure in first instance.

74. If the accused person cannot find sufficient bail when permitted so to do, he may, if the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

75. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail have been taken, or if the bail become afterwards insufficient, the Presidency Magistrate may issue his warrant of arrest directing that the accused person be brought before him and may order such person to find sufficient bail, and on his failing so to do may commit him to prison.

Discharge of sureties.

76. The sureties for the attendance and appearance of an accused person admitted to bail may, at any time, apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge their recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the accused person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizance of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon the accused person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he fail to do so, may commit him to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

77. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover the penalty mentioned in the recognizance into which such person has entered, he shall proceed to recover the same, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

78. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, the Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover from the sureties the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall give them notice to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Presidency Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to them, or either of them, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within such limits; and it shall authorize the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the sureties, or either of them, without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Presidency Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised.

79. The powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised by every Presidency Magistrate in every case in which a recognizance has been given for the appearance of any person, if default is made by the non-appearance of such person before such Magistrate, according to the conditions of the recognizance:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in any such recognizance and enforce payment in part only.

Deposit instead of bail.

80. When any person is required by a Presidency Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Magistrate may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

81. Cases, triable by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, or which, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate before whom the accused person is brought, ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Presidency Magistrate; and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

82. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or if his personal attendance is dispensed with, after reasonable notice to his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate shall, at such time as he thinks fit, take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated by the complainant to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be recorded in the manner described in clauses 3, 4 and 5 of section 115.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

83. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or, when his personal attendance is dipensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader (if any).

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Examination of accused how recorded.

84. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary inquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

85. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

86. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to adjourn the inquiry, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry on such terms as he thinks fit and remand the accused person for a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen days.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

87. When a Presidency Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused to be committed for trial.

88. When evidence has been given before a Presidency Magistrate, which appears to justify him in committing the accused person for trial for an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be committed for trial accordingly.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried before High Court.

89. When the Magistrate determines to commit the accused person for trial before the High Court, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and (subject to the provisions of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875) committing him for trial by such Court on such charge.

All such charges shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Form of commitment.

Pending such trial, the Magistrate may commit the accused person to custody by warrant in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, or may in case of a bailable offence release him on bail; and the charge, the record of the enquiry, and any weapon or other article necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

Commitment when to be notified.

When the accused person is committed for trial before the High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

90. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial before High Court.

91. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon all or any such persons to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused person from giving at any time before his trial before the High Court to the

Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

92. When the person accused has been committed for trial, and has given in any list of the persons referred to in section 91, the Magistrate may either summon such persons to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Recognizances of complainants and witnesses.

93. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Presidency Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Presidency Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the High Court.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

94. Every charge under this Act shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused person notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the accused person, the charge shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, or of any other offence mentioned in section 3 or section 4 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

95. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

96. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 94 and 95 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

97. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

98. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 96, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed

thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c.*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d.*) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e.*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

99. Any accused person may apply to a Presidency Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Magistrate shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Magistrate may alter charge.

100. A Presidency Magistrate may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the complainant, or upon his own motion, alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

101. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may in his discretion, after making such alteration, proceed with the trial as if the altered charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

102. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Magistrate may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Magistrate may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Adjournment.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

103. In all cases of alteration of a charge, the complainant and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

104. If the offence stated in the altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the altered charge is founded.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

105. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

106. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged with, and tried at the same time for, any number of them not exceeding three.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

107. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be inflicted for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been inflicted for any one of such offences.

Illustrations

to paragraph I—

(*a*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grevious hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal, under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding. A also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped in order that she may be subjected to grievous hurt, wrongfully confines her and detains her against her will as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant endeavouring, in the discharge of his duty as such, to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to paragraph II—

(*i*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*j*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then moves the carcase in order to take it dishonestly out of B's possession without B's consent. A, may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*k*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries them may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*l*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under one of those sections only.

to paragraph III—

(*m*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*n*) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*o*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

108. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

109. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

110. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*). A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

111. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*). A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*). A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

112. When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the Government Solicitor or other

officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Presidency Magistrate, withdraw, or such Magistrate of his own accord may suspend, the inquiry into, or trial of, the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

113. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 108, or for which he might have been convicted under section 109.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 107, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts, which he may have committed if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed: he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person assaulted afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is tried, under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life, and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Cases may be tried summarily.

114. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Presidency Magistrates.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,
(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,
(*c*) the name of the complainant,
(*d*) the name of the accused person,
(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,
(*f*) the prisoner's plea,
(*g*) the final order,
(*h*) the date of such order.

Record of evidence.

115. No Presidency Magistrate shall impose a fine exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless he has recorded the evidence of the witnesses.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall for the purposes of this section be considered as one sentence.

Where the Magistrate records such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

Charge when dispensed with.

116. In cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, no formal charge need be made against the accused person; and the Magistrate may convict him of any offence punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, and which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed.

Charge when necessary.

In cases in which the Magistrate has power to impose imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, there shall be a formal charge against the accused person.

All charges under this section shall be drawn up by the Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

117. Neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. No defect in the complaint or process shall invalidate the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

118. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless he thinks fit to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

119. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

120. If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

121. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Charge when drawn up.

122. Whenever any charge is drawn up under this Act, it shall be drawn up as soon as the Magistrate is of opinion that a *primâ facie* case has been established against the accused person, and shall be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Procedure on examining accused.

123. If the accused person be examined, the procedure prescribed in section 84 shall be followed.

Adjournment.

124. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing, on such terms as he thinks fit, to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence of the parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If on such day the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Withdrawal of complaint.

125. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, satisfies the said Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to do so.

The withdrawal under this section of a complaint shall operate as an acquittal of the accused person.

Acquittal.

126. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him; and, in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, he shall add to the final order mentioned in section 114, clause (*g*), a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate shall be pronounced in his presence, except where the sentence is for fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of the accused person's advocate, attorney or pleader.

Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.

127. If in the course of any trial before a Presidency Magistrate, it appears that the case is one which he has not jurisdiction to try, or one which, in his opinion, ought to be tried by the High Court, he shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall either forward the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person, in accordance with the provisions of chapter VIII, to the High Court for trial.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp law or property.

128. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Presidency Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

129. A Presidency Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person other than the Advocate-General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Any person conducting the case may do so personally or by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

Right of accused to be defended.

130. Every person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence, may of right be defended by any advocate, attorney or pleader.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

131. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Magistrate may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Presidency Magistrates' Courts to be open.

132. The place in which the Court of a Presidency Magistrate is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence, shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into or trial of any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Magistrate.

Compounding offences.

133. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, the injured person may compound the

offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate. Such composition shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

CHAPTER XI.—OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

134. Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial under this Act, summon, in manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness; and the Magistrate shall summon and examine such person if his evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

135. If a Presidency Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

136. If any person summoned under this Act to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Presidency Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

137. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate has reason to believe that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of preventing the execution thereof, he may issue a notice, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, and such notice shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or, if he has no such abode, of the Magistrate's Court.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place so named, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.

138. The provisions of section 68 and section 69 as to the attachment, sale and restoration of moveable property shall apply to all property ordered to be attached under section 137.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

139. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Power to require complainants, &c., to execute recognizances.

140. The Presidency Magistrate may require complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence whose attendance before him is necessary, to execute recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon to prosecute or give evidence, as the case may be.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

141. If any witness summoned or brought before a Presidency Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 205 or 206.

B.—Of Witnesses.

In cases triable upon summons.

142. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, it shall ordinarily be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses. But the Presidency Magistrate may in his discretion—

(*a*) summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused;

(*b*) summon any witness named by the complainant or the accused:

Provided that the Magistrate may, before summoning a witness, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

In cases triable upon warrant.

143. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before him such of them as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also summon any witness, and take any evidence that may be offered, in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

C.—Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

Summons to produce document required as evidence.

144. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any inquiry, trial, or other proceeding under this Act, he may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it at the time and place stated in the summons.

Issue of search-warrant in first instance.

145. Where there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document or

other thing as directed in the summons, the Magistrate may issue a warrant to search for such document or thing in the first instance.

Procedure as to letters in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any inquiry or trial by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate may, if he is the Chief Magistrate, direct the postal authorities to deliver such letter to such person as the Magistrate directs, and if he is not the Chief Magistrate, may apply to the Chief Magistrate, who may, if he thinks fit, give such direction.

The letter referred to in any direction given under this section shall be delivered accordingly.

Power to impound document produced.

147. Any Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order it to be returned to the person who produced it.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.

Examination of accused.

148. At any stage of any inquiry or trial under this Act, the Magistrate may, without previously warning the accused person, put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in such inquiry or trial, but also in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answer may tend to show he has committed.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

149. Except as is provided in section 150, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

150. A Presidency Magistrate may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his knowledge, relative to such offence and to every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

151. When a pardon has been tendered under section 150, if before the trial it appears to the Presidency Magistrate that any person who has accepted such tender has either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, not complied with the conditions under which the tender was made, such Magistrate may commit him for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.

Deposition of medical witness.

152. The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Power to summon medical witness.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

153. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any inquiry or trial under this Act, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Presidency Magistrate may presume that the signature to any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Power to summon Chemical Examiner.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner as to the subject-matter of his said report.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

154. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved (*a*) by an extract certified, under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the sentence or order, or (*b*), in case of a conviction either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

155. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Presidency Magistrate may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the attendance of the deponent cannot be procured.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

156. Whenever any Presidency Magistrate, after having heard the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act

on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the inquiry or trial shall be re-commenced:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

157. Whenever in the course of a trial or inquiry under this Act it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Presidency Magistrate may dispense with such attendance.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

158. Such Magistrate may direct a commission to any Magistrate of the District, or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness may be.

The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or, if he be the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself, and shall take his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, other than the Magistrate dispensing with his attendance, the latter Magistrate may direct a commission to the former Magistrate, who thereupon shall have the like power to compel the attendance of, and to examine, such witness as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before himself.

Complainant and accused may examine witness.

The complainant and the accused person may respectively forward interrogatories, in writing, upon which the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness,

or the complainant and the accused person (if on bail) may appear before such Magistrate,

or the complainant and the accused person may so appear respectively by advocate, attorney or pleader,

and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Magistrate by whom it was issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness, may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

F.—Of Search-Warrants.

Search-warrant when grantable.

159. When a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any thing is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by a general search or inspection,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warant may search or inspect any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place, building or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place, building or part so specified.

Nothing in this section or in section 145 shall authorize a Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a letter or telegram in the custody of the Postal Department or of a telegraph officer.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

160. If a Presidency Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same as specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials before a Presidency Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Presidency Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

161. The provisions of sections 59, 60 and 61 shall apply to all search-warrants issued under this chapter.

162. Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

163. A Police-officer or other person, authorized by a warrant to search any place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

164. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall, unless a warrant of arrest has been issued against her, give her notice that she is at liberty to withdraw.

Search of zanána.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of making the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with this section for preventing the clandestine removal of the thing mentioned in the warrant.

165. Before making a search under this chapter the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless especially summoned by him.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

166. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made with strict regard to the customs of the country.

Mode of searching women.

CHAPTER XII.—OF APPEALS.

167. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees:

Appeal by person convicted.

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no such appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, all appeals under this section and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

168. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf to present an appeal to the High Court from a Presidency Magistrate's order of acquittal or of dismissal, or of discharge; but in no other case shall there be an appeal by the prosecution from any order under this Act.

Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.

No appeal shall be presented under this section after two months from the date of the order complained of.

When an appeal is presented under this section, the High Court may order the accused person to be arrested and brought before it, and may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or (if the offence of which he is accused be bailable) admit him to bail.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

169. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copy of order to accompany petition.

170. If any person affected by an order passed under this Act desires to have a copy of such order or of any deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith; provided that he pay for the same, unless the Magistrate, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Copies of proceedings.

171. If the appellant be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copy to the High Court.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

172. On receiving the petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, the High Court shall peruse the same, and may fix a reasonable time for hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, or if he be present may hear him at once.

Procedure on receiving petition of appeal.

The High Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for altering or revising the order appealed against, reject the appeal summarily.

Power to reject appeal summarily.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Power to call for record.

In rejecting under this section an appeal by a person convicted, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Sentence not to be enhanced when appeal rejected under this section.

173. If the High Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or other officer

Notice of day for hearing appeal.

empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in case of appeals under section 168, the High Court shall also cause a like notice to be given to the respondent.

Service of notice.

All such notices shall be served in manner provided by this Act for serving a summons unless in the case of persons present in Court, to whom they may be given orally.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

174. The High Court shall send for the record of the case, and after perusing the same, and hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, if he appears, and the Government Solicitor or other officer empowered by Government in this behalf, if he appears, may:—

(*a*) alter or reverse the order of such Court, or

(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the Presidency Magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or

(*c*) order the appellant to be re-tried before any Presidency Magistrate or before the High Court, or

(*d*) if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against, reject the appeal.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.
Release of appellant on bail.

175. Pending any appeal under section 167, the High Court may direct that the execution of the order appealed against be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for a bailable offence, may order that he be released on bail.

Where the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in calculating the term of his imprisonment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

176. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the High Court, if it thinks additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or may direct it to be taken by a Presidency Magistrate.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Presidency Magistrate, he shall certify such evidence to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the accused person or his advocate, attorney or pleader, shall be present when the additional evidence is taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined before a Magistrate under this section.

Order when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

177. No order passed by a Presidency Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the accused person in his defence.

Irregularity before trial properly held.

178. No irregularity in the proceedings prior to the commencement of the trial is a sufficient ground for reversing or altering any order passed in a trial properly held.

Procedure in case of conviction by Magistrate not having jurisdiction.

179. When a Presidency Magistrate has passed an order inflicting punishment on any person for an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall cancel the order, and either try the case itself or direct it to be tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Presidency Magistrate.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Presidency Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, in case of a groundless complaint.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of intention to apply under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

181. Whenever an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the applicant shall give to the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is to be made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

182. When the decision of any Presidency Magistrate is called in question in the High Court, the Magistrate may submit with the record of the case a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF EXECUTION.

Court to send accused with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

183. In cases tried by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate passing any order inflicting imprisonment or whipping shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to the officer in charge of such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, the nature of the punishment to which he has been sentenced, and if he has been sentenced to imprisonment, the term for which he is to be imprisoned.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

184. Every such warrant shall be in writing under the hand of the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Levy of fine.

185. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under this or any other Act for the time being in force, he may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount of the fine by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which it is found.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

When a warrant is issued under this section, the Presidency Magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance. But if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the local limits of his jurisdiction whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant.

Distress not illegal, nor distrainer a trespasser, for defect of form in proceedings.

No distress made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto.

Who may issue distress-warrant.

The said warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who imposes the fine, or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

186. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, he may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation—

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the injury complained of, where such injury can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made until the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, until after the decision of the appeal.

At the time of awarding damages in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into consideration any sum which may have been paid under this section.

Whipping, if imposed in addition to imprisonment in appealable case, when to be inflicted.

187. When the punishment of whipping is imposed, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Mode of inflicting punishment of whipping.

188. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail: provided that, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, the Magistrate may order it to be inflicted in his own presence.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

189. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Stay of execution.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Not to be executed by instalments.

190. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment be prevented under section 189.

191. In any case in which, under section 189, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his descretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to

imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to inflict.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

192. When sentence is passed under this Act on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of fine or whipping, shall take effect immediately, and, if of imprisonment, shall take effect after he has undergone the portion of his former sentence which remained unexpired at the time of his escape.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

193. When a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation is sentenced under this Act to imprisonment, such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced.

PART III.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF LUNATICS.

Procedure when accused is a lunatic.

194. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall enquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by such medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

195. When, from the evidence given before a Presidency Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that an accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of such act or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the Presidency Magistrate shall, if such accused person appears to be of sound mind at the time of the inquiry or trial, proceed with the case.

Release of lunatic on bail.

196. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Presidency Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient bail being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or such officer as the Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

Custody when bail not given.

If the offence be non-bailable, or if sufficient bail be not given, the Magistrate shall report the case for the order of the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

197. Whenever proceedings are stayed under section 194, the Presidency Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person to appear or to be brought before him.

When the accused person has been released under section 196, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused person is capable of making his defence shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

198. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

If the Magistrate considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to section 194.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

199. Whenever any person is acquitted by a Presidency Magistrate upon the ground that, at the time at which such person is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence complained of, or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the order of acquittal shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

Procedure when lunatic committed the act alleged.

200. Whenever such order states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Presidency Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

201. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 196 or 200, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

202. If such person is confined under section 196, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Presidency Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 198; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 200 is declared capable of being discharged.

203. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 200, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

204. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 200 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person so detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or another, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 201 and 203 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XV.—OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

205. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the Magistrate leaves his Court on the same day, he may take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the acts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the insult or interruption.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

206. If the Presidency Magistrate considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 205 should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused person shall forward the case to another Presidency Magistrate, and shall require bail to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such other Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Presidency Magistrate; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section under which he is charged.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

207. When any Presidency Magistrate has sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

208. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Presidency Magistrate,

and such Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

he may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, order the person so convicted to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace during such period as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix, not exceeding one year.

Sureties for keeping the peace.

209. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require sureties for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the person so convicted, such Magistrate may require him to give such sureties, and may fix the penalties which the sureties shall be respectively bound to discharge, and may direct that, if such bail be not given, he shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Commencement of period during which person may be bound to keep peace.

210. If the person so convicted be sentenced to imprisonment, the period so fixed, and the term of imprisonment in default of executing the recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Where the order to execute such recognizance is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs the judgment, the person so convicted must be produced before the Magistrate making such order.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

211. Whenever it appears to a Presidency Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace that the term for

which any person is so bound should be extended, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend such term for a further period not exceeding one year from the expiration of the first year.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 215.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

212. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is lurking within the local limits of his jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such person to enter into such recognizance, with sureties, for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months, as the Magistrate thinks sufficient.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

213. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is by repute

a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood,

or of a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

214. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief,

or an habitual receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a dangerous character,

and that his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, would be hazardous to the community,

the Magistrate shall record his opinion to that effect, and make an order requiring similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding three years.

If such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

C.—Provisions as to both Kinds of Security.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace or for good behaviour.

215. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or that he is one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to execute a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behaviour, as the case may be.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not execute such recognizance, may be issued on any report or other information which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate shall not require any person to execute such recognizance until the Magistrate has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, recall any summons issued under this section.

Contents of summons.

216. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the penalty to be specified in the recognizance, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if bail are to be taken, their number, the penalties which they shall be respectively bound to discharge, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

When the person believed to be likely to commit a breach of the peace or to be one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, is present in Court, no summons is necessary, but the Magistrate may at once require him to show cause why he should not be required to execute the recognizance.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

217. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed at the hour and place named in the summons, the Presidency Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate on the warrant), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, or that there is reason to think that any person is one of the persons so referred to, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

218. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 215, and may permit him to appear and execute the required recognizance, or show cause against such requisition, by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

Discharge of person informed against.

219. If on the appearance of the person so informed against or, if his attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind over such person to keep the peace, or to be of good behaviour, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

220. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of good behaviour that such person shall execute a recognizance, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly.

The penalty specified in every recognizance executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the person bound.

The penalty which the sureties shall be jointly and severally bound to discharge shall not exceed the penalty which the principal debtor is bound to discharge.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

221. If a person required to furnish security under section 214 does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate rejects, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit, provided that the period (if any) for which it may direct the security to be taken shall not exceed three years.

Contents of order for security.

222. Whenever security is required under this chapter, the amount of the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the recognizance is to remain in force, shall be stated in the order, and the recognizance shall be in the form (H) or (I), as the case may be, given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Form of recognizance.

Imprisonment in default of security.

223. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this chapter failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Term of imprisonment.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the High Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Binding of sentenced person.

224. If any person required under this chapter to enter into a recognizance is under sentence of imprisonment, he shall, on or after the expiration of his sentence, be brought up before the Magistrate for the purpose of entering into such recognizance.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

225. A Presidency Magistrate may at any time release any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, whether by his own order or that of his predecessor in office, provided that the Magistrate is of opinion that such person may be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, as ordered by the High Court, may be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of sureties.

226. A surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge his recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall discharge the recognizance of the surety, and shall order such person to give a fresh surety.

Commission, &c., of offence, a breach.

227. The commission, or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the recognizance.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

228. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and call upon the person bound by such recognizance to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person so bound without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Presidency Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person so bound has had an opportunity of showing cause against the enforcement, and until the breach of the condition of the recognizance has been proved.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

229. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter by a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover the penalty from such surety in manner provided by the last preceding section.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the Magistrate may sentence the surety to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Proof of previous conviction.

230. Any previous conviction of the person to be bound may, in proceedings under this chapter, be proved in the manner prescribed in section 154.

Where proceedings under this chapter may be taken.

231. Proceedings under this chapter may be taken in any district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or in which an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in which the person whom it is desired to bind may be.

Provisions of chapter not applying to European vagrants.

232. The provisions of this chapter relating to security for good behaviour do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF RESTORING POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

233. Whenever any person is convicted by a Presidency Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

234. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, a Presidency Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his said wife, or child, or both, at such monthly rate not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, a Presidency Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines; and may sentence such person, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

Alteration in allowance.

235. On the application of any person receiving, or ordered to pay, a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 234, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

236. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without fee to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian (if any); and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

PART IV.

CHAPTER XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

237. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

238. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by a Presidency Magistrate, and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

239. The powers conferred on a Presidency Magistrate by section 238 may be exercised whether the offence is stated to have been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction or not; but such powers shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within such limits.

Reference to High Court.

240. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to jail or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

241. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Direction as to costs.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge or complained against.

242. Whenever any person causes a Police-officer to arrest another person, and whenever a complaint of any offence is made before any Presidency Magistrate, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest or for making such complaint, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest or making the complaint, to the person so arrested or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested or complained against, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

243. When the inquiry or trial before any Presidency Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as he thinks fit for the disposal of any moveable property produced before him regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

244. If any property alleged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Presidency Magistrate, or in prosecution of any complaint of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person accused of such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted,

or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty,

or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under section 160,

any Presidency Magistrate may make an order for the delivery of such property to the person appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, may make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the person to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be instituted within six months next after such order has been made.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

245. Subject to any rules that may be made by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Presidency Magistrate may order

payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

246. Every person aware of the commission within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Presidency Magistrate of any offence made punishable under sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Presidency Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

247. Within such local limits every person is bound to assist a Presidency Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

SCHEDULE I.

ACTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ..	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and." Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty-one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one-hundred to one-hundred-and-four (both inclusive), one-hundred-and-six, one-hundred-and-eight to one-hundred-and-eleven (both inclusive). In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath." In section ninety-three, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten, twelve to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive). In section fifty-eight, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive). In section seventy-nine, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—1*st*.—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

2*nd*.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 70 and 71 of this Act.

3*rd*.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4*th*.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

5*th*.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Presidency Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 34 and 35 is commonly to be used.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto --	Ditto -	Ditto --	Ditto

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation of life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the re-capture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for one month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Dto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

	Persons employed in a mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery-office - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1. Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Death - -	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable - -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant - -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
			Of Rape.			
376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Cheating.					
417	Cheating - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.					
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Of Mischief.					
426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Trespass.					
447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto:
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arr without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	Magistrate.
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 47).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas complaint has this day been made before the undersigned Presidency Magistrate for the Town of that you on the day of 187 at (*state shortly the offence complained*) contrary to section of the Indian Penal Code [*or* of Act No. of 18 , *as the case may be*] : You are hereby required to appear in person [*or* by advocate, attorney or pleader, *as the case may be*] on the day of 187 , at o'clock in the forenoon [*or* afternoon] at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present, to answer to the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law.

Dated the day of

(*Signed*) *C. D.*

Presidency Magistrate.

B.

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST (*section* 56).

To (*name and designation of the person who is to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows* :—]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 71).

To the officer in charge of the

Whereas of is accused of ( ) you are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before by whom [*or* which] the offence of which he is accused is to be tried [*or* enquired into] from time to time when so required.

D.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE (*section* 72).

We, *A. B.* of , *C. D.* of and *E. F.* of , do hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally that the said *A. B.* will attend on the day of 187 at the Court of the Presidency Magistrate of and continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the said Magistrate, and will, if required, appear when called upon at the High Court of Judicature at to answer the charge of , and in case of the said *A. B.* making default herein, we the said *A. B.*, *C. D.* and *E. F.* bind ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signatures.*)

Dated the day of 187 .

E.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY PENDING TRIAL BEFORE THE HIGH COURT (*section* 89).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of.

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 93, 140).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT AFTER SENTENCE (*section* 184).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated day of

H.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 222).

Whereas I, *A. B.* [*or* we, *A. B.*, *C. D.*, *etc.*], of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself [*or* each of us hereby binds himself]

not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of my [*or* any of us] making default therein, I bind myself [*or* he binds himself] to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE RECOGNIZANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I, *E. F.* of , hereby declare myself surety for the abovementioned *A. B*, that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

I.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 222).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty, and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 97.)

(1).—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a*.) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at , did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act ; section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance " *for* " within the cognizance of

the High Court." *In* (c), *omit* "by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*.) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*.) *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c*.) And I hereby commit you to the said Court to be tried on the said charges.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

ALTERNATIVE CHARGES.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the inquiry into before , stated in evidence that " and that you, on or about the day of , at in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute, "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court," *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st February 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 5 OF 1877.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

A Bill for the Limitation of Suits, and for other Purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called 'The Indian Limitation Act, 1877,' and shall come into force on the first day of July 1877.

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

(*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

(*b*) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Repeal of Act IX of 1871.

2. Act No. IX of 1871 (*An Act for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes*) shall be repealed.

But all references to such Act shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired under that Act or under any enactment thereby repealed.

And notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 143, No. 144 or No. 145 of the schedule hereto annexed, may be brought within five years next after the said first day of July 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Act No. IX of 1871 shall have expired before the completion of the said five years.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'minor' means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years:

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundí:

'trustee' does not include a benámidár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-six (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint, stamped in accordance with the law for the time being in force, is presented to the proper officer: in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*).—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Different periods of limitation prescribed by local laws.

6. When, by any law not mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed and now or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India, a period of limitation differing from that prescribed by this Act is specially prescribed for any suits, appeals or applications, nothing herein contained shall alter the period so prescribed.

And nothing herein contained shall affect the periods of limitation prescribed for appeals from, or applications to review, any decree, order or judgment of a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

Appeals from decrees of High Courts on original side.

Legal Disability.

7. If a person entitled to sue be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Legal disability.

When he is at such time affected by two disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When his disability continues up to his death, his representative in interest may institute the suit within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any disability, the rules contained in the former part of this section shall apply.

Disability of representative.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which the suit must be brought.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*). A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*). A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity ceases.

(*d*). A right to sue accrues to X during his minority X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*). A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*). A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until they all are free from disability.

Disability of one joint creditor.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) A incurs a debt to the same firm. B and C are insane, and D is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until they are all free from disability.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Continuous running of time.

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his representatives, for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

Explanation.—A purchaser in good faith for value from a trustee is not his representative within the meaning of this section.

11. Suits in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Suits on foreign contracts.

12. No foreign rule of limitations shall be a defence to a suit in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

Foreign limitation law.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, an application to the High Court for the admission of a special appeal, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded, unless service of a summons to appear and answer in the suit can, during such absence, be made under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 60.

Exclusion of time of suing *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another suit, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the same defendant or some person whom he represents, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned suit is founded upon the same cause of action, and is instituted in good faith in a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to try it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 19.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 19, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor sues to set aside execution sale.

17. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a suit to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

18. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to sue, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative in interest of the deceased capable of suing.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to sue would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative whom the plaintiff may sue.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

Effect of fraud.

19. When any person having a right to sue has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed,

the time limited for commencing a suit,

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

20. If a promise or acknowledgment in respect of any property or right has been made in writing signed, either personally or through a duly authorized agent, by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the promise or acknowledgment was so signed.

When the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received unless it has been destroyed wrongfully by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

EXPLANATION 1.—For the purposes of this section a promise or acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery or performance has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver or perform or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to any person other than the person entitled to the property or right:

but it must amount to a substantial acknowledgment of liability in respect of the property, or right in question.

EXPLANATION 2.—Nothing in this section renders one of several partners or executors chargeable by reason only of a written promise or acknowledgment signed by another of them.

Illustrations.

Z, a bond-debtor, himself writes a letter promising to pay the debt to his creditor A. Z affixes his seal, but does not sign the letter:

Z pays part of the debt and promises orally to pay the rest:

Z publishes an advertisement, requesting his creditors to bring in their claims for examination:

In none of these cases is the debt taken out of the operation of this Act.

21. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of payment of interest as such.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of principal, the debt has arisen from a contract in writing and the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same, on the instrument, or in his own books, or in the books of the creditor.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the delivery and receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of delivery and receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Proviso where original defendant dies.

23. In the case of a suit for the breach of a contract, where there are successive breaches, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, upon every fresh breach; and where the breach is a continuing breach, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach continues.

Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.

Computation where the breach is continuing.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the breach of contracts for the payment of money by instalments, where, on default made in payment of one instalment, the whole becomes due.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for his life by quarterly instalments. A fails to pay any of the instalments. Here upon every fresh failure, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run; and this Act may bar the remedy on the earlier breaches without affecting the remedy on the later breaches.

(*b*).—A, a tenant, covenants with B, his landlord, to keep certain buildings in repair. At every moment of the time during which the buildings continue out of repair and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

24. In the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the wrong continues.

Continuing wrong.

Illustration.

A diverts B's watercourse. At every moment of the time during which the diversion continues and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

25. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act lawful in itself which becomes unlawful in case it causes damage, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the damage accrues.

Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides The period of limitation runs from the time of the subsidence.

26. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

27. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition of right to easements.

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced

in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is brought in 1871 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1850 to 1st January 1870. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*).—In a like suit also brought in 1871 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1848 to 1868. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

28. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a deceased Hindú widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Extinguishment of right to property.

29. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Possession by successive trespassers.

30. Where a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any immoveable property or hereditary office take and keep possession thereof for several periods each less than the period so limited, but collectively exceeding such period, the person who is in possession of such property or office when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession.

Nothing in this section shall operate to bar any right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4).

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part I.—Thirty days.	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	Part II.—Ninety days.	
2.—For doing, or for omitting to do, an act in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission took place.
	Part III.—Six months.	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section , to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX of 1860 (*to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), section one.	Ditto ...	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrued due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*Of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year.	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a domestic servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto ...	When the wages sued for accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto ...	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto ...	When the purchaser takes actual possession, under the sale sought to be impeached, of the whole of the property sold.
11.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
12.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
13.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court; (*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (*d*) sale of a patní táluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this clause 'patní' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
14.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Ditto ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
15.—To set aside any act of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	The date of the act.
16.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto ...	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
17.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto ...	When the payment is made.
18.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto ...	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
19.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
20.—For false imprisonment	One year ...	When the imprisonment ends.
21.—For any other injury to the person ...	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
22.—For a malicious prosecution ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
23.—For libel	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
24.—For slander	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken.
25.—For loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto ...	When the loss occurs.
26.—For inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the breach.
27.—For an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
28.—For wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
	Part V.—Two years.	
29.—For obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Two years ...	The date of the obstruction.
30.—For diverting a watercourse ...	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
31.—Against a carrier for losing or injuring goods.	Ditto ...	When the loss or injury occurs.
32.—Against a carrier for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
33.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
34.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto ...	When the wrong complained of is done.
35.—For compensation for any wrong, malfeasance, nonfeasance or misfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the wrong is done or the default happens.
36.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
37.—For the restitution of conjugal rights ...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and refused.
	Part VI.—Three years.	
38.—For trespass upon immoveable property.	Three years ...	When the trespass takes place.
39.—For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	When the infringement takes place.
40.—To restrain waste	Ditto ...	When the waste was committed.
41.—Under the Indian Succession Act, section 321, to compel a legatee to refund.	Ditto ...	When the legacy was paid.
42.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
43.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
44.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
45.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
46.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person, owner of the property, first learns in whose possession it is.
47.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
48.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
49.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
50.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
51.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	The expiry of the period of credit.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
53.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
54.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done,
55.—For money payable for money lent ...	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
56.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
57.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
58.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
59.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
60.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.
61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto ...	When the accounts are stated, unless where the debt is made payable at a future time and then when that time arrives.
62.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	At the time specified or upon the contingency happening.
63.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI—Three years—contd.	
64.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Three years ...	The date of executing the bond.
65.—On a bond subject to a condition ...	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
66.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
67.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
68.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
70.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
71.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ...	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
72.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	The time of the first default, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made.
73.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The time of the delivery to the payee.
74.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
75.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
76.—Suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note becomes payable.
77.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
78.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Ditto ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
79.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff pays anything in excess of his own share.
80.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
81.—By an attorney or vakíl for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakíl properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
82.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
83.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part. VI.—Three years—contd.	
84.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Three years ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received, to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
85.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
86.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
87.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
90.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued, or registered, or attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the issue, registration, or attempt, whichever last happens.
91.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
92.—For relief on the ground of fraud ...	Ditto ...	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
93.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
94.—For relief on the ground of mistake in fact.	Ditto ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
95.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.
96.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then been occasioned, the date of the loss.
97.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
98.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
99.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
100.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
102.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Three years ...	The date of the receipt.
103.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
104.—By a Hindú manager of a joint estate for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
105.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
106.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, the date of the decree of the appellate Court.
107.—For arrears of rent	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
108.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
109.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.
110.—For specific performance of a contract.	Ditto ...	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that his right is denied.
111.—For the rescission of a contract ...	Ditto	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
112.—For the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach sued for occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Six years ...	The date of the judgment.
114.—On a promise or contract in writing registered.	Ditto ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar promise or contract not registered.
115.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
116.—By an auction-purchaser or any one claiming under him to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, the estate being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
117.—To avoid incumbrances of under-tenures in a *patní táluq* or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent, the táluq or tenure being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
118.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
119.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
120.—For possession of an hereditary office ...	Ditto ...	When the defendant, or some person through whom he claims, took possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
121.—Suit during the life of a Hindú female by a Hindú entitled to the possession of land on her death to have an alienation made by the female declared to be void except for her life.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
122.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123.—By a Hindú excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the exclusion.
124.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance or for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the arrears are claimed and refused, or the right is denied.
125.—To establish or set aside an adoption ...	Ditto ...	The date of the adoption, or (at the option of the plaintiff) the date of the death of the adoptive father.
126.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrued: Provided that no such suit shall be maintained where the land forms part of a permanently-settled estate, and has been held rent-free from the time of the Permanent Settlement.
127.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
128.—For money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *málikána* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years— continued.	
129.—To recover moveable property conveyed in trust, deposited or pawned and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Twelve years ...	The date of the purchase.
130.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
131.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagee is first entitled to possession.
132.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
133.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the execution-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the execution-debtor is first entitled to possession.
134.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when he never has had possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
135.—Like suit when the purchaser had possession, but was afterwards dispossessed.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
136.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
137.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
138.—Like suit by a Hindú entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
139.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
140.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture was incurred or the condition broken.
141.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant, or of some person through whom he claims, became adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
142.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years.	The date of the deposit or pawn, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the depositor or pawnor, or of his right of redemption, has before the expiration of the prescribed period been made in

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	Part IX—Thirty years—continued.	
		writing, signed by the depositary, or pawnee, or some person claiming under him, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment.
143.—Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Thirty years ...	The date of the mortgage, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the mortgagor or of his right of redemption has, before the expiration of the prescribed period, been made in writing, signed by the mortgagee or some person claiming under him or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment:
		Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.
144.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
145.—Any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrued.

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of appeals.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
146.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
147.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
148.—Under the same Code to the High Court.	Sixty days ...	Ditto.
149.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the High Court.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Ten days ...	When the award is submitted to the Court, and notice of the submission has been given to the persons and in manner prescribed by the High Court.
151.—For an order under section 258 of the same Code compelling a decreeholder to certify payment or adjustment.	Ditto ...	When the payment or adjustment is made.
152.—For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff's assignee or receiver neglects or refuses to continue the suit.
153.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the same Code.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.
154.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	Fifteen days ...	When the application for review is rejected.
155.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a judgment by default.	Thirty days ...	The date of the judgment.
156.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte.*	Ditto ...	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.
157.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decreeholder to be put into possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
158.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
159.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the purchaser of such property.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
160.—Under sections 364 or 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's death.
161.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto ...	The date of the dismissal.
162.—By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.	Sixty days ...	The date of the sale.
163.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
164.—To a High Court for the admission of a second appeal.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
165.—For a review of judgment.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree.
166.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months ...	The date of the decree.
167.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the award.
168.—For the execution of a decision (other than a decree or order passed in a regular suit or an appeal) of a Civil Court or of a Revenue Court.	One year ...	The date of the decision or of taking some proceeding to enforce or keep in force the decision.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
169.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 172.	Three years ...	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court to enforce, or keep in force, the decree or order, or 5. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (where the application is to enforce payment of an instalment which the decree directs to be paid at a specified date) the date so specified. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed, severally, against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed, jointly, against more persons than one, the application, if

SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—concluded.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
		made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation II.*—" proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under sections 227 or 228 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
170.—For the execution of any such decree or order of which a certified copy has been registered under the Indian Registration Act.	Six years ...	The date of the decree or order, or (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review.
171.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of Her Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ...	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrued to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Limitation Act (IX of 1871) contains, directly or indirectly, numerous references to the Code of Civil Procedure. And therefore the revision of the Code, which the Indian Legislature has resumed and hopes soon to complete, entails the revision of the Limitation Act.

2. The object of the present Bill is primarily to adapt the law of limitation to the revised Code; but the opportunity has been taken to make certain amendments which the experience of nearly six years has shown to be desirable. Of these the following are the principal:—

Preliminary.

3. Titles acquired under the old Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) or the present Act (IX of 1871) will be saved.

'Easement' is defined so as to include what is technically called a profit *à prendre.*

Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.

4. Suits will not be 'instituted' for the purpose of the Act, unless the plaints are stamped in accordance with law.

5. Section 7 has been extended so as to provide for supervenient and successive disabilities.

Computation of Period of Limitation.

6. To section 15 has been added a clause providing for the exclusion of the time during which an applicant has been making a *bonâ fide* application in a Court unable to grant it.

7. Section 20 (as to the effect of acknowledgments in writing as to debts and legacies) has been extended to promises or acknowledgments in respect of any property or right, and oral evidence of the contents of the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment will not be receivable, unless it has been wrongfully destroyed by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

8. Section 21 (as to the effect of payment of interest or part-payment of principal) has been made to comprise the case of delivery and receipt of the produce of mortgaged land in the possession of the mortgagee.

9. Section 24 (as to continuing nuisances) has been extended so as to cover all cases of continuing wrongs independent of contract.

Acquisition by Possession of the Ownership of Easements, Land and Hereditary Offices.

10. The exception as to light and air has been struck out of section 28 (as to exclusion in favour of the reversioner of the servient tenement). This exception complicates the law, and the reasons which led to a like exception in the English Prescription Act do not seem to apply to India.

11. Provision has been made in section 30 for the case of a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any land or hereditary office, taking and keeping possession thereof for several periods, each less than the period limited by the Act, but collectively exceeding that period. The rule adopted is that the person who is in possession when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession. But the right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him is expressly saved.

The Schedule.

12. The time when the period fixed for the following suits begins to run has been altered as follows :—

No.	
9. For the price of lodging.	When the price becomes payable.
22 (=23 of Act IX of 1871). For a malicious prosecution.	When the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
33 (=38 of Act IX). Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
46 (=47, 48, of Act IX). For specific moveable property lost or acquired by theft or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for damages for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	When the owner of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
47 (=26, 33, 34, 35 of Act IX). For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
83 (=87 of Act IX). For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.
87 (=90 of Act IX). By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88 (= 91 of Act IX). Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89 (=92 of Act IX). To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
109 (=112 of Act IX). For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	When the call is payable.
111 (=114 of Act IX). For the rescission of a contract.	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded become known to him.
122 (=125 of Act IX). By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123 (= 127 of Act IX). By a Hindú excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.	The date of the exclusion.

13. The period of limitation has been altered in the case of the following suits :—

No.

39 (=11 of Act IX). For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege: from one year to three years.

46 (=26 of Act IX). For taking or detaining lost or wrongfully acquired moveable property: from one year to three years.

47 (=48, 49 of Act IX). For wrongfully detaining other moveable property: from two years to three years.

143 (=148 of Act IX). Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged: from sixty years to thirty years.

144 (=149 of Act IX). In a Charter Court by a mortgagee to redeem: from sixty years to thirty years.

145. Suits in the name of the Secretary of State in Council: from sixty years to thirty years.

14. The following classes of suits have been specially provided for :—

No.

40. To restrain waste.

41. To compel a legatee to refund.

42. By a ward who has attained majority to set aside a sale by his guardian.

124. By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.

15. The following eight applications have also been provided for :—

No.

151. For an order under section 258 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] compelling a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment.

152. For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.

153. For leave to appear and defend a summary suit on a negotiable instrument.

154. For an order under section 629 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] restoring to the file a rejected application for review.

160. Under sections 364 and 366 of the same Code, by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.

162. By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.

166. For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.

171. To enforce an order of Her Majesty in Council.

16. On the other hand the Bill omits as useless the following numbers of the schedule to Act IX of 1871 :—

73. By the endorsee of a bill or promissory note against the endorser.

79. By payee against drawer, when the bill has been dishonoured by non-acceptance and afterwards by non-payment.

146. For a declaration of right to an easement.

17. In Nos. 144 and 145, the Bill provides for acknowledgments signed by the agent of a depositary, pawnee, mortgagee or some person claiming under him.

18. Lastly, in No. 169 it explains, in accordance with decided cases, when an application to execute a decree passed in favour of, or against, several persons enures in favour of, or against, them all, and when in favour of, or against, only those by, or against, whom the application is made.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA,
14th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Railway.

CONTROL OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Nos. 91—93 E—R., dated 28th February 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read again—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 138 R, dated 22nd October 1873.
" from " " " " 7 P W, " 29th January 1874.

RESOLUTION.—In 1873, when the appointment of a Director of State Railways was resolved on, there were in all India—

	Miles.
State Railways open for traffic	160
" " under construction	1,213
" " under survey	1,294
Total ...	2,667

On 31st March 1876 there were—

	Miles.
Open for traffic	849
Under construction	1,294
Under survey	1,239
Total ...	3,382

Of this, the following shows what constituted the charge of the Director of State Railways—

	Miles.
Open for traffic	666
Under construction	1,124
Under survey	1,079
Total ...	2,869

2. The appointment of one Director was from the commencement regarded as provisional, and as work increased, it was intended to break up the control into several agencies or directions. This was represented to Her Majesty's Government when sanction to the appointment of the first Director was asked for.

3. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the time has now arrived when the control should be divided. The amount of business of multifarious kinds that has to be transacted by the Director has continuously and rapidly increased. The works are spread over a vast area. Complex questions connected with the working of the open lines frequently arise. The work connected with stores is most onerous. In order therefore to prevent the confusion that would arise from unduly deferring the change, the Government of India has resolved to anticipate the time when the direction of State Railways will inevitably outgrow the powers of one officer, and to allow the business to develop in permanent channels.

4. With this end in view it has been determined to divide the charge of the present Director of State Railways into four, in the following way :

A.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (CENTRAL SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters (for the present), Agra.*

(*a*) The Rajpootana Railway.
(*b*) The Holkar Railway.
(*c*) The Neemuch Railway with extension to Nusseerabad.
(*d*) The Sindia Railway.
(*e*) The Western Rajpootana Railway.

Total length of lines when complete, 1,166 miles.

B.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (WESTERN SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters, Rawal Pindi.*

(*f*) Indus Valley Railway.
(*g*) Punjab Northern Railway, including surveys for extension.

Total length of lines, 873 miles.

C.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters, Darjeeling.*

(*h*) Northern Bengal Railway.
(*k*) Assam Surveys.
(*l*) Tirhoot Railway.
(*m*) Tirhoot Surveys, East.
(*n*) Tirhoot Surveys, West.
(*o*) Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.
(*p*) Nalhati Railway.

Total length about 830 miles when complete.

D.—DIRECTOR OF STORES : *Head-Quarters, with the Government of India.*

The three Directors of State Railways will have rank and pay as Chief Engineers, one of each class. The Director of Stores will rank as a Superintending Engineer.

5. The sanctioned number of superior officers in the State Railway Establishment under the present Director is—

Chief Engineer 1st class		1	The Director has the rank and pay of this class.
" " 2nd "		1	
" " 3rd "		1	
Superintending Engineers, 1st grade ...	4	11	
" " 2nd " ...	3		
" " 3rd " ...	4		
Total ...		14	

The number of Superintending Engineers now employed on the several Railways under the Director is—

Punjab Northern	1
Indus Valley	3
Holkar and Neemuch	1
Sindia	1
Western Rajpootana	1
Northern Bengal	1
Tirhoot	1
Total ...	9

Besides one Chief Engineer on the Indus Valley and one on the Punjab Northern.

6. At present two of the sanctioned posts may be reduced, and by substituting two Directors on the same salaries for the Chief Engineers of the 2nd and 3rd class hitherto employed on the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern lines, and placing Superintending Engineers in charge of the now reduced works on these Railways, the *personnel* of superior officers for the new arrangement will be provided as follows :—

	Directors.	Superintending Engineers.		Total.
		Employed as Engineers-in-Chief.	Not employed as Engineers-in-Chief.	
A	1	3	1	5
B	1	2	3	6
C	1	2	...	3
D	1	...	...	1
Total ...	4	7	4	15

That is to say, the present Director and two Chief Engineers and eleven Superintending Engineers will be replaced by three Directors and eleven Superintending Engineers, of whom seven will hold the position of Engineers-in-Chief. So far there is no excess over sanctioned expenditure.

The creation of the post of Director of Stores is covered by the sanction for a Superintending Engineer for State Railway Stores at Calcutta.

7. The powers of the Directors of State Railways will be the same as those conferred on the present Director, and they will eventually submit printed abstracts of their proceedings to the Government of India monthly. For the present, and till further orders, the abstract of their proceedings should be submitted in manuscript and weekly. The functions of the Director of Stores will be defined hereafter.

8. The corresponding changes in the Accounts Branch will be that one Examiner will be placed in charge of the accounts of the Railways under each Director, and will be aided by Deputy and Assistant Examiners as required. The organization to be adopted in the first instance is shown in the following table :—

Systems.	Railways.	Present.			Proposed.		
		Examiners.	Deputy Examiners.	Assistant Examiners.	Examiners.	Deputy Examiners.	Assistant Examiners.
Western	Punjab Northern ...	1	...	1	1	3	1 General.
	Indus Valley ...	1	2	...			
Central...	Rajpootana ...	1	2	...	1	4	
	Sindia ...	...	...	...			
	Holkar and Neemuch	1	...	...			
	Western Rajpootana	1	...	...			
North-Eastern	Tirhoot ...	1	...	...	1	1	
	Northern Bengal...	1	...	...			
Stores ...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	
	Total ...	7	5	1	3	9	1

That is, the number of superior Accounts Officers will remain the same, but four Deputy Examiners will be substituted for four Examiners resulting in some saving of charge.

9. Office Establishments may be employed by the Directors within the limits of the following sums, subject to detailed review and sanction hereafter:—

	Monthly. Rs.
Director, Central System	... 2,000
„ Western „	... 1,000
„ North-Eastern „	... 1,000
„ of Stores	... 600
TOTAL	... 4,600
Establishment of the present Director of State Railways	... 3,111
INCREASE	... 1,489

10. In addition to this increase the Directors of the Western and North-Eastern Systems will each require an Assistant, while the present Assistant Director will become the Assistant Director of the Central System. Putting down their pay at the average of an Executive Engineer, there will be an increase of Rs. 720 × 2 = Rs. 1,440 per mensem.

11. The establishment of the Examiners will be fixed tentatively by the Accountant General within the amounts at present sanctioned under that head.

12. The foregoing arrangements will be carried into effect from the commencement of the next official year. The Director of State Railways has prepared the budget estimates of his charge for 1877-78 to suit the new Systems.

13. The following officers are nominated Directors under the new arrangement, and will be provisionally gazetted in due course:—

Director of the Central System—Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E.

Director of the Western System—Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E. (on furlough, Mr. A. Grant to act).

Director of the North-Eastern System—Mr. A. Grant, M. Inst. C.E. (Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E., to act).

Director of Stores—Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director of State Railways for information and guidance.

Also to the Financial Department for information.

And to Home Department for publication in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE APPROVING OF THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO MEET THE FAILURE OF FODDER.

No. 9 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of Bombay.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 8th January, No. 1 of 1877 (Public Works Department), forwarding a summary relating to the progress of the scarcity and the measures adopted to relieve distress during the fortnight ending 5th January, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The number of persons employed on the relief works has increased by 34,931, but it is satisfactory to find, on the other hand, that the price of grain has again fallen, and that the public health, except in the district of Belgaum, is generally good.

3. Your arrangements to meet a serious failure of fodder, which is anticipated in the eastern districts during the next two months, have my approval.

4. I will not object to the despatch of the summaries fortnightly instead of weekly, on the understanding that any incident of unforeseen importance will be reported to me immediately on its occurrence.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALVES OF DECEMBER 1876, AND JANUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 64, 65, 66, 67, 250, 251, 256 AND 257, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH JANUARY AND 24TH FEBRUARY 1877.

Districts.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs.																																													Average wages per month.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.			
2nd half of December 1876.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bombay — Panch Máhál's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Bombay — Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8
Bombay — Nusseerábád	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
Assam — Sylhet	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	24 8	22 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 0 0	5 8 0	8-0 to 12-0
Assam — Cachar	12 4	12 4	11 2	13 5	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	11 6	22 12	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 5	20 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 6	8 6	8 10	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-0
Assam — Goalpara	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Assam — Kamrup	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Assam — Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	6 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	5 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Assam — Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	6 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Assam — Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Assam — Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0
Assam — Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	...	...	...
Assam — Khasi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	5 5	5 5	5 4	...	...	...
Assam — Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...
2nd half of January 1877.																																																
Madras — Ganjam	11 8	11 8	17 7	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	19 4	16 3	14 7	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 3	17 6	46 9	16 6	16 6	33 3	388 8	466 6	597 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...
Madras — South Canara	8 2	8 6	11 2	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 1	8 3	8 3	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	17 9	11 1	12 1	17 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1 *a* / 15 4 *b*	16 1 *a* / 15 4 *b*	15 0	...	...	...
Rajpootana — Bundi	20 0	...	25 0	30 0	...	50 0	9 0	...	8 0	12 8	...	10 8	30 0	...	35 0	25 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	...	160 0	37 8	...	35 0	...	...	...
Rajpootana — Kota	18 8	...	20 8	21 0	...	...	10 0	...	9 8	11 2	...	10 8	23 2	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	...	200 0	24 8	..	24 0	...	...	...
Rajpootana — Tonk	29 4	...	19 12	39 0	...	84 15	7 8	...	6 0	11 0	...	9 0	42 0	...	31 8	30 0	...	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	...	120 0	49 0	...	41 14	...	...	...
Rajpootana — Shahpoora	22 0	...	27 10	33 8	...	28 8	12 8	..	7 8	18 0	...	10 8	32 0	...	27 12	26 0	...	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	...	160 0	40 0	...	40 0	...	...	...

a Bombay Salt. *b*. Goa Salt.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	11 8	11 8	16 2	...	...	...	11 3	13 0	17 8	16 3	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	10 2	15 8	16 2	15 1	27 0	18 8	17 8	25 7
	Godavery	11 1	9 9	12 6	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	19 8	10 3	9 5	22 0	16 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	10 3	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	18 6	10 3	10 2	19 6	...	12 5	27 7	...	...	...
	Nellore	5 8	5 4	9 0	...	...	...	7 4	5 9	15 3	8 0	7 7	16 0	9 4	8 4	25 7	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	6 6	6 6	11 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 0	7 5	7 0	12 9	9 5	7 9	22 1	8 7	8 0	25 4
	Bellary	8 2	7 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 4	10 2	7 6	7 0	13 0	8 7	8 2	20 6	9 4	8 5	22 6
	Kurnool	6 3	6 3	14 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	14 2	6 8	6 4	15 0	8 2	7 5	31 5	7 5	8 1	27 5
	Madras	8 2	6 1	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	6 5	11 2	8 8	8 8	11 8	10 8	9 8	21 3	10 2	9 0	17 9
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 2	9 1	12 8	...	10 8	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	5 9	9 3	...	...	...	7 5	6 9	12 1	8 5	7 5	12 6	9 5	9 5	21 8	9 1	8 2	21 4
	South Arcot	...	...	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	13 0	8 7	9 2	14 4	10 1	...	...	9 6	11 2	21 0
	Tanjore	4 8	4 4	10 3	...	...	...	7 9	9 1	13 7	8 3	10 0	...	11 1	11 9	28 4	10 1	11 6	...
	Trichinopoly	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 9	13 7	7 2	8 3	14 5	...	...	16 8	9 5	10 8	20 3
	Madura	4 3	4 7	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 6	13 4	7 9	8 4	14 4	8 9	9 3	25 1	10 3	9 5	27 9
	Tinnevelly	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	9 1	9 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	21 0
	Coimbatore	6 6	5 7	8 9	...	...	...	7 2	6 7	10 6	7 7	7 2	11 4	11 3	11 3	20 4	11 1	11 9	22 9
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 8	7 2	7 2	9 6	10 0	9 5	15 4	9 1	9 8	16 8
	Salem	5 6	5 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 7	7 5	7 5	13 3	9 5	9 5	22 3	8 7	8 7	23 2
	South Canara	8 6	8 2	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 7	8 8	8 3	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	10 1	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 1	10 1	10 1	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	9 12	9 12	12 9	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 5	12 13	12 13	16 14
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	28 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	14 0	14 12	22 0
	Kaira	10 11	11 7	11 14	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 0	16 13	26 10	13 15	13 15	20 0
	Surat	11 6	10 9	11 14	13 6	13 6	14 1	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 9	7 9	11 14	11 6	11 14	17 6	11 0	11 0	17 6
	Broach	12 5	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 6¾	8 0	10 10½	11 6¾	10 0	14 8½	14 8	18 0	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 0
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	11 5	13 9	16 0	10 9	10 9	16 0
	Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 10½	14 2	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	16 7	16 7	27 12	14 2	14 13½	21 15
	Násik	12 14	12 8	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	9 15	13 5	16 7	16 12	28 0	12 11	12 11	21 3
	Ahmednagar	11 8	12 5	17 6	...	...	...	7 6	8 2	9 6	8 5	8 11	9 15½	12 0	12 12	27 4	11 11	12 7	23 6
	Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	18 6
	Sholapur	9 15	10 14	17 13	...	...	...	8 1	8 9	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 4	9 14	10 5	24 11	10 9	11 15	25 12
	Kaládgi	7 1	7 1	18 2	...	...	...	6 5	...	12 12	7 0	6 8	14 0	8 3	8 3	27 10	...	...	26 12
	Satara	9 6	9 6	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	11 10	10 10	19 15	10 6	10 6	16 2
	Belgaum	9 9	8 14	16 1	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	14 6	8 8	8 8	15 5	10 0	10 0	21 0	10 8	10 3	23 0
	Dharwar	8 0	8 0	21 7	...	...	...	6 14	6 12	14 0	8 0	8 0	19 2	9 10	9 2	27 9	10 4	10 6	28 0
	Ratnágiri	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 14	12 3	10 1	10 1	15 1	11 4	11 4	17 8	11 11	11 11	15 9
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	23 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	20 5	12 7	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	25 0
	Baroda	9 9	9 9	11 11	18 0	18 4	18 4	8 11	9 2	8 14	11 0	11 7	11 7	18 4	20 2	20 0	14 1	14 14	20 14
	Disa	14 4	15 7	17 7	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	24 11	29 0	40 0	21 6	25 0	34 9
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Nasirabad	22 8	24 0	19 0	36 7½	37 0	29 15	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	29 15	24 15	26 0	20 10¾
	Rajkot	11 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi	13 10	13 10	13 13	18 0	18 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	24 8	17 0	16 0	18 0
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	17 12	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	26 10	25 12	26 8
	Thur and Parkur	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	18 0*a*	14 12	18 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	19 8	19 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 0*b*	16 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	22 8	24 0	22 8	21 4	26 0	23 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0*c*	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	17 0*d*	16 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	10 0 to 11 0	11 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	14 8	15 8	17 12	25 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	14 8	14 0	16 8	17 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 4	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 0	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 8*f*	17 0	18 12	...	32 0	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 8*g*	17 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	17 0	16 0	16 0 to 18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-12 to 18 seers, barley 19 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20-14 seers, common rice 17-8 to 24 seers, and gram 16-12 to 26-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 37 seers, best rice 18-8 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, best rice 16-8 to 24-4 seers, common rice 21-8 to 27-4 seers, and gram 15 to 30 seers.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of February 1877.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
20 5	29 3	38 1	16 6	16 6	26 6	466 6	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
19 2	18 2	26 3	19 9	16 4	28 1	136 1	133 6	140 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
17 8	16 4	36 4	19 9	15 7	29 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
14 7	16 2	35 3	13 7	15 8	31 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
9 3	8 4	27 5	9 2	7 6	26 2	129 6	129 6	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
10 5	8 2	24 0	8 6	6 9	27 5	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
9 7	8 7	22 3	9 5	8 4	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
8 4	8 1	23 2	8 2	8 6	27 7	194 4	194 4	221 1	14 4	14 0	16 4	Kurnool ...		
10 6	10 3	20 6	10 4	10 3	19 0	102 7	98 4	92 9	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras ...		
11 0	11 0	21 2	10 5	9 4	18 7	145 8	145 8	97 2	19 0	19 0	19 4	Chingleput ...		
9 4	9 4	23 1	10 8	10 8	24 0	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	North Arcot ...		
10 7	11 1	22 3	11 9	14 6	22 9	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	20 2	South Arcot ...		
10 6	10 6	29 4	11 4	13 1	24 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	15 6	Tanjore ...		
9 8	10 5	22 3	10 8	13 1	24 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	14 6	Trichinopoly ...		
10 8	10 1	31 0	12 9	13 3	26 7	109 3	106 9	97 2	19 6	18 7	17 3	Madura ...		
...	...	21 9	12 5	14 0	17 2	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
9 8	10 7	22 2	11 4	12 3	25 7	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	12 7	14 2	Coimbatore ...		
8 6	8 6	15 1	8 3	9 1	18 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	7 4	12 9	Nilgiris ...		
9 0	9 0	22 5	9 1	9 1	25 8	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	14 6	17 7	Salem ...		
10 6	10 6	18 5	10 6	11 1	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1 15 4	16 1* 15 4†	15 0	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
11 7	11 7	21 9	12 6	11 8	21 0	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
11 6	10 15	15 5	13 1	13 0	20 6	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	17 10	17 10	20 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	86 8	86 8	100 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
...	...	...	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
11 5	18 14	18 0	10 15	12 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	15 4	16 2	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
15 1	15 3	27 10	14 11	14 8	25 9	160 0	160 0	128 0	15 9	15 9	14 3	Násik ...		
...	...	...	12 6	14 3	28 7	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	13 14	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	12 10	12 10	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	Poona ...		
...	...	...	11 14	12 5	23 4	106 10	106 11	98 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	9 4	8 11	19 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 11	13 11	12 12	Kaládgi ...		
12 1	11 5	...	11 11	10 6	19 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	16 0	14 9	16 6	Satara ...		
11 13	11 8	24 3	10 0	10 0	19 1	175 0	175 0	160 0	17 3	16 10	17 8	Belgaum ...		
11 12	12 0	30 0	9 8	10 2	20 8	100 0	100 0	92 12	20 0	18 8	18 5	Dharwar ...		
13 10	13 10	26 0	12 5	12 5	16 6	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 4	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
12 0	12 0	20 0	11 8	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
30 0	30 0	36 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	15 4	17 6	14 4	91 0	91 8	91 8	16 5	16 1	14 12	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	21 5	22 0	23 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	39 1	40 3	27 3¼	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	16 0	17 0	111 0	109 0	112 0	50 0	60 0	54 8	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	27 0	23 8	22 14	13 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	106 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	20 8	440 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0 to 21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	19 0	22 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	17 8	19 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	...	17 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 14	29 0	100 0	120 0	130 0	9 2¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	19 11	22 12	21 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	4 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 seers, barley 22-8 to 26-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14-8 to 17-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18-8 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 18 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 17-4 to 22 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	11 0*h*	12 0	13 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	13 8 to 15 0	15 0	21 0 to 30 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	17 4 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	18 12 to 19 11	19 11 to 22 8	22 8	22 8 to 25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	26 12	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	19 15	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	17 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	31 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	15 0*j*	18 12	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 4	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0*l*	...	11 3	...	...	...	16 0	13 3	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	14 4*m*	13 4	17 0	42 8	42 8	38 0	17 8	11 8 to 16 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	22 0*n*	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...*o*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	14 0*p*	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...*q*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	11 0	12 0	8 6	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	15 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	19 0	20 0	30 0	34 0	37 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	18 0*r*	17 8	24 0	31 0	30 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	16 0*s* to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	16 8*t*	16 8	23 0	35 8	33 0	35 11	16 8	16 8	18 10	20 12	22 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	15 0*u*	16 0	22 0	...	32 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	18 0	19 0	23 0	31 0	32 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 4	23 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	14 0*v*	17 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mongbyr ...	15 7	15 7	25 2	36 7	41 0	36 7	16 8	15 7	16 8	21 0	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	16 5*w*	16 5	23 6	18 15	15 2	38 9	20 3	21 7	20 3	22 1	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	14 0*x*	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	19 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	14 0	15 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0
	Southal Pergunnahs ...	13 0*y*	13 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	17 1	22 5	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	19 11	18 6	19 11	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	14 7	13 2	23 10	17 1	17 1	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	13 8*z*	16 12	21 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 12	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	15 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	1	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	No return received																	
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpará ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...																		
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibságar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 8	21 8	19 8	23 0	22 0	35 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	28 0
	Saharanpur ...	23 11	24 3	22 2	34 8	34 5	28 8	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 8	32 5	40 0	26 15	30 3	30 3	28 0
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 13	25 13	24 3	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	30 13	30 13	27 8	26 6	27 8	24 3
	Meerut ...	25 0	25 8	22 7½	35 0	35 0	31 14	9 8	9 0	8 5½	17 0	18 8	18 1	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 6½
	Bulandshahr ...	26 0	26 8	27 0	41 0	41 8	34 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	40 0	39 0	32 0	35 0	35 8	29 0
	Aligarh ...	28 0	27 8	27 8	38 0	38 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	38 0	36 0	35 8	32 0	32 0	35 8
	Kumaun ...	13 12	14 4	13 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In the Roygunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 28-8 seers, and gram 24-8 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 26-4 seers, and gram 12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 5-8 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 22 seers, lesser millets 12 to 14 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers, and common rice 11 to 19 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 seers, common rice 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 17 seers
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 to 17 seers, barley 21 to 26 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 27 seers.

India for the 1st half of February 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	13 0	20 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0	24 0 to 30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	12 13	18 0	12 13½	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	12 0	22 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna ...		
8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	10 0	13 3	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	6 6	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	14 8	16 0	22 8	97 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 12	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 4	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	7 9	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	14 0	11 0	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
...	...	...	18 8	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
25 0	28 0	...	22 0	21 0 to 22 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Shahabad ...		
33 0	35 8	29 11	18 12	18 0	28 9	176 0	187 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
...	...	40 0	18 0	22 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
30 0	30 0	39 0	22 0	24 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Sarun ...		
...	38 0	...	21 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	7 8	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	31 5	126 0	120 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	18 15	17 11	30 6	151 9	151 8	157 13	8 13	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	14 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	13 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	19 11	17 1	18 6	21 0	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	18 6	15 12	22 5	113 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	90 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	16 4	24 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
44 0	44 0	48 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	64 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	180 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
												Cachar ...		
												Goálpárá ...		
												Gáro Hills ...		
												Kámrúp ...		
												Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibságar ...		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
												Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	36 10	33 6	28 0	129 0	129 0	149 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	34 2	33 0	25 5	110 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	37 0	35 8	26 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	42 8	43 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

t In Tajpore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 18 seers, murwa 35 seers, maize 36-4 seers, and gram 18 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 21-8 to 40 seers, best rice 13-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 34 seers, lesser millets 21 to 50 seers, maize 33 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 42 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-12 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 20 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 38 to 50 seers, and gram 18 to 28 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 24 seers, common rice 28 to 29 seers, and gram 14 to 23 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 22 to 24 seers, common rice 30 seers, maize 36 to 38 seers, and gram 13 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, lesser millets 42-8 to 50 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 24 to 27-8 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sórgham*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Gárhwál ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 4	21 15	20 4	27 0	27 0	28 2	13 2	13 8	15 3	16 14	18 0	17 7	30 15	30 15	24 12	26 7	27 9	23 10
	Moradabad ...	24 1	24 1	22 8	35 0	35 0	36 14	11 14	11 14	8 12	18 2	19 6	20 10	32 8	32 8	33 12	30 0	31 4	33 12
	Budaun ...	22 3	22 13	27 9½	36 0	33 9½	40 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12½	18 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	28 3½	28 13	36 0
	Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	27 8	36 4	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	18 12	20 0	29 11	31 4	37 8	27 3	29 6	33 12
	Sháhjahánpur ...	23 0	23 2	31 8	40 8	40 8	51 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	18 8	18 8	24 0	33 8	35 8	45 0	33 0	34 8	44 0
	Taráí Pérgunnahs ...	21 4	21 4	22 8	25 0	25 0	40 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	18 12	28 12	31 4	30 0	27 8	30 0	30 0
	Muttra ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	30 0
	Agra ...	23 12	23 8	24 0	34 4	34 9	32 3	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	31 4	28 0	28 0	32 1
	Farukhabad ...	22 8	22 10	28 12	40 12	40 0	40 2	8 0	8 0	7 12	15 2	16 8	15 0	33 12	35 8	37 14	33 12	35 8	39 0
	Mainpuri ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	31 0	31 8	32 0	30 0	31 0	34 0
	Etáwah ...	22 0	22 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	32 0	34 0	37 0	30 0	32 0	41 0
	Etah ...	25 0	25 4	30 0	32 0	33 8	42 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	29 8	29 0	35 0
	Jalaun ...	24 0	26 0	23 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	38 12	30 0	30 0	36 0
	Jhánsi ...	20 12	22 3	22 1	30 10	31 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 12	29 0	29 0	34 0
	Lalitpur ...	24 4	25 0	21 8	28 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	30 12	31 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Cawnpore ...	20 0	20 8	29 8	37 0	40 0	47 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	34 0	33 0	47 8	32 0	32 0	47 8
	Fatehpur ...	20 4	19 12	28 8	36 0	36 0	1 1	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	26 8	37 0	40 0	47 0	30 0	33 0	42 0
	Bánda ...	22 0	23 8	26 0	39 0	38 0	31 0	9 8	16 0	9 0	24 0	24 8	23 0	35 0	38 0	41 8	31 0	35 0	41 8
	Allahabad ...	16 11	17 0	26 12	30 4	29 1	34 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	20 4	22 0	21 8	33 12	35 0	36 8	31 12	32 8	36 0
	Hamírpur ...	25 5	27 8	26 8	33 12	34 12	...	13 12	13 12	15 0	17 6	15 12	21 6	36 9	37 12	41 0	30 6	31 5	44 0
	Jaunpur ...	19 1	21 3	27 8	25 6	28 4	38 11	8 7	8 7	8 7	16 13	19 12	24 0	25 6	28 4	42 6	23 13	25 6	28 4
	Gorakhpur ...	15 12	19 4	28 14	28 0	28 0	52 8	14 14	15 12	21 0	17 8	19 4	27 2	24 8	26 4	42 0	...	26 4	38 8
	Basti ...	17 8	21 8	30 0	25 0	32 8	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	17 8	20 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	17 11	19 3	25 1	24 6	26 9	36 2	10 5	10 5	13 5	17 11	19 3	24 6	29 8	31 0	36 2	..	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	18 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	26 0	32 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	30 0
	Benares ...	18 8	19 0½	22 13	27 11½	27 6	33 11	13 13½	14 2	14 2	20 10½	19 9	21 12	32 10	31 8½	29 6	24 7	27 3	31 9
	Ghazipur ...	17 6	19 5	23 3	23 3	27 0½	33 7½	9 0	8 6	8 6	18 10	19 5	23 3	27 0½	32 3	34 12	25 12	28 5	32 3
Panjab.	Delhi ...	26 0	27 8	23 8	37 0	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	31 0
	Gurgáon ...	28 0	28 8	20 0	38 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	24 0
	Karnál ...	24 8	25 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Hissár ...	24 0	24 0	21 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	41 0	40 0	34 0
	Rohtak ...	25 0	26 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	29 0	33 0	30 0
	Sirsa ...	30 0	30 0	20 8	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	49 0	45 0	45 0	40 8
	Umballa ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiána ...	29 0	29 0	20 8	50 0	52 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	46 0	53 0	33 0	38 0	40 0	33 0
	Simlá ...	20 0	18 8	16 8	35 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	25 0	17 0
	Jullundur ...	27 0	27 0	19 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Hushiárpúr ...	25 0	26 8	24 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	34 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Kángra ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	29 0	29 0	18 8	53 0	55 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	47 0	50 0	32 0	27 0	29 0	26 0
	Siálkot ...	27 0	29 0	21 0	48 0	46 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	27 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	26 0	26 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore ...	32 0	32 0	20 0	55 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	52 0	52 0	31 0	36 0	36 0	28 0
	Ferozepore ...	35 0	35 0	22 0	62 0	63 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	51 0	52 0	36 0	50 0	50 0	35 0
	Gujránwála ...	27 8	29 0	21 0	52 0	52 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	36 8	37 0	28 8	47 0	43 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	46 0	46 0	41 0	48 0	46 0	37 0
	Jhelum ...	34 0	34 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	38 0	31 0	39 0	38 0	35 0
	Gujrát ...	33 0	32 0	23 0	55 0	50 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	45 0	40 0	43 0	44 0	36 0
	Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0
	Mooltan ...	23 8	23 12	19 0	34 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	34 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	25 0
	Jhang ...	26 8	27 0	22 0	46 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	27 0
	Montgomery ...	34 0	32 0	19 8	50 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	22 0	22 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	32 0	18 0	32 0	33 0	24 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	22 8	21 14	20 0	33 12	33 12	26 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	40 0	35 10	28 12	32 8	29 11	27 8
	Bannú ...	45 10	47 8	41 4	65 10	75 0	61 4	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 0	68 12	70 0	62 8	50 0	55 0	52 8
	Pesháwar ...	27 5	27 5	20 2	45 8	47 7	26 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 10	33 2	31 3	25 6	29 14	29 14	29 14
	Kohát ...	37 0	37 0	31 14	51 0	56 2	39 8	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	51 0	51 0	43 6	58 10	58 10	51 0
	Hazárá ...	34 0	36 0	23 0	60 0	64 0	32 0				20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	20 8	20 0	30 4	34 8	33 0	44 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	19 0	25 0	33 0	34 0	47 8	32 8	32 0	42 8
	Unáo ...	21 6	22 4	27 0	35 8	36 0	47 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	25 0	42 8	42 8	43 0	31 8	32 0	45 0
	Bára Banki ...	20 0	21 0	30 8	28 0	30 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	29 0	39 0	40 0	52 0	32 0	32 0	40 0
	Sítápur ...	22 14	23 11	37 0	40 0	47 8	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	18 0	25 0	38 12	37 8	57 8	37 10	37 0	49 8
	Hardui ...	21 9	21 13	30 7	39 6	38 9	49 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	19 6	22 8	24 6	37 8	39 6	46 14	34 11	34 11	45 0
	Kheri ...	25 0	25 0	32 8	40 0	40 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	52 0	52 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
	Fyzabad ...	17 12	19 8	28 4	27 12	31 8	48 12	11 4	12 8	16 0	17 8	18 4	24 8	35 0	35 0	48 12	34 0	27 8	30 0
	Bharaich ...	19 0	20 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	62 0	20 0	24 0	28 0
	Gonda ...	19 9	21 14	30 5	35 0	34 12	44 0	19 10	20 0	26 0	20 0	20 6	26 8	41 8	43 8	57 0	24 8	27 0	31 0
	Rái Bareli ...	20 8	21 12	31 4	34 0	35 0	42 8	20 0	21 4	29 0	21 4	22 8	31 0	34 0	37 8	57 8	33 0	37 8	44 0
	Sultánpur ...	18 4	22 0	31 0	29 0	33 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	22 0	31 0	27 0	32 0	46 0	24 0	25 0	40 0
	Pratábgarh ...	20 4	20 0	30 0	29 2	33 12	47 8	16 2	14 8	24 8	22 2	22 0	31 8	28 12	35 8	45 11	28 10	34 8	41 2

India for the 1st half of February 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	29 4	30 15	23 10	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	31 14	32 8	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 5	10 10	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	30 9½	30 9½	38 6½	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 4¾	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	30 0	28 12	34 1	137 8	137 8	125 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	31 8	30 0	39 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	Shâhjahânpur ...		
...	...	...	28 12	27 8	23 12	150 0	150 0	250 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	37 0	36 8	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	35 0½	35 0	30 15	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra ...		
...	...	...	31 10	31 10	38 3	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 12	8 14	9 3	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	30 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	30 9	32 2	29 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 7	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	32 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	32 8	33 8	37 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	39 0	38 8	40 0	163 0	160 0	163 0	...	11 8	11 4	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	30 4	29 2	32 0	137 8	157 8	165 0	8 2	8 15	8 0	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	37 2	36 5	39 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	28 4	31 1	39 8	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	18 6	24 8	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	27 8	27 8	160 0	200 0	150 0	7 8	7 13	7 8	Basti ...		
...	...	...	25 1	20 9	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	26 1½	26 1½	28 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 10	7 1	7 5	Benares ...		
...	...	...	22 8	21 14	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	30 0	80 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi [a] ...	Panjab.	[a] Firewood falling.
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	28 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon [a] ...		[b] Wheat falling and Jowár rising.
...	...	...	38 8	38 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Karnál ...		[c] Barley falling.
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		[d] Firewood rising.
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	Rohtak ...		[e] Gram falling.
...	...	...	58 0	60 0	43 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa ...		[f] Jowár falling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa ...		[g] Barley rising.
...	...	...	48 0	52 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [b] ...		[h] Barley, gram and firewood rising.
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá [c] ...		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur ...		
...	...	...	38 0	42 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	53 0	54 0	28 0	90 0	110 0	100 0	10 7	10 8	10 4	Amritsar [e] ...		
...	...	...	42 0	41 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
...	...	...	52 0	56 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore ...		
...	...	...	61 0	53 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [d] ...		
...	...	...	47 0	47 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála ...		
...	...	...	33 0	36 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
...	...	...	39 0	35 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
...	...	...	40 0	42 0	26 4	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Gujrát [e] ...		
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	36 0	34 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan [f] ...		
...	...	...	40 0	42 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	11 10	8 0	Jhang ...		
...	...	...	50 0	50 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery [g] ...		
...	...	...	32 8	28 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	33 12	35 0	26 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	37 8	35 0	33 12	Dera Ghazi Khán [f] ...		
...	...	...	57 8	56 4	46 4	80 0	30 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [g] ...		
...	...	...	23 6	25 0	22 12	97 0	104 0	104 0	36 6	36 6	36 6	Pesháwar ...		
...	...	...	30 10	35 11	29 5	127 8	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát [h] ...		
...	...	...	29 0	31 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá ...		
7 0	45 0	52 4	30 0	30 0	41 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
5 0	35 0	45 0	31 0	31 0	38 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo ...		
5 0	48 0	55 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Bank ...		Chota Juár.
5 0	45 0	...	34 5	36 10	45 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Sitápur ...		
9 15	37 8	50 10	32 13	32 13	44 0	192 0	192 0	232 8	8 0	8 0	8 7	Hardui ...		Makia.
9 0	80 0	80 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		
...	...	47 8	28 8	30 0	41 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad ...		Maudua.
0	27 0	80 0	35 0	35 0	50 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		Ditto.
12	60 0	54 0	32 8	33 5	43 14	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Gonda ...		Kodú.
...	...	57 8	28 8	31 0	41 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rái Barelí ...		Lahera, Kodú, Marwa.
0	50 0	56 0	27 4	32 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur ...		
12	36 0	54 10	26 3	33 8	41 5	180 0	180 0	193 5	8 5	7 12	8 0	Pratábgarh ...		Sawán.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	21 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	16 12	22 0	22 8	37 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	26 8	19 5	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 7	26 2	27 5	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	19 6	19 1	24 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 15	13 9	14 0	13 7	21 8	21 12	40 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	23 0	23 8	29 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	43 0	19 0	20 0	30 0
	Saugor ...	25 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Damoh ...	23 12	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	22 0	20 8	21 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	32 8	...
	Seoni ...	24 0	23 8	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	19 20	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	15 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	12 12	12 6	13 8	13 8	...	19 8	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	21 0	20 0	30 0
	Nimar ...	12 12	13 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	26 4
	Raipur ...	56 0	56 0	60 0	...	...	...	22 0	26 0	22 0	38 0	64 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	22 12	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	76 0	72 0	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	40 0	72 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	10 8	10 7	20 2	...	...	...	6 5	6 4	8 9	7 7	7 4	13 7	12 2	11 6	26 9	11 5	11 1	26 1
	Bolarum ...	10 7	10 7	20 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 0	7 1	7 1	12 4	11 0	11 0	22 5	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	8 0	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 0	7 0	12 5	11 2	10 2	23 0	11 0	11 0	25 0
	Oomraotee ...	13 0	13 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	48 0	16 0	16 0	26 0
	Akola ...	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
	Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	44 0	16 0	16 0	26 0
	Buldana ...	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	44 0	16 0	17 0	32 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	49 0	12 0	12 0	38 0
	Bassim ...	14 0	15 5	23 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	10 0	10 0	10 5	13 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	16 0	17 0	36 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 5	7 5	11 0	7 5	8 0	11 7	6 5	6 7	9 7	7 5	7 2	10 7	9 7	10 5	25 0	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	7 0	7 2	10 5	7 2	7 7	11 2	6 2	6 5	9 2	7 2	7 0	10 2	9 2	10 2	24 0	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 3	8 0	8 0	13 1	8 1	7 8	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 4	...
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 1	7 8	7 8	12 9	7 8	7 5	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	9 2	...
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	7 5	7 0	11 5	5 5	5 5	11 5	6 5	6 2	10 5	7 0	6 5	12 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	...
	Túmkúr ... { Retail ...	7 0	6 5	11 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 5	6 6	11 0	8 0	8 7	18 0	7 5	8 5	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	6 2	7 3	11 6	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 0	6 4	6 3	10 4	8 7	9 0	18 1	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	6 0	7 2	11 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 5	8 7	17 7	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	6 2	6 2	9 5	6 7	6 7	10 5	6 2	6 0	11 5	6 7	6 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	7 5	7 5	15 5	8 5	8 7	23 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... { Retail ...	7 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 0	11 0	7 0	6 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	5 7	12 6	7 0	7 0	13 2	6 0	6 0	10 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	24 6	...	...	24 0
	Chitaldroog { Retail ...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	23 0	...	...	20 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	6 7	6 2	8 8	6 6	6 5	9 6	6 1	6 1	9 7	7 9	7 5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	20 0	20 0	...	29 0	30 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	27 0	30 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	22 8	22 8	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	36 0	36 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Alwar ...	25 0	25 8	21 8	35 0	34 0	33 8	8 0	8 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	39 0	37 0	34 0	34 0	30 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 10	20 10	20 10	30 10	30 10	31 4	15 10	15 0	15 0	16 14	16 4	16 0	28 12	28 2	32 8	25 0	25 0	26 0
	Ajmir ...	21 13	22 3	16 12	38 13	34 9	26 8	6 5	6 3	7 8	11 4	11 10	12 13	37 12	37 12	26 0	28 14	28 11	21 13
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	32 0
	Sirohi ...	19 0	20 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	32 0	33 0
	Aboo ...	16 12	16 12	16 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	32 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ... / Banswarra (Meywar Agency) / Partabgarh "	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 14	16 14	...	25 8	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	31 4	27 8	...	26 4	25 0	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	19 12	20 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	37 8	23 0	25 0	31 0
	Kota ...	18 8	18 8	19 12	21 0	21 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	12 2	12 2	10 8	25 4	25 4	32 0	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	29 4	29 4	20 0	39 8	39 0	35 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	42 4	42 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	25 0
	Jhallawar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	21 0	22 0	17 4	32 0	33 8	27 0	10 8	12 8	7 8	15 0	10 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	27 12	26 0	26 0	27 0
Central India.	Indore ...	13 5	13 11	14 12	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	8 12	10 0	10 14	12 0	18 3	17 7	24 0	16 8	16 8	24 0
	Gwalior ...	17 5	18 4	17 9	21 15	22 13	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	23 5	24 4	26 8	22 7	23 1	25 0
	Goona ...	22 0	21 0	18 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Rutlam ...	13 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	18 12	17 12	18 8	26 0	13 12	13 12	19 0
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	35 0

India for the 1st half of February 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	440 0	440 0	400 0	9 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	19 5	19 1	22 0	200 0	200 0	174 0	11 0	11 0	10 2	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat ...		
50 0	50 0	60 0	27 0	26 0	38 0	160 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor ...		
50 0	50 0	...	32 0	32 8	37 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
29 0	30 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
15 8	17 0	31 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	21 6	19 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
35 0	35 0	...	22 0	22 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	12 12	12 8	11 14	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	48 0	52 0	56 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	29 12	23 12	24 0	240 0	240 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
120 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	72 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
13 1	12 1	30 4	12 1	12 8	25 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	11 3	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	11 2	11 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Elichpur ..		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ..		
11 3	13 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	90 0	...	...	8 5	Bassim ...		
9 7	10 0	21 2	8 5	9 0	22 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
9 0	9 5	20 2	8 2	8 7	21 7	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Bangalore — Retail ..		
9 5	9 3	21 8	8 5	9 4	27 7	..	...	...	14 6	14 3	14 9	Kolar ... — Wholesale		
9 8	9 0	20 8	8 3	9 1	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 1	14 6	Kolar ... — Retail ..		
8 2	8 3	33 3	8 0	8 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale		
7 5	7 5	30 3	7 0	7 7	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 5	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...		
9 3	9 3	18 1	8 5	8 3	22 1	75 0	78 0	75 0	9 4	9 4	10 2	Mysore ... — Wholesale		
9 2	9 2	17 7	8 3	8 2	21 4	72 0	75 0	72 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	Mysore ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... — Wholesale		
8 2	8 2	19 5	7 2	6 7	15 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 7	7 2	10 5	Hassan ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... — Wholesale		
9 5	10 0	25 0	7 5	7 7	22 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 2	7 2	11 5	Shimoga... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Kadur ... — Wholesale		
8 0	8 0	14 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... — Retail ...		
9 0	9 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	19 3	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chitaldroog. — Wholesale		
8 0	8 0	22 0	5 5	5 5	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... — Wholesale		
9 5	9 1	19 4	7 5	6 8	18 1	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	8 9	10 8	Coorg ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	39 4	39 8	33 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bharatpur (City) ...		
30 10	30 10	29 10	30 10	31 4	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	33 2	34 6	35 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	40 2	39 4	22 2	85 0	85 0	80 0	42 0	44 0	35 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	43 0	42 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	35 0	32 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	42 0	44 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	23 9	23 9	26 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	19 0	23 0	30 0	8 pies*	8 pies*	9 pies*	12 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		* Per man's load.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Meywar ... / Banswarra (Meywar Agency) / Partabgarh „		
...	...	...	28 12	30 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	62 8	62 0	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	160 0	37 8	37 8	35 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	200 0	24 8	24 8	24 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	132 0	130 0	120 0	49 4	49 0	41 10	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	16 8	17 2	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 10	10 14	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	22 5	24 0	21 0	91 4	91 4	100 6	13 11	14 3	13 11	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	28 8	27 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	19 12	21 4	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

D

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

No. 13, dated India Office, London, 31st January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The accounts contained in the latest despatches which have reached me on the subject of the prevailing scarcity in Western and Southern India clearly indicate its increasing gravity, and the magnitude of the task which has devolved both upon Your Excellency's Government and the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

2. In leaving to Your Excellency the widest discretion as to the measures of relief which must be undertaken at this juncture, Her Majesty's Government in no way desire to decline their full share of responsibility for the policy adopted, and the results by which it may be followed, but they feel that this duty can be best discharged in an emergency such as this by giving every confidence to the Indian Executive, and by supporting to the utmost the humane and enlightened efforts of those whose knowledge of facts and local experience render them most competent to deal with the various questions which arise from day to day, and which, in the majority of cases, call for prompt and practical decision.

3. In dealing, therefore, with the many grave questions which at such a time have forced themselves on my consideration, I have abstained from instructions or suggestions which, under less urgent circumstances, it might have been my duty to make, for I have felt it right to avoid every expression of opinion on the part of Her Majesty's Government which might in any degree have the effect of embarrassing Your Excellency's Government in the execution of the arduous task before it, and lead to hesitation and delay at a moment when action and decision are of paramount importance.

4. I have followed this course the more readily on this occasion, from my reliance on Your Excellency's ability to deal with the difficult questions which have already arisen, and must continue to arise, in connection with the work of relief, and also from my confidence in the devotion of all those who in different places, and in the discharge of different duties, are serving the Crown to the utmost of their power. The unhappily too recent experience of famine administration acquired by many distinguished officers in India has, in one sense, given to Your Excellency an exceptional advantage, by affording you the means of discriminating between conflicting theories and obligations, so that whilst on the one hand, adhering to principles the value of which has practically been tested, you may, on the other, avoid the repetition of any mistakes which subsequent inquiry and a larger knowledge have disclosed.

5. But, while abstaining from any attempt to trench upon Your Excellency's full liberty of action in matters which can only be dealt with in India itself, I may remind you that it is of the highest importance that the Government of India should obtain, in their acts and decisions, the concurrence and support of Her Majesty's Government, as the authority which is finally responsible to Parliament for the administration of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and that, for this purpose, regular and full communications are quite essential, even though the necessity of attending to this duty should make some addition to the heavy labours of those engaged in the work of relief.

6. You may, nevertheless, rest assured that so far as I can, consistently with the objects which I have now indicated, avoid imposing any burden on the already heavily taxed machinery of Indian administration, I will do so.

7. There are several questions of principle to which the present calamity has given a character of urgency, and which are among the gravest which can arise in connection with British rule in India. It is, for example, the duty of Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the Government of India, to adopt a policy by which some provision can be made for meeting what, unhappily, our experience shows are periodically recurring calamities, without causing grave financial embarrassments to the State, or throwing upon the people of India fiscal burdens which are beyond their power to bear.

8. Your Excellency has transmitted to me by telegraph a more or less condensed statement of the instructions issued to Sir R. Temple. It would be obviously premature for me to express any conclusive opinion on these instructions until I am in possession of the full

text of the document, but it is not too soon for me to approve the general principles, as I understand them, on which Your Excellency proposes to proceed. I need raise no question of detail as to the best system of relief operations, the limits of State interference with private trade, the means of transport, or the distribution of famine charges, all of them matters of the gravest importance, and all of them referred to in your telegrams of the 5th, 16th, and 21st instant. I will only say that I feel assured that, in common with successive Governments, both in England and India, on similar occasions to this, the principal aim which Your Excellency's Government has before it, as undoubtedly it is that of Her Majesty's Government, is the saving of life and the protection of the people from the extremity of suffering by famine; and it has been a source of unqualified satisfaction to learn your belief that this end may be attained without disastrous expenditure. At the same time I recognize with Your Excellency the concurrent obligation of regarding the general interest of that vast Empire which Providence has placed under British rule in the East as the great end for which, as a whole, each separate part of your policy must be framed. And duly appreciating the heavy responsibility thus placed upon you not to permit the extremely grave dangers of the future to be outweighed by the immediate and more obvious difficulties of the present, I trust that, by the careful and firm action of your Government, the balance between the various requirements of such a position will be truly maintained, so that while the lasting interests of the generations to come are guarded, your earnest endeavours will be successfully directed to the protection of the existing population from the evils that now threaten them.

9. I agree, therefore, with Your Excellency in deprecating an indiscriminate distribution of relief, which can only swell the amount of distress and ultimately demoralize the persons relieved. Whatever relief is given by the State should, as far as possible, in my opinion, as I understand also in yours, be given in combination with, and in return for, some kind at least of labour which, whilst it serves as a test of the necessity of the relief, may tend to keep alive in the mind of the people a sense of self-respect, and a reliance on their ability to work for their livelihood. I am, consequently, fully alive to the necessity on every ground, financial, political, and moral, of exercising as rigid a test in all relief operations as is possible, and though on occasions such as these, where the extent of those operations is so vast and complicated, the difficulty is unusually great, I have no doubt that Your Excellency will know how to maintain an even course between the conflicting obligations of a care for human life, on the one hand, and a strict and even severe administration of relief, on the other.

10. Famine administration has, unfortunately, become in India a subject of more than occasional importance, and in the working out of the instructions issued to Sir R. Temple, I hope that fresh and valuable light will be thrown upon the serious proplems involved. Her Majesty's Government will await with anxious interest your reports as to the measure of success which attends the application of these rules to the conditions of the existing scarcity, as well as the expression of Your Excellency's own opinion as experience is gained of the results of the operations which you are now conducting.

11. I have only to add that to the financial measures which it will be necessary to adopt in order to enable the fiscal system of India to meet this heavy liability, I shall be prepared to give immediate attention whenever I am placed in possession of the conclusions of Your Excellency's Government on this important question, and of the details connected with the subject which you will doubtless forward.

12. Whether it will be possible, by new fiscal arrangements, to obtain the necessary financial equilibrium, and whether any reduction in some branches of expenditure is still a possible resource, are matters which will, I know, receive your most careful consideration, and on which I shall await the expression of Your Excellency's deliberate opinion.

13. On a review of what I have now written, I am aware that it may be open to the charge of suggesting nothing new, nothing that has not already passed through Your Excellency's mind, and how much it dwells on the gravest difficulties, without attempting the task of precisely defining lines and limits of duty in such an emergency as this. But, in spite of the possibility of such a construction being placed on my words, I have yet felt bound to put them on record, as the strongst proof which I can give of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to bear their full share in the responsibilities now pressing on all the Queen's servants entrusted with the administration of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 23rd February 1877.

The relief reports for the week ending 17th February are herewith submitted for the information of Government.

2. *Prices.*—Looking at the district averages it will be noticed that the price of rice in all districts except Nellore and Madura, where there is a fractional fall, shows a tendency to

rise. That of cholum has fallen but very slightly in seven districts, but risen in the others. The low quotations in Madura (15·59 seers) and Trichinopoly (19·6 seers) are due to Iyunga cholum, an inferior kind, being included in the former, and to the latter being for a single taluq (Perambalur) in which the crops have been to a great extent saved. Ragi has fallen appreciably in Kistna and slightly in Nellore, Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, but the price is stationary or rising in other districts. That of cumbu may be said to be stationary in all districts. The range of prices as between taluq and taluq in the same district is sometimes very great. Thus, taking rice, the price varies from 5·94 seers (Pennakonda and Dharmaveram) to 7·83 seers (Bellary) in the Bellary District; in Nellore from 7 seers in Rapur and Udayagiri to 10·5 in Ongole; and in Coimbatore from 6·8 in Caroor to 9 in Pollachy. The report from the Madanapally taluq is again wanting. The Collector will instruct the Sub-Collector to forward it in future to the Board's Office direct.

3. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall in Kistna is reported to have averaged 89 inches. There was a general fall over the Nellore District north of the Pennair, varying from one inch at Nellore itself to 1 15 inches at Kavali. This rain will do much to improve the water-supply and the prospects of the cattle. In Kurnool also there has been 0·15 inches rain in Markapur. In Coimbatore, there was half an inch in Collegal, and a shower at Coimbatore; and in Tinnevelly slight rain in Ottapidaram and Nanguneri.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants to the 17th instant were Rs. 80,69,763, against which, according to the reports, the total outlay has been Rs 72,37,162. In Kurnool and Coimbatore the grant has been exceeded, and further funds will have to be placed at the Collector's disposal. The Board, however, would observe, with reference to these returns of outlay, that owing to the way in which the information is collected they are necessarily incomplete and inaccurate, that the errors are always on the side of defect, and that they have now probably accumulated to the extent of four or five lakhs. The classified accounts of outlay which have been ordered will enable the Board to apply the necessary correction and to keep future returns nearer the truth. The outlay on relief works during the week was Rs. 4,81,478, and the following is the classification so far as particulars can be had:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Roads	3,14,525	36,43,805
Irrigation works	16,901	2,76,809
Miscellaneous...	32,411	3,88,762
	3,63,837	43,09,376

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers again show a considerable decrease as is apparent from the following figures:—

	10th February.	17th February.	
Kistna	3,564	3,014	— 550
Nellore	57,006	54,949	— 2,057
Cuddapah	117,769	80,389	— 37,380
Bellary	344,343	307,509	— 36,834
Kurnool	238,734	214,299	— 24,435
Chingleput	12,779	12,595	— 184
North Arcot	21,524	18,519	— 3,005
Trichinopoly	647	556	— 91
Madura	7,832	7,749	— 83
Tinnevelly	1,338	1,114	— 224
Coimbatore	23,733	22,152	— 1,581
Salem	39,154	36,430	— 2,724
TOTAL ...	868,423	759,275	— 109,148

6. Every district shows a decrease, and those in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool amount to 98,649 out of 109,148. Besides the numbers above given, there were 19,102 coolies at

work on the East Coast Canal, to which considerable numbers have been transferred from the Nellore district works. There have not been much change in any taluq of that district, except those noted in the margin, and for these changes no cause is assigned in the reports. The increase in Atmakur, however, appears to be due to works being recommended and the falling off in the other cases to drafts to the Canal.

Nellore ...	4,039	1,402	—2,637
Atmakur ...	5,662	12,530	+6,878
Kandakur ...	8,250	2,885	—5,365

7. The Cuddapah figures, compared by taluqs, are as follows :—

	10th February.	17th February.	
Jammalamadugu	10,539	9,630	— 909
Pulivendla	11,653	10,232	— 1,421
Proddatur	2,987	1,253	— 1,734
Cuddapah	7,712	7,120	— 592
Budwail	6,788	8,857	+ 2,069
Sidhout	5,901	5,409	— 492
Pullumpett	8,985	8,555	— 430
Kadiri	11,874	4,592	— 7,282
Royachoti	10,773	2,569	— 8,204
Madanapalli	29,241	18,753	— 10,488
Voilpad	11,316	3,419	— 7,897
TOTAL ...	117,769	80,389	— 37,380

The decrease is thus mainly in the four sub-division taluqs, where the numbers have fallen. in a month from 119,051 to 29,333 or 75 per cent. The fall in the present week is very great, The report of the Collector's visit to the sub-division must be awaited for full explanation of the causes. The increase in Budwail does not surprise the Board. Parts of the taluq, which is a poor one, have suffered very heavily, and the present number is only 9·5 per cent. of the population.

8. *Bellary.*—The following are the taluq details :—

Adoni	88,723	87,985	— 738
Alur	51,906	46,593	— 5,313
Gooty	25,062	23,330	— 1,732
Tadpatri	12,833	11,175	— 1,658
Anantapur	16,615	8,997	— 7,618
Dharmaveram	9,736	5,251	— 4,485
Pennakonda	5,620	3,529	— 2,091
Hindupur	4,999	1,733	— 3,266
Madaksira	22,690	13,697	— 8,993
Raidrug	3,689	7,336	+ 3,647
Bellary	49,257	49,266	+
Hospett	13,455	20,256*	+ 6,801
Kudligi	19,819	15,439	— 4,380
Hadgalli	11,666	5,600	— 6,066
Harpanhalli	8,273	7,322	— 957
TOTAL ...	344,343	307,509	— 36,834

* Includes 3,075 in Sundur State.

In Adoni the enormous numbers still continue, but in Alur, a reduction of 5,313 has been effected. In all taluqs there has been decrease except Raidrug, Bellary and Hospett. In the latter taluq it is partly nominal owing to the inclusion of figures for Sundur (3,075) which have hitherto been omitted altogether. In Anantapur, Madaksira and Hadgalli, the decrease is very great. In the first-named taluq it seems to be due to closure of works.

9. The decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed in the Collector's telegram to weeding and the enforcement of task-work. In North Arcot the decline is in the Vellore and Arcot taluqs, and in Salem numbers have decreased, in Ahtur from 3,378 to 705, and in Dharampuri from 7,640 to 3,206, but have increased in Salem and Trichingode from 8,349 and 4,505 to 10,184 and 6,306 respectively. The falling off in Ahtur is doubtless due to the reaction after the first rush to the works which are then newly opened. The figures in the other districts do not call for particular remark.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The new scale ordered in G. O., 31st January 1877, No. 329, had not yet begun to take effect. The scale is a complicated one, and several points had to be settled before it could be practically applied. On these, instructions were given in G. O., 12th February 1877, No.—— The only place where the new rates appear to have been started, was the Chittoor taluq of North Arcot, where the rates were 1 anna 5 pies, 1 anna 2 pies, and 8½ pies. The price of 2nd sort rice having been 8 seers per rupee, the rates appear to be in accordance with Scale II in the G. O. quoted. The Collector of Coimbatore was awaiting instructions on the points above referred to. None of the other reports mention the new scale, and it is apparent that the 2 anna, 1 anna 4 pie and 10 pie scale had not, even yet, been fully introduced. In Salem, piece-work rates are largely in force; and in Tinnevelly the highest money rate is 1 anna 8 pies. In Chingleput some high rates were being paid on a relief work in the charge of the Superintendent, Government Farms; but separate orders have been issued on this subject. It will, the Board think, take at least a fortnight to introduce the new scale, and the time must be counted from the receipt by Collectors of G. O., 12th February 1877, No.——

11. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The numbers are compared below by districts:—

Districts.	10th February.	17th February.	
Kistna	41	430	+ 389
Nellore	5,406	9,025	+ 3,619
Cuddapah	1,723	1,723	...
Bellary	14,386	10,014	— 4,372
Kurnool	3,567	4,026	+ 459
Chingleput	4,419	4,095	— 324
North Arcot	324	619	+ 295
Madura	557	197	— 360
Tinnevelly	71	93	+ 22
Coimbatore	1,809	1,573	— 236
Salem	4,530	3,493	— 1,037
Total ...	36,833	35,288	— 1,515

There is a small decrease on the whole, which, however, would have been greater, but for an increase in the Nellore district. Gratuitous relief is now spread over nearly the whole district, but it is strange that there is none in Udayagiri, the most poverty-stricken taluq of all. The Board are awaiting a report from the Collector as to the administration of this form of relief. The further decrease in Bellary is satisfactory, and shows that the relief is being brought within due bounds. The camp system in Salem has rapidly reduced the numbers, but the Collector thinks that the relief afforded is insufficient, and that a village system of some kind must be again resorted to. A report on the subject is before the Board. The

camps in North Arcot have as yet been scarcely started. The bulk of those fed in Coimbatore is still in Udumalpetta, but the Collector's report called for on the point has not come to hand.

The cost of gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 14,831, and the total outlay on works and gratuitous relief, Rs. 72,09,609 and Rs. 2,27,553 respectively.

12. The present reports for the first time mention advances under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells, under the recent orders prescribing a simplified procedure in lieu of that laid down in the rules. The following particulars appear :—

District.	Taluq.	Number.	Amount.
			Rs.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah*	48	4,080
	Palivendla*	...	690
	Sidhout*	...	200
	Jammalamadugu†	...	100
			5,070
Nellore	.....	...	4,105
Bellary	.....	...	635
			9,810

* By Tahsildars. † By Collector.

The commencement of these operations is satisfactory. Collectors will in future give the number and amount of advances by taluqs as already ordered.

13. Returns of establishments employed have come from six districts, as shown below :—

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Amounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bellary ...	1,089	17,653(a)	213	3,007	81	1,646	1,383	22,306
Kurnool ...	388	15,665(b)	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Salem ...	...	(*Vide* return sent with report for 10th)					191	5,674
Madura ...	39	1,677(c)	1	15	2	27	42	1,719
Tinnevelly ...	18	177	2	16	...	...	20	193
Coimbatore ...	40	1,157(d)	1	7	4	47	45	1,211

(a) Includes eight European officers and Deputy Collectors drawing Rs. 2,762 and two Assistant Engineers drawing Rs. 700.

(b) Includes 14 European officers and Deputy Collectors drawing Rs. 7,667.

(c) Includes Special Assistant Collector for relief duty.

(d) Includes one Special European officer (of Survey Department) drawing Rs. 425.

The Board hope that the returns from all districts will be complete by next week.

14. The usual memorandum showing grants sanctioned by the Board to the 22nd instant accompanies. The total is Rs. 80,99,763.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Proceedings to Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with original reports and their enclosures and six maps (to be returned) and five statements.

Copy to Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolahs per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·83	9·93	18·70	12·61	12·83	32·51	14·34	13·42	36·61	11·74	11·51	36·28	7·76	7·43	12·63	12·98	12·66	27·16	0·89	...	...
Nellore	8·24	8·15	15·34	9·50	9·24	29·11	10·15	9·82	31·60	9 12	9·12	29·57	7·37	7·00	11·94	8·65	8·65	24·50	0·22	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah (*a*)	7·11	7·11	14·23	8·50	8·20	25·45	8·65	8·29	26·31	7·81	7·82	24·48	6·46	6·33	11·53	8·54	8·47	26·33	...	0·22	...
Bellary	7·09	6·90	14·33	8·41	8·19	25·82	8·45	8·31	26·03	7·89	7·71	24·00	6·38	6·27	11·94	8·69	8·31	27·92	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·76	6·82	13·33	7·89	8·21	28·34	8·96	9·05	30·55	8·71	8·85	28·42	6·59	6·63	15·10	7·81	7·81	26·05	0·02	0·05	...
Chingleput	9·29	9·33	16·51	...	11·05	...	10·78	10·91	24·05	...	11·13	...	6·35	6·35	9·65	11·08	10·73	20·32	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·13	8·24	14·85	9·50	9·58	21·82	9·42	9·50	22·32	8·80	8·75	21·00	6·00	5·76	10·59	10·92	11·10	23·12	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·18	7·54	13·77	19·60	17·50	22·40	10·81	10·81	25·41	10·67	10·67	23·37	5·81	5·74	9·90	11·63	11·55	24·33	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·64	7·51	14·18	15·59	14·34	34·56	10·46	11·57	32·10	10·44	10·34	29·52	5·33	5·59	10·31	12·21	12·84	26·00	...	0·02	0·31
Tinnevelly	7·79	7·96	12·84	8·58	8·22	25·02	10·82	10·68	29·23	12·23	12·31	27·95	5·72	6·31	7·98	12·98	11·19	21·25	0·08	0·10	0·38
Coimbatore	7·58	7·67	12·30	9·28	9·27	20·12	10·04	10·03	23·78	10·17	10·39	23·60	5·22	4·99	9·34	10·55	10·70	23·45	0·05	0·06	0·05
Salem	7·61	7·66	13·30	9·35	9·76	22·11	9·75	9·72	21·87	9·40	9·35	22·33	5·99	5·86	10·10	10·33	10·55	25·10	...	...	...

(*a*) Report from Madanapalli not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,095	22,753	35,328	929	13	...	...	...	3,014	...	...	...	430
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	3,77,819	26,406	5,485	23,666	24,513	6,770	54,949	...	...	...	9,025
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	12,01,949	2,388	209	31,037	38,672	10,680	80,389	636	633	454	1,723
Bellary ...	33,16,000	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	27,28,550	1,53,036	4,019	119,572	146,475	41,462	307,509	2,099	2,502	5,413	10,014
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,17,641	23,60,833	23,60,833	12,815	1,398	...	...	...	214,299	...	...	...	4,026
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	84,431	10,585	779	5,697	5,155	1,743	12,595	819	1,101	2,175	4,095
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	1,35,886	423	321	8,244	7,000	3,275	18,519	162	294	163	619
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	335	2,252	2,252	...	...	98	308	150	556	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	86,941	4,071	31,269	35,090	1,338	83	2,857	4,570	322	7,749	53	120	24	197
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	21,993	627	4,380	4,380	520	86	681	327	106	1,114	21	53	19	93
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,46,233	12,446	83,095	1,07,618	582	128	6,711	14,535	906	22,152	557	701	315	1,573
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	1,35,473	18,531	2,310	16,525	17,314	2,591	36,430	890	1,250	1,353	3,493
Total ...	80,69,763	...	4,81,478	66,70,209	72,09,609	2,27,553	14,831	...	...	...	759,275	...	...	...	35,288

Report of Commamur Channel extension not received.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,16,004	4,328	65,298	82,066 13.367	...	...	2,856	3,384	880	7,120	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,387	13,634	85,674	85,726 2,611	...	...	2,927	5,268	2,037	10,232	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,189	5,692	38,270	38,270 1,188	...	...	3,684	3,953	1,220	8,857	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,197	4,404	34,888	34,888	...	...	2,258	2,655	496	5,469	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,500	5,671	49,885	50,135 769	...	...	3,590	4,356	609	8.555	...	...	...	...
	Jammalumadugu	...	1,05,502	7,367	63,945	65.751	303	43	3,490	5,227	913	9,630	42	33	25	100
	Prodattur	...	1,16,803	1,627	42,585	45,711 1,298	223	50	561	570	122	1,253	84	141	23	248
	Royachoti	...	2,39,335	229	1,04,266	1,05,178 146	357	...	576	702	1,291	2,569	300	270	250	820
	Kadiri	...	2,26,481	4,750	1,86,192	2,04,932 16,142	334	...	1,788	2,192	612	4,592	66	62	32	160
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	9,965	1,74,388	1.75,758 11,073	852	64	1,605	1,611	203	3,419	119	91	77	287
	Madanapalli	...	Do.	21,051	2,66,940	2,66,940	319	52	7,702	8,754	2,297	18,753	25	36	47	108
	Total ...	13,20,000	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	12,01,949	2,388	209	31,037	38,672	10,680	80,389	636	633	454	1,723
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	7,000	792	3,844	3,844	354	67	1,062	1,342	1,089	3,493	22	45	129	196
	Conjeveram	...	21,409	584	8,637	8,637	1,492	192	594	457	92	1,143	241	289	718	1,248
	Chingleput	...	14,995	728	7,037	7,037	559	113	735	541	314	1.590	194	137	442	773
	Trivellore	...	53,318	1,313	11,965	11,965	93	10	795	528	42	1,365	6	6	...	12
	Saidapett	...	59,218	2,747	35,649	35,649	7,875	395	1,377	1,373	206	2.956	305	594	768	1,667
	Ponneri	...	18,100	992	17,299	17,299	212	2	1,134	914	...	2,048	51	30	118	199
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	84,431	10,585	779	5,699	5,155	1,743	12,595	819	1,101	2,175	4,095
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	12.210	1,179	17,966	18,700	...	...	1,342	668	595	2,605	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,372	400	3,348	3,547	135	96	341	313	65	719	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	8,080	1,241	5,090	16,930	...	...	633	563	109	1,305	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	16,751	313	3,187	3,532	...	...	106	100	...	206	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	45,397	3,334	31,321	34,495	54	54	834	2,182	721	3,737	63	54	54	171
	Arcot	...	26.400	1,763	18.272	20,432	200	140	1,063	954	126	2,143	98	239	109	446
	Wallajah	...	29,885	2,218	17,738	17,823	...	...	1,391	843	634	2,868	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	33,600	2,935	17,457	17,742	...	...	2,118	1,072	904	4,094	...	...	...	...
	Tiruttany	...	10,000	89	2,541	2,541	4	1	294	245	72	611	1	1	...	2
	Tripatty	...	77	4	6	6	...	...	14	7	...	21	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	200	123	123	123	30	30	108	53	49	210	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	1,35,886	423	321	8,244	7,000	3,275	18,519	162	294	163	619

	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	335	2,252	2,252	...	...	98	308	150	556	...	...	...	...
Madura.	Madura	...	12,365	191	3,488	3,488	...	...	209	167	27	403	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	7,337	279	1,917	3,386	...	...	328	194	64	586	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	Postponed pending rain.								
	Melur	...	2,329	13	356	356	...	...	21	12	3	36	..	...	...	...
	Pulney	..	54,640	2,485	16,844	19,196	1,088	83	1,461	2,595	20	4,076	53	120	24	197
	Ramnad	...	9,000	1,103	7,591	7,591	...	...	838	1,602	208	2,648	...	...	...	—
	TOTAL ...	93,748	86,941	4,071	31,269	35,090	1,338	83	2,857	4,570	322	7,749	53	120	24	197
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	5,724	227	1,299	1,299	9	...	100	81	69	250	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	8,896	230	2,059	2,059	63	38	399	118	27	544	..	...	...	...
	Sankaranainarkoil ... —	.	5,330	56	582	582	137	...	64	75	10	149	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	2,043	114	440	440	311	48	118	53	..	171	21	53	19	93
	TOTAL ...	44,200	21,993	627	4,380	4,380	520	86	681	327	106	1,114	21	53	19	93
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	23,610	1,743	13,219	24,839	...	—	1,269	1,506	138	2,853	...	...	...	...
	Pulladum	...	33,710	2,731	18,459	24,971	102	20	1,338	4,649	212	6,199	41	48	14	106
	Udumalpetta	...	31,620	3,511	23,001	28,092	406	81	1,397	3,546	86	5,029	480	630	290	1,400
	Sattiamangalam	...	13,503	1,318	4,966	4,966	...	...	1,103	1,629	179	2,911	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	10,680	722	5,294	5,294	...	...	364	1,011	129	1,504	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,070	1,209	7,080	8,318	24	17	470	742	31	1,243	22	15	9	46
	Pollachy	.	230	32	93	93	...	—	29	31	..	60	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,730	564	6,547	6,547	11	10	376	675	29	1,080	11	8	2	21
	Darapuram	...	6,580	569	4,372	4,372	...	...	378	746	102	1,226	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	7,500	57	126	126	39	...	47	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1,00,000	1,46,233	12,446	83,095	1,07,618	582	128	6,711	14,535	906	22,152	557	701	315	1,573
Salem.	Salem	...	92,591	4,102	27,142	27,142	4,182	141	5,240	4,252	692	10,184	67	79	29	175
	Ahthur	...	15,298	21	544	605	347	71	164	504	37	705	3	7	...	10
	Namkal	—	34,350	1,622	10,318	10,895	1,396	215	1,295	926	103	2,324	13	22	5	40
	Trichengode	...	60,359	1,151	15,967	15,967	1,665	144	3,280	2,700	326	6,306	49	77	18	144
	Tripatore...	...	20,760	795	2,682	2,682	1,899	235	755	900	201	1,856	96	113	123	332
	Uttengiri	...	27,587	1,207	8,434	8,559	2,453	609	1,080	1,421	257	2,758	220	352	335	907
	Darampury	...	46,127	2,272	15,792	21,254	3,413	661	1,221	1,753	232	3,206	372	549	822	1,743
	Oossoor	...	52,838	2,562	25,835	29,843	1,833	111	1,681	2,452	177	4,310	30	29	7	66
	Kistnagiri	...	48,427	2,106	14,007	18,526	134	123	1,809	2,406	566	4,781	40	22	14	76
	TOTAL ...	2,11,000	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	1,35,473	1,853	2,310	16,525	17,314	2,591	36,430	890	1,250	1,353	3,493
Nellore.	Gudur	...	35,840	2,347	22,180	22,180	...	...	1,569	1,751	318	3,638	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	20,964	953	16,525	16,525	1,401	11	777	686	169	1,632	130	172	223	525
	Nellore	...	11,646	427	9,136	9,136	914	914	466	829	107	1,402	730	303	527	1,560
	Atmakur	...	11,545	15,261	76,506	76,506	14,358	2,846	5,383	5,902	1,245	12,530	661	1,223	1,185	3,069
	Kavali	...	29,540	6,166	55,318	55,318	3,790	649	3,070	2,348	462	5,880	191	509	529	1,229
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	9,817	79,117	79,117	...	...	5,984	6,332	2,532	14,848	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	39,525	885	63,292	63,292	2,280	185	1,347	1,357	181	2,885	...	...	...	650
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	2,513	21,016	21,016	315	20	2,913	2,610	801	6,324	100	193	180	473
	Ongole	...	12,760	51	130	130	972	360	46	20	8	74	131	132	116	379
	Addanki Division	...	5,400	948	4,338	4,338	112	13	465	747	199	1,411	15	10	3	28
	Podile do.	...	700	674	2,181	2,181	392	164	435	542	228	1,205	40	71	1	112
	Darsi do.	...	5,000	550	4,937	4,937	6	...	427	407	135	969	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary tracts	...	33,000	968	23,143	23,143	1,866	323	784	982	385	2,151	...	...	...	1,000
	TOTAL ...	4,53,000	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	3,77,819	26,406	5,485	23,666	24,513	6,770	54,949	...	...	...	9,025

(a) Report not having been received, the figures were entered on estimate.
(b) The high rates of wages in Saidapett Taluk were paid by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poonamallee by the Superintendent Government Farms.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877—continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Anantapur	...	1,36,120	4,706	68,125	83,168	597	58	2,342	4,967	1,688	8,997	32	56	25	113
	Dharmaveram	...	1,61,077	5,774	97,721	1,28,820	2,818	284	4,129	2,343	1,775	5,251	184	207	206	597
	Sunder Territory	...	24,000	1,923	4,644	17,669	7	7	1,029	1,750	296	3,075	15	5	16	36
	Bellary	...	Not given	24,812	5,10,925	6,08,950	381	30	23,007	22,218	4,041	49,266	28	23	5	56
	Pennakonda	...	1,15,532	6,064	(e)1,34,731	1,48,152	19,611	209	1,029	2,145	355	3,529	179	224	259	662
	Harpanhalli	...	1,16,812	4,288	80,104	86,961	5,276 335	115	3,068	3,279	975	7,322	40	30	197	267
	Alur	...	2,24,323	27,057	2,24,323	2,42,857 205	347	61	19,156	20,277	7,160	46,593	35	722	82	189
	Tadpatri	...	1,05,000	5,450	55,648	71,508	2,515	85	3,634	6,745	796	11,175		Not	given.	
	Adoni	...	9,40,000	54,171	3,42,251	4,28,953	28,531	...	36,921	37,033	14,031	87,985			Do.	
	Madakasera	...	15,030	8,865	1,44,635	1,44,635	13,075	1,338	4,376	7,932	1,389	13,697	536	511	1,065	2,112
	Gooty	...	1,42,564	14,658	1,42,564	1,92,914	13,204	573	6,872	12,870	3,588	23,330	346	521	574	1,441
	Raidrug	...	70,992	7,540	81,072	81,740	163	33	2,923	2,963	1,450	7,336	31	37	7	75
	Kudligi	...	3,68,853	7,042	1,26,922	1,28,043	1,479	52	5,841	8,322	1,276	15,439	29	39	29	97
	Hindapur	...	37,650	1,343	1,27,713	1,30,998	54,868	553	771	800	162	1,733	322	305	166	793
	Hospet	...	1,39,745	8,692	1,00,745	1,18,035	6,688	601	5,623	9,849	1,709	171,181	208	339	2,111	2,668
	Hadgally	...	1,41,935	4,997	1,11,083	1,14,942	3,141	20	1,851	2,978	771	5,600	104	133	671	908
	Total ...	33,16,000	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	27,28,550	1,53,036	4,019	119,572	146,475	41,462	307,509	2,099	2,502	5,403	10,014

(e) Fines imposed on coolies amounting to Rs. 2,000 have been deducted.

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	75,000	2,095	22,753	...	...	...	75,000	2,095	22,753	
Nellore ...	1,20,415	36,257	2,97,720	71,000	3,661	56,821	26,755	1,642	23,278	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	
Cuddapah ...	11,76,195	71,959	9,93,828	62,979	3,053	47,954	58,224	3,706	70,549	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	
Bellary ...	23,38,040	1,74,562	20,96,996	1,94,802	4,382	1,16,143	2,06,475	8,438	1,40,137	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary has been received.					...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,14,099	4,050	44,886	5,945	...	3,591	53,996	3,116	35,954	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	
North Arcot	1,39,130	8,307	76,471	2,000	...	...	51,842	5,292	40,578	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	335	2,252	1,200	335	2,252	
Madura ...	56,950	3,432	23,569	18,306	325	3,756	11,685	314	3,944	86,941	4,071	31,269	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	197	1,368	10,723	430	3,012	21,993	627	4,380	
Coimbatore...	1,15,840	9,788	60,826	6,100	315	5,012	24,293	2,343	17,257	1,46,233	12,446	33,095	
Salem ...	1,18,500	6,170	49,509	1,12,359	2,873	19,411	1,67,478	6,795	51,801	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	
Total ...	41,79,169	3,14,525	36,43,805	5,59,761	16,901	2,76,809	6,12,671	32,411	3,88,762	53,51,601	3,63,837	43,09,376	

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 22nd February 1877, and Expenditure up to 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 17th February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	35,328	929
Nellore	4,53,000	3,77,819	26,406
Cuddapah	13,20,000	12,01,949	2,388
Bellary	33,16,000	27,28,550	1,53,036
Kurnool	21,21,000	23,60,833	12,815
Chingleput	1,45,365	84,431	10,585
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,35,886	423
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,252	...
Madura	93,748	35,090	1,338
Tinnevelly...	44,200	4,380	520
Coimbatore	1,00,000	1,07,618	582
Salem	2,11,000	1,35,473	18,531
Malabar	5,000	Not	received.
Total ...	80,99,763	72,09,609	2,27,553

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVI. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 2nd March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 26th to 28th February 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices: During the past week.	Prices: During the present week.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Grain exportation slight. Small-pox continues.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,491	3,311	2,29,233	1,08,077	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	29¼ 26¼	31 26¾	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Grain supply good. Small-pox decreasing.	Ditto ...	17,500	16,892	3,72,272	1,48,903	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Rain two cents. Grain imports enough.	Ditto ...	13,474	15,372	4,35,092	2,96,526	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain market steady. 37 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	41,100	40,000	9,52,643	4,67,632	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 33,882; exports Rs. 80,158. Slight cholera. Migration of people and cattle continues.	Ditto ...	51,245	52,563	12,49,424	8,06,499	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply good. 23 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	23,002	24,659	5,71,338	2,41,768	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 19½	20½ 18½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importations continue; supply sufficient, and in one taluka abundant; exportation in four talukas. 144 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	53,285	50,503	7,91,031	3,27,810	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	18 18	17½ 17½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Rain eight cents. Grain supply plentiful. Scarcity of water in Athni and Gokak. 200 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	18,000	26,000	5,49,494	2,37,597	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 20	19 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation steady. Emigration into Dharwar from Bellary continues. Water and fodder getting more scanty. 512 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,805	29,555	8,13,560	2,70,463	Jowari 43	17½	16¾	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,48,902	2,58,855	59,64,087	29,05,275					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A little rain has fallen in Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

There is no change calling for remark in the price of grain, as jowari continues to average 23 lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon relief works in the affected districts is 258,855, and there are also 4,198 hill-men and immigrants upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. There is thus an increase of 9,953 in the nine affected districts, and of 1,677 in Ratnagiri and Kanara, or a total increase of 11,630 during the week.

2. The Government of India have expressed their appreciation of the taluka reports prepared by the local Officers of this Government, abstracts of which accompanied statement No. XIII.

It may be advisable to notice the machinery available in this Presidency for the distribution of charitable aid to indigent persons unable, on account of sickness, age, or infirmity, to obtain their livelihood upon the relief works, or who, from any cause, are prevented seeking relief on those works.

In every village there is one, and in many villages there are two, patels or hereditary headmen, who, as far back as last November, were ordered to relieve all cases of distress, whether of their own villagers or of travellers. They are assisted by the kulkarni, or hereditary village accountant, and have at their disposal the hereditary village police and messengers. There are, also, Police posts at some of the larger villages, and the officers of the Police, as well as those of the Public Works Department, are able to give most valuable assistance.

In some of the worst districts, the villages of a taluka have been divided into groups, and each group placed under the charge of a Circle Inspector, whose duty it is to visit all his villages at least twice a week.

The chief executive officer of the taluka is the Mamlatdar, who has a strong office establishment intimately acquainted with the taluka and in seriously affected districts, an extra, or Relief Mamlatdar has been appointed: these Mamlatdars are immediately subordinate to the Assistant or Deputy Collector, who, in famine districts, has charge sometimes of only one, and seldom of more than two, Talukas; the immediate superior of the Assistant or Deputy is the Collector, and the heads of the chain of local organization are the three Revenue Commissioners, between whom the nine famine districts are divided.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. A mistake for the week ending 27th January has been corrected, and information regarding the immigrants and hill-men in Ratnagiri and Kanara has been added. It may be noticed that, on the latest date for which information is furnished, the number of people upon civil relief works was not much in excess of one-fifth of the total.

4. Maps are not sent this week, as they would only repeat the information contained in those which accompanied the last statement.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the Week ending 24th February.	Expenditure during the Week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the Week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh ...	...*	..*	518	862	81	341
Nasik ...	10	7	184	4,507	657	2,597
Ahmednagar ...	. †	...†	4,938	3,605	317	1,672
Poona ...	2,604	1,041	7,224	9,907	946	11,991
Sholapur ...	1,120	1,108	14,760	8,540	798	3,539
Satara ...	25	18	1,198	7,242	787	3,252
Kaladgi ...	335	196	928	...†	.. †	...†
Belgaum ...	473	187	1,999	722	73	428
Dharwar ...	.. †	...†	2,367	235	28	28
Total ...	4,567	2,552	34,116	35,620	3,687	23,848

* No expenditure has been incurred. † Return not received.

The allowance of a quarter of an anna per head, per diem, for children under seven years of age, whose parents or guardians are employed upon the relief works, is paid both by the Civil and Public Works Departments, so that, assuming that there are 26 working days in the month, and that grain is selling at 16 lbs. the rupee (and it is seldom so dear as this), a family, consisting of a husband, wife, and four children, two over, and two under, seven years, can earn Rs. 7-11-6 monthly on the former, and Rs. 9-12 on the latter, *e. g.*—

	Man.	Woman.	2 Children over 7 years.	2 Children under 7 years.		Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency ... As.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$= 4\frac{3}{4} \times 26 =$	7 11 6
Public Works Agency „	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$= 6 \times 26 =$	9 12 0

This amount for a family is not less than the earnings of some peons or lower class of servants who frequently have as large a family to support.

If, in consequence of the application of the sliding scale, the money wages drawn are less than the above, the amount obtained will nevertheless purchase more food, *e. g.*, a man, where

grain is from 16 to 18 lbs. per rupee, draws upon Civil Works 1½ annas, and can procure for it 1½ lbs. of food, but where grain is 32 lbs. per rupee, though he earns only 1 anna, he can purchase with it 2 lbs. of grain. The local officers have full authority to deal with special cases, as coming within the scope of charitable relief.

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movements of food-grains 4,917 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 22nd February, and during the same week 4,199 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholápur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 9,116 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, the increase in the number of persons upon relief works is not excessive, and the grain supply continues to be satisfactory.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera is prevalent; and out of 410 cases, 163 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	21,610	20,851	3,02,596	1,58,395	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19¾	18⅔ 19⅓
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly cheaper; otherwise no change	Ditto ...	2,556	2,047	29,068	23,716	Jowari 61	20	21¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	3,309	...†	23,671	18,206	Jowari 63	...†	...†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	531	499	15,400	6,046	Jowari 54	29¾	29⅔
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	The public health is good, but distress is commencing to be felt in a few places.	Ditto ...	40	138	538	163	Nachani 55	28¾	28½
Total ...	8,091	4,648	1,766,098	801,234			28,046	...	3,71,273	2,06,526			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(*Accompaniment to*

Districts.	For the Week ending 11th November 1876.		For the Week ending 18th November 1876.		For the Week ending 25th November 1876.		For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591
Násik ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045
Ahmednagar ...	...	7,532	...	19,678	13,319	16,972	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902
Poona ...	2,722	3,438	7,612	7,004	8,870	19,585	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414
Sholápur ...	...	8,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973
Satara ...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	4,656	2,130	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194
Belgaum ...	...	...	796	...	673	7,803	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	2,959	1,795	2,892	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020
Total ...	2,722	22,519	65,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	1,13,616	1,04,604	1,29,253	1,11,402	1,46,195	1,16,454	1,72,093
Grand Total ...	25,241		97,956		1,67,322		1,99,830		2,33,857		2,57,597		2,88,547	
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490
Total ...	...		...		...		...		...		1,336		3,402	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	25,241		97,956		1,67,322		1,99,830		2,33,857		2,58,933		2,91,949	

* These are last week's figures, as the report of the 17th

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XVI.)

For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	*322	3,932
...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022
10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847
24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374
62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32.139
3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424
9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562
8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461
1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788
1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	194,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,96,151	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549
2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,75,728		2,46,704		2,24,162	
996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323
1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194
2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517
3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924	
2,96,586		3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,81,873		2,48,695		2,27,086	

February has been returned for correction.

B

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVI).

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs				
11th November 1876 ...	7,488	1,608	813	301	2,722	1,08,034	6,706	6,161	1,490	22,519	1,15,522	8,314	6,947	1,791	25,241
18th November ...	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	35,118	2,50,810	29,228	25,506	7,909	62,838	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	97,956
25th November ...	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	69,903	3,41,607	42,517	40,206	14,481	97,419	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	1,67,322
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	1,13,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	1,99,830
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	1,04,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	1,29,253	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,496	2,33,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	1,11,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	2,57,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	78,945	86,559	30,647	1,96,151	24,81,077	1,11,918	1,21,586	42,297	2,75,728
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered. These figures are for the nine distressed Districts only. The people upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY 1877.

No. 12028-174, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1877.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the information of Government, the periodical return for the week ending midnight of 17th instant, and to explain that all statistical returns for the province have been directed to be made up in this manner for the convenience of systematic comparative analysis. The present return of area affected differs from that previously submitted, but at first there was no definite rule for determining what this was, and the present figures may be taken to represent it more accurately than those furnished heretofore, which were necessarily based on the reports sent in by the amildars of taluks.

2. The whole of the province is unfortunately affected, though the severity of the calamity is felt more in the eastern and central parts than in the western. There is generally a sufficiency of grain, and the prices, it will be seen, are fairly steady; but the great want is money and water. With regard to the former, relief works have been judiciously apportioned over the provinces so as to unable those capable of work to get a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor, and relief kitchens, that have been similarly opened, are accessible to those who, unfortunately, are unable to do so.

3. As regards gratuitous relief, measures are in progress for carrying out the system of house-to-house inspection advocated by Sir R. Temple, with the object of preventing, as far as human agency can effect it, the mortality that might possibly otherwise occur among those who are, from any cause, unable or unwilling to seek relief at the works and feeding kitchens. A copy of the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 11381-226, dated 9th February 1877, on this subject was communicated to you with my letter No. 11672-165, dated 16th instant.

4. The tanks in the neighbourhood of Bangalore are all dry, as well as in many other parts of the province, and should no rain fall so as partially to fill them and keep up the spring level in the wells, the suffering will be intensified during next month, when, according to the doctrine of averages, which, however, is not to be always implicitly relied on, no rain is to be expected, though rain usually falls during the month of April in the shape of so-called mango showers. Exceptional falls have, however, occurred in March and notably so in the years 1853 and 1863, when 6½ and 5½ inches, respectively, were registered. Should such rain providentially fall in our present need, not only will actual distress be greatly alleviated, but the confidence that will be inspired will have the most beneficial influence, and grain that is now confidently believed to be stored for consumption in case of greater necessity, will then be brought forward for sale.

There is, moreover, I am to add, an expectancy of rain on the part of the agricultural population, and though this is difficult of explanation, the fact remains that they have for some time past (1) been cultivating small patches wherever water was available; (2), sinking new and deepening old wells; (3), carefully ploughing such lands as admitted of such impression; and (4), collecting with more than their usual diligent care manure of all kinds, and spreading it in readiness on their fields.

5. The result of the special arrangements that the Chief Commissioner has directed to be made to ensure accuracy and a thoroughly uniform system of working relief operations of all kinds, for the public benefit, throughout the province, will be observable in the return for the week ending midnight of the 3rd March; and Government, I am instructed to add, may rest assured that the fullest information will be afforded without any unnecessary delay, and that the strictest economy, consistent with the imperative duty of relieving, under very careful supervision, the sufferings of the people in the present crisis, will be effectually observed.

	Rs.
District Fund Budget	1,85,323
Special relief works	1,19,269
	3,04,592
Imperial Public Works Irrigation Budget	3,56,234
Imperial Public Works roads and buildings	8,36,533
	11,92,767
Civil Budget petty constructing and repairs	76,831
Municipal Budget	1,19,713
	1,96,544
TOTAL	16,93,903

6. The totals of the general expenditure up to the 31st December 1876 are marginally given.

Statement regarding the condition of the Province of Mysore for the week ending 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	Works in progress.	Daily average number of persons employed. During the period last reported upon.	Daily average number of persons employed. During the period under report.	Sums appropriated for works of all kinds under revenue officers.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in seers of 80 tolas per rupee. Ordinary prices of rice and ragi.	Prices of staple grain in seers of 80 tolas per rupee. Prices during the period last reported upon.	Prices of staple grain in seers of 80 tolas per rupee. During the period under report.	Average rainfall for five years in inches and cents.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 to date.	General Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.	Rs.				In. Cents	In. Cents.	
Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets moderately supplied in all the taluks except Kankanhalli and Anekal. The crops are withering; much sickness prevails, especially cholera. No rain; gratuitous relief to 765 persons afforded beyond municipal limits; 6,758 persons relieved daily in the kitchens in Bangalore; the numbers in columns 3 and 5 in last return were obtained on estimate only; particulars have since been received, and the present figures are based thereon. This remark applies generally to all the Districts.	Roads. Tanks. Miscellaneous.	12,713	14,386	59,587	37,613	Rice., 1st sort, 10 " 2nd sort, 12 Ragi .. 20	5 to 7 6½ to 7½ 7½ to 10½	5½ to 7½ .... 7 to 10	35 31	16 3	A large number of relief works have been put in hand, on which labor is carefully organized; willing exertion is being made by every one to meet the difficulties of the situation, and systematic village relief, as contemplated by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 11381—226 of 9th February 1877, is being introduced as quickly as possible. There is no immediate prospect of rain. The tanks generally are all dry, and the gravity of the crisis is undoubted. Wells are being sunk, and other efforts made to provide against a water famine. Cattle are dying for want of forage, but sheep are not included in this category. With respect to this last item, careful enquiries are being instituted with a view to submit a special report on the subject. Explanation regarding small expenditure compared with the appropriations made, has been called for, and explanation will be given in next report. Special arrangements have been made to ensure accurate weekly returns in future, and their timely submission to Government with the fullest information. See telegram of the 23rd instant.
Kolar ..	3,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets well supplied by importation. Prices slightly risen in some places. Bengal-gram and Jawari crops in beds of tanks do well. Sugar-cane cut and milled. Rs. 1,334 spent on gratuitous relief. Cholera, dysentery and small-pox are prevalent. No rain.	Ditto ..	7,206	8,183	69,278	2,579	Rice, 1st sort, 16 " 2nd sort, 16 Ragi .. 40	..... 6 to 7½ 7½ to 10	.... 6 to 7½ 7 to 10	25 44	14 87	
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets well supplied. Prices risen. Sugar-cane crops harvested in some places. Jawari and Bengal-gram crops in beds of tanks, and under well irrigation, are promising. Cholera and small-pox prevail in all the taluks; cattle suffer from murrain; gratuitous relief afforded to 2,471 persons daily; the number is gradually increasing.	Ditto .	15,633	17,409	1,11,294	47,419	Rice, 1st sort, 12 " 2nd sort, 14 Ragi .. 33	5 to 6 6 to 7 6½ to 9	5 to 6½ .... 7 to 8½	27 39	15 68	
Mysore ...	4,127½	1,945	943,187	93,764	Markets fairly supplied. Prices stationary, except in Ashtagram and Mandya Taluks, where there has been a slight change for the better; 734 persons received grain or cooked food daily in charity kitchens, in addition to 2,540 who were fed in the feeding house in the town of Mysore supported by private subscriptions aided by a Government grant. Great emigration is stated to have taken place from the north of the Mandya Taluk, but the destinations of the emigrants are not known. Explanation has been called for, and will be reported on hereafter.	Ditto .	5,669	6 545	72,165	3,395	Rice, 1st sort, 11 " 2nd sort, 12 Ragi .. 35	5 to 5½ 5½ to 6 8 to 11	5½ to 6½ ... 8 to 11	24 28	20 79	
Hassan ...	3,291	2,158½	668,417	190,828	Markets sufficiently supplied, except in the taluks of Manjarabad, Channarayapatna and Harnhalli. Prices shew a tendency to fall. Paddy called "Kodebhatta" transplanted in Manjarabad; little or no hope entertained of the Bengal-gram crop being saved in the	Ditto ..	7,165	6,753	43,587	19,677	Rice, 1st sort, 13 " 2nd sort, 16 Ragi ... 38	5½ to 6 6 to 7 6 to 8½	5 to 6½ .... 8 to 9	34 45	15 81	

					Hassan, Nagamangala, and Harnhalli Taluks. Areca-nut trees in some gardens in the last named taluk have withered from continued drought, no crops in other taluks. Cholera in every taluk of the District. Rs. 342 spent on gratuitous relief												
Shimoga	3,797	3,8	496,976	47,431	Markets moderately supplied. Prices stationary Fever prevails in some parts of Sorab, and Sagar Taluks Public health at head-quarters fair, about 150 persons receive gratuitous relief daily in the town of Shimoga; fuller report next time.	Ditto	2,365	2,818	46,804	15,240	Rice, 1st sort, 11 " 2nd sort, 15 Ragi .. 38	5 6 to 7 9	5 6½ 9	38	45	18	29
Kadur .	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied, except Lakvalli. Sugar-cane is being cut in some parts of Tarikere and Lakvalli Taluks In the last mentioned taluk the picking of coffee and supari finished. In Chikmagalur and Tarikere crops are withering Cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa prevail in Chikmagalur Murrain prevails among cattle in the Lakvalli and Koppa Taluks. About 258 persons received relief in kitchens daily.	Ditto Channels	2,001	2,417	10,762	678	Rice, 1st sort, 12 " 2nd sort, 15 Ragi . 32	6 6 to 7 8 to 9	6 to 7½ 8 to 9½	38	69	19	58
Chitaldroog ..	4,471	4,238	531,360	51[illegible],204	Markets moderately supplied. In Budihal there is no crop In other taluks crops under wells, beds of tanks, and on the banks of the rivers are in good condition In the Davangere Taluk cotton crop is withering. Public health generally good. Rs 188 spent on gratuitous relief.	Ditto ..	5,095	4,837	1,35,091	66,367	Rice ... 12 Ragi ... 44	5 to 7 7 to 8	5 to 6 7½ to 9	23	46	9	49
Total ..	27,077½	16,812½	5,055,413	2,579,827			57,867	63,348	4,98,568	1,92,968							

J. PUCKLE,
For *Officiating Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	16,699	91,232	125,787	6,75,881	5,994	33,274	...	...	148,480	8,00,387
" Paddy	...	...	659	2,250	13,361	44,365	...	...	14,020	46,615
" Other Grains ...	...	...	8,848	40,029	439	2,248	...	...	9,287	42,277
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	1,969	8,892	...	...	...	...	1,969	8,892
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	25,284	1,38,136	...	...	...	...	25,284	1,38,136
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	7,388	25,225	...	...	7,388	25,225
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Negapatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	1,464	8,875	12,794	75,967	...	...	...	...	14,258	84,842
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	5,724	1,006	5,724
Cochin—Rice	...	...	24,342	1,12,076	...	...	...	...	24,342	1 12,076
" Paddy	...	...	240	656	9,937	25,013	4,237	14,472	14,414	40,141
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	4,449	26,331	...	...	...	...	4,449	26,331
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	30,561	1,59,479	...	...	...	...	30.561	1,59,479
" Paddy ...	2,833	11,432	...	..	...	...	..	...	2,833	11,432
" Other Grains	5,042	21,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,042	21,971
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	586	3,200	...	...	29	160	615	3,360
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	7,335	36,430	...	...	..	...	7,335	36.430
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	7,029	20,224	...	...	7,029	20,224
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice ...	..	...	785	4,184	...	...	...	...	785	4,184
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	18,163	1,00,107	233,892	12,40,576	5,994	33,274	29	160	258,078	13,74,107
" Paddy ...	2,833	11,432	899	2,906	37,715	114,827	4,237	14,472	45,684	1,43,637
" Other Grains	5,042	21,971	8,848	40,029	439	2,248	1,006	5,724	15,335	6,99,972

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.		Total.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	30,818	1,01,454	...	...	43,392	1,08,368	10,836	36,875	9,779	26,620	94,825	2,73,317	5,305	12,270	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	5,305	12,270
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60
„ Paddy ...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	...	2,689	4,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,689	4,880
Negapatam ...	12,466	51,080	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	12,466	51,080	...	...	294	1,300	.	...	...	...	...	...	294	1,300
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,757	35,509	...	...	..	...	...	...	19,757	35,509
Tuticorin ...	11,143	44,079	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	11,143	44,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	52,493	1,94,750	...	...	6,563	17,868	—	...	55,601	1,57,787	114,657	3,70,405	1,232	2,995	7,347	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,579	32,995
„ Paddy ...	...	...	—	—	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,163	85,000	—	...	...	...	...	...	34,163	85,000
Tellicherry ...	15,757	59,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,757	59,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	46,147	1,72,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,147	1,72,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	1,012	4,140	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	1,012	4,140	...	...	1,469	6,000	—	...	...	...	—	...	1,469	6,000
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	13,889	25,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,889	25,206
Mangalore ...	1.995	8,160	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	1,995	8,160	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	5,166	18,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	200	5,239	18.962	...	...	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60
„ Paddy ...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	1,546	1,042	1,546	1,042	...	...	25,466	44,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,466	44,377
	176,997	6,54,293	...	...	49,955	1,26,236	10,836	36,875	66,999	1,85,649	304,787	10,03,053	6,537	15,265	105,104	2,32,392	...	...	...	...	...	..	111,641	2,47,657

* No returns have been received from Kyouk-phyoo, Ramree, Mergui and Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING THE 24th FEBRUARY.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending the 24th February at Násick, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 749, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 3,512 tons.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Works.*

Grain sent in week ending 24th February between Sholapur and Raichore about 10, and to Raichore and stations beyond 668 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending 3rd March at Násick, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 292, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 1,701 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPROVAL OF FAMINE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 18 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council dated 5th January, No. 1 of 1877, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of, and accord my sanction to, the appointment temporarily of the Honourable Mr. Hope as an Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

3 I consider that Your Lordship in Council has, under the explanations offered, exercised a just discretion in permitting the Government of Bombay to concentrate all its correspondence on the subject of the famine and relief operations in its Public Works Department.

4. I also approve of the proceedings of your Government in permitting the Government of Bombay to undertake the construction of large works, and I shall await the more complete explanation, which you doubtless will furnish in due course, of the arrangements under which you propose to require that any excess expenditure beyond the actual requirements of the scarcity shall be met from provincial resources.

5. I have already expressed, by telegraph, my approval of the special mission of Sir Richard Temple.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

No. 14, dated 9th March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

THE subject which has most particularly engaged our attention during the past week in connexion with the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, is the insufficiency of the means at present available for transporting grain from Madras to the interior, and more especially to the north-western districts of Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool. The stock of grain at Madras awaiting removal by rail, including, we understand, some 26,000 tons of Government grain, is very large. Much of it is lying on the beach in bags exposed to the weather, and will be seriously damaged if rain should fall before it is removed. At present the Madras Railway is not able to carry more than 700 tons a day. It is of great importance that the carrying power of the railway should be increased with as little delay as possible, and with this view Sir Richard Temple has suggested, in a Minute which we enclose, that the working of the Raichore section of the Madras Railway should, for a time, be made over to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. On the 3rd instant we communicated to the Madras Government our concurrence in this proposal; but it now appears that there are difficulties in the way of its being carried out, owing, it is stated, to the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not being more than sufficient to furnish haulage to Raichore. We hope to be able in the course of a few days to make arrangements for the supply of additional rolling-stock from the East Indian and other Railways to the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways. The strain on the railways for some months past has been undoubtedly very great, and the exertions of the railway officials have been most commendable; but still greater efforts will have to be made to avert disaster, and we trust that they will not be unsuccessful.

2. Another matter which has caused us considerable anxiety, is the distrust which appears to be felt by members of the mercantile community, both at Madras and at Calcutta, in connexion with the purchases of grain made by the Madras Government some time ago. From letters which have appeared in the newspapers, and from information which has reached us from other quarters, there is evidently still an impression that the relations between the Madras Government and the firm which was employed by it to make its purchases, have not entirely ceased, and that there is danger of further similar purchases being made and disarranging the calculations of the trade. Some colour was unfortunately given to the impression in question by a transaction which occurred at Bellary subsequent to the date on which the Madras Government brought to a close the arrangement with the firm alluded to for the purchase of grain. It appears that on the 12th of January, the arrangement with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company having been terminated on the 5th, the Collector of Bellary purchased some grain for the relief works from a local firm without reference to the local Agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, and was called upon by the Madras Government to explain why this particular transaction had been concluded without reference to the Government brokers, and it was not until the 29th January that the Government officers at Bellary became aware that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were no longer Government brokers. The fact that the firm in question had ceased to act for the Government in that capacity, was not publicly notified by the Madras Government until the 8th February, a delay which was unfortunate, and which not improbably caused mis-

apprehension in the minds of the mercantile community. From orders of the Madras Government which have recently been received, we learn that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were employed in issuing supplies of rice from the Government reserve, and in replacing in the reserve an equal quantity which apparently was supplied by them to the Government. In one of Sir Richard Temple's recent minutes the same firm are alluded to under the designation of the Government Grain Agents. We are aware that the Madras Government have no intention of entering into further purchases of grain, similar to those made by them in November last; but it is so important that there should be no grounds whatever for misapprehension, either as to the action or intentions of the Government in this matter, that we have deemed it necessary to request that the Madras Government will lose no time in publicly notifying the quantity of grain now in its hands, both at Madras itself, and in the distressed districts, and its resolution to make no further purchases of grain outside of the distressed districts, unless it is satisfied that the trade is unable to supply the wants of those districts, in which case the grounds of that conclusion, and the exact intentions of the Government, should be publicly made known. We have also instructed the Madras Government to notify that even in the distressed districts, the Government will abstain from making purchases except for the relief of localities which the trade is unable to reach; that all Government grain now in those districts will be removed to places at least sixty miles from the railway, and that no more Government grain will be sent to those districts from Madras so long as private trade is able to supply them.

3. In regard to the reserve of Government grain now at Madras, amounting, as we have said, to 26,000 tons, we have suggested, for the consideration of His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council, the expediency of disposing of this reserve by public sale to the trade. With reference to the large quantity of grain which appears to have accumulated at Madras, belonging to private traders, the retention of a Government reserve would seem to be unnecessary; and its existence is certainly calculated to keep alive the erroneous impressions which have taken possession of the public mind in regard to the probability of the Government again interfering with the grain market. We think that the reserve should be sold to the highest bidders in specified lots at intervals of, say, a fortnight, previous notification being given of the quantities to be sold, and of the dates on which the sales will take place. We feel sure that the adoption of these precautions will effectually dispel any apprehensions of interference on the part of the Government with private trade.

4. Among the enclosures of this despatch will be found a Minute by Sir Richard Temple on the expediency of drafting labourers from the relief works in the Nellore district, and also from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool to the East Coast Navigation Canal, on which some 30,000 persons are now employed, but which will afford useful occupation to 60,000 more. This is one of the few relief works of magnitude at present in progress in the Madras Presidency. It is likely to prove a most useful work, passing, as it does, through the whole length of the Nellore district, connecting the delta of the Kistna river with Madras, and, as Sir Richard Temple observes, opening out "a large field for inland trade between the Presidency town and some of the richest agricultural districts." It is a work which the Madras Government have long desired to carry out to completion, and it would have been completed under the Government of Lord Napier and Ettrick, who gave much attention to the project, had funds been available. It is very desirable that the present opportunity should not be lost. We have no doubt that in this, and in other cases, the difficulty of inducing people to leave their villages for a distant work on which a full day's work will be exacted can be overcome by patience and firmness on the part of the district officers and their subordinates.

5. The following is Sir Richard Temple's telegraphic summary, received yesterday, of the present aspect of affairs in the Madras Presidency :—

"Spring crop coming on in most of the distressed districts, tendency of prices slightly favourable, markets well supplied, but much anxiety about accumulation of grain at Madras. Great delay in doubling line to Arconum. Number on relief works further decreased by improved carefulness of local officers; task-work more strict from improved supervision. The reduction of wages is being introduced with much hesitation. Since letter reporting my inspection at various times of ninety-seven thousand relief labourers, I have inspected thirty thousand more in districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem. With some exceptions, physical condition of gangs inspected fairly good. In Nellore relief labourers very reluctant to be transferred from petty village works under lax supervision to Coast Canal under professional control. Local rumours of mortality going on in Nellore district are without foundation. Applicants for charitable relief decreasing, because unwilling to submit to system of relief camps. General prospect tolerably favourable with certain drawbacks only."

6. The number of persons employed on the relief works in the Madras Presidency, according to the latest returns, was 667,443, showing a decrease of 36,241 below the number of the previous week; 48,091 persons were gratuitously fed against 46,588, the corresponding number for the previous week.

7. In Bombay the number on the relief works during the week ending the 2nd instant was 263,053. As compared with the previous week, there was an increase of 11,630 persons; but the number on the works is enormously below the estimates referred to in the 10th paragraph of our despatch of the 23rd ultimo, which gave the probable number for the 1st March at the respective figures of 750,000, 540,000 and 677,500. In Mysore the number on the works was 63,348.

8. We have been furnished by the Madras Government with a copy of the letter addressed to them by their Sanitary Commissioner, which has been sent by them to Your Lordship, regarding the alleged insufficiency of the reduced rate of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in the Madras Presidency. Sir Richard Temple has proceeded to Madras for the purpose of conferring with the Local Government on this subject. We shall probably be in a position to express our views upon it in our next despatch.

9. We enclose a summary of the returns received from Mysore in reply to our call of the 30th October last, regarding the condition and prospects of the several talukas or sub-divisions of districts in that Province, together with our Resolution reviewing them. As we have already noticed most of the salient facts connected with the famine in Mysore in our despatch of the 23rd ultimo, we need not do more on the present occasion than draw Your Lordship's attention to the papers now sent, which confirm the opinions we had previously formed from Sir Richard Temple's reports that the arrangements for dealing with the famine in that Province have been characterised by zeal, judgment and humanity.

10. When we deputed Sir Richard Temple in January last to visit the famine-stricken tracts and to confer with the local Governments regarding the measures which were being carried out for the relief of distress, we had hoped that his mission would not occupy more than a few weeks; but it now seems probable that the arduous duty on which he is engaged will still occupy him for some time longer. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the service which Sir Richard Temple is rendering to the State at the present juncture.

No. 82, dated Bellary, 24th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset upon the improvements in the working of the grain traffic, with copy of a covering letter to the Madras Government.

2. The assistance given by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in smoothing the difficulties and assisting the working of the Madras Railway Company is now most satisfactory.

No. 81, dated Bellary, 24th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset on the progress of arrangements for improving the grain traffic from Raichore into the ceded districts.

2. With reference to this memorandum, I am to suggest that, if His Grace the Governor in Council be pleased to permit, the Agent of the Madras Railway may be moved—

(*a*) to increase the staff in the locomotive sheds, so that the engines of the Madras Railway Company and also those lent to the Company may be kept in first-rate working order, and so that failures of engine may be either prevented or set right;

(*b*) to improve and increase the telegraphic staff and also the station staff, so that telegraphic reports and orders about the movement of trains may be promptly transmitted by day and by night;

(*c*) to expedite the completion of the crossing stations, especially that between Nunchirla and Auspri.

3. Sir Richard Temple understands that some of these matters, as well as the completion of arrangements for watering engines, are engaging the attention of the railway officials. At the same time he considers it desirable to lay his recommendation on the matter before the Government of Madras, so that the improvement which has been effected in the grain traffic may continue, and in order that full work may be got out of the additional engines when they arrive.

4. The need for strengthening the telegraphic staff and for improved arrangements for passing trains is very apparent. But Sir Richard Temple will abstain from expressing a confident opinion whether it would be advisable to extend the block system gradually over the whole of the length of the Madras Railway in the ceded districts.

Memorandum on the progress of the arrangements for improving the delivery of grain from the North to the Madras Railway.

Suspensions of through booking.

Through booking from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Madras Railway was suspended about the 5th January, resumed on the 23rd January, again suspended on the 4th February, and again resumed on the 29th February. Mr. Conder informs me that, even during the suspensions, goods booked to Madras Railway by the East Indian Railway or by other lines beyond the Great Indian Peninsula Railway's system, were duly forwarded. Mr. Conder explains that the native merchants fully understand and are not discouraged by these alternations; and although I cannot understand this, I cannot suppose that Mr. Conder would accept (as he does) all the difficulties of detention of wagons and shunting of trains at road-side stations without very strong convictions of the superiority of the mode of working which he adheres to; and although I believe that the traders of the ceded districts of Madras would deal more directly with the distant markets if they could reckon more confidently on any regular interval between the despatch and the arrival of their goods, it must be noted that any deficiency of enterprise in the distant markets is made up for by the activity of the trade from Poona, Sholapur, and the Nizam's Dominions.

II. Efforts are made at the Great Indian Peninsular Railway stations to discourage the booking of grain locally to Raichore as an alternative to through booking, the consignors being advised that any suspensions of through booking are temporary, and that the Madras Railway Company's trains from Raichore are occupied with through traffic. But Raichore station can, under present arrangements, receive local grain without inconvenience; and now that this reason can no longer be urged, the argument in favour of getting large quantities of grain as near as possible to the distressed districts cannot but be admitted; and moreover grain has now begun to go from Raichore to Kurnool, and more might be expected to take this route if the road and its arrangements could be improved.

During the first sixteen days of February there have been 1,460 through booked wagons passed through Raichore, against 297 wagons booked locally, and the local booking has not unduly increased and it is now quite manageable.

III. The additional sidings were promptly put in at Raichore station, and they have been found of the greatest assistance, particularly in unloading grain for Raichore.

IV. Crossing stations are being constructed, one near the Tungabhadra river (with special reference to the water-supply), and another between Kosgi and Adoni.

Crossing stations and additional sidings.

Additional sidings and grain sheds are ordered at Adoni, where there is now, and where there is likely to be, a heavy traffic.

The crossing stations south of Adoni are not yet in progress, it being considered that the traffic south of Adoni can be passed without further assistance.

I believe that as soon as it is found possible to draw supplies from the north, the demand from the districts south of Gooty will increase much more than it has already done. But in the meantime I fear a temporary check will occur in the traffic as a result of the great fall in the prices of northern grain which has lately taken place, and if the estimates are not altogether wrong, this check will be followed by a more severe pressure than has yet occurred.

Below the junction for Bellary the number of trains may be practicable, but on the line between Raichore and Goondacal junction, I think no means of facilitating the passage of trains should be neglected.

V. The Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has now made arrangements to give all the desired assistance to the traffic through Raichore.

The numbers of wagons handed over to the Madras Railway at Raichore are now regulated by the demands* made by the Station Master of the Junction Station; the times of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are arranged to suit the requirements* of the Madras Railway Company; the wagons are now arranged in station order as much as possible, with the view of reducing the work at, and avoiding difficulties in, the Raichore Station; and the wagons for Raichore itself, and for transhipment at Raichore, are being delivered together and by the trains arriving at the hours most convenient for prompt unloading and transhipment.

* An Assistant Traffic Manager will soon be stationed at Raichore and will take up these among other duties.

VI. The arrangements for mutual accommodation at Raichore junction provide for keeping the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company informed how many wagons the Madras Railway Company can take and promptly dispose of daily.

VII. It will be noticed from the appended table that the number of wagons moved from Raichore southwards has not been maintained up to the average of the first six days of February.

Since the 6th February two engines have been transferred to Raichore, but the third, promised about the 16th, has not yet arrived. Of the two sent up, one failed on the 11th, and another of those formerly on this section has also failed, so that the power at Raichore is again no greater than before.

But, even with the temporary increase of power from the 6th to the 11th, the average number of wagons worked away during the last ten days is only 102 against 110 a day during the first week of February. It is said that both men and engines were worked at too high pressure during the former period, and this is perhaps the case.

But, possibly, the Locomotive Superintendent may find it possible to arrange for larger shed staff to undertake the necessary shed work to the engines, and to relieve the drivers and firemen from this work so that they may have all their time at home for rest. I learn that many of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's engines are at present worked longer hours, but with reliefs of drivers and firemen, and I see no reason why, with increased running shed establishment to look properly after the engines, this should not be possible on the Madras Railway.

At present a great many of the hours on the road are spent at stations waiting for other trains or crossing orders, and improved regularity of the train service will do much to increase the effective work of both men and engines.

VIII. Reference has already been made to the system under which the movements of the trains on the Madras Railway are regulated, as one of the main causes of this irregularity. The system works very well with few trains, whose irregularities are easily adjusted; but with the multiplication of trains, telegraphic references to and replies from the directing officer increase proportionally, the telegraphic communication fails in the promptitude necessary to prevent serious delays, and in consequence of these delays (which have always a tendency to become cumulative) the train service gets disorganised.

This disorganisation throws an incessant strain on the directing† officer. But its consequences are perhaps most severely felt by the train staff, whose working hours are extended to the full limit of endurance.

† At the present moment one of these officers at Madras has been invalided from incessant work; and at Gooty it has been found necessary to appoint a second officer for this special duty and for work also at Raichore.

A change (involving some delay and considerable expense) to the block system is now being made between Raichore and Adoni, but it will not be practicable, even if it is desirable, to introduce this change over the whole line in time to be of present use. I believe that a change to the system in force on most of the other Indian Railways might safely be introduced, length by length, with a few days of special attention by the Telegraph and Traffic officers to each length as the change is made.

But even if this is considered impracticable, I believe that even with the present system an increase to the telegraph staff would afford considerable relief, and I am confident that if the necessary signallers are not available in this presidency, they could be obtained from other parts of India.

The importance of economizing the time of the working staff cannot in my opinion be over-estimated; for, besides considerations of public safety and of humanity to the staff, it has to be remembered that the supply of trained staff is limited, and that upon the vigilance and endurance of the staff during the next four months, the supply of food to the people depends.

Watering arrangements.

IX.—Sufficient watering arrangements are of equal importance with an increase of engines and staff, and there is considerable anxiety about the sufficiency of the supply in the length from Raichore to Cuddapah. Efforts are now being made to supplement the supply, but it will very probably be necessary to provide a supply of portable tanks to convey water for use on the long trips where no water can be got. Fortunately, there are a number of suitable iron tanks available in Madras.

An addition has been made with great success to the area of the station well at Kosgi, and similar additions are being made at one of the other stations.

It can hardly be hoped that all the enlargements of the wells will be equally successful, but to meet the coming emergency every possible source of water should be, and I believe is being, tried.

X.—It will be seen from the above notes that, although there is a slight difference of opinion on the through-booking question, the General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has done all that he has been asked to do, and in some respects more than he is legally bound to do, to facilitate the through traffic at Raichore.

The Madras Railway Company, with equally good intentions, has much greater difficulties to contend with. It is short of engines, and its traffic and locomotive staff is ordinarily kept very low.

It has never before had to deal with a traffic so large as the present, and it has for the first time to encounter the difficulty of adapting its arrangements to working a heavy traffic.

And it is thus not to be wondered at that from one cause or another, there is not the same facility of expansion on the Madras Railway as there is on lines which have often before had to meet these emergencies.

But with regard to the through traffic from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, although the mishaps recorded in paragraph 7 have prevented the Madras Railway from working up to the promises made to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the advance made has been considerable.

The average number of wagons worked away from Raichore for the first sixteen days of February has been 105 a day, while the daily average of the period from the 4th to the 22nd of January was only 72 wagons. The difference in weight of grain amounts to 200 tons a day, and this increase has been attained without any corresponding sacrifice of the despatches from Madras.

BELLARY;
The 17th February 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET.

Statement showing the daily arrivals of wagons at Raichore Junction, and the daily despatches from the same station southward, obtained through the courtesy of the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway.

MONTH AND DATE.	Number of through booked wagons delivered at Raichore in wagons which can run through.	Number of through booked wagons which have to be transhipped at Raichore.	Number of wagons delivered at Raichore to be unloaded there.	Number of through wagons detained at Raichore.	Number of wagons (through transhipped and local) forwarded from Raichore southwards.	REMARKS.
February 1st ...	106	16	26	136	128	
„ 2nd ...	73	3	10	131	110	
„ 3nd ...	78	10	6	116	113	
„ 4th ...	90	5	11	116	113	
„ 5th ...	48	10	29	106	90	
„ 6th ...	22	6	3	82	107	Two additional engines arrived.
„ 7th ...	51	4	1	82	131	
„ 8th ...	73	4	28	33	117	
„ 9th ...	101	16	9	65	80	
„ 10th ...	91	14	17	87	115	Two engines failed.
„ 11th ...	119	10	16	68	79	
„ 12th ...	95	8	17	53	95	
„ 13th ...	106	8	8	74	119	
„ 14th ...	106	2	7	79	95	
„ 15th ...	91	8	15	83	114	
„ 16th ...	84	12	2	75	73	
	1,334	136	297	Total not required.	1,679	

No. 83, dated Tripetty, 25th February 1877.

From—The Medical Officer on SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S *Staff,*

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum of the facts ascertained by him on 20th February regarding the condition and prospects of the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool, as ascertained, by Sir Richard Temple on 20th February 1877.

SIR Richard Temple arrived at Pattikonda from Auspri on the morning of 20th February, and was received by Mr. B. Subba Rao, tehsildar of the taluk, in the absence of Captain Browne, who was away in camp.

2. The Pattikonda taluk has an area of 1,071 square miles, and a population of 173,118. It is situated in the south-west of the Kurnool district, and the soil is pretty evenly divided between red laterite and black cotton soil. The Hindri river, which rises near Maddikera and falls into the Tungabadra near Kurnool, flows through it and is fed by numerous small water-courses from hilly parts of the district. The population is almost wholly agricultural, but there are a good many weavers in some of the larger villages; the chief of which are Kodomuru (Pop. 6,064), Maddikera (8,586), Piapali (5,076) and Pattikonda (4,383).

3. The chief product of the taluk is cholum (jowar), of which one crop is sown in the red soil in April and reaped in September; the other and later crop sown in the black soil in August is harvested in December and January. On the banks of the Hindri a certain amount of irrigation is effected by raising water from the river-bed, but there are no regular irrigation channels from that river. A good many tanks are scattered over the taluk, but are now for the most part dry.

4. Both crops failed almost entirely last year, though some part of the early crop and a good deal of fodder was saved, and fair crops were secured here and there from the irrigated land above-mentioned and near wells. The tehsildar estimates that the average outturn did not exceed one-sixteenth of an average crop. The rains of the previous year, 1875, were unseasonable, a good many of the tanks did not properly fill, and the harvest yielded only about five-eighths of an ordinary crop.

5. Stocks of grain are believed to be low in consequence, but it is difficult to estimate their amount. Trade is very active, and all villages are reported to be fairly well supplied with imported grain, chiefly from the north. Considerable stocks are lying at Auspri ten miles distant, and Sir Richard noticed a long string of carts carrying grain to Pattikonda. The tehsildar believes that private trade will amply provide for all needs. Some 15,000 bags of Government grain are in store at Piapali, and it is intended to establish depôts at Pattikonda and Devnakonda. The average price of cholum, which is the common food of the people, is 9 seers of 84 tolahs per rupee. Second sort rice is now seven seers per rupee, but is little eaten.

6. Relief works were started early and all comers were admitted. In the beginning of January the numbers were 36,000, but since the introduction of task work and the process of discharging those who appeared able to support themselves for a time, they have gradually come down to 23,000. Wages are paid in cash at the rate of 2 annas for a man, 1 anna 4 pies for a woman, and 10 pies for a child; and the nominal task exacted is the breaking and stacking of five cubic yards of road metal per day by each gang of fifty persons. The Madras Government orders of 31st January have not yet been received, and the tehsildar is acting on local orders.

The works now in hand are as follows:—

1.—A road from Pattikonda to Devnakonda, 12 miles, occupying 7,105 labourers.
2.—A road from Yenigamari to Kurmoor, 30 miles, 6,209 labourers.
3.—A road from Kurmoor to Venkatagiri, 15 miles, 6,766 labourers.
4.—A road from Rampoor to Garladini, 10 miles, 2,612 labourers.
5.—Repairs to the Bondimadugula tank, 50 labourers.
6.—Repairs to Pendakallu tank, 24 labourers.

The numbers on No. 1 were 8,000 last week, but the tehsildar himself visited the gangs, and discharged nearly a thousand persons whom he considered on enquiry did not at present need Government aid.

All the gangs on this road (about 7,000 persons in all) were paraded for the inspection of Sir Richard, who spent almost the whole day in enquiring into the condition of the labourers, with a view to shewing the tehsildar the principle on which the process of eliminating undeserving cases should be conducted. The great majority appeared to be really poor, and therefore deserving recipients of State charity, but there were some exceptions found in every gang. Several hundred cases were picked out and investigated, many persons were proved to be in a position to maintain themselves, many were set aside for further enquiry and others were found to be really dependent on relief labour for subsistence. Some few cases were flagrant abuses of Government charity, some few were clear fraud—as the case of a ryot paying Rs. 200 of land revenue, who had been put on the lists by his son, who was the gang maistri.

7. There has been considerable mortality among the cattle: the tehsildar gave it as his opinion that nearly 50 per cent. of the total number in the taluk had perished, but that the deaths have been chiefly confined to old and worn-out beasts, who are left to pick up what

scanty pasture they can from the burnt-up fields. Stored fodder is too valuable to be given to them, and is reserved for the better class of draught and plough cattle, which are still abundant and in fair condition, although a good man, have died in some villages. Much jowar straw was saved from the early harvest, and it is expected that there will be sufficient fodder to supply the draught cattle.

8. Drinking water is still everywhere procurable. Some wells are dry, and the water in others is of bad quality, but wells are generally abundant, a good many new ones have been sunk, and water is near the surface in most parts of the taluk. No apprehensions of future failure are entertained.

9. The public health has on the whole been good since the beginning of the scarcity. There were a good many scattered cases of cholera in January, but no serious epidemic, and the disease has now subsided. Small-pox is prevalent in some villages but is not severe, and no cases were seen among the gangs examined by Sir Richard.

10. Crime has increased. Petty thefts are numerous, and twelve dacoities, chiefly grain robberies, have occurred since the beginning of the year.

11. On the whole, Sir Richard was of opinion—

that the great majority of the people were of the poorer classes and really in need of State aid:

that their physical condition was satisfactory:

but that about ten per cent. were clearly and palpably in a position to maintain themselves for some time to come, without the assistance of Government; and that if task work could be fully enforced, or the gangs thoroughly examined by persons of sufficient local and personal knowledge of the people, a still further percentage would be found in a similar position:

further, that the tehsildar is a competent native officer who has already done much in the direction of system and economy, and who, if judiciously instructed, may do still more to assist in carrying out the orders of Government.

ADONI;
21st February 1877.

ROBERT HARVEY, M.B.,
Medical Officer on Sir R. Temple's Staff.

No. 64, dated Hyderabad, 1st March 1877.

From—The First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter* addressed by order of the Resident to the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple's Secretary with reference to a Minute† recorded by His Honour on the subject of the retention of His Highness the Nizam's subjects on relief works within the Hyderabad territory during the present famine in some of His Highness' frontier districts and those of the Madras Presidency adjoining them.

* No. 3540, dated 22nd February 1877.

† No. 70, dated 17th instant (copy enclosed).

2. Sir Richard Meade had hoped ere this to have laid before Government a full report of the state of the Hyderabad districts which are affected by the famine and the arrangements made in them for the relief of the people, but he has found it impossible to get as yet from His Highness' Government the full statistical and other information required for its preparation, though such was promised some weeks ago.

3. The Resident has, however, been in constant communication with the Minister on the general question of the famine in His Highness' territory, and has no reason to doubt that the measures taken by the Government to meet the requirements of the calamity have been judicious and well-considered and suited to the condition of the people and the necessities of the occasion; and this being the case, he has thought it unadvisable to press the Minister for the prompt submission of information that would probably take some time to collect and prepare.

4. At an interview between the Minister and Sir Richard Meade yesterday, however, the former stated that the required information was now nearly complete and should be forwarded immediately.

No. 3540, dated Hyderabad Residency, 22nd February 1877.

From—The 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Secy. to the Honorable Sir R. Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 70, dated 17th instant, forwarding copy of a minute recorded by Sir R. Temple, regarding the reception of Mysore and Hyderabad laborers upon relief works in the Madras Presidency, and expressing his hope that the Resident will move the Minister to issue directions for the employment and retention within the Hyderabad districts of Nizam's subjects who may desire work.

2. The question thus brought forward has been the subject of frequent conversation and enquiry between Sir R. Meade and the Minister and officials of His Highness' Government for the last four months, and the Resident has every reason to believe that the orders passed by the Minister before he proceeded to Delhi, and also since his return to Hyderabad, have fairly provided for the employment on relief works of the suffering population of all the Hyderabad Districts bordering the Madras Presidency that are affected by the famine.

3. At first, no doubt, many Hyderabad people crossed the frontier and presented themselves at the British relief works; but, so far as Sir R. Meade has been able to ascertain, a large proportion of these persons subsequently returned to Nizam's limits and obtained employment on the works opened therein.

4. On the other hand, considerable numbers of men and cattle in search of the means of subsistence have, from time to time, come into Hyderabad from the British Districts, and within the last fortnight the Minister has brought to the Resident's notice that there had been recently a large arrival of both in the Raichore District.

Sir R. Meade has been further informed by the officers of the Nizam Public Works Department employed on relief works, that, latterly, many labourers from the British Districts have made their appearance on those works, and been provided for on them.

5. It is, however, admitted that many of Hyderabad distressed poor, who left their homes when the pressure began to be first seriously felt, have not returned, and it is not known what has become of them.

6. The Nizam's Government has not, that the Resident is aware of, hitherto taken any steps to prevent sufferers from the famine in the British Districts entering its territory, as already described, in search of subsistence.

7. The Nizam's officials were at first disposed to effect the expulsion of any bodies of such persons that might arrive within their limits, on the ground that their presence would add to the existing difficulties, as well as be dangerous to the peace of the country; but Sir R. Meade urged that on no account should the migration of these people be obstructed or interfered with so long as they committed no offence and did not assemble in bands dangerous to the public peace, and the Minister entirely concurred in this view and issued orders accordingly.

8. It is well known that the practice under native rule has always been for the poorer classes to abandon their homes in times of drought and famine, and to migrate to other parts of the country free from such a calamity.

9. Sir R. Meade's personal experience of the great value of this practice as a means of reducing the number of sufferers in a stricken district, and especially in localities to which food could hardly be transported, leads him to think that the door to its continuance along the Hyderabad and Madras frontier should not be closed by the adoption of any strict rule on either side of the frontier for the retention of the suffering poor within their own limits.

10. It has suggested itself to him, in considering the request contained in your letter under reply, that as a large portion of the Hyderabad territory is fairly off, both as regards food for man and forage for cattle, it is probable that the migration towards it from the Madras and Bombay famine districts will continue, and that, in the interests of these districts and of the British Government, it should be encouraged as much as possible; and as any request to His Highness' Government to prevent its subjects who are in search of work or the means of subsistence from crossing over to seek the same on the British relief works, would probably be understood to warrant its preventing the migration of sufferers from the British Districts into Hyderabad, the Resident proposes to limit his action on your present communication to urging His Highness' Government to increased effort to provide fully, in the matter of relief works, for the employment of the poor in the districts adjoining Kurnool and Bellary, and to instruct its local officials to use their influence to induce the people of those Districts in want of work to take it on the relief works so provided for them.

11. The Resident trusts that Sir R. Temple will concur in the course thus proposed to be taken in this matter.

No. 70, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Honorable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I.,

To—The Resident, Hyderabad.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to forward copy of a minute recorded by him regarding the reception of Mysore and Hyderabad laborers upon relief works in the Madras Presidency.

2. Sir Richard Temple would hope that you may see fit to move His Excellency the Minister to direct the Nizamat officers to employ and keep within the Hyderabad districts any persons who may be desiring work. It is understood that His Excellency has already established ample relief works.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, No. XXXVII, dated Camp Bellary District, 16th February 1877.

I desire to submit to the Government of Madras certain observations on its general order of the 9th February which directs that "coolies" (relief laborers) from Mysore and Hyderabad are to be treated on relief works exactly as our own people.

2. Already many persons of this description have resorted both from Mysore and Hyderabad to the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and after their necessities have been relieved, have been sent back to their own province, Mysore or Hyderabad as the case may be, by which authorities they have been duly received. Both in Mysore and in Hyderabad, relief works are open, and I know that the authorities in both these States are willing and able to take care of their own people, and to avoid casting the burden of supporting them on the British Government.

3. In Mysore the relief operations are entirely under the direction of British officers, just as if they had been in British territory. But as relief has been allowed somewhat more in the Madras Presidency than in Mysore, there is no fear of British subjects resorting to Mysore, while there is every fear of Mysore subjects resorting to Madras Districts. I was distinctly warned of this by the Mysore authorities themselves, who said that many thousands of their people might be resorting to British Districts who all the time might properly be, indeed ought to be, maintained by Mysore. The Chief Commissioner would, I am sure, be glad that such people should be sent back to him. And I know that the Chief Commissioner is as anxious as he is resourceful to provide for all Mysore subjects.

4. If, therefore, in virtue of the Madras Government order cited above, any number of Mysore ryots were to come upon Madras works, an unnecessary expenditure of British money would be incurred upon that which was really the business of the Mysore State, notwithstanding that the Mysore State is anxious to undertake its own duty with its own money.

5. The same remark *mutatis mutandis* applies to the Hyderabad territory.

6. It is true that in 1874 the Bengal Government received in its relief works refugees from Nepal, but then the adjoining Nepalese districts were not under British supervision, and, so far as we knew, did not contain any relief works. It was therefore deemed necessary to receive the poor people. But the case is quite different with the Mysore State, which is administered by our own officers, and also the case is different with the Hyderabad State where ample provisions of relief are known to have been made.

7. I would therefore suggest that the officers in the Madras Districts be directed to receive persons from Mysore or Hyderabad temporarily if seen to be laboring under immediate necessity, but to give the earliest intimation to the nearest local authorities either in Mysore or Hyderabad, as the case may be, in order that these persons may be transferred to their own territory.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 97, dated Madras, 27th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the issue of further orders to secure that cases of extreme distress may be searched out and relieved in every village of the more distressed districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, 26th February 1877.*

IN my Minute, dated Nundidroog, 8th February, I laid before the Government of Madras my views as to the need for fully utilizing the existing organization in the work of house-to-house visitation, so that all cases of dangerous distress may be searched out and relieved. Since that date I have seen the Madras Government orders of the — February on the same subject. I have also visited the Ceded Districts, Cuddapah, North Arcot and part of Kurnool, with the view of ascertaining how far systematic house-to-house visitation is being carried out, and how far the village headmen discharge the duty of searching out and bringing up every case of dangerous distress.

2. The orders of the Madras Government on this subject have, I believe, reached the village headmen; and Government officers, European and Native, are doing something in this direction. Still the fact remains that, up to the present time, the village headmen have brought forward only a very few cases of persons (in the many taluks I visited there were hardly a score of such cases altogether) who were in extreme need of relief. At the same time, in many of the relief labour gangs I found, side by side with hundreds or thousands of people not as yet in absolute need, a few persons in very poor physical condition, an enquiry into whose cases showed that they were the only bread-winners for whole families of infirm people. There is risk that the weaker members of families in such straits must sooner or later die, unless they are brought upon charitable relief. And there is always the fear that, if cases of this kind come to light, more (possibly worse) cases of the same kind remain undiscovered. And all this may occur side by side and simultaneously with the employment of great gangs of relief labourers whose numbers perhaps exceed the real dimensions of distress.

3. During my visits I have always drawn the attention of the relief officers in charge to the dangerous nature of such cases. And I have explained that the admission of thousands of comparatively well-to-do people to relief gangs without discrimination cannot relieve the few scores of really needy people who may be at home in their villages.

4. I would recommend that the existing orders of the Madras Government (which are doubtless excellent so far as they go) be further explained and enforced, and that a written (or printed) notice of his duties and responsibilities be sent to every village headman in the more distressed districts, that a written acknowledgment be obtained from him, and that a report be demanded of him of his having inspected every household in his village, and of his either having done the needful if he found any person in dangerous straits, or of his having found none such. The intentions of Government will then become really known, and supervising officers of all ranks will be able to enforce the real and careful discharge of their duties by the village officers. It is assumed that they have already been authorized to relieve temporarily any person in this condition at the Government expense. They, therefore, cannot have any motive for concealing the existence of any such case, if it exist. The reports of the village headmen will therefore be evidence of the best kind.

5. With regard to the disposal of necessitous people, when they are brought up to relief officers by the village headmen, I desire to bring to notice that, as yet, no relief camps on the Madras system have been formed in the Ceded Districts. Instead of the relief camp system, there are a number of relief houses (in one taluk as many as seven), at which out-door relief is given under the supervision of village headmen. It may be necessary hereafter, when the pressure on the people is greater, to have several places in each taluk for the distribution of out-door relief. But at present such relief is not required; it may lead to great peculation and waste, (for instance) such as occurred recently on a large scale at Hindupur in the Bellary district. And I would recommend that, for the present at any rate, the regular relief camp system, such as is enforced at Madras, should be adopted in the Ceded Districts. It is true that a considerable establishment is required, but if Native officers of the army are employed and existing buildings (such as chuttrums) utilised, the cost will not be excessive. And at any rate the expenditure will be less than under the plan of indiscriminate out-door relief under village headmen. Every necessitous person brought up by a village headman would be taken to the nearest relief camp, would be tended and fed there, until he or she was able to do some light work.

6. I suggest that some further orders on the subject of village visitation and the duties of village headmen be issued and carefully enforced at an early date. Systematic house-to-house enquiry is the necessary complement of an economical relief-work system. Indeed, it is the necessary complement of any relief-work system. Even if 70 per cent. of the population of a severely distressed taluk were on the relief works, I should still fear that some cases of extreme and dangerous distress must be left at home in the villages, unless a house-to-house visitation were maintained in the villages.

7. It is clearly cheaper for the public treasury and better for the people that all real cases of extreme distress should be searched out and relieved, while admission to the relief works is allowed with discrimination, than that all comers should be admitted indiscriminately to the relief works while extreme cases of dangerous distress are left unrelieved in the villages or on the high ways. In the Madras Presidency discrimination is now generally exercised in admitting people to relief works; and I earnestly recommend that no pains be spared to secure the discovery and relief of extreme distress, such as must occur in outlying villages, with increased frequency as the season advances.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, 24th February 1877.*

IN continuation of my minute of the 13th February, regarding the Government grain transaction in this presidency, I feel obliged to represent to the Government of Madras that there seems to have been some misapprehension, in the Bellary district at least, respecting the time when the arrangements ceased between Government and the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company.

2. It will be in the recollection of Government that the notification published on the 8th February set forth that these relations ceased on the 5th January.

3. Nevertheless, at Bellary the following circumstances occurred which showed that there must have been some misunderstanding on the subject. On the 12th January the Collector of Bellary bought on account of Government 10,000 bags of rice at Rs. 9-6 per bag from the firm of Harvey and Sabapathy. On the same day the Bellary agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company called and asked the Collector why the transaction had been concluded without making reference to him as Government broker. And on that same day the Government of Madras telegraphed to Collector for explanation why this particular transaction had been concluded without reference to the Government brokers.

Again, on the 29th January certain Bellary dealers tendered for the supply of 5,000 bags of rice to the Collector. And their tenders were on that day, with the samples, referred by the Collector to the Bellary agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company for opinion. The Agent,

acting on behalf of his principals, gave an opinion on the samples. And it was not until the evening of the 29th of January that the Government officers at Bellary became aware that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were no longer Government brokers, and that it was no longer necessary to consult them regarding local purchases of grain.

4. It is probable that the importance of these circumstances has passed away, now that the cessation of the relations between the Government and the firm has been notified. But to prevent any possible misapprehension it has seemed to me desirable to state what I have learnt.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, 24th February 1877.*

In a minute dated 13th February, I repeated my previous recommendation that a part only of the grain purchased by Government should be transported to places distant at least sixty miles from the railway, the residue being kept at Madras as a reserve. No definite reply has been received to this suggestion, which was laid before the Government of Madras, first on the 19th January, and afterwards on the 13th February.

2. I have now had an opportunity of conferring with Major Hicks, and I learn that about 15,000 tons of Government grain have already been delivered at depôts in the interior of the country; that to employ the contractors' carts, which he still retains, 4,000 bags of grain are required by him daily; that only 1,400 bags daily are now being despatched from Madras; that he is offering the use of his carts to local dealers at reduced rates of hire, but that as yet his arrangements are not sufficiently known in the interior to attract the village dealers.

3. It appears to me that the quantity (15,000 tons) already transported into the interior is quite enough for all the places that are likely to need such support. And the * 26,000 tons remaining may safely be kept as reserve in Madras. But as Major Hicks contracted for the transport of at least 30,000 tons, out of which 15,000 tons have been delivered in the interior, it follows that there is spare carriage at his disposal for the residue, namely, 15,000 tons. Looking at all the circumstances of the case; seeing that the contracts have been made, and the carriage has been collected, I think that the carts employed by Major Hicks' agency had better be maintained under Government control and not dispersed. And I recommend that these carts be let out to private traders if not wanted by Government.

Note.

	Tons.
Madras Government purchases from Calcutta	30,000
Purchases in Madras by the Madras Government and its officers ...	11,000
	41,000
Already transported to depôts by Major Hicks	15,000
Residue which may safely be kept as reserve	26,000

4. If the Madras Government should accede to my view that the quantity (15,000 tons) of Government grain already delivered at depôts in the interior is quite enough for the wants of the country requiring such support, then it would be necessary for Major Hicks to take prompt steps, through the local revenue officers, to make his terms known to the petty traders of the interior, who do most of the business of carrying goods from the railway to rural markets of the country. As soon as the local traders can employ all his carts, Major Hicks would cease to receive any Government grain by railway, and so the wagons now occupied by Government grain would be set free for private traders.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 297F., dated Bombay Castle, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

As requested in your letter No. 149, dated 8th instant, I am directed forward (in manuscript) copies of two reports on the financial ability of Kolhapur and other Southern Mahratta Country States, submitted by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, and referred to in this Government Resolution No. 60E.-196 of 29th ultimo. The correspondence has not been printed.

No. 505, dated Kolhapur, 15th December 1876.

From—The Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6975 of the 25th November, calling for more specific information than previously given as to the ability of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta States to cope financially with the necessities of the present time.

2. The States under direct control are—

1. Kolhapur and its four feudatories, all minors.
2. Miraj (Senior branch).
3. Mudhol.
4. Mhysal.

3. Sangli, which is the chief of the Patwardhan Jaghirs, is managed by the Chief and Major West as Joint Administrator.

4. The following States are wholly under their own Chiefs:—

1. Miraj (Junior).
2. Jamkundi.
3. Ramdurg.
4. Kurundwad (Senior).
5. Kurundwad (Junior).

5. The statement A shows the financial condition of Kolhapur and its feudatories, and it will be observed that, with the exception of Bawra, which State had only recently begun to show a surplus, the late Chief having died in debt, all are in a position to meet the present crisis. Should Bawra be in the end driven to straits, Kolhapur can provide whatever may be required.

6. Appended is a report from the State Kharbari, which shows that on a closer investigation the revenue receipts will be considerably in excess of what was at first expected, the addition being partly from a more favourable outturn of the crops in some districts, and again from the high prices of grain and khurbah enabling the ryots to realize more money on lesser crops.

7. Though the present state of things is fair, still there is in many parts of the State considerable distress, particularly among that portion of the population which depends on labour for subsistence; and relief works have been opened wherever it seemed necessary, and other projects have been prepared to be opened as they may be needed, consisting of local roads, tanks, &c. It is thought that in the course of two months there will be a large accession to the number of persons requiring work both in the Ghât districts and to the eastward. At present the ryots are busy getting in their early crops. After that shall have been finished, they will have nothing to do, and will begin to clamour for work. It is impossible now to give any estimate of the numbers who may hereafter have to be employed, but it would hardly exceed 30,000 to 40,000 at the outside, and for that number works have to be held in readiness.

8. What the requirements of the country may be in the next four months it is difficult to say, but as grain is becoming cheaper, the fear that prevailed for the last two months, that people with money would starve for want of grain, no longer exists, that is, so long as the fair weather lasts.

9. On what will happen when once the coast is closed for trade and the whole of this part of the country, as far to the eastward as Mudhol or even Bijapoor, becomes dependent on local stocks either original or imported, no one can tell. It is not believed that the supply will be equal to the demand, and the nearest centre of trade will be Poona, distant from here above 150 miles.

10. I have been unable to ascertain what stock of grain there is in the country, but it is impossible to suppose that it is large. The owners would never have lost such a market as the past two months afforded, and I believe that those who have grain have little more than for their own wants till the next harvest. Large importations by dealers are in progress, but they disappear into the interior as fast as they arrive, and are for the most part purchased in the towns and villages for present consumption. When recently in the districts, I made particular enquiries on this subject, and found that in the small towns and large villages where bazars are held the importations were limited to the week's supply, and this is what will probably continue to be the rate of importations into such places from the coast or large marts nearest to it during the fair season. Directly the rain begins to fall, however, things will change and assume a very serious aspect. The coast and the roads from it will be closed, and all the country beyond the Krishna will become very difficult of access. Carriage, too, will not be obtainable in the same quantity as, apart from the custom of housing carts in the rains, all having bullocks will be able to make fortunes by them in the fields. With such a prospect in view it is well to be prepared, and Kolhapur is laying in a stock for itself and feudatories that it may be prepared for the hard times which people look to, and which to me appear inevitable

11. The statement B shows the financial condition of the Southern Mahratta Country States under direct management. The first is Miraj (Senior). I was there for some weeks after the scarcity began. It is likely to be a great sufferer by the drought, but fortunately it has a large balance, and is in a position to meet its extraordinary expenditure. There are at the present moment numerous relief works in progress as the weekly returns show, and the number of applicants for work is constantly on the increase. The cause is the utter failure of the kharrif all round the Miraj mhal, that is, the head-quarter petah; not even any khurbah has been got in many villages, only a little by the river side. The importations of grain into the town are large, but it is an extensive place with a large population and a larger one in mhal villages all depending on its weekly bazar.

12. Mudhol is a compact little State, and has a sufficient balance for all required of it. This State also is a great sufferer. The Khurbari reckons on only two annas in the rupee; and when there recently, I should say from what I saw that it would be hard to expect much more. There are several relief works in progress which will last for a time; others are ready whenever needed. Grain is brought in small quantities not more than enough for immediate consumption. The rates are much the same as those at Kaladgi.

13. Mhysal is but a single village sub-jaghir. It is at present managed by the Assistant Political Agent, though properly it belongs to Sangli. It is believed that it will just meet its expenditure this year, but advances can be made by Miraj to it if ever considered necessary. It is situated near Miraj, and the state of its crops is much the same as in that State.

14. Sangli is next in order to be mentioned, and I regret not to be able to speak more favourably of it. It is most unfortunately placed with heavy previous debts, a loss of half its land revenue for the year, no balances, cash or invested; the position is awkward. It is calculated that there will be a deficit of nearly four lakhs. Several relief works are in progress and others will be prepared. Major West estimated that his extraordinary expenditure for this season would be nearly three lakhs, for he has some very bad outlying districts, and will need to employ large numbers of men there, in fact, is doing so now. Like Miraj, the town of Sangli has a large bazar, and much grain is being imported, sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants of it and the neighbourhood for about 10 or 15 days.

15. The condition of the finances of this State has been before brought to notice, and Government sanctioned some pecuniary assistance being given by Kolhapur. But what has been done is only a temporary measure pending the decision of Government as to the future management. The following is a rough estimate of the position of the State:—

		Rs.	Rs.
	Total receipts		4,00,000
Deduct	Ordinary Expenditure	5,00,000	
	Extraordinary Expenditure	3,00,000	
			8,00,000
Deficit	... ...		4,00,000

16. I now come to the States wholly under their own Chiefs, and I regret that I cannot supply any figures to show their condition; but I can speak generally about them having recently visited each and discussed its prospects with its Chief.

17. Miraj (Junior) has means, though it is impossible to judge the amount. He is very careful, and will not lay out more than he can help. He has some small works in progress. The crops in his State have suffered a good deal, much the same as in Senior Miraj and Sangli. I do not doubt the Chief will manage his affairs without assistance.

18. Jamkhundi is in much the same state as Mudhol; no kharif crop except by the riverside: most of the villages have been deserted by a large proportion of its inhabitants, who have gone towards the ghâts with their cattle. There will be considerable loss of revenue, and some money is being spent on relief works. I ascertained from the Karbhari that there was a sufficiency of money to go on with. He believed that the Chief would not require to ask assistance. The Chief has himself imported and stored a large quantity of grain.

19. Karundwad (Senior) has no money, but he is not so much a sufferer as his neighbours. All round Karundwad itself the land is flourishing, being watered and flooded by two rivers. There will however be some loss on his outlying villages, and as assistance, either in money or grain, will have to be given, the Chief said he should ask to be permitted to put off till next year paying his contribution in lieu of sowar service, which amounts to Rs. 9,612-8, but has not yet done so. He has carried out one small relief work near Kurundwar. I do not think any more in that quarter are needed, certainly not for the present. The Chief has imported and advanced some grain on his ryots asking for it.

20. The Karundwad Join, or Chiefs, do not appear to have any cause for anxiety. They expressed none to me beyond general regret for the condition of things. I am not aware that they have any works in progress, but they have imported some grain. I believe they have quite enough means for anything required of them in their *Elaka*.

21. Ramdurg is not in affluent circumstances. He has no cash balance, but he has hitherto managed to raise sufficient to meet the extraordinary charges* in connection with the scarcity. He said it was his intention to apply for permission to postpone paying certain dues amounting to Rs. 5,000 into the Dharwar Treasury.

* Several relief works in progress.

22. An emergent call has been made for more detailed information from all the States, and as soon as it reaches me I shall submit it.

No. 713, dated Kolhapur, 14th December 1876.

From—The State Kharbhari, Kolhapur,
To—The Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

WITH reference to Government letter No. 6795, dated 25th November 1876, calling for further particulars regarding the state of Kolhapur district and of its finances, I have the honour to report as follows :—

A closer enquiry into the state of the crops has revealed a much better state of things than was at first anticipated. It now appears that the Kolhapur State proper may fairly realise on the whole two or three annas more than the first calculation, that is, about six lakhs out of nine, which is the average amount of land revenue collections. The crops have no doubt partially failed here and there, but the cultivator has been able to make up his loss to a great extent by the enhanced prices which the surplus produce of his fields fetches in the market. The sale of the karbi and grass grown upon his lands has also given him material help.

2. There is thus no immediate danger of distress occurring among cultivators, who form a large portion of the population, excepting those of the easterly districts of Shirol, Raibág and Katkol, where it has already prevailed, and where relief works have been, and are being, started to counteract its effects. Except the population inhabiting these famished villages, the rest have yet been able to shift for themselves, and things will probably continue to move in the same course till the end of March. In the months of April, May and June, larger number of labourers will apply for employment, and it will be necessary to make provision for them by opening more relief works at appropriate places in the district. During the rainy season they will again return to their agricultural pursuits, and the demand for employment at the relief works will be considerably lessened. But if prices again rise, which is likely to be the case, special measures will have to be adopted for bringing the supplies of corn within the reach of the afflicted people.

3. The population in the whole district is a little more than eight lakhs. Of these, about one tenth (*i. e.*, 80,000) may be supposed to live from hand to mouth. Half of these will manage to shift for themselves by serving their brothers in well-to-do circumstances, and the State should be prepared to make provision for the remaining half, that is, about 40,000 people, in the shape of charity or relief works, the relief being paid either in cash or in kind.

4. Corn has been imported from Bombay and other places in large quantities by private dealers. The policy of strict non-interference has had a very healthy effect upon the Kolhapur market, there being in it at present a far larger quantity of cereals than it ever could command before. The State has also made very large purchases from districts where the season has been more favourable, and this example was followed by the local traders. Hitherto they never ordered out supplies from out-stations, being generally satisfied with the small quantities brought in by itinerant cartmen and occasional wanjaris. But the present distress has given a new impetus as it were to the commercial activity of the people of Kolhapur. The example set by the State in ordering stores of cereals was not lost upon the traders; importations have been made by them, and the market is well supplied with corn. Prices have gone down a little in consequence of these large importations, but this state of things is not to be relied upon. The district of Kolhapur is not favourably situated with respect to its intercourse with Bombay and other places, where the importation of cereals is facilitated by the proximity of the railway line. In the rainy season the coast communication is all closed, and the few local traders are always in a condition to monopolise the grain traffic. Up to the end of May the present rate will probably continue with slight variations, unless the new crops in Guzrat and other exporting districts suddenly change the scale either one way or the other. With the setting in of the rainy season, the traders will again be in a condition to combine and to sell such grain as they hold at famine prices, when it will be necessary for the State to supplement the supplies in the country from the stocks which it has laid in. Under ordinary circumstances the State always requires a large quantity of cereals to feed its large number of dependants, but this year it will have to support an unusually large number of labourers, who will have to be partly paid in kind, and I very much doubt if even the large purchases already made will suffice to meet the extraordinary requirements of these exceptional times.

5. The financial condition of the Kolhapur State and of the States subordinate to it is, as will appear from the annexed statement, on the whole satisfactory. There are surplus funds enough to meet the extraordinary expenditure necessitated by the scarcity.

6. Cattle are still pouring in from the eastern districts, and full freedom of forage is given to the owners in places available for the purpose. People it appears have been making provisions of fodder for the dry season, and I believe no special remedial measures are necessary as far as the wants of the people of Kolhapur in respect to fodder are concerned.

7. The water supply will become more and more scanty as the season advances in the eastern talukas of Alta and Shirol. The distress has already begun to manifest itself, but the great rivers Krishna, Warna and Panchganga are generally within a distance of 5 or 6 miles from almost every village in this part, and the villagers are generally accustomed in the hot season to fetch water from such distances when wells and tanks fail. It does not appear, therefore, that people will leave their villages on account of the water scarcity, though no doubt their resources will be tested to the utmost in procuring this most important element of life. In the western parts of the district which abounds in small rivulets, it will be necessary to construct temporary dams at the intervals of a few miles, and the water thus stored will serve the wants of the villagers as well as of the numerous cattle that have been draughted from the more famished districts in the east.

A.

Statement showing the financial resources of the Kolhapur State, including its principal feudatories, for the year 1876-77.

Consecutive number.	Names of States.	Balances.			Estimated receipts of revenues for the year 1876-77.	Total.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Deficit.	Remarks.
		Cash.	Invested.	Total.			Current.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1	Kolhapur	2,00,000	18,44,000	20,44,000	11,38,000*	31,82,000	9,87,850	5,00,000	14,87,850	16,94,150	.....	* Regular land revenue 6,00,000 Other receipts ... 5,38,000 11,38,000
2	Vishalgarh	11,800	1,72,400	1,84,200	63,700	2,47,900	73,400	20,000	93,400	1,54,500	.....	Funds, if required, will be supplied by Kolhapur.
3	Bawra	4,600	9,500	14,100	60,500	74,600	62,500	15,000	77,500	.....	2,900	
4	Kagal	900	2,44,100	2,45,000	89,100	3,34,100	76,900	15,000	91,900	2,42,200	.....	
5	Inchalkaranji	1,05,000	1,57,300	2,62,300	1,51,800	4,14,100	1,37,100	1,05,000†	2,42,100	1,72,000	.....	† This includes Rs. 85,000, the amount of half nazarana.
	Total ...	3,22,300	24,27,300	27,49,600	15,03,100	42,52,700	13,37,750	6,55,000	19,92,750	22,62,850	2,900	

KOLHAPUR,
14th December 1876.

MAHADEO WASSOODEO BURVE,
State Kharbhari.

B.

Statement showing the financial resources of the following Native States under direct management of this Agency, for the year 1876-77.

Names of States.	Cash balance.	Invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities.	Total surplus funds.	Estimated on probable income for the year 1876-77.	Total.	Expenditure.			Balance available.	Remarks.
					Receipts.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miraj (Senior)	2,28,137	5,37,900	7,66,037	1,15,309	8,81,346	2,72,297	48,928	3,21,225	5,60,121	
Mudhol	99,891	6,38,000	7,37,891	1,34,284	8,72,175	1,50,879	50,000	2,00,879	6,71,296	
Mhysal	6,400	10,000	16,400	6,449	22,849	9,417	9,287	18,704	4,145	

F. SCHNEIDER,

Political Agent,

Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—No. 131E-444 (Local), dated 23rd February 1877.

READ—

A letter from the Collector and Political Agent, Sholapur, No. 811, dated 12th February 1877: With reference to Government Resolution No. 37A-153 Local, dated 25th January 1877, forwards copy of a report on the purchase of grain in the Akalkot State, and observes that no harm can result from what has been done, as the State is so small and so near the large market of Sholapur and the railway. Adds that the trade of the country will not be affected, and the inhabitants of the State will probably get their grain a little cheaper.

RESOLUTION.—The Collector and Political Agent should report whether the State cannot now withdraw from the purchase of grain, and leave the supply in the hands of the regular traders.

2. The State's transactions may be on a small scale, but they are entirely wrong in principle, and if it is not now too late, and if the ordinary retail dealers are prepared to take up and continue the business, no more purchases should be made by the State.

3. If the purchases of grain had been made in the adjoining local market of Sholapur, the arrangement would not have been so objectionable; but it appears that they were made in distant markets, such as Akola, in Berar, and no plan could have been adopted so likely to interrupt the regular flow of trade as that which has been pursued.

No. 91, dated Tripetty, 25th February, 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to SIR R. TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the enclosed copy of a minute recorded by him regarding person-by-person inspection of relief labourers.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, February 24th, 1877.*

I DESIRE to place on record a statement showing the approximate numbers of the relief labourers who have been carefully inspected person-by-person either by me or by officers deputed by me for that purpose, with a brief general remark on the physical condition of each gang of labourers.

2. It will appear from the abstract annexed that about 97,350 relief labourers have thus been inspected, always in the presence of a local civil officer; and that of this number, the

physical condition of 50,700 may be described as having been good, of 29,850 as middling, and of 16,800 as indifferent. And of this total, some three bodies of labourers, numbering about 1,700, were found to be on strike, *i. e.*, in a state of refusing to accept the terms of pay offered by Government for such work as they could be made to perform.

3. It is my opinion that this inspection of relief labourers is a matter of great importance; by this I do not mean a cursory glance at great masses of persons, but a careful look along the lines of men, women, and children, individual-by-individual, drawn up and arranged by the orders of the gangmen or relief officer. In this way, it is comparatively easy to detect the unfit recipients of relief, and to show the officers by selecting specimens of the well-to-do and needy respectively—the principles which should guide them on their inspections.

4. This work of inspection of gangs of relief labourers was at first, I fear, altogether overlooked by the local officers, but now they are attending to it with their wonted zeal and efficiency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Statement showing numbers of relief labourers inspected by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *and officers deputed by him.*

Date of inspection.	District.	Place.	Number.	Physical condition.
14th January 1877	Kurnool	Head-quarter ...	2,000	Good.
15th " "	"	"	2,500	Middling.
" " "	"	Yeldoortee	1,500	Good.
17th " "	Bellary	Head-quarters ...	3,500	Middling.
18th " "	"	"	2,000	Good.
19th " "	Cuddapa	"	1,500	Middling.
" " "	"	Near head-quarters ...	1.000	Good.
20th " "	North Arcot	Vellore	3,000	Indifferent.
23rd " "	Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	300	Good.
26th " "	Madras	Head-quarters ...	500	Indifferent.
27th " "	"	Red Hills	2,000	"
29th " "	Chingleput	*En route*	500	Good.
" " "	North Arcot	Ranepett	300	Indifferent.
30th " "	"	Chittore	300	Good.
31st " "	"	Palmanair	500	Middling.
1st February "	"	Poonganoor	3,000	"
" " "	Cuddapa	Madanpally	5.000	"
2nd " "	"	"	2,000	Good.
5th " "	Bangalore	Head-quarters	1,000	"
7th " "	"	Dodabullabpore ...	1,000	Indifferent.
8th " "	Kolar	Chikkabullabpore ...	500	Middling.
9th " "	"	Buggopally	500	"
" " "	Bellary	Hindoopore	1,000	Good: on strike.
" " "	"	Pennikonda	500	Middling.
10th " "	"	Gootoor	500	Middling: on strike.
" " "	"	*En-route* to Anantipore	1,000	Good.
11th " "	"	Anantipore	3,000	"
" " "	"	*En-route* to Gooty ...	1,500	"
12th " "	"	Head-quarters	2,000	Middling.
14th " "	"	Adoni	15,000	Good.
15th " "	"	Byayanaigar	500	Middling.
17th " "	"	"	2,000	"
" " "	"	Hospett	1,000	Good.
18th " "	"	Sundoor	3.000	Middling.
19th " "	"	New head-quarters ...	500	Good.
20th " "	Kurnool	Puttikonda	7,000	"
21st " "	Bellary	Adoni	10,000	Indifferent.
22nd " "	"	Goondakal	4,500	Good.
23rd " "	"	Gooty	150	Middling.
" " "	"	"	200	Middling: on strike.
" " "	Cuddapa	Head-quarters... ...	1,000	Middling.
Inspected by C. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary, on behalf of Sir Richard Temple.				
	Kolar	Head-quarters ...	100	Good.
Inspected by Mr. C. E. Buckland, Private Secretary, on behalf of Sir Richard Temple.				
20th February 1877	Bellary	Alur	5,500	Good.
21st and 22nd February 1877 ...	"	Tadputri	3,000	Middling.
		TOTAL ...	97,350	

ANALYSIS.

Physical condition.

Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.
50,700	29,850	16,800
		On strike.
		1,700

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Private Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 87, dated Tirupetty, 24th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed by Sir Richard Temple to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the enclosed memoranda (1) on the condition and prospects of the Adoni Taluk, Bellary District, and (2) on the condition of the relief gangs at Goondakul in the Gooty Taluk, Bellary District.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Adoni Taluk of Bellary as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *on the 14th and 21st February 1877.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE visited Adoni on the 14th and again on the 21st February. He met there Mr. Glenny, C. S., Sub-Collector of Gooty, Captain Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Taluk Relief Officer, Mr. Oldham, Executive Officer in charge of relief works, and Mr. Pampabatti Rao, Tehsildar. On his first visit he found that the numbers had been very rapidly increasing, and that the orders for the new arrangements, confining relief to those actually in need, had just been received and were on the point of being carried out. He therefore contented himself with inspecting about 15,000 relief labourers on the works near Adoni and explaining to the local officers the views of Government, reserving full inspection and report till he could re-visit the taluk after the new system had been organized.

2. The taluk of Adoni is the most northerly taluk of the Bellary district and has an area of 805 square miles. The population numbers 179,448, 12 per cent. of whom are Mahomedans. The rural population is chiefly agricultural, but there are a number of comparatively large towns in the taluk, and the urban population is largely made up of weavers, artizans of various classes, leather dressers, and other non-agricultural classes of low castes. The population of Mahomedans is very large in some of the towns (Adoni has 40 per cent.), and they are described as for the most poor and thriftless and badly off even in good years. The chief towns are Adoni (population 22,429), Yemigamir (6,243), Koshgi (5,463), Kavutal (3,650), Nagladini (2,124).

3. The taluk is bounded on the north by the Tungabhadra river, from which the Rampur irrigation-channel runs through the taluk for 10 miles and waters 965 acres of rice and ragi. This is the only irrigation work with the exception of a few small tanks, all of which failed to fill last year. A few fields near villages are irrigated from wells, and Mr. Glenny is of opinion that wells exist wherever there is room for them, and that cultivation from well irrigation (small though it is) has reached its limit. Black cotton soil prevails almost universally, but there is some red laterite here and there.

4. Considerable quantities of cotton are grown. It is sown in June and picked in February, but the staple product of the taluk is cholum, of which there is an early crop dependent on south-east and a late crop dependant on the north-west monsoon.

5. Both monsoons failed last year, and, except from the irrigated lands, almost no crop was secured. Many villages had absolutely nothing, and the total outturn is estimated by Mr. Glenny at less than a one-anna crop. The harvests of 1875 yielded a ten or twelve-anna crop or from five-eighths to three-fourths of a good crop.

6. From personal enquiries, from inspection of the store pits and the evidence of disinterested persons, Mr. Glenny thinks that there are considerable stocks of grain still in the country, probably amounting to several months' supply; but these will not be produced until the holders see that next season's crops are safe and that danger is at an end. Private trade is most active and is expected to be quite adequate to meet all demands. Large quantities of grain are lying at Adoni and carts are going everywhere. The people live on cholum to the almost complete exclusion of rice. Prices were at one time as high as seven per rupee. On Sir Richard's first visit (14th February) cholum was 8½ to 9½, and several-sort rice 5½ to 7 seers, per rupee; but a considerable fall has occurred in the last few days, and the rates are now 11½ and 8 or 9 seers, respectively. The Bellary seer weighs 2lbs. 2 oz. so that 11½ seers is about 23½lbs. per rupee or 1½lb. for an anna.

7. Relief works were opened about the middle of October. No applicant was refused, and the numbers gradually swelled to 88,000 or more than half the population of the taluk, which was the number on the lists at Sir Richard's first visit. Great exertions have been made by the local officers since that time; it has been discovered that extensive frauds have been practised by the gang-men; that about 5 per cent. of the numbers were men of straw, while many children had been classed as men. Numerous well-to-do people were discovered and turned off. The gangs have been sent to work some distance from their homes, and task-work is being introduced. These measures have resulted in a reduction already estimated at 13,000 persons, some of whom were turned off; the remainder, probably the majority themselves, left the work as soon as task work and discipline were enforced. Very many of the gangs remain to be examined, as the process of enquiry, if conducted with sufficient care to avoid mistakes, is necessarily slow. The scale of task-work to be exacted—it has as yet been little more than nominal—is 16 to 20 cubic yards of earth-work, or 12 to 16 of gravel, according to stiffness of soil and height of lift per day, from a gang of 50 persons. Some gangs are employed in metal-breaking, and 5 cubic yards per gang is the tale demanded. No hammers have as yet been provided and stones are used instead. The Madras Government orders of 31st January were received last week, and No. 2 standard has been adopted, wages being now 1½ anna, 1 anna, and 9 pies for men, women, and children, respectively.

8. The principal works in hand are,—

1. Railway feeder road from Nagladini to Adoni, 30 miles, in 2 divisions, employing 13,228 and 19,517 labourers (on 10th February). This work is under the taluk officer with the tehsildar of Adoni and the deputy tehsildar of Yemigamir to assist him.
2. Madveram road, 27 miles, 13,776 labourers.
3. Alur road, 7 miles, 20,052 labourers.
4. Gooty road, 5 miles, 17,381 labourers.
5. Sirgapa road, 8 miles, 3,003 labourers.
6. Rampur Channel embankment, 1,766 labourers.

The figures are taken from the last return; but, as stated above, a total reduction, estimated at about 13,000, has since been effected chiefly from the gangs on the Alur and Gooty roads.

9. On the occasion of his first visit (February 14th), Sir Richard carefully inspected an aggregate of nearly 15,000 labourers collected from the town of Adoni and the villages around. Many of them were poor people dependent for subsistence on their earnings at the works, but many belonged to a better class of people, who were presumably able to maintain themselves. A large percentage were Mussulmans, many were weavers and artizans, and there were few persons of low caste. Their general physical condition was good, and very few shewed any signs of being insufficiently nourished. On his second visit he saw about 10,000 persons belonging to gangs from the Yemigamir road. The great majority were of extremely low castes, madigars (chamars) and others, ranking even below pariahs, and regarded as so low and degraded that their better-born countrymen speak of them as persons "who cannot come in our mouths," whose very caste name cannot be mentioned. These are poor people, chiefly leather dressers, and live to a considerable extent on the flesh of the dead cattle whose skins they dress. They are extremely poor, always inured to hardship, and it is believed that very many of them have hitherto abstained from applying for relief under the mistaken notion that there could be no aid for such as they, and that even if Government would give it them the prejudices of their countrymen would prevent it reaching them. The contrast between these gangs and all those previously seen elsewhere was very great. Very many persons were considerably ematiated, and had evidently been insufficiently nourished all their lives; and a few only among them had the fine physique and blooming condition so frequently found in other gangs among the better castes. Sir Richard considers that they were by many degrees the worst he has yet seen, and he carefully explained to the native officials that no prejudices of race or caste, no amount of contempt, and no fear of contamination could justify them in neglecting any person however degraded; that they were expected to do their duty irrespective of persons, and that no such excuse or neglect of it would be accepted by Government, which would visit with exemplary punishment any person guilty of inhumanity to such people. The headmen of villages were warned that they must be specially careful in watching for and immediately relieving them, as it is among them that cases of starvation are most likely to occur.

10. The cattle have so far suffered comparatively little. A good many old ones have died, because the people will not feed such, but the draught cattle are in good case. There are considerable stores of fodder. Many valuable beasts have been sent away to the Nallamalli hills in the Eastern Ghâts, and there is still some pasture on the banks of the Tungabhadra. The brisk demand for carriage keeps the draught cattle constantly employed, and high prices enable their owners to buy fodder, so that no great loss is apprehended.

11. Water is still fairly abundant everywhere and will not fail.

12. The public health has been and still is bad; cholera is extensively prevalent though not in a very fatal form, and bowel complaints and fevers are common. A severe epidemic of small-pox is raging in Adoni and some of the large villages; and Sir Richard observed very many cases among the Adoni gangs during his first visit. Arrangements are in train to isolate the cases in special sheds where the children may not be dangerous to their neighbours, and where gratuitous ration will be issued to the mothers who will stay to nurse them.

13. Crime increased remarkably during the earlier weeks of scarcity; dacoities of grain and thefts in standing crops were numerous, but since the few fields which yielded anything have been harvested, and it has become evident to the people that grain will not fail, it has remarkably diminished.

14. Sir Richard's impressions on the condition of the taluk were as follows:—

that the numbers are still abnormally high, but that, while such is the case and many people are being relieved who are not in need of it, there is reason to fear that others who do need, are not found out and taken on the work soon enough. This, however, is now being remedied;

that the great majority of the labourers are in good case, but that some low-caste persons are in bad condition;

that special attention must be given to village inspection, with a view of picking up any such persons as have not yet been relieved;

that the various native officials will have to be carefully instructed to look after persons of low caste and not suffer them to drift into danger, and that the various European officers must see that they do this;

that the superior relief officers in the taluk are making most praiseworthy efforts to give effect loyally and fully to the orders of the Madras Government in the direction of system and economy;

that considerable success seems to have already attended their efforts, and that still further improvement is to be looked for.

22nd February 1877

ROBERT HARVEY, M. B.,
Medical Officer on Sir Richard Temple's Staff.

Memorandum on the condition of relief gangs at Goondakul in the Gooty taluk of Bellary as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *on 22nd February 1877.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE left Adoni by the morning train on the 22nd February, accompanied by Mr. Glenny, C. S., Sub-Collector of Gooty, and reaced Goondakul at 9 A. M. All the relief labourers employed on the works within easy distance had been collected near the railway station, and he spent the greater part of the day in inspecting them, first going carefully down the lines of persons drawn out for inspection, pointing out those who seemed able to support themselves, and afterwards investigating the circumstances. About 4,500 persons were paraded. They were for the most part ryots and subordinate cultivators, weavers, and working men of the better caste and classes in admirable condition, and bearing no signs of ever having missed a meal. Here and there a few poor-looking specimens, generally of inferior social position, presented themselves, and the contrast between them and the greater majority of the persons present was pointed out to the native officials, who could not fail to see it. Large numbers of the women belonged to respectable castes, and had come to the works to earn a little money, their husbands being employed at home or otherwise off the works. Some cases of cheating by gangmen were exposed, and many persons were shown to be in a position not to require aid from Government.

2. Sir Richard was astonished by the very marked contrast between these gangs and the gangs of low-caste workmen seen on his second visit to Adoni, and Mr. Glenny remarked that, as regards physical condition, they were the best gangs he had yet seen. There was no sign of suffering among them, and Sir Richard Temple thought that there could be no doubt whatever that very many of them had been admitted to the works much too soon, and would have maintained themselves without difficulty had the works not been open to receive them. He considered that many of them might now be discharged without the smallest danger of their suffering risk of starvation or even of distress.

22nd February 1877.

ROBERT HARVEY, M. B.,
Medical Officer, on Sir Richard Temple's Staff.

Telegram dated 3rd March 1877.

From—Arconum,
*From—*SIR R. TEMPLE,

To—Calcutta.
To—Revenue Additional Secretary.

HAVE returned from Nellore after a hard journey. Found numbers on relief not at all excessive compared to failure of crops. Saw signs of distress in western part of district. Was much pleased with East Coast Canal. Have recommended that forty thousand relief labourers be sent there from Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Have also suggested commencement of earthwork by relief labour on Sangum irrigation project from Pennair river near Nellore. Shall next proceed to Salem and Coimbatore.

No. 99, dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.

From—The Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Mission,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him about drafting off relief labourers from the neighbouring districts to the East Coast Navigation Canal.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Nellore, 28th February* 1877.

HAVING visited the East Coast Canal at Kurotoor, on the seaside opposite Nellore, in company with Mr. Sharp, the Acting Collector, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, District Engineer, and having inspected eight thousand labourers now employed on the works, I desire to record the following remarks.

2. This excellent navigation canal, passing through the whole length of the Nellore district, connects the delta of the Kistna river with Madras, and opens out a large field for inland trade between the presidency and some of the richest agricultural districts of the interior.

3. Before the present scarcity commenced, this canal was open from Madras to Kistnapatam, at the mouth of the Kundalairoo river in the Nellore district, a distance of ninety-five miles Above Kistnapatam northwards, in the direction of the Kistna district, a distance of 105 miles, some work was in progress. Since the commencement of the scarcity this work has been vigorously prosecuted over the whole of this above length of 105 miles. Some 30,000 persons of both sexes are now employed. Of these, some are professional labourers, regularly employed before the commencement of the scarcity; others have been drafted on to the canal from the district relief works of Nellore; others again have been sent as relief labourers from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Mr. O'Shaughnessy informs me that he can with advantage employ 90,000 able-bodied persons of both sexes; if he shall obtain this full number,

he can excavate the canal completely up to its terminus at the Kistna by July next; the work consisting of earth excavation, the very work best suited for relief labour. He has now, as just seen, only 30,000 labourers, leaving 60,000 to be yet made up out of the 90,000 full complement required. He has professional supervision available; he has an established task-work system; and everything that can be needed in the way of sheds, huts, hospital accommodation and the like. The situation is remarkably salubrious, being on the very margin of the sea, and there is good fresh water close to the surface.

4. It seems to me that here is the fairest possible opportunity for employing relief labour from the Nellore district, and from the neighbouring districts, in a proper and regular manner. But the month of February is over, and only one-third of the desired complement of labourers has been made up. It seems to me that strenuous efforts ought to be immediately made for making up that complement to its full strength.

5. The Government of Madras have, as I understand, issued repeated injunctions to the district officers to send relief labourers to this canal. This is, I know, an object which the Government have much at heart. Indeed, if the canal be not now excavated as a relief work, while money for this purpose is available, there will be financial difficulty hereafter in finding money for it. This is another reason for not allowing the present opportunity to slip away.

6. In the Nellore district itself, comparatively near to the canal, there are upwards of 50,000 persons working on relief labour on district roads and other petty works. Of these many are unfit for regular task-work on the canal, but many, on the other hand, are quite fit. Surely these latter might be drafted off at once from the district works to the canal. The Collector of Nellore appears to have understood at first that only persons from the Ceded Districts were to be employed on the canal, so he did not take any particular steps to send people there. He, however, has recently issued orders that all the able-bodied persons on his relief works shall be drafted on to the canal, and about one thousand have been so sent. The process of drafting and despatching these people seem to be tardy at first. Doubtless the people are unwilling to go; the attractions of relief works close at their own doors prove so great, and the native officials are apt to be too yielding in such a case. That is all the greater reason why efforts should be made by the European officers to ensure the people being promptly sent; when, on being ordered to go to the canal they attempt to strike, as I see they are attempting in some places, then firmness and patience will be needed.

The Collector informs me that he expects to gather together 20,000 able-bodied persons of both sexes from among his relief gangs, which certainly are able to furnish that number for the canal. He probably will not be able to do more; if he succeed in effecting even as much as this, we may be content to accept that result. At all events he would do well to expedite the matter with all his might, looking to its importance in so many ways. And this he informs me that he is doing. Indeed steps are, as I see, being taken. But on the assumption that he does manage to send 20,000 persons, that number added to the already existing 30,000 would make up only 50,000; leaving 40,000 to be made up out of the required complement of 90,000.

7. It is therefore clear that 40,000 able-bodied persons ought to be sent from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, as soon as possible, in accordance with the policy already laid down by the Madras Government. At yet the numbers sent from those districts have been very small. The reason, as I understand, is this, that volunteers only have been called for from the relief gangs in those districts, and so long as the men can get easy work at their own doors (as they actually can), they will not volunteer to go to a distant district for harder work. But the proper plan would be for the relief officers to select persons, able-bodied and otherwise fitted, from every relief gang, to be ordered to proceed to the canal with an intimation that they will be turned off relief works in the event of their refusing to go. Having recently inspected so many of those gangs, I can affirm that there are many thousands of persons thus qualified who can go to the canal, and will go, if cautioned by the fear of dismissal in event of refusing, but not otherwise. The public interests seem to demand that a trial should be made in this direction; some 15,000 might thus be called for from the Bellary district, and some 15,000 from Kurnool, the necessary 10,000 (to make up the 40,000) could be called for from Cuddapah and North Arcot.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 93, dated Tritany, 26th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the utilization of the services of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the Madras line.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Tritany, 26th February 1877.*

From the beginning of the present month (February) the Madras Railway has succeeded in carrying away promptly from Raichore all the grain waggons delivered there by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The success of the Madras Railway in these affairs is very satisfactory. The daily average of despatches southwards from Raichore has been 105 waggons (683 tons). Most of this grain has been cholum (jowaree), which is the ordinary food of the poor in the Ceded Districts. And this grain, which was quoted at 7 seers per rupee in December, is now selling at Adoni and Bellary for 11½ and 10½ seers per rupee. I learn that, though the grain block on the Great Indian Peninsula stations in Central India is being cleared, the

trade is expected to increase, and that there are practically inexhaustible quantities of grain ready to be sent down, if wanted. I trust, therefore, that the large imports from the north may continue, notwithstanding the fall in price throughout the Ceded Districts. And I am clear that efforts should not be relaxed in delivering as promptly as possible all the northern grain which may come through Raichore.

2. But at the other end of the Railway, namely, at Madras itself, there is much cause for anxiety. At one time the grain despatches from Madras by railway towards the interior averaged 1,000 tons a day; and when I was in Madras at the end of January, I understood that the Madras Railway could, if working full power, despatch 1,200 tons of grain a day. But during the last fortnight despatches of grain from Madras have hardly averaged 700 tons per diem. Dealers in the Ceded Districts are in much difficulty, because they cannot get up their grain from Madras and fulfil their engagements in the interior. No appreciable decrease of the great accumulations of grain on the Madras beach is being effected. Shipments of rice from beyond the sea are falling off.

3. I cannot doubt that the drought-stricken districts of Madras and Mysore require that the stream of grain imports into Madras should continue as long as the monsoon permits. And therefore I think that new efforts must be made to relieve the block at Madras and so prepare the way for further shipments from Bengal and Burma.

4. At one time it was hoped that, by reducing charges on the Southern India Railway, a portion at least of the grain supply for Mysore and Coimbatore might come from the port of Negapatam. But enquiry has shown that the Negapatam route could hardly give any appreciable relief to Madras for the next six weeks, even if facilities for landing, warehousing and despatching rice existed at Negapatam, which is not at present the case.

5. It was also thought that the eighteen engines, which the Government of India has arranged to lend to the Madras Railway, would enable that Company to carry out its programme for working full power both at the Madras end and at the Raichore end. But the work of the last few weeks has broken down a number of the Madras Company's engines, and it now appears that the borrowed engines, when they arrive, can hardly do more than supply the place of the engines which have broken down.

6. In neither of these ways can such full relief be given as will enable the Madras Railway to do what the country absolutely requires, that is—(1) to despatch from 1,000 to 1,200 tons a day from Madras, and (2) to bring in from 700 to 1,000 tons from Raichore. This requirement is irrespective of the supply brought by the Beypore line to Coimbatore and Bangalore, which supply is comparatively inconsiderable, and must entirely cease when the monsoon closes the western ports early in May. Unless this requirement can be met, there is danger that the food-supply of the country may fall short.

7. I see only one way by which the present difficulty can be met, and regular despatches of grain into the interior of the Madras Presidency, both from the east (Madras) and from the west (Raichore), can be secured. And that is, by reviving a proposal, which was at one time under the consideration of the Government of Madras, for working the Raichore section of the Madras line by the rolling stock and through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Company. By this arrangement the Great Indian Peninsula engines and staff would work the traffic to Adoni, Gooty and Bellary, the principal marts to which northern grain is now being consigned. And the Madras Railway could be able to concentrate its efforts, its engines, and its staff, upon the work of carrying into the interior the great accumulations of rice now awaiting despatch from Madras.

8. I am now writing at a distance from Madras, and it may be that in some detail my understanding of the facts may be open to correction. But if the case is in the main as stated above, and if no other way of meeting the difficulty can be devised, then I earnestly commend to the consideration of the Government of Madras that the services of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company be utilized for the requirements of the Ceded Districts in the way now suggested. A similar proposal was, I understood, favourably received by His Grace the Governor at the time of the Raichore block at the end of January. The subsequent smooth working of the Raichore section caused the proposal to be for the time dropped. But now the serious block at the other end of the Madras line appears to me to dictate the revival of the proposal.

9. It is quite certain that a large and constant supply of grain is wanted in the famine-stricken districts; it is also certain that there are large quantities of grain ready to be sent into those tracts both from the north and from the east; it is only too probable that there will be serious danger to the country if a constant and full supply cannot be maintained; the Madras Railway (from no fault of its agents and officers, who are doing their very best) first failed to maintain the supply from the north, and have now failed to maintain the supply from the east. There is, in my judgment, now no alternative but that the Madras Railway should accept the aid of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at the northern source of supply. And I believe that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is quite ready to give the required aid.

10. If His Grace the Governor in Council should be pleased to accept the views expressed in this Minute, then I think no time should be lost in arranging to give effect to His Grace's decision. I anticipate that the Government of India and the Government of Bombay would accept favourably any proposal of the kind that might be made by the Madras Government. And the preliminaries could probably be settled by a meeting of the authorities of the two Railway Companies at Raichore, in presence of the Consulting Engineers of the Madras and Bombay Governments. If the proposal now revived is to be carried out at all, it will be best for the country and for both the Railway Companies that it should be carried out at once.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras, with the exception of a shower in Kurnool: prospects are unchanged. The reported total on relief works is 667,443, being a decrease of 47,500 on last week; there is a decrease of 36,000 in Bellary, 9,500 in Cuddapah, 8,800 in Kurnool, and 1,400 in Madura: an increase of 8,500 in Nellore, and small increases in Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Tinnevelly. In Bombay there has been some hail in Khandesh, and slight rain in the Deccan districts and Násik: at Satara a heavy shower fell; prospects are good in Sind: the *rabi* harvest has been completed in Guzerat and the Konkan. In the Central Provinces rain and hail fell in Nimar, and showers in Betúl, Nagpur and Hoshangabad: the *rabi* harvest continues, and prospects are fair. No rain is reported from Rajputana or Central India; prospects are good. The *rabi* harvest is completed in Berar. In Bengal a few showers have fallen in some districts; the crops promise very well. Rain is reported from Upper Assam. None has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab, in all of which provinces prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Mar. 5th)	*Nil*	*Dalwa* crop in Gudivada taluk, and *raggi* elsewhere, still being transplanted; standing crops fair; *raggi* in places, castor, cotton, pulses and *chillies* harvested; outturn, *raggi* full, others from ½ to ¾; food grains generally stationary; cholera, seizures 892, deaths 357; fever and small-pox prevail; cattle disease in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 9·64, *cholum* 12·24, *raggi* 15·18, *cumboo* 11; imports by land, rice not correctly reported, *cholum* 15·62, *raggi* 15·62, *cumboo* 15·62; number on relief works 3,149; number fed gratuitously by Government 217, by people 1,081; cholera in 8 taluks.
Kurnool	(„ 6th)	A slight shower in Kurnool on Sunday last; none elsewhere.	White *cholum*, *raggi*, *varagu* and crops under wells and channels in good condition; cholera and small-pox prevalent throughout the district; cholera, seizures 117, deaths 166, including old cases; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; rinderpest prevails except in Pattikonda; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·10, *cholum* 8·63, *cumboo* or *sajja* 9·31, *raggi* 9·65; number on relief works 194,632, gratuitously fed 3,651, exclusive of 2,300 private in Kurnool town; additional civil officers, including survey and settlement men, 201; medical officers and subordinates in the district 13; import of Government grain 2,076 tons in the district; private import 588; the decrease in the number of coolies is chiefly due to improved supervision, emigration to east coast canal, diminished wages and enforcement of task-work; the slight fall in prices is due to steady import of grain and harvest under canal; no material change perceptible in coolies' physique.
Cuddapah	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·57, *cholum* 9·38, *raggi* 10·50, *cumboo* 9·10; people on relief works 58,207; gratuitously fed 1,634; cholera, deaths 664; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 547.
Bellary	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices (seers of 80 tolas) second sort rice 7·29, *cholum* or great millet 8·84, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·97, *cumboo* 8·46; import, 3,689 tons; accounts from two railway stations only; 234,159 persons on relief works, decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 36,241, this is owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, desertion on account of having been fined for not executing task work and prevalence of cholera; 15,895 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with revised return for previous week 1,146, this is owing chiefly to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in the taluks, Bellary, Hudgully, Adoni, and Pennakondah; 4,369 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in 14 taluks, small pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted.
Nellore	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices in this week, second sort of rice, 8·10 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·28, *raggi* 11·32, *cumboo* 9·35; imports on behalf of Government, rice 172 tons, on behalf of merchants, rice 394 tons, *raggi* 65 tons, *cholum* 7 tons; number on relief works, 74,865 including canal coolies; number fed gratuitously 6,315; 354 deaths from cholera; small-pox, cholera and dysentery are prevalent throughout the district, but chiefly in the taluks of Nellore, Gudur, Atmakur and Kanigiri; in some villages water is scarce even for drinking purposes; water dried up in wells in Nellore; prospects of cattle very bad; large numbers have perished for want of fodder.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Mar. 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices, second sort rice, 9·66, *raggi* 11·43, *cholum* 10·64; number on relief works 8,442; number gratuitously fed 5,158; public health—cholera and small-pox prevalent in the taluks of Madhurandcum, Sydapet, Trivellore and Ponnery; no cases of cholera have occurred in Chingleput, and the epidemic is abating in Conjeveram; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee 8, *cholum* 9·6, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·7, wheat 6·2; relief works, coolies 17,896, decrease owing to prevalence of cholera and introduction of reduced rates; persons gratuitously fed 835; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 6th)	...	Rice, second sort, 8¾ seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 10 1/16 each, *cholum* 11 1/16, rice, imported, 2,289 tons; number employed 1,010; gratuitously fed 40; Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars superintend; cholera deaths reported during week 218 out of 290 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Salem („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7 7/8, *raggi* 9¼, *cumboo* 8¾, *cholum* 9 5/8; import of all grains 630; number on relief works 42,100, number gratuitously fed 2,570, ditto private 760; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number falling off 17 per cent., due to disinclination to remain in camp.
Coimbatore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice, second sort, 7·80, *cholum* 9·33, *raggi* 10·20, *cumboo* 10·61; imports estimated, rice 322, other grains 299; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 1,158, deaths 748; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 22,351, gratuitously fed 1,312; loss of physique reported from Oodoomalpet and Sattiamangalum taluks; no change observed elsewhere.
Tanjore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices, seers, rice 8 1/8, *raggi* 12⅝, *cumboo* 11·0, *cholum* 11·0; imports, rice 724 tons, grains 134; relief works, none; 184 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice 7 9/10 seers per rupee, *cholum* 11 ⅛, *raggi* 10⅞, *cumboo* 10⅛; import, rice 1,189 tons, other grains 88; cholera in the whole district except Madura taluk, total deaths 283; weather very sultry; water becoming more scarce; cattle not thriving for want of pasture; cattle disease continues in Tirumangalum taluk; small-pox in Muduolattur and Periakolam; number on relief works 7,990; gratuitous relief 384.
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices same as last week; import of grain for week ending last Saturday 43 tons; number on relief works on 28th ultimo 483, gratuitously fed on 3rd instant by public subscription 1,164; cholera better, 125 seizures, 76 deaths; small-pox worse, 382 attacks, 27 deaths; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 6th)	*Nil*	No improvement in prospects since last week; cholera on increase; cattle disease called *Vedoopoo* prevalent in four taluks, but no mortality except in Sattur; heat excessive everywhere and dry crops fast withering away; average prices, per rupee, second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* nil, *cumboo* 11, and *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 625, *cholum* 8, and *cumboo* 106 tons; number on relief works 1,542; number gratuitously fed 192; increase in number on relief works owing to completion of harvest in river valley, and to increased rate of wages.
Malabar („ 6th)	*Nil*	Market well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,097, *raggi* 292, *cholum* 236 tons; exports, rice 846, *raggi* 854, *cholum* 16 tons; prices of rice fallen slightly in Kurumbranad and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; highest 7¾ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10⅛ in Cherakal, average 9⅛ Indian seers per rupee, *raggi* 10⅞ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13 3/10 Indian seers; cholera and small pox in seven taluks, deaths from former 113; cattle healthy; pasture failing; 617 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 8th)		
Sind (Mar. 7th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 26th February, 4 feet 11 inches—same as last year; small-pox as before, 6 fresh cases in Kurrachee on 22nd and 2 on 23rd, 2 deaths on 21st, none since, 36 cases recovering on 25th; measles in Johi; cattle disease in places, 50 deaths in Ghorabári and 35 in Sehwan taluka; weather hot.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest prospects good; cattle disease in 8 talukas; chicken-pox in Ubauro.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather abnormally hot; no other change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather close and warm; oil-seed crops ripening, other *rabi* staples fair.
Guzerat (Mar. 7th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops harvested; cotton-picking continues.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Fever and small-pox prevail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Khandesh and Násik. (Mar. 7th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Hail storms in Sháháda, Chopra and Sauda talukas, causing slight injury to grain and severe damage to grass; fever still continues in Pimpalner taluka.
Násik ...	About ·25 in eastern talukas.	
Konkan (Mar. 7th).		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed; small-pox continues in Bassein and Bhiwandi and, slightly, in Wara talukas; fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 7th).		
Poona ...	·26	Small-pox in all talukas except Máwal; few cholera cases in Bhimthari.
Ahmednagar ...	·21	Cholera in one taluka, 4 cases, deaths 2.
Sholapur ...	·37	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	1·13 (Total 1·21)	Rain also fallen in other places; small-pox in Khatau continues; 40 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 7th).		
Belgaum ...	...	291 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevails; deaths 507.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera continues, 72 deaths; small-pox prevails, 4 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Deaths from cholera 89.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 7th).		
Rájkot ...	...	No change in weather and health; small-pox prevails at Nawánagar.
Wadhwán ...	...	No change.
Baroda ...	...	Hot weather has set in; sale of cotton continues.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot in Sind and Guzerat; small-pox continues in Sind, Surat, Broach, Tanna and several other districts; cholera in Southern Mahratta Country and parts of the Deccan; heavy shower of rain in Satara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	·85	Weather clear and seasonable; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good; lands are being prepared for sowing *pania aous* in some places; cholera is abating; small-pox prevails in certain portions of the district.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heat gradually increasing; chillies, pulses, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice has begun; cholera has much abated; some stray cases of small-pox have been reported from Sudhárám and other stations.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the week; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms* for cultivation; the tobacco plants are thriving well; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	The weather is getting warmer, but continues fine and cool for this season of the year; the crops are good everywhere in the district, except in the wave-stricken tracts; there is no disease among the cattle anywhere; cholera is still present, but not in an epidemic form, in thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Mirzagunge Golachipa and Bowful.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; cooler at the beginning of the week than at the end of the previous week, but now getting gradually warmer; the prospects of the crops continue satisfactory; general health is good.
Dacca ...	·35	Weather seasonable, and looks like rain at the time of report; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Tipperah ...	2·45	Weather still cool; the crops are promising.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·05	Weather bright and warm; the cold-weather crops are being gathered; public health is generally good; only one case of small-pox and a few cases of cholera reported during the week.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather—the days are hot and the nights cool; the state and prospects of the crops are everywhere satisfactory; the yield of the date trees has been poor, and the season is now just at an end; cholera has much abated.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warmer rapidly; the crops are fair; public health is generally good; there is some cholera in the Sudder sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; clouds on the mornings of the 22nd and 23rd instant; the *rabi* crops continue to be good; at places they are being harvested; *boro dhan*, sugarcane, and mulberry are favourably reported on; the price of rice has fallen to 21 seers per rupee; cholera is still prevalent in Debogram; otherwise the public health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There has been a decided change in the weather, which has become much hotter during the past week; the nights are still cool, with a fair amount of dew; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; the sowing of early rice and *til* (*sessamum*) is being pushed on, and *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is being transplanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather—the days are getting hotter gradually; wind blowing violently at noon now and then; *kherachi* and *kaun* are being sown; in some places the fields are being prepared for the early rice and jute.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	The weather has become much warmer of late; the *rabi* crops are promising; they are not yet fit for harvest.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and windy; wheat and other cold-weather crops are being harvested; early rice is being sown.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming warm; west wind has begun to blow; fields are being prepared for the *bitri* rice and also for jute; sowings have just commenced in some places; tobacco will have to be very soon reaped; general health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; tobacco continues good, and is being harvested in some parts; a little rain is required.
Darjeeling ...	·15	Weather milder, with occasional sunshine during the week; the only crops now on the ground are wheat and barley, which are progressing favourably; land is being prepared for the early rice.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; daily getting warmer; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather pleasant and seasonable; no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	·8	Weather warm; the rice lands are still being ploughed; peas, *musari*, *khesari*, and mustard are being harvested; mangoes were not injured by the rain of last month; public health is normal; there is sporadic cholera here and there in the district.
Burdwah ...	*Nil*	The crops are good; fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and bright; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the *rabi* crops in Godda are good, and there is nothing else to notice; a little cholera prevails in Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather very fine, with light westerly wind; the *rabi* crops are ripening; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	·25 at Begoo Serai.	Weather fair; a very fine *rabi* crop is looked for.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west wind; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; getting hot daily; wind generally from the south-west; the crops are in excellent condition as before; there were four deaths from cholera and one from small-pox reported during the week.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are everywhere reported to be good; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fine; cool in the mornings and evenings; beginning to get warm in the day-time; wind blowing from the west; for the last three days the mornings were occasionally cloudy; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally good throughout the district; the crops are fast reaching maturity, and the harvest will commence within a fortnight or so; serious damage was caused to opium by the late rain; the loss in the Chupra Agency has been estimated at one-fifth; the mango trees are rather late in coming into flower; indigo sowings will shortly commence; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *arhur* has been somewhat injured by the cold-weather following the late rains; the prospects of other crops are excellent, and an unusually abundant harvest is expected.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, with westerly wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; also the health of the district; rain is not wanted now.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hotter daily; the prospects of the crops continue fair; the mango trees have commenced to flower; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot, with west wind; peas and *musoor* pulse are being gathered; the crops generally promise well; the late rain has done much injury to the poppy crop, and has slightly affected the wheat crop.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; but daily becoming sensibly warmer; no change to report; wheat and barley are being carried home; the outturn is about the average; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; in Palamow linseed, wheat, and barley have suffered to the extent of two annas from blight caused by the late cloudy weather; the prospects of other crops are excellent; small-pox has caused several deaths in several parts of that sub-division; otherwise the general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the days are becoming very hot; barley is now the only crop on the ground, which is looking well.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·02	Weather fair and hot; ploughing progresses slowly; cholera reported from a few localities; an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle has occurred.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather close and oppressive; the cold-weather crops are in good condition; ploughing is going on actively everywhere; a little cholera reported here and there.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *dalua* paddy crop is advancing well; ploughing for the next season is going on briskly; the market has risen again on account of influx of pilgrims; shipment of rice is still going on; cholera is very rife in the city and parts of the district.
		General Remarks.—Some light showers of rain are reported to have fallen in the 24-Pergunnahs, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Dacca, Chittagong, Balasore, and at Begoo Serai in Monghyr district; the rain in Tipperah has been comparatively heavier; in Calcutta the sky was cloudy on Tuesday evening and slight rain fell; the cold-weather crops are generally good, and are being gathered; the spring rice and mulberry and other minor crops are favourably reported on; the fields are still being prepared for the autumn rice, and at some places the sowing has commenced; the poppy crop in Behar is reported to have suffered by the rain of last week.
N. W. Provinces—(Mar. 8th)		
Benares (Mar. 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; reaping commenced in a few places.
Allahabad („ 7th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Jhansi („ 8th)	...	Blight attacked wheat in black soil.
Agra („ 7th)	*Nil*	Crops good.
Meerut („ 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 7th)	...	No change.
Almora („ 5th)	...	Weather bright up to Sunday, since then clouds have collected and wind changed to rainy quarter.
Oudh—(Mar. 8th)		
Lucknow (Mar. 7th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being cut; prospects favourable.
Sitapur („ 7th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ 7th)	...	Harvest promising.
Punjab—(Mar. 8th) ...	*Nil*	Health generally good, and harvest prospects everywhere satisfactory.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* gathered; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy and warm; ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; prospects of *rabi* favourable; slight cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	*Rabi* cutting; cholera and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cool; *rabi* cutting; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Mar. 4th)	...	Cloudy; threshing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Betúl („ 5th)	·51	*Rabi* cutting; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 6th)	...	Clear and close; threshing of *rabi* crops completed; *rabi* cutting; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 7th)	·24	*Rabi* gathering; unexpected rain damaged crops to some extent; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Threshing almost completed; health good.
Nimár ...	2·3	Hail fell in places; wheat rusted slightly; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	·06	Prospects good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* excellent; cattle disease continues; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Rust has appeared in wheat, but no damage done; *masur* cutting; health good.
Seoni ...	...	Wheat ripening; prospects good; no epidemic.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* excellent; measles continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Gram and *masur* cutting; prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* crop on the whole continue favourable.
British Burma—(Mar. 8th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Nineteen deaths from cholera in Akyab town, a few cases in the Naaf and Munbya townships; slight cattle disease in one township, otherwise public health normal.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; slight cholera in Pegu and Twantay.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health good.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	In Prome 6 deaths from cholera; 3 cases of small-pox, 1 death; in Mahathaman 7 deaths from cholera.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; agricultural prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 8th)	2·18	Hot and oppressive at the beginning of the week; heavy showers on the last two days; lands are being ploughed for *aus* cultivation; public health good.
Sylhet („ 8th)	·01	Hail reported from the interior.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 8th)	...	*Rabi* completed; small-pox in some taluks of Akola and Wun districts.
Central India—		
(Mar. 7th)		
Indore ...		
Gwalior ...		
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects continue good.
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 8th)	...	Weather hot; prospects good; harvest early.
Jeypore („ 8th)	...	Crops progressing favourably; health good.
Deoli („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.

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Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

No. 274.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1877.

[AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.]

Famine.

READ—

Telegram from the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated October 30th, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluk in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rainfall, actual rainfall up to date, ordinary price of the staple-food of the taluk at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief; and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Nos. 134, 157, and 175, dated 19th January, and 15th and 28th February 1877, submitting the information required for the Nandidroog, Nagar, and Ashtagram Divisions respectively.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner, No. 470, dated 2nd December 1876, forwarding copy of a letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, and requesting that a complete review similar to that required in the case of Bombay might be submitted for the province of Mysore.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 131, dated the 17th January 1877.

Ditto ditto, No. 135, dated 20th January 1877.
Ditto ditto, „ 142, „ 26th „
Ditto ditto, „ 144, „ 27th. „
Ditto ditto, „ 154, „ 2nd February 1877.
Ditto ditto, „ 155, „ 6th „
Ditto ditto, „ 174, „ 26th „

and telegram, dated 6th March 1877, forwarding translations of the original reports received from each taluk, together with the remarks thereon of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of the Foreign Department, dated 30th October 1876, and the letter to the Chief Commissioner, dated 2nd December, above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of statement A, with additions from the Mysore weekly returns.

RESOLUTION.

The province of Mysore is undergoing, throughout a large portion of its area, the unusual misfortune of a second season of drought. The harvest of

the year 1874-75 was abundant, but the south-west monsoon of 1875 failed so extensively as to cause a loss of the greater part of the dry crops, and the succeeding north-east monsoon was likewise scanty and insufficient to fill the tanks which are relied upon for the irrigation of about one-sixth of the province. The prevalence of distress was brought fully to the notice of the Government of India in January 1876, and aid was afforded by means of relief works and considerable remissions of the land revenue. During the present year both the south-west and north-east monsoons have been even more scanty than before, and distress has consequently been converted into a famine of much severity.

2. In October last the Chief Commissioner reported very fully on the condition of affairs up to date, obtained a grant for relief works, and was requested to submit statistical information regarding each taluk similar to that called for at the same time with reference to the distressed portions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Subsequently, a complete review and forecast, resembling that required for those presidencies, was considered to be necessary. The submission of the information thus expected has been unavoidably delayed by various circumstances, and it has not in all cases been found possible to ascertain details with the precision which might have been desired. The result has, moreover, been to a considerable extent anticipated by the graphic sketch of the condition of the province very recently presented by the minute of Sir Richard Temple dated 14th ultimo, and its accompanying memoranda by Mr. Bernard. At the same time His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that there may be much advantage in making public a review of the tract suffering from scarcity which is based upon a comprehensive series of facts, collected by the several local officers who are in actual contact with the people and their difficulties, and expressed as far as possible in their own words.

3. The area of Mysore is 27,077 square miles, and its population 5,055,412, and the province is divided into eight districts, comprising 68 taluks. The Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore districts, which lie in order from north to south along the edge of the Western Ghâts, have suffered less than the others, and the two first named have even afforded by the jungles and grazing grounds in certain of their taluks most material aid to the remainder of the province. Chitaldroog and Bangalore come next in order of failure, while Tumkur, lying between them, and Kolar, the eastern-most of all, have virtually lost nearly the whole of their crops. The affected area and population as estimated by the Chief Commissioner are given in the margin, and amount to nearly two-thirds of the whole area and one-half the whole population of the province. If, however, all taluks be considered as affected in which the crop saved amounts to less than one-half, the numbers will be 14,479 and 2,849,329, while if taluks with half crop saved be added the results will be raised to 16,160 and 3,141,747 respectively.

Area in square miles.	Population.
16,812	2,579,827

4. The rainfall during the past season is shewn in the margin. As only one-third of the taluks have had less than half the average, and no less than thirty-one have received above one-half, the general result is more favourable than that of the rainfall in the distressed districts in the Bombay Presidency during the same period. The fact, however, of the present season being the second one of drought renders the deficiency far more serious in its consequences than it otherwise would have been. The Chief Commissioner reports that "the tanks generally are all dry, and the gravity of the crisis is undoubted," and it is to be feared that a considerable increase of suffering to both man and beast is inevitable.

Proportion.	Number of taluks.
Full rainfall ...	8
Three-fourths ...	13
Two-thirds ...	10
One-half ...	14
One-third ...	10
One-quarter ...	9
One-seventh ...	4
Total ...	68

5. The attempt to estimate with any approach to accuracy the failure of crops is in the present case surrounded with considerable difficulties. The province is subject to the influence of two monsoons, and there is also a considerable amount of land dependent on irrigation, which again proceeds from several sources, some of which are less affected by the rainfall than others. In the absence of correct statistics as to the proportions of the total

area under each class of cultivation, it is obvious that a mere estimate of the yield of each such class in annas is usually of little use. In some cases the taluk reports are sufficiently intelligible without such statistics, but in others it has been necessary to fall back upon the estimates prepared for the returns called for in October, which, though doubtless framed with all care, are probably less reliable than the more matured taluk reports of a later date, and which for the most part anticipated a loss somewhat heavier than has eventually resulted. The marginal table is the nearest estimate which, under these circumstances, it has been found practicable to frame. The Tumkur District, it will be seen, has suffered the heaviest loss; but is closely followed by Bangalore and Chitaldroog; Kolar and Kadur hold an intermediate position; Hassan and Mysore have failed but slightly, and Shimoga is almost untouched. Counting by taluks, the crop saved is above half in twenty-five taluks; the failure has been total in ten and nearly so in eight more, while the intermediate number, losing from one-sixth to one-half both inclusive, is twenty-five. These results are more extreme as regards both crop lost and crop saved, than those ascertained in the case of Bombay.

Districts.	Number of taluks in which the crop was:—								
	Full average.	Five-sixths.	Three-fourths.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	One-eighth.	Nil.
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1
Kolar ...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	...
Tumkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Mysore ...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ...	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Kadur ...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Chitaldroog ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
Total ...	9	6	10	4	8	5	8	8	10

6. The estimates of probable remissions of land revenue which were formed in November amounted to no less than Rs. 25,64,956, the total demand for the year being Rs. 68,94,825; but further enquiry has reduced this figure to one-half, or Rs. 12,76,672. It appears probable that still further reductions will be found practicable, especially in the Kolar District. The general principle laid down by the Chief Commissioner has been that eight annas in the rupee may be remitted on wet lands under tanks, if wholly unirrigated, and from four to six annas on dry land holdings, but that if any further concession be needed it must be in the form of postponement of recovery till next year.

7. The resources of Mysore in cattle and agricultural stock generally have not been reported, but they have already been most materially impaired, and it is to be feared that considerable further loss is unavoidable. The condition of the cattle may be said to be decidedly bad in nineteen taluks, indifferent in forty-one, and good in eight only. The districts of Chitaldroog and Tumkur appear to be the worst; the reported losses being 79,700 and 97,600 head respectively. The remedial measures adopted have been the suspension of sales of grass on waste lands, the throwing open of the State forests, and above all, the removal of the cattle to the Ghât districts, particularly to the eight Mulnad taluks or hilly region in the Shimoga and Kadur districts. Prickly pear has not found favour as fodder.

8. The scarcity of water is great through above two-thirds of the province; the condition in this respect of seventeen taluks being bad and of thirty-two indifferent, and the suffering of the people and the cattle will be intensified in the event of no rain falling in the course of next month. The digging of temporary wells in the beds of nullas and tanks is the only measure which can be resorted to.

9. The course of prices during the three months terminating at Christmas is chiefly remarkable as shewing a general and gradual rise, rather than the sudden rise and subsequent recovery which was observable in the case of Bombay. Since that date there has been a decided amendment in the price of ragi, but that of rice has been more stationary. The condition and prospects of the grain trade have been so ably reviewed in the memoranda by Mr. Bernard, to which reference has already been made, that it is sufficient to say that in Mysore, as elsewhere, private trade has shewn great activity, that the demand on the railway is, and will continue to be, in excess of its carrying power, and that there appear to be not inconsiderable stocks in the hands of the people which will not be drawn upon until June and July, when it is to be hoped that rain will have fallen and removed all anxiety regarding the coming season.

10. Mysore, like the west of India generally, does not possess a wealthy zemindari class, who can be relied on to pay their revenue regularly not-

withstanding occasional bad years, and to deal liberally with their tenantry. The population contains a rather larger percentage than usual of high castes, but the majority are poor, excepting, perhaps, in the Mysore district.

11. The number of persons reported to have emigrated is 334,248, or about 13 per cent. on the affected population, but the movement has for the most part been only to the Mulnad taluks of the Shimoga and Kadur districts, for the purpose of grazing cattle, or to the coffee plantations of Coorg and its vicinity, where labour is in request. It is doubtful whether the change of climate has usually been found advantageous.

12. Up to the period when the taluk reports now under consideration were sent in, the organization of relief works had not attained any very large dimensions, and the Chief Commissioner was endeavouring, with equal caution and judgment to meet, without exceeding, the exigencies of the situation. The projects which have been undertaken have, owing to the want of facilities for large undertakings, been of limited extent, and have in the great majority of instances consisted of tank repairs and clearances. As such projects are particularly appropriate to the circumstances of Mysore, and task-work is everywhere enforced, with the cordial co-operation of the Public Works Department, there is good reason to believe that the result will be a material improvement of the irrigational resources of the Province. The totals of the general expenditure up to December 31st by means of which much relief will be afforded, are given in the margin. The appropriations for relief works under civil officers were on February 17th Rs. 4,98,568, out of which Rs. 1,92,968 had been actually expended. The relief appears to have been sufficient without being excessive:

	Rs.
District Fund Budget	1,85,323
Special relief works	1,19,269
TOTAL ...	3,04,592
Imperial Public Works Irrigation Budget ...	3,56,234
Ditto Roads and Buildings ditto ...	8,36,533
TOTAL ...	11,92,767
Civil Budget: petty repairs, &c.	76,831
Municipal Budget	1,19,713
TOTAL ...	16,93,903

13. The organisation for charitable relief has been carefully developed throughout the various districts. Considerable sums have been privately raised for the support of the aged, helpless and infirm, and the Chief Commissioner, in accordance with sanction accorded to him at his request on the 2nd November 1876, has made in all cases an equivalent grant on the part of Government. Recently arrangements have been commenced, at the suggestion of Sir Richard Temple, for a careful house-to-house visitation, with the view of preventing, as far as human agency can effect it, the mortality which might otherwise possibly occur among those who are from any cause prevented from seeking relief on the works.

14. The local officers estimate as shown in the margin the numbers likely to be in receipt of relief. As regards the first-mentioned date, it seems sufficient to say that, according to the latest information obtained by telegraph and relating to the latter part of February, the total on the works and receiving charitable relief was 94,596. The estimate, therefore, while beyond the mark was not altogether excessive, and it seems not improbable that the numbers on the 1st of May may come up to the local calculation. By the 1st of July, however, a considerable reduction in numbers may fairly be anticipated, especially if a favourable commencement of the rains has taken place.

March, 1st	140,000
May, 1st	164,000
July, 1st	166,000

15. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has great pleasure in congratulating the Chief Commissioner and the officers of the Mysore Administration on the zeal, judgment, and humanity which have characterised their arrangements and exertions to meet the great calamity which has fallen upon the province, and the large measure of success which has hitherto attended them.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True extract.)

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT A.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

N. B.—This Statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the 19th January and 15th and 28th February 1877, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 30th October 1876, and of summaries of the reports on each taluka called for by the Government of India on December 2nd, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement:—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations, or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

NANDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. L. PEARSE.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. A. W. C. LINDSAY.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
1. Closepet	476·	96,974	1,02,054	1,07,000	14·44	10·36
2. Kankanhalli	400·	73,415	72,994	71,000	18·37	10·15
3. Magadi	301·	99,085	1,28,091	1,15,000	28·13	13·82
4. Hoskote	396·626	69,885	95,756	93,000	22· 9	9·7
5. Anekal	130·	55,895	89,873	88,000	26·33	13·40
6. Nelamangala	209·70	71,509	96,665	98,000	18·95	2·92
7. Bangalore	409·570	2,27,425	1,51,347	1,40,000	43·	24·56
8. Devanhalli	287·14	70,459	1,02,741	94,000	15·47	8·25
9. Dodballapur	291·	63,707	94,662	87,000	25·91	13·28
TOTAL ...	2,901·	828,354	9,34,183	9,02,000	23·62	11·74

BANGALORE

a	b	c	d	e
Dry. One-anna crop saved. **Wet.** Four-annas crop saved. The present is the time for the sowing of Vyshaka paddy, but or want of water in the tanks, it is impossible. In this and other talukas about 1½ annas saved in all.	Remissions Rs. 35,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,07,000.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 2,113, and 2,000 more are expected. State forests opened for cattle to graze in. Fodder consists chiefly of leaves of different kinds of trees. Remedial measures proposed are, that Government should allow the free use of bamboo and toddy leaves, and that the ryots should not sell, but use their rági straw, &c.	Both people and cattle suffer much from the want of water. The distress is expected to increase if there be no rain. It is suggested that for drinking purposes wells should, in convenient localities, be sunk in beds of tanks, rivers and nullas.	**CLOSEPET** Prices of the principal food-grains.

	Rági.	Rice.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Week ending 9th Oct. 1876	15	9	13
" 16th ditto ..	15	9	13
" 23rd ditto ...	15	9	13
" 30th ditto ...	9	6½	10
" 6th Nov. 1876	9	6½	9
" 13th ditto ...	9½	6¾	8½
" 20th ditto ...	10	6¾	8½
" 27th ditto ...	9¾	6¾	8
" 4th Dec. 1876	10½	6¾	8½
" 11th ditto ...	9½	6½	8
" 18th ditto ...	8	6½	8
" 25th ditto ...	8	6½	8
To end of December 1876	8	6½	8
Average for the past six years	26	10	...

Dry. Two annas crop saved. **Wet.** One anna crop saved. Vyshaka crop entirely failed, and no prospect of further sowings till next early, or Moongari rains.	Remissions Rs. 22,000 out of a total of Rs. 71,000.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock amounts to 3,213, and besides these 5,000 more are expected to die. State forests opened for cattle to graze in. Fodder consists chiefly of leaves of different kinds of trees. Remedial measures as above.	All the tanks are dry. Severe distress occasioned by this, and still further expected if matters do not improve. Wells are, however, being sunk in suitable places.	**KANKANHALLI** Prices of the principal food-grains.

Week ending	Rági.	Rice.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876 ...	14	8	14
14th " " ...	14	8	14
21st " " ...	10	7	10
28th " " ...	8	6	10
4th November " ...	10	6½	9
11th " " ...	10	7	9
18th " " ...	10	7	9
25th " " ...	10	7½	9
2nd December " ...	9	6	8½
9th " " ...	9	6½	8
16th " " ...	9	6½	8
23rd " " ...	9	6	7½
Average for the past six years	57¾	13	28

Dry. One and half anna crop saved. **Wet.** Two annas and one-third crop saved. For the want of water, sowings of paddy, &c., cannot be made. No sowings are now practicable till next early rains.	Remissions Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,15,000.	4,325 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died; 800 more are expected to die. To improve the water-supply, 15 wells have been sunk. State forests have also been opened for cattle to graze in, and prickly-pear authorized to be used as fodder. Disease among cattle from scarcity of water reported. For the future the digging of more wells is suggested.	The tanks and wells have dried up. Wells are being dug, but these are not expected to supply a sufficient quantity of water. Sinking of more wells recommended.	**MAGADI** Prices of the principal food-grains.

Week ending	Rági.	Rice.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers
7th October 1876 ...	13	9	10
14th " " ...	12	8¾	10
21st " " ...	9½	7½	8
28th " " ...	8½	6½	8
4th November " ...	9½	6¾	8
11th " " ...	9½	6¾	8
18th " " ...	9¾	6¾	7¾
25th " " ...	9¾	6¾	7¾
2nd December " ...	9¾	6¾	7
9th " " ...	9	6¾	7
16th " " ...	9	6½	7
23rd " " ..	8¾	6½	7
30th " " ...	8	6	6¾
Average for the past six years	54½	12¾	33

DISTRICT.—CLOSEPET SUB-DIVISION.

f	g	i	j	h	k
TALUK. Existing stock estimated to be 3,000 kandies of rági. The chief centre of supply is the Bangalore railway station, where rice is imported from Madras and other places. Merchants and others bring supplies, but they are not sufficient for the requirements of the people. Importation not expected to cause a fall in prices.	Out of a population of 88,637, 80,349 are high caste and 8,288 low caste. Its condition is as follows: Poor ... 60,914 Well-to-do 1,500 There are 19,692 landholders, a few of whom are wealthy, but not one is likely to aid his tenants.	There has been no emigration up to the present time.	The relief works which have been undertaken are inadequate. The further works practicable are the Closepet-Kankanhalli road, sinking wells in beds of tanks, and removing silt from beds of tanks. The Koodrier Cattah or reservoir project at Chamapatna and the Closepet-Nagode road are under consideration.	Rupees 103 have been expended in feeding the poor.	Number on hand: On works 3,000; By charity 2,000 On 1st March 1877: 5,000 On 1st May „: 5,000 On 1st July „: 5,000
TALUK. Existing stock estimated to be 3,400 kandies. The chief centre of supply is the Bangalore railway station. No importation and no private enterprise in this taluk; hence no sufficient importation and fall in prices anticipated.	Three-fourths of the population are high caste and one-fourth low caste. The people are three-fourths poor and one-fourth well-to-do; three-fourths are also agriculturists; and one-eighth is the number of the landholders. The wealthy landlords are very few, and these do not aid their tenants.	One-eighth of the population have emigrated, and their condition is not known. Further emigration probable.	The relief works already started are insufficient. Those contemplated are— 1. Kankanhalli-Closepet road. 2. Kankanhalli-Kodihalli road. 3. Kankanhalli-Kaveri road. Besides removing silt from tank beds.	[Particulars not given.]	Number on hand: On works 400; By charity ... On 1st March ...: 2,000 On 1st May ...: 1,500 On 1st July ...: 1,000
TALUK. Existing stock estimated to be 2,579 kandies.	Seven-eighths of the population high caste, one-eighth low caste. Seven-eighths of the people are agriculturists. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Some emigration has taken place, but the condition of the emigrants is not known; some are returning, having failed to procure a livelihood.	The relief works already undertaken are the Bisgur and Tammanhalli projects, but these are not considered sufficient. The works practicable are the restoration of some old ruined tanks, and the opening of a road from Magadi to Closepet.	Rupees 500 raised by subscription have already been expended for affording relief to the poor, &c.; a contribution of Rs. 500 from Government is to be expended for the same purpose.	Number on hand...: On works 271; By charity ... On 1st March ...: 1,000 On 1st May ...: 5,000 On 1st July ...: 2,000

BANGALORE

a	b	c	d	e
The yield of crop has been one anna. The Kartika crop was a failure. Vyshaka paddy was not sown owing to scarcity of water.	Remissions Rs. 32,411-11-8 out of a revenue of Rs. 93,000.	The total number of cattle is 67,954, and of this one-fourth has been sold to butchers. Want of forage is much felt; further sales may therefore be made; and other animals may die from starvation. Prickly-pear recommended as fodder for cattle, but the owners do not like to adopt the plan. It is recommended that Government take charge of the cattle of those people who are unable to feed them. The Deputy Commissioner does not agree to this, as fodder has become dear everywhere. Abandonment of Halbani sales will, it is hoped, have some beneficial results.	Scarcity of water is felt. Hoskote tank contains some four months' supply. All other tanks are dry. In a month or two it is feared that, if matters do not improve, the remaining reservoir will also become dry. The remedial measures recommended are sinking wells, deepening beds of tanks, and removing silt from tank beds and wells.	

HOSKOTE

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Rági.
	Seers.	Seers.
8th October 1876 ...	9	14
15th " " ...	9	14
22nd " " ...	8	10
29th " " ...	6¾	9
5th November " ...	7¼	9
12th " " ...	6¼	10
19th " " ...	6½	8
26th " " ...	7	8
3rd December " ...	6½	8
10th " " ...	6	8
Average for the past six years	13½	39

a	b	c	d	e
The Vyshaka crop was not sown. In parts of waste lands paddy and rági crops were sown but unsuccessfully. The crop realized is estimated at 1½ annas.	Remissions Rs. 28,200 out of a total of Rs. 88,000 in the following scale. *Dry.* Six annas in the Rupee. *Wet.* Eight annas.	Fodder for cattle has become very scarce. A sufficient supply of prickly-pear cannot be had in this taluk. Beds of dried tanks have been sown with China or Bengal gram to produce fodder, but the crop is not thriving. There is, however, two months' supply of rági straw. The deaths are estimated at 1,081. Hulbani sales dispensed with.	In some parts of the Taluk there are reservoirs containing two months' supply of water, while in other parts much scarcity is felt. Some wells have already been sunk, and others recommended.	

ANEKAL

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Ragi.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
8th October 1876 ...	8¼	13	11½
15th " " ...	8¼	13	11½
22nd " " ...	7	9	10
29th " " ...	6	8	8
5th November " ...	6	8	8
12th " " ...	7	10	7
19th " " ...	7	10	7
26th " " ...	6½	11	7
3rd December " ...	6½	11	7
10th " " ...	6½	11	7
17th " " ...	6½	8	7
24th " " ...	6½	8	7
31st " " ...	6½	8	7
Average for the past six years.	8¼	45½	23½

a	b	c	d	e
Dry. One anna of the crop saved. *Wet.* Two annas of the crop saved. Vyshaka crop not raised owing to scarcity of water. No prospect of further sowings. Yield estimated at one anna and a half in all.	Remissions Rs. 18,631-3-10 out of a total of Rs. 98,000. The remission is thus classed— Rs. A. P. Wet... 8,941 7 0 Dry . 9,689 12 10 Total 18,631 3 10	Mortality among cattle caused not for want of fodder but by sickness. There is fodder for cattle for another month. There is no prickly-pear in this taluk.	Only eight tanks contain water sufficient to supply people and cattle for a fortnight. Wells contain only one or two months' supply. In some villages where there is a scarcity of water distress is felt. Wells will be sunk as soon as relief works are started.	

NELAMANGALA

Week ending	Prices of the principal food grains. Rice.	Rági.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
8th October 1876 ...	8¼	13	11½
15th " " ...	8¼	13	11½
22nd " " ...	7	9	10
29th " " ...	6	8	8
5th November " ...	6	8	8
12th " " ...	7	10	7
19th " " ...	7	10	7
26th " " ...	6½	11	7
3rd December " ...	6½	11	7
10th " " ...	6½	7	11
17th " " ...	6½	8	7
24th " " ...	6½	8	7
31st " " ...	6½	8	7
Average for the last six years	8¼	45½	23½

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK. Existing stock estimated at 3,360 kandies, including rági and other grains. Abundant supply of grain is imported from kusba town, which is close to the railway stations at Malur, Radgody and Bangalore. Fall of prices is not, however, anticipated.	The population is 69,885. Of this one-fourth are purely agriculturists, and one-fourth partially so; the rest are traders. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	One-fourth of the people have emigrated: where they have gone to, and whether they have improved their condition or not cannot be stated. Further emigration possible.	The relief works already started are sinking wells in beds of tanks, cleaning beds, removing silt, and strengthening tank bunds, at a cost of Rs. 4,168-7-3. Works practicable: Levelling ruined fort at Hoskote, filling up pits at kusba, and sinking wells, Rs. 3,000. Restoring weirs and strengthening bunds of ten tanks at a cost of Rs. 8,769. Total Rs. 11,769.	Rupees 77, raised by subscription, have already been expended in feeding travellers, aged and infirm. A grant on this account is asked for from Government.	Number on hand: On works 495, By charity .. On 1st March ... 250 On 1st May ... 250 On 1st July ... 1,000
TALUK. Existing stock of rági and other grains estimated to be 2,500 kandies, but the owners are unwilling to part with it. Supplies imported from Bangalore. Private enterprise not expected to maintain supplies: hence a fall in prices not anticipated.	Of a population of 55,895, only 50 can be classed as extensive landholders and as being wealthy. They are not, however, capable of aiding their tenants. Nearly one-fifth of the population are agriculturists and one-fourth partially so.	Two hundred people are said to have emigrated towards Bangalore to earn their livelihood. Those emigrated have not returned, and further emigration is expected as matters become worse.	More relief works are necessary. Works practicable are: Sinking wells and deepening tanks; also opening new roads.	A subscription of Rs. 335-12 has been raised to feed travellers, the aged, and infirm, &c. This is considered inadequate, and the Deputy Commissioner says that an application for a sum of Rs. 173 has already been made to Government.	Number on hand... On works 600, By charity .. On 1st March 1877 3,000 On 1st May " 2,000 On 1st July " 1,000 A little seasonable rain may, however, reduce the numbers in May and July.
TALUK. Existing stock estimated at 2,500 kandies. Owners unwilling to sell their grain. Importation of rice takes place from Bangalore. High prices prevail, and a fall in them is not expected.	The total population amounts to 60,469, and of this there are 9,632 landholders, 730 of whom are said to be wealthy. There are none, however, who can aid their tenants.	Four hundred and fifty-six people have already emigrated to coffee estates, and it is expected that 300 more will do so. Whether emigrants better themselves or not cannot be ascertained.	In addition to relief works already started, the following works are practicable: Opening certain new roads, repairing old roads, sinking wells and deepening tanks, to cost Rs. 3,523.	Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 1,036-12-2 have been received and expended in feeding travellers, the aged and infirm, &c. Rupees 280 have also been raised for opening a chuttrum, and Government aid is asked to finish it.	No information.

BANGALORE

a	b	c	d	e
One anna of the Vyshaka crop and from one to two annas of the Kartik crop saved. No prospect of sowings owing to failure of rain. Total failure about 1¼ annas.	Remissions Rs. 44,825-2-6 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,49,000.	776 head of cattle have died, and 1,552 more it is expected will die. Remedial measures proposed are suspension of hulbani sales, and use of prickly-pear as fodder for cattle; scarcity of fodder it is feared will be much felt if there be no rain.	The want of drinking-water is much felt. Wells have been and will be sunk to relieve distress as much as possible; cases of distress in small isolated villages will require to be carefully watched, and employment given to the lower classes in several large towns.	

BANGALORE

Week.	Prices of the principal food grains.		
	Rice.	Rági.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
2nd October 1876 ...	8¼	12½	11¾
9th " " ...	8¼	11½	12
16th " " ...	8½	10½	12
23rd " " ...	7	9	8½
30th " " ...	7½	10	8½
6th November " ...	6½	9	8½
13th " " ...	6½	9	8
20th " " ...	7	9	8½
27th " " ...	6¾	8½	8
4th December " ...	7	8½	7¾
11th " " ...	6¾	8	7
18th " " ...	6½	7¼	6¾
25th " " ...	6	7	7
Average for the past six years	11½	40½	25

a	b	c	d	e
Three annas of the Vyshaka crop and from two to three annas of the dry crop have been saved. No further sowings until next rains.	Remissions Rs. 27,160-1-4 out of a revenue of Rs. 94,000.	Mortality among cattle amounts to 552 head; 180 more are expected to die. Hulbani sales have been suspended, and people recommended to feed their cattle on prickly-pear.	Much distress felt for want of water. Sinking wells and repairing old ones are the remedial measures suggested. A fair proportion of well cultivation in the taluk has served to mitigate distress. Isolated villages will have to be specially watered, and employment in relief works given in the larger towns, such as Waddaganahalli and the kusbah.	

DEVANHALLI

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food grains.		
	Rice.	Rági.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
2nd October 1876 ...	8½	13	11½
9th " " ...	8	12	11½
16th " " ...	7¼	10	10
23rd " " ...	7½	10	10
30th " " ...	6½	9½	8
6th November " ...	6½	9½	8
13th " " ...	7	9½	8
20th " " ...	7	9½	8
27th " " ...	7	9½	8
4th December " ...	6½	8½	7½
11th " " ...	6½	8½	7½
18th " " ...	6½	8½	7½
25th " " ...	6½	8½	7½
Average for the past six years	14¾	41	21¾

a	b	c	d	e
Half an anna of the Kartik crop and one to one and a half annas of the dry crop have been saved. No prospect of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 43,239-4-4 out of a revenue of Rs. 87,000.	1,691 head of cattle have died; considerable mortality apprehended in the event of no rain. Hulbani sales suspended.	The water-supply is stated to be failing; but sinking of wells has been undertaken to improve it.	

DODBALLAPUR

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food grains.		
	Rice.	Rági.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
2nd October 1876 ...	8½	12	10
9th " " ...	8	10½	10
16th " " ...	6½	9	9
23rd " " ...	6½	9½	8
30th " " ...	6¼	9½	8
6th November " ...	6½	9½	8
13th " " ...	6½	9½	8
20th " " ...	6½	9½	8
27th " " ...	7	8½	8
4th December " ...	6½	8	7½
11th " " ...	6½	8	7
18th " " ...	6½	8	7
25th " " ...	6½	8	7
Average for the past six years	16	53¼	27¼

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
Estimated local stock is about 6,000 kandies of rági. Extensive importation of food-grains from Bangalore, but no prospect of a fall in prices.	Two-fifths of the people are agriculturists. One-fourth of the population are well-to-do and one-tenth are extensive landholders. These latter have been helping their people, but it is feared that they will not continue to do so much longer.	One-twentieth of the population have emigrated, and none have yet returned; whether emigrants have bettered themselves or not is not known. Further emigration probable.	The works set in hand are not considered sufficient to secure a supply of water to both, people and cattle. The further works proposed are deepening beds of tanks, improving tank bunds, opening out new roads, dismantling fort walls, and filling in ditches.	There are kitchens at Pettah and Yellathere, and in the cantonment, where the aged, infirm, &c., are daily fed.	The number on the hands of Government on date of report is as follows:— On works ... ... 6,000 By charity ... ... 3,306 The number on the dates specified is approximately as under— On 1st March ... 10,000 „ 1st May ... 15,000 „ 1st July ... 10,000
TALUK.					
Estimated stock of grain in possession of ryots 2,172 kandies. Importations of grain are being made from Bangalore, but not to such large extent as to meet the requirements of the people. No prospect of a fall in prices. Private enterprize may ultimately, it is hoped, maintain supplies.	One-fourth of the population agriculturists. There are a few rich landholders, but it is not thought that they will in any way assist their tenants.	One-hundred people have emigrated: whether they have bettered themselves or not is not known. Further emigration probable.	The relief works already set in hand are not considered sufficient. About Rs. 4,000 are needed for sinking wells. The further works practicable are— (1) To open out a cross road to join Kolar-Sonepur Road. (2) To repair Karanji tank at Devanhalli. (3) To repair two kuntas.	No relief kitchens have been opened in this taluk. People have, however, extended their charity to the poor, &c.	The number of persons on the hands of Government is— On relief works ... 290 By charity ... *Nil.* On the dates specified below the approximate number is— On 1st March ... 1,000 „ 1st May ... 1,500 „ 1st July ... 1,000
TALUK.					
The local stocks of grain are estimated at 300 seers of rági, 8,000 seers of rice, and 400 seers of dhall. This stock is considered inadequate for the people. Importations of grain are being made, but not in such large quantities as to prevent distress. No prospect of prices falling.	One-fifth of the population are agriculturists. The rest are of mixed occupations. There are few landholders capable of aiding their tenants. This taluk causes apprehension as the general state of the inhabitants is that of poverty.	On an average about 8 or 10 people from each village have emigrated to the coffee districts for employment; a few have returned being unable to find means of subsistence.	The minor works that have been started will last for a month and are not considered sufficient. The works proposed are opening of three new lines of roads, improvements of tanks, and sinking of wells in each village of the taluk.	No Government kitchen has been opened in this taluk. Relief funds to the extent of Rs. 2,000 monthly are needed.	The number of persons receiving relief on works on date of report is 1,000. The number estimated on the dates specified is as follows:— On 1st March ... 4,000 „ 1st May ... 4,000 „ 1st July ... 4,000

NANDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. L. PEARSE.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. B. KRISHNIENGAR, C.S.I.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Kolar	338	71,796	96,293	92,108	25·32	11·34
2. Bitmangala	260	68,233	93,523	92,380	22·82	3·65
3. Shrinivaspur	329	73,933	1,20,644	1,07,108	28·28	7·80
4. Mulbagal	241	58,051	87,132	83,983	23·26	9·30
5. Gudibanda	220	44,233	74,634	75,263	30·51	10·30
6. Sidlaghatta	164	91,849	1,38,343	1,34,380	28·73	10·37
7. Chikballapur	379	69,177	90,831	86,061	32·64	14·19
8. Malur	154	56,581	80,460	80,310	35·23	13·17
9. Gunmaykanpolya	342	48,600	67,485	63,331	13·32	2 65
10. Goribidnur	150	36,501	54,372	54,239	24·98	6 95
TOTAL ...	2,577	618,954	9,03,717	8,69,763	26·50	8·97

KOLAR

a	b	c	d	e
Three annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 20,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,108 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock 2,200 head; 9,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Hulbani sales dispensed with, and permission granted to owners to graze cattle in all available State forests. The people have been recommended to feed their cattle on prickly pear.	The people and cattle suffer a little for want of drinking water. Measures for improved water-supply are in progress, such as deepening existing wells, clearing silt, and digging water holes in fit spots.	

KOLAR

Week ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.			
	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	10	14	13	13
14th " "	11	15	13¾	13¾
21st " "	9	11½	10	13
28th " "	7	10	10	9½
4th November "	7	10	9	8
11th " "	7	10	9	8
18th " "	7½	10	9	8
25th " "	7½	10	9	8
1st December "	7½	10	9	8
8th " "	7	9	8½	8
15th " "	7	8	7½	8
22nd " "	7	7½	7	8
29th " "	6½	7½	7	8
5th January 1877	6½	7½	7½	8½
Average for the last six years ...	16	20	15	20

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,380 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Cattle and agricultural stock to the number of 1,538 have died; 6,000 more are expected to die if it does not rain. Hulbani sales dispensed with, and ryots permitted to graze cattle in State forests, and advised to feed them on prickly pear.	People and cattle suffer from want of water, but arrangements for improving the supply, by deepening wells and digging water holes, will, it is expected, remedy matters.	

BITMANGALA

Week ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.			
	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	9½	14	12½	14½
14th " "	8	12	12½	14½
21st " "	7½	10	12½	12½
28th " "	7	10½	12½	14½
4th November "	7	10	8	8
11th " "	7	10	8	8
18th " "	7	10	8	8
25th " "	7½	10	8	8
1st December "	7½	10	8	8
8th " "	7	9	8½	8½
15th " "	7	8	7½	8
22nd " "	7	8	7½	7½
29th " "	6½	8	7	7
5th January 1877	6	8	7	7
Average for the last six years ...	17	30	21	21

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 31,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,07,108 estimated by the Amildar; but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	3,745 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died, and 22,000 more are expected to die in the event of no rain. Remedial measures comprise the suspension of Hulbani sales, and free access of cattle to State forests for grazing purposes. Feeding on prickly pear recommended to the people.	Deepening existing wells, clearing silt and digging water-holes in fit spots.	

SHRINIVASPUR

Week ending	Prices of the Principal Food-grains.			
	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	8	12	10	10
14th " "	8	12	10	10
21st " "	6¾	9	9	9
28th " "	6¾	8½	9	9
4th November "	6½	9	9	9
11th " "	6⅝	9	8½	8½
18th " "	6½	9	8½	8½
25th " "	6⅝	9	8½	8½
1st December "	7	9½	8	7½
8th " "	7	9½	8	7
15th " "	6½	9	7	7
22nd " "	5½	8	7	7
29th " "	5½	7	7	7
5th January 1877	6½	8	7½	7½
Average of the last six years ...	16	40	34	24

DISTRICT.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK. Existing stock 4,000 kandies. The railway stations of Kolar road and Malur are the principal centres from which supplies are drawn. Private enterprise considered insufficient. Importation ample, but fall of prices therefrom not expected.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	25,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable. This can, however, be checked by taking up more relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 2,258 have already been started. This is considered inadequate, and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	There is a feeding kitchen at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,159 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 720.	On Works: 500; By Charity: 33 No. on hand on date of report. On 1st March ... 533 On 1st May ... 400 On 1st July ... 333
TALUK. Existing stock 2,100 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	8,500 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable, which may be checked by relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 1,400 have, up to the end of December 1876, been started. These are not sufficient, and if money be forthcoming, more relief works will be taken in hand.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 370 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 123.	On Works: 933; By Charity: 50 No. on hand on date of report ... On 1st March 1877 1,000 On 1st May, " 666 On 1st July " 500
TALUK. Existing stock 4,000 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations.	Majority of people low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders in this taluk able to aid their tenants.	900 people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable; this, it is said, can be checked by relief works.	Relief works already started to the extent of Rs. 2,516; they are considered insufficient, and more relief works will be started if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,522 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 841.	On Works: 500; By Charity: 166 No. on hand on date of report ... On 1st March 1877 666 On 1st May " 333 On 1st July " 266

KOLAR

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 32,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 83,983 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock estimated at 2,500; 6,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Hulbani sales dispensed with; cattle permitted to graze in State forests, and people advised to give them prickly pear.	Improvements to water-supply comprise deepening wells and digging water holes.	

MULBAGAL

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.			
	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	10	13	12	10
14th " " ...	8½	12	12	10
21st " " ...	8	4	12	10
28th " " ...	6¾	9¾	10	1
4th Nov. " ...	6¾	10	11	10
11th " " ...	6¾	11½	10	9¾
18th " " ...	7	11	10	9¾
25th " " ...	7	10¾	9	9
1st Dec. " ...	7	10	8½	8½
8th " " ...	7	9	8	8
15th " " ...	6¾	8½	7	8
22nd " " ...	6½	8	7	8
29th " " ...	6	7	6	8
5th any. 1877 ...	6	7	6	8
Average of past six years ...	16	42	32	22

a	b	c	d	e
Two annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 50,000 out of a total of Rs. 75,263 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	5,200 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died, and about 30,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Remedial measures comprise suspension of hulbani sales and permission to graze cattle in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. Deepening wells and digging water holes set in hand with a view to improve water-supply.	

GUDIBANDA

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876 ...	8	12	11
14th " " ...	7	10	9
21st " " ...	7	10	9
28th " " ...	6	9	8
4th November " ...	6	8¾	8
11th " " ...	6⅛	9	8¼
18th " " ...	6	8	8
25th " " ...	6	8	7¾
1st December " ...	6	8	7¼
8th " " ...	6	8	7¼
15th " " ...	6	8	7¼
22nd " " ...	6	8	7¼
29th " " ...	6	7	7
5th January 1877 ...	6	7	7
Average for past six years	17	53	36

a	b	c	d	e
Two annas of the crop saved.	Remissions of Rs. 19,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,34,380.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock estimated at 3,900; 8,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with hulbani sales, and have permitted the grazing of cattle in State forests as well as recommended their being fed with prickly pear.	Improvements in water-supply comprise deepening of wells and digging water holes in fit spots.	

SIDLAGHATTA

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Rági.
	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	8	11
14th " "	8	11
21st " "	7½	10
28th " "	6½	9
4th November "	6⅛	9
11th " "	6⅛	9
18th " "	7	9½
25th " "	7	9½
1st December "	7	9
8th " "	6½	8
15th " "	6⅛	7½
22nd " "	6⅛	7⅛
29th " "	5¾	7½
5th January 1877	5¾	7½
Average for last six years ...	18	41

DISTRICT,—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
Existing stock estimated to be 21,000 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	1,500 people have emigrated. A further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works already sanctioned to the amount of Rs. 1,136. They are insufficient and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 282 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 77.	On Works: No. on hand on date of report ... 500; By Charity: 266; On 1st March 1877 1,000; On 1st May " 666; On 1st July " 500
TALUK.					
Existing stock estimated at 1,000 kandies. Supplies drawn from the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	9,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works already undertaken amount to Rs. 1,612. They are inadequate, but more relief works can be set in hand if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,106 have already been spent. Amount expended last month Rs. 702.	On Works: Number on hand on date of report 333; By Charity: 166; On 1st March 1877 600; On 1st May " 500; On 1st July " 333
TALUK.					
Existing stock estimated to be 17,000 kandies. Supplies drawn from the Kolar road and Malur railway stations, which are the only centres in this taluk. Private enterprise considered insufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of the people are low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	3,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,040 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 5,825 have already been spent. The expenditure last month amounted to Rs. 1,950.	On Works: No. on hand on date of report ... 600; By Charity: 166; On 1st March 1877 766; On 1st May " 533; On 1st July " 333

KOLAR

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 53,000, out of a total of Rs. 86,661.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 3,500, and 4,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Halbani sales dispensed with. Cattle permitted to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from the scarcity of water. Deepening of wells and digging of holes have been authorised to improve water-supply.	

CHIKBALLA

Week ending	Prices of the principal Food-grains. Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	8	13	10	12
14th " " ...	7	10¾	10	11
21st " " ...	6¾	9½	8	10
28th " " ...	5	9½	7½	8
4th November " ...	5¾	10	8	8
11th " " ...	5¾	10	8	8
18th " " ...	7	11	8½	8
25th " " ...	7	9½	8½	8
1st December " ...	7	9½	8	8
8th " " ...	6½	8	7	8
15th " " ...	6½	7½	7	8
22nd " " ...	6	7½	7	8
29th " " ...	5½	7½	7	8
5th January 1877 ...	5½	7	7½	7½
Average for the past six years	16	40	31½	22

a	b	c	d	e
Three annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 22,000, out of a total of Rs. 80,310.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock 2,500 head; 16,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with halbani sales, and permitted cattle to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested.	People and cattle suffer from the scarcity of water. Improvements suggested are deepening wells and digging holes, which have already been begun.	

MALUR

Week ending	Prices of the principal Food-grains. Rice.	Rági.
	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	9½	12
14th " " ...	9	12
21st " " ...	8	10
28th " " ...	7	9
4th November " ...	6¾	8
11th " " ...	7¾	10½
18th " " ...	7½	10½
25th " " ...	7½	8¾
1st December " ...	6	8¾
8th " " ...	6	8¾
15th " " ...	6	8¾
22nd " " ...	6	8¾
29th " " ...	6	8¾
5th January 1877 ...	6	7
Average for the past six years	14	40

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the crop saved	Remissions Rs. 18,500, out of a total of Rs. 63,331.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock 2,600 head; 30,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with halbani sales, and permitted cattle to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. To improve the water-supply wells are deepened and holes dug in fit places.	

GUNMAYA KAN

Week ending	Prices of the principal Food-grains. Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876	8	10½	9½	11
14th " "	7½	10	9½	11
21st " "	6¾	9½	9	10½
28th " "	5¾	8¾	7½	8½
4th November "	5½	8	7½	9½
11th " "	6	9	7½	8
18th " "	6	9	7	7½
25th " "	5¾	8¾	7	7
1st December "	5½	8	7	7
8th " "	6	8	7	7
15th " "	5¾	7½	6½	6½
22nd " "	6	7	6½	6½
29th " "	5¾	6¾	6	6½
5th January 1877	5½	7	6	6½
Average for the past six years ...	15	43	40	26

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
PUR TALUK. Existing stock estimated at 13,000 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn, are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor, and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	Four thousand people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 800 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be provided.	A feeding kitchen exists at the kasba town, and Rs. 3,186 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 162.	

	On works.	By charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	166	100
On 1st March 1877	333	
On 1st May 1877	500	
On 1st July 1877	333	

TALUK. Existing stock estimated to be 5,600 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar Road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Five hundred people have emigrated, and more are likely to do so, unless checked by relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,080 have already been started; they are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the kasba town, and Rs. 287 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 95.	

	On works.	By charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	666	33
On 1st March 1877	733	
On 1st May "	500	
On 1st July "	333	

POLYA TALUK. Existing stock estimated at 3,500 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Four thousand people have emigrated and further emigration is possible, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,115 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works can be undertaken if money be provided.	There is a feeding kitchen at kasba town, and Rs. 1,446 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 482.	

	On works.	By charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	333	266
On 1st March 1877	666	
On 1st May "	500	
On 1st July "	333	

KOLAR

a	b	c	d	e
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs 9,800, out of a total of Rs. 54,239.	Cattle and agricultural stock have died to the number of 1,500; 6,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Halbani sales dispensed with, and cattle permitted to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. To improve the supply, wells are deepened and holes dug in fit places.	

GORIBIDNUR

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Rági.
	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	7¼	13
14th " " ...	7	10
21st " " ...	6	8
28th " " ...	5¼	8
4th November 1876 ...	5¼	8
11th " " ...	5¼	8
18th " " ...	5¼	8
25th " " ...	5¼	8
1st December " ...	6	7¼
8th " " ...	6	7¼
15th " " ...	5¼	7¼
22nd " " ...	5¼	7¼
29th " " ...	5¼	7
5th January 1877 ...	5¼	7
Average for the past six years	14¼	42¼

DISTRICT,—concluded.

f	g	k	i	j	k	
TALUK.					On Works.	By Charity.
Existing stock estimated to be 600 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Seven hundred people have emigrated; a further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 577 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at kasba town, and Rs. 737 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 245-8,	No. on hand on date of report ...	133 / 33
					On 1st March 1877	166
					On 1st May „	133
					On 1st July „	100

NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. L. PEARSE.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—CAPTAIN E. S. LUDLOW.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
1. Chiknayakanhalli	317	56,882	1,00,114	99,333	19·20	4·35
2. Honnavalli	298	57,359	1,01,956	97,907	23·18	7·15
3. Kadaba	303	97,963	1,29,300	1,23,890	25·10	10·50
4. Kortagiri	292	73,933	92,797	91,277	25·88	6· 4
5. Túmkúr	354	101,981	1,41,492	1,37,735	39· 7	19·56
6. Sira	588	71,928	1,19,556	1,12,329	10·21	1·80
7. Maddagiri	371	86,532	1,46,599	1,43,882	11·92	2·93
8. Kunigal	316	85,661	95,453	90,783	21·26	15·93
TOTAL ...	2,839	632,239	9,27,267	8,97,136	21·97	8·53

TUMKUR

a	b	c	d	e
Of the Kartik or kharif, a 2¼ annas crop has been saved, and there is no prospect of further sowings this season. As regards the Vyshaka or rabi crop, no seed was sown for want of water. Practically the whole crop has failed.	Rs. 17,000 out of a total of Rs. 99,333.	4,186 head of cattle have died, and the mortality anticipated is 9,500. The hulbani sales have been remitted, and numbers of cattle have been taken to the Mulnad. The grant of takavi for the purchase of agricultural stock has been suggested, but recovery is doubtful.	Water is available for one month; the remedial measures adpoted are to sink wells where requisite.	

CHIKNAYAKANHALLI

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Ragi.	Rice.
October 1876.		
1st week	8	6½
2nd „	7½	6
3rd „	7	5½
4th „	7	5½
November 1876.		
1st week	10 / 11	6½ / 7
2nd „	9	6½
3rd „	8	...
4th „	7½	6
December 1876.		
1st week	7	5½
2nd „	7½	6
3rd „	7	6
4th „	7	5½
Average of six years ...	40	15

a	b	c	d	e
All the monsoon (Kartik) crops have failed, and there are no prospects of further sowings this season. Some produce of the arecanut and cocoanut only obtained. Of spring or Vyshaka crops nothing has been saved, neither is there any prospect of further sowings this season.	Rs. 15,000 out of a total land revenue of Rs. 97,907.	About 12,766 head of cattle have died and about 17,220 more deaths are expected. Hulbani cess was remitted by Government during this year. Cattle are being taken away to the Mulnad; fodder is brought from the adjoining taluks in the Hassan district at high prices; grant of takavi for purchase of fresh cattle has been suggested, but the recovery of such advances is doubtful.	Want of water is beginning to be felt. The sinking of wells in tank-beds has been ordered.	

HONNAVALLI

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Months.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice.	Ragi.	Gram.	Cleaned Dhall.
In October 1876 ...	6 / 5½	8	7	7½
In November 1876 ...	6½ / 5¾	8	6½	6½
In December 1876 ...	5¾ / 6¼	7	6½	6
Average of 6 years ...	Per kandy.			
Rice, 1st sort	14 5 5			
„ 2nd „	12 6 0			
Ragi	4 10 0			

DISTRICT.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. Local merchants are able to maintain the importation; no fall in prices anticipated.	Three-fourths of the population are high caste and one-fourth low; one-fourth well-to-do, and three-fourths poor. The total population is 57,000, of which 14,000 are purely agricultural and 3,000 partly so; the remaining 40,000 are of other professions. There are a few wealthy landholders.	About 2,000 people have abandoned their villages; none of them have returned. 4,000 to 5,000 more may leave the taluk.	The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. The collection of metal along the district fund roads has been sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Kitchens have been opened in two places, in which about 400 and 50 people respectively are fed daily.	Number of persons on the hands of Government up to middle of January for relief— On relief works ... ... 2,000 By charitable measures... 450 Estimated number to be on the hands of Government for relief on 1st March— On relief works... ... 4,000 By kitchens ... ... 1,000 On 1st May— On relief works ... ... 4,000 By kitchens ... ... 1,000 On 1st July— On relief works ... ... 3,000 By kitchens 1,500
TALUK.					
Grain has been stored by private individuals, who, however, are not inclined to open their pits. Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore and Aloor. Local enterprise is sufficient to maintain the importation. A fall in prices is doubtful.	The population is 57,359 and is generally agricultural. Some wealthy landholders support their tenants. In the Kusba there are some wealthy merchants.	3,256 persons have left the taluk, and some of them have returned, finding no means of subsistence. A few more may leave.	The relief works started in this taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. The collection of metal along the district fund roads has been sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Several private kitchens were opened in this taluk, but all have been closed. Government kitchen now open at Hundunkere; further kitchens appear necessary and will be opened.	The number of persons on the hands of Government for relief by relief works on date of report was about 70 or 80 persons, most of the works having been finished. The number of persons in receipt of charity amounts to 150. The number estimated to be on the hands of Government on the 1st March is ... 3,000 to 4,000 On relief works— By kitchens ... 1,000 On the 1st May 1877— On relief works . 4,000 By kitchens ... 1,000 On the 1st July 1877— On relief works ... 4,000 By kitchens ... 1,000 NOTE.—This taluk has suffered very severely this year, and is, in fact, almost worse than Sira.

TUMKUR

a	b	c	d	e
Of the Kartik or kharif a 4 annas crop has been saved in some of the hublies, and in the rest there has been a total failure. As regards the Vyshaka or rabi crop, jowaree was sown and is still being sown in wet lands. On the whole, only about one anna and a quarter has been saved.	Remissions probable Rs. 18,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,23,890.	The mortality which has already occurred is reckoned at 7,729, and the deaths anticipated are 11,593. There has been a great loss in cattle; those surviving are suffering from want of forage. The State forest of Devaroydroog was thrown open for the ryots to cut grass. Fodder is being imported, but at high prices. The use of the prickly-pear for fodder has been suggested, but does not seem to have been adopted. The cess of hulbani has been remitted during the year. Grant of takavi for the purchase of cattle is suggested, but recovery is doubtful.	Want of water is not yet felt; in some tanks there is a supply for one to one and a half months. Wells will be sunk in places where scarcity of water is likely to be felt.	**KADABA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Weeks.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
October 1876.		
1st week...	10	14
2nd "	8	12
3rd "	8	12
4th "	7½	10
November 1876.		
1st week...	6	9
2nd "	6	8
3rd "	5¾	7½
4th "	5¾	7½
December 1876.		
1st week...	5¾	7½
2nd "	5¾	7½
3rd "	5¾	7½
4th "	5¾	7½
Average of six years ...	20	50

No monsoon crop has been saved, except under Kuppillary wells. As to Vyshaka (rabi), it cannot be said what amount of crop will be saved, as the water-supply is failing. No prospects of further sowings Practically, a total failure.	An estimated sum of Rs. 35,000 is entered by the Amildar as requiring remission. Rs. 20,000 would appear to be ample for this taluk. Total revenue is Rs. 91,277.	The past mortality among cattle is reckoned at 16,000, and the anticipated mortality at 30,000. Agricultural stock has suffered greatly. Reserved forests were thrown open to the ryots to cut grass. It is now intended to allow their cattle to graze in these tracts. People imported fodder from different places at heavy cost. Hulbani was remitted.	The want of water is beginning to be felt.	**KORTIGIRI** *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Months.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
October 1876	8 8½	10 12
November 1876	7 7½	9 10
December 1876	6 6½	7 8
Average of six years ...	16	53

Regarding Kartik (kharif) the Amildar reports that only a half anna crop has been saved, but this is a very low estimate. More than a fair four annas crop must have been saved in some places. On the whole, only about two annas has been saved.	Estimate of amount of revenue to be remitted Rs. 25,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,37,735.	Past mortality among cattle is reckoned at 10,000; anticipated mortality 2,939. Agricultural stock suffered greatly. Government remitted the hulbani cess and threw open the Reserved State Forests in Devaroydroog to cut grass from; the result was satisfactory so long as grass was available. It is now intended to allow ryots to graze their cattle in the forests. The use of the prickly-pear for fodder has been suggested to the people, but it is not available in sufficient quantities in this taluk.	Want of water beginning to be felt. Orders have been issued for the sinking of wells where necessary.	**TUMKUR** *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Weeks.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Ragi.	Rice.
October 1876.		
1st week	11	7
2nd "	11	7
3rd "	10	6½
4th "	8	5
November 1876.		
1st week	10	5½
2nd "	9	6½
3rd "	9½	7½
4th "	9½	7½
December 1876.		
1st week	8½	6½
2nd "	8½	6½
3rd "	7½	6½
4th "	7½	6½
Average of six years ...	60	17

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
Grain secretly stored. Importations coming in from Bangalore. Some of the merchants are capable of maintaining importation during the present season. No fall in prices anticipated.	Population 97,963, of which three-fourths are purely agriculturists, and one-fourth are urban and artizans. Most of the landholders are very poor and unable to aid their tenants.	About 10 or 12,000 people have already left their villages for the coffee districts. Further emigration improbable.	Relief works have already been in progress for some time. Collection of metal along all the district fund roads has just been sanctioned.	Two Government kitchens opened in this taluk. The poor and helpless are afforded relief in these kitchens, as also by private individuals.	Number of people on the hands of Government for relief— On relief works ... 300 By charitable measures ... 400 *Estimated number* to be on the hands of Government for relief— *On 1st March*— On relief works ... 2,000 By kitchens ... 500 *On 1st May*— On relief works ... 3,000 By kitchens ... 500 *On 1st July*— On relief works ... 3,000 By kitchens. ... 500
TALUK.					
There may be about 500 kandies in stock in the taluk. Supplies are drawn from Bangalore. Prices rising. Private enterprise limited. The Deputy Commissioner says that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. There is, however, a large quantity of grain stored away, but which the owners will not dispose of. Grain has been pouring into the country and is still coming in. Price of ragi is steady, and shews, if anything, a tendency to fall.	Population 73,933, of which three-fourths consist of agriculturists, and one-fourth are urban or artizans. There are a few wealthy people, but they are not inclined to aid their tenants.	Four thousand people have left the place, and none of them returned. It is not known whether they have bettered themselves or otherwise. Further emigration is improbable.	The relief works sanctioned in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. Collection of metal along the district fund roads just sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	A public kitchen, aided by private contributions, has been opened in the Kusba of the taluk. Additional ones seem needed. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly, otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.	Number of persons on the hands of Government— On relief works about ... 500 By charitable measures ... 164 *Estimated number to be on the hands of Government*— Relief works. Kitchens. 1st March, 1st May, 1st July } 5,000 500
TALUK.					
About 8,000 kandies of grain reported to be in stock in this taluk. Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. No fall in prices expected. Private enterprise able to maintain the importation. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. There is, however, a large quantity of grain stored away, but which the owners will not dispose of. Grain has been pouring into the country and is still coming in. Price of ragi is steady, and shews, if anything, a tendency to fall.	Population 101,981, of which the greater portion are purely agriculturists. Some of them are well-to-do and the rest are poor. The wealthy landholders are not disposed to aid their tenants, though able to do so.	A large number of the people have left their villages for Coorg, Mulnad, &c. A few of them have returned. It is not known whether the emigrants have bettered themselves or not.	The relief works have been in progress for some time. Large relief works sanctioned, which will keep the poor employed two or three months.	A public kitchen, aided by private contributions, is maintained at Tumkur. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly, otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.	The number of persons on the hands of Government is— On Relief Works ... ... 700 By charitable measures ... 150 The number estimated to be on the hands of Government for relief is on— Relief works. Kitchens. 1st March, 1st May, 1st July } 3,500 500

TUMKUR

a	b	c	d	e
No Kartik crop has been saved. A little sosi, ragi, and rice has been saved out of the Vyshaka crop. Practically, an entire failure.	Total revenue Rs. 1,12,329. The Amildar has entered Rs. 80,000 to be remitted. The Deputy Commissioner considers this amount far too high; about Rs.25,000 would seem to be the proper amount.	About 20,266 head of cattle have died, and nearly all the rest have been removed to the Mulnad. Only a few have been kept for the working of the Kappelay wells. The agricultural stock has suffered severely. The State forests of Bookkapatna, Muddagiri and Devaroyadroog opened out by Government afforded great relief. It is now under consideration to allow the ryots to graze their cattle in these forests.	In some places though there is no water close to the village, it is procurable at some little distance off; in other places wells are being sunk in the beds of tanks at Government expense. Sufficient water is procurable.	**SIRA** Prices of the principal food-grains:— From October 1st to 22nd— Ragi ... ... 10 seers per rupee. Rice ... ... 7 " " From 23rd up to 31st— Ragi ... ... 7½ seers per rupee. Rice ... ... 5½ to 6 " " *In November*—Ragi ... 7½, 8, 8½, 9. Rice ... 5½, 5¾, 6, 6¼. *In December*—Ragi ... 7, 7½. Rice ... 5¾, 6. Six years' average— Rs. A. Rice ... ... per kandy ... 13 0 Ragi ... ... " ... 4 12 Jola ... ... " ... 5 12 Paddy ... ... " ... 5 8 Cleared dhall ... " ... 19 4 Horse gram ... " ... 7 4 Bengal gram ... " ... 19 8
In Kartik sosi, ragi, sugarcane, and other grains were sown in wet lands, and a 6-anna crop has been saved. Dry crops failed completely. In Vyshaka jola was sown, and is still being sown in wet lands. Some of these crops promise well. Practically, there will be no appreciable outturn.	Remissions Rs.25,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,43,882.	The past mortality among cattle is 5,807, the anticipated is 2,900. The agricultural stock has suffered considerably. Government threw open the reserved forests for the ryots to cut grass in; also remitted the cess of hulbani during the year. The use of the prickly pear for fodder was suggested, but it grows only in small quantities. The only suggestion that can be made is to allow ryots to graze their cattle in all reserved tracts; but even in these places, fodder is not obtainable in any large quantity.	The wells are running dry. If the rains do not fall early, there will be great difficulty in obtaining water. Orders have been issued to sink as many wells in beds of tanks as are necessary to secure water.	**MADDAGIRI** The average price of food-grains is given below:— Rice ... 6 seers per rupee. Ragi ... 8, 7, 7½, 7 " " Gram ... 8, 7, 6 " " The average price for the last six years is— Rice ... 13 seers per rupee. Ragi ... 45 " " Gram ... 28 " " The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the price of ragi is steady, and shows, if anything, a tendency to fall.
A 3-anna Kartik crop has been saved in this taluk. In some hoblies, however, more than a fair 8-anna crop must have been saved. There are no prospects of further sowings. Some Vyshaka crops have been sown, but there does not appear to be any probability of saving anything. The crop saved is about three annas.	About Rs. 18,000 will have to be remitted out of a total of Rs. 90,783.	2,950 head of cattle have died, and 6,000 more deaths are expected. A number of cattle have been sent off to the Mulnad taluks, as also to places in other districts where fodder can be obtained. No measures have yet been adopted by the Government, with the exception of suggesting the use of prickly-pear for fodder. This taluk does not appear to be on the whole so very bad, except in some hoblies where, however, the people can arrange for procuring fodder from adjoining taluks.	Want of water is felt in the hoblies of Yedivor, Amrathur and Koppah; orders have been issued to sink wells in places where needed, as also in tank beds.	**KUNIGAL** *Prices of the principal of food-grains.*

Weeks.	Price—Seers per Rupee.		
	Rice.	Ragi.	Gram.
October 1st week ...	8	12	0
" 2nd " ...	8	11	0
" 3rd " ...	6½	10	0
" 4th " ...	6	9	0
November 1st " ...	6½	8	0
" 2nd " ...	6	9½	0
" 3rd " ...	6¾	9½	0
" 4th " ...	7	10	0
December 1st " ...	6½	8	0
" 2nd " ...	6½	8	0
" 3rd " ...	6½	7½	0
" 4th " ...	5¾	7½	0
Six years' averages ...	13½	51½	26½

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
Grain is stored in the taluk, but the owners will not open their pits. Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. The prices remain stationary. Private enterprise will probably maintain the importation.	The population is 71,928, and about one-eighth are high caste, and the rest low. The former are well to do and the latter poor; both agriculturists. Some land-holders are able to support their tenants.	About 1,157 persons have left the taluk; none have returned. The relief works now sanctioned will in all probability stop further emigration.	The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. Collection of metal along the District Fund roads now sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Charitable relief is given to travellers, aged, infirm, to those unable to work, &c., in three different kitchens opened by Government. There were some more of these institutions kept up by private individuals, but they have been closed for want of funds. Additional kitchens will have to be opened at public expense.	The number of persons the Government has on its hands up to date is on relief works about 1,500, by charitable measures 500. The anticipated numbers are:— 1st March, 4,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens. 1st May, 4,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens. 1st July, 3,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the state of the taluk is very bad; very few cattle left.
TALUK.					
There is two months' stock of sosi and ragi. Supplies are coming in from Bangalore in abundance. Private enterprise seems able to maintain the importation. As there is not much competition in trade, no fall of prices is likely to occur. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that there is a large quantity of grain stored away which the owners will not dispose of. Grain has been pouring into the country, and is still coming in.	The population is 86,532. There are people of both high and low caste, of which ¼ are well to do, and ¾ poor; ⅔ purely agricultural, and ⅓ of other professions. There are some large landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants.	About 1,000 persons have left the taluk with their families. None of them have yet returned, and it seems probable that about 400 more will leave. The emigration was chiefly to the coffee districts and the Mulnad.	The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. Collection of metal along the District Fund roads just sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	One Government kitchen, aided by private contributions, is established. More kitchens appear to be needed.	The number of persons on the hands of Government is— On relief works ... 1,080 By charitable measures 150 The anticipated numbers are— On March 1st...3,000 relief works 200 kitchens. On May 1st . 5,000 relief works; 400 kitchens. On July 1st...3,000 relief works; 400 kitchens. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly; otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.
TALUK.					
1,500 kandies of grain are in stock in the taluk; supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. Prices are daily rising; private enterprize is able to maintain the importation.	The population is 85,661, the greater portion of which are of high caste. Half the number of the whole population are purely agriculturists, one-eighth urban or artizan, one-eighth other professions, and the remainder mixed. The landholders are not capable of aiding their tenants.	About 6,000 people have left the place. About 1,000 of them have returned.	Relief works have been opened; large relief works also sanctioned.	There is one Government kitchen in this taluk.	The number of persons on the hands of Government at date of report is on relief works 419; by charitable measures 144. The future estimate is— On March 1st 2,000 relief works; 600 kitchens. „ May „ 3,000 relief works; 600 kitchens. „ July „ 2,000 relief works 600 kitchens. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that portions of this taluk have suffered very severely, others have done pretty well.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL A. C. HAY.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MAJOR C. J. PEARSE.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
1. Ashtagram	353	88,468	1,50,539	1,50,539	21·50	19·2
2. Chamrajnagar	208	92,348	1,23,294	1,23,294	15·80	11·75
3. Gundlupet	539	59,792	57,390	57,600	16·9	13·67
4. Heggaderankote	652	54,829	43,876	43,876	13·61	10·52
5. Talkad	377	82,311	96,843	96,843	15·00	10·00
6. Malvalli	350	74,985	60,298	60 400	16·3	15·87
7. Mandaya	390	89,673	88,649	88,649	20·00	18·42
8. Nussore	394	126,930	79,608	79,608	20·36	20·47
9. Nanjangud	176	64,535	63,563	63,563	14·78	9·50
10. Periapatna	447	116,334	1,07,386	107,386	21·28	18·4
11. Yedatore	168	65,523	92,194	92,194	13·9	8·00
TOTAL ...	4,054	915,728	9,63,640	9,63,952	17·5	14·11

MYSORE

a	b	c	d	e
The Amildar reports that from eight to ten annas of the paddy and from two to three annas of the ragi crops saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 5,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,50,539.	3,822 head of cattle have died, and 2,000 more are expected to die. Hulbani rents remitted. The ryots, who have raised some rice crop on lands under channels, assist the people with grass in villages in which dry cultivation has entirely failed.	Villages suffer for want of water; wells having run dry. Wells are, however, being dug, but it is doubtful whether they will contain water till rains set in. The villages situated close to the river Kaveri and its channels have a sufficient supply of water, but those depending on channels suffer temporarily when they are under repair or when water is not let into them. The continual flow of water into the channels is recommended.	**ASHTAGRAM** Prices of the principal food grains. Months. Rice. Ragi. Seers. Seers. October 1876 ... ... 7 & 8 8 November „ ... ... 7 & 8 8 December „ ... ... 7 & 8 8 January 1877 ... ... 8 10 & 11 Average of the past six years ... ... 12 39 or 40
The Amildar reports that from fourteen annas of the moongar and from two to ten annas of the rice and ragi crops saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 6,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,23,294.	Mortality among cattle 1,245 head. No more cattle are expected to die. There is a sufficiency of fodder, and hence remedial measures unnecessary.	Abundant water-supply, as there are wells in or near each village. In event of scarcity all that will be needed is clearing wells.	**CHAMRAJNAGAR** Prices of the principal food-grains. Months. Rice. Ragi. Seers. Seers. October 1876 ... ... 6 9 November „ ... ... 6 10 December „ ... ... 6 10 January 1877 ... ... 8 12 Average for the past six years 12 49
The Amildar reports from four to eight annas of the moongar crops and from five to nine annas of the paddy and ragi crops were saved. There is a prospect of the cholum and kar ragi sowings if the rains of March and April do not fail. The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 750 out of a total of Rs. 57,600.	2,061 head of cattle have died and 47,630 are expected to perish. Hulbani rents remitted, and State forests opened for the cattle to graze in. Precautions are suggested to protect forests from fire and to keep diseased cattle separate from the healthy.	The tanks have all dried up, and most of the wells are also dry. Deepening of wells suggested to improve water-supply.	**GUNDLUPET** Prices of the principal food-grains. Months. Rice. Ragi. Seers. Seers. October 1876 ... ... 4½ 10 November „ ... ... 4¼ 10 December „ ... ... 6 10 January 1877 ... ... 6 & 7 11 Average of the past six years 11 40

DISTRICT.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK. Local stocks considered to be sufficient for the people for one year. Additional grain that may be required can be obtained from Ganjam. Large importation of rice from Talkad and Malvalli taluks and from the Aulwur market. Ragi imported from Chamrajnagar, Kankanhalli, Malvalli, and Heggaderankote taluks. A weekly market is held at the French rocks, in which from 6,000 to 8,000 seers of rice and Ragi are sold by the merchants of Ganjam to villagers who have no stock of grain on hand, or who require additional supplies.	The population of this taluk amounts to 88,468. Of these 43,573 are males and 44,895 females. There are 17,646 agriculturists, 449 traders, 6,787 labourers, and 4,218 manufacturers. The remainder (59,368) are of miscellaneous occupation. The well-to-do landholders have aided their tenants and jeetgars by lending grain, money, &c.	From 500 to 600 people have emigrated to Mananteddy and other places in search of employment. They live upon the wages they earn.	The works on hand are repairs to the Erode road and the ordinary annual repairs, and repairs to the Chakderany, Sager, and Kijanadi channels, and Arekere tanks. The work practicable is repair of the Sunkatamur tank.	Relief kitchens for destitute travellers, aged and infirm, &c., are opened at Darasakuppa, Palhalli, Serangapatam, and Ganjam Kasbas. The number fed daily at each of these kitchens is from 50 to 1,500.	Number of persons receiving relief on date of report is— On works .. ... 1,500 By charity ... 300 or 400 Number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified— On 1st March ... On works 1,000, By charity 500 On 1st May ... On works 500, By charity 500 On 1st July ... On works 500, By charity 500
TALUK. About one-third of the population are well provided with a stock of grain for the next six or seven months. The remainder obtain their supplies partly in villages and partly in the local markets. Ryots import Ragi from Kollegal, and rice from Talkad and Yelandoor for their own consumption.	The population numbers 94,363. Of these 16,729 are agriculturists, 7,135 labourers, 5,854 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do and able to aid their jeetgars, &c.	3,000 people have emigrated to Mananteddy and other places. None have returned, and these are reported not to have bettered themselves. Further emigration probable.	Relief works proper have not been started, but sundry works, such as repairing roads and cleaning the Doddahammora tank, have been undertaken. Works practicable are repairs either to the Ramasamudra tank or the cross road between Chamrajnagar and Wellandur.	The relief kitchen opened at the kasba of this taluk from private subscriptions affords food to about 50 persons daily.	The number of persons Government has on its hand at date of report is— On works ... ... 600 By charity ... ... 600 The number on the under-mentioned dates is— 1st March .. On works 1,000 1st May ... On works 700 1st July ... On works 300
TALUK. Twenty-five thousand people or nearly 43 per cent. of the population possess a stock of provisions to last them for six or seven months. The remainder have to depend for their supplies on the local markets, villages, &c.	The population amounts to 57,777. Of these 28,591 are males and 29,186 females. There are 10,725 agriculturists 4,999 labourers, 2,902 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Nearly 50 per cent. of the agricultural population are well-to-do. They have rendered aid to their tenants and jeetgars by advancing small sums of money without interest, and by lending grain.	About 1,000 persons have emigrated to coffee-growing districts in search of employment. People from Mandla, Najamangala, Hussan, Tumkur and Tarikere taluks pass through this taluk on the way to coffee plantations; 200 persons are, however, daily returning, having failed to get employment. Emigration, it is said, is likely to continue till next rains.	No relief works have as yet been started. Some coolies are, however, collecting materials for the roads to be repaired by the Public Works Department. Works suggested are the excavation of three tanks and the dismantlement of the eastern and southern portions of the Gundlupet fort walls.	A kitchen has been opened, where from 400 to 500 people are fed daily.	The number on the hands of Government on date of report is— On works ... ... 200 By charity ... ... 400 The number estimated on the dates specified is— On 1st March ... On works 400 On 1st May ... On works 400 On 1st July ... On works 400

MYSORE

a	b	c	d	e
The Amildar reports that from four to six annas of the rice crop, and from six to eight annas of the ragi crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 11¼ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 3,000 out of a total of Rs. 43,876.	209 head of cattle have died, and 3,000 more are expected to die. Cattle driven to the jungles for fodder, and State forests thrown open for them to graze. Water is to be got in the Kapila, the Bruga, and the Karaka rivers.	The Kapila, the Bruga, and the Karaka rivers supply water to the villages in their vicinity. Wells are dug in villages not near them. To improve water-supply, the rivers were dammed by anicuts and the water let into an adjoining tank. As this tank needs repairs, water cannot be let into it. Repairs suggested at a cost of Rs. 1,500.	**HEGGADERAN**

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	5	9
November „	5½	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	6 or 7	10 to 12
Average of the past six years	13	52

a	b	c	d	e
The Amildar reports that ten annas of the rice crop and from four to six annas of the ragi crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 500 out of a total of Rs. 96,843.	3,430 head of cattle have died, and 2,500 more are expected to die. Ryots have to some extent preserved fodder for their cattle. No relief measures in this respect necessary.	There is enough water in the taluk for two months. In the event of water failing, wells will be dug. It is suggested that the Channel Department may be asked to let water into the channels continually.	**TALKAD**

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	7	8
November „	7½	8
December „	7½	8
January 1877	8	10 & 11
Average for the past six years	12	39 or 40

a	b	c	d	e
The Amildar reports the crops saved in the following proportions: From three to four annas of the cholum crop, three to seven annas of the rice crop, and from three to six annas of the Hyne ragi. The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 5,000 out of a total of Rs. 60,400.	3,124 head of cattle have died and 20,000 more are expected to die. A large number of cattle have been driven to the jungles for grazing purposes. Fodder is preserved by some ryots for the cattle retained at home. Forest reserves have been thrown open for the grazing of cattle. Grass is scarce owing to the failure of rain.	Water-supply very deficient. Wells have, however, been dug, and they, it is supposed, will benefit the people.	**MALVALLI**

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	6	9
November „	6	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	8	12
Average for the past six years	12	49

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
KOTE TALUK.					
Three-fourths of the population are provided with grain for ten or twelve months. The remainder obtain their supplies from the local markets, villages, &c. A considerable quantity of ragi has been preserved by ryots for future requirements.	The population numbers 54,829 souls or 27,256 males and 27,573 females. There are 9,696 agriculturists, 4,039 labourers, 2,206 traders and manufacturers, and the rest are of mixed occupation. Wealthy ryots aid their tenants, jitgars, &c., by lending grain, &c.	Except the Kadookandhars, who are described as nomads, no other people have left the taluk in search of relief. Further emigration improbable.	No relief works have been started, and there is no necessity for them.	No necessity for relief kitchens.	The number of persons on the hands of Government on the date of report is— On works ... ... 28 By charity ... ... 70 The number likely to be employed on the dates specified is— On 1st March ... On works 32, By charity 15 On 1st May ... On works ..., By charity 18 On 1st July ... On works 20, By charity 20
TALUK.					
Nearly 53 per cent. of the population are provided with sufficient provisions for the next six or seven months. The remainder obtain their supplies from villages and from the large market at Ganaganoor, where rice and ragi are sold in large quantities. No importation has yet been made.	The population amounts to 82,311. There are 15,497 agriculturists, 6,130 labourers, 6,831 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of miscellaneous occupation. Sixty per cent. of the population are wealthy and able to aid their tenants, jitgars, &c.	About 600 people emigrated to Mannantoddy, Coorg, and other places, and about 100 have returned on account of insufficiency of wages. Further emigration not probable.	No relief works as yet sanctioned; works practicable are repairs of roads to cost Rs. 3,000.	Relief kitchen not opened in this taluk, as there has been no necessity for one.	The number of persons employed on road repairs is about 60 daily; 37 persons were working on date of report. The number of persons likely to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified is— 1st March ... On works 1,000 1st May ... On works 700 1st July ... On works 500
TALUK.					
About 53 per cent. of the population are well provided with grain for the next six or seven months. There have been large imports of ragi from Kankanhalli, Kolagul, &c., and rice from Talkad, &c.	The population of the taluk is 65,476. Of these 14,263 are agriculturists, 2,684 labourers, 2,873 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder of mixed occupation. The greater portion of the people are well-to-do.	Except those who yearly go to work in coffee estates, no people have emigrated. Emigration not probable. Travellers from the Túmkúr district of Attikuppa and Nagamangala break their journey in this taluk for one or two days.	No relief works have been started as yet, but nine tanks are being repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,300.	A kitchen has been opened and about 600 aged persons and boys are daily fed.	The number of persons Government is likely to have on its hand on the dates specified is— On 1st March ... On works 1,000 On 1st May ... On works 1,000 On 1st July ... On works 1,000

MYSORE

a	b	c	d	e
The Amildar reports from two to eight annas of the moongar, and from one to ten annas of the Hyne crops saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports eight annas saved in all.	Remissions Rs. 30,500, out of a total of Rs. 88,649.	2,003 head of cattle have died, and 25,000 more are expected to die. Cattle removed to places where fodder and water are procurable.	Except the tanks in the Kiragandoor and Maddur taluks, no other tanks contain water. Wells have dried up. People dig wells and obtain water for their use. Great scarcity of water, due to there being no rain for the past two years. It is suggested that wells dug by ryots should be further deepened at the expense of Government.	**MANDYA** Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. Ragi. / Rice. Srs. / Srs. October 1876 ... ... 8 / 7 to 8 November „ ... ... 8 / 7 to 8 December „ ... ... 8 / 7 to 8 Average for the past six years ... ... 30 or 40 / 12
The Amildar reports from four to eight annas of the paddy crop and from two to five annas of the Hyne dry crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 1,000, out of a total of Rs. 79,608.	1,648 head of cattle have died and 1,000 more are expected to die. Cattle driven to places where fodder can be obtained. State forests thrown open for the cattle to graze in. A coffee planter in the Wynaad district has consented to cattle grazing on his plantation.	Scarcity of water felt in nearly all villages except those on the banks of rivers. The existing supply is not likely to last until next rains; sinking of wells is therefore suggested.	**MYSORE** Months. / Prices of the principal food grains. Rice. / Ragi. Srs. / Srs. October 1876 ... ... 5 / 7 November „ ... ... 5½ / 8 December „ ... .. 6 / 8½ January 1877 ... ... 6¼ or 6½ / 9½ or 10 Average for the last six years 12 / 43
The Amildar reports that from four to eight annas of the August crop and from four to ten annas of the November crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 2,500, out of a total of Rs. 63,563.	593 head of cattle have died. Cattle at present graze on the banks of the Kapila and uncultivated fields. In case of scarcity the cattle will be driven to the Chamrajnagar forests for fodder.	There is a sufficient water-supply in all the hoblis except one. Water will become scarce if there be no rain. Cleaning of wells and sinking new ones suggested.	**NAUJANGUD** Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice. / Ragi. Srs. / Srs. October 1876 ... ... 4 / 7 November „ ... ... 6 / 8 December „ ... ... 8 / 9 January 1877 ... ... 9 / 10 or 11 Average for the past six years ... ... 11 / 41

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
About 15,000 persons have a sufficient stock of grain for six or seven months. The remainder depend for their supplies on the local shops or markets, and on the importation from Bangalore and Ganjam. The importation will, it is said, be sufficient, and will continue till the moongar crops are reaped in August.	The population is 57,286 or 28,254 males and 29,032 females. There are 13,490 agriculturists and traders, 1,370 labourers, and 5,316 manufacturers. The remainder are of mixed and miscellaneous occupation. Twenty per cent. of the population are well-to-do; the rest are poor.	5,748 persons have emigrated to coffee plantations in search of food. A few have returned, and further emigration is probable.	In addition to relief works in progress, the construction of two new lines of road, *viz.*, the Bararala-Nagamangala road and Kokatty road, is suggested.	The relief kitchen opened at this kasba from private subscriptions feeds about 50 persons daily. Arrangements are being made for distributing food to travellers, aged and infirm, &c.	Number of persons on the hands of Government on date of report— On works ... ... 1,000 By charity ... ... 1,000 Number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified— On works / By charity: 1st March ... 2,000 1st May ... 3,000 1st July ... 5,000
TALUK.					
There are about 30 respectable merchants in the taluk who trade extensively in rice and ragi. They not only import grain in large quantities, but export it to the Neilgherry, Gudalore, Cananore, Mundriem, Muddoor, Nanjangode, districts which is the cause of prevailing high rates in prices. There is, however, enough grain in the taluk to supply the wants of 45,000 people for seven or eight months. The remainder will have to depend for their supply on local markets, shops, &c.	The population amounts to 126,930. Of this number 63,528 are males and 63,402 females. 17,122 are agriculturists, 8,480 labourers. Traders and manufacturers number 8,452, and people of miscellaneous occupation 92,876. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do.	500 persons have emigrated from this taluk; some of them are reported to be starving; further emigration probable.	No relief works actually opened, though the municipality have undertaken the construction of a road and the Public Works Department the excavation of a tank, at the former of which 300 persons and in the latter 1,000 persons are employed.	Twelve relief kitchens have been opened in the town of Mysore from private subscriptions. These amount to Rs. 9,796, and are to be supplemented by a Government grant of an equal sum, which is to be expended in the purchase of grain in localities where it is cheapest. The daily average of destitute persons fed is 2,140.	The number of persons Government has on its hands on date of report is— On works ... ... 1,300 By charity ... ... 700 The number likely to be in hand on the dates specified below is— On works / By charity: 1st March ... 1,000 / 800 1st May ... ... 1,000 / 900 1st July ... ... 1,000 / ...
TALUK.					
The local stock of grain is sufficient to supply the wants of 47,597 persons for six or seven months. The remainder will have to obtain their supplies of rice from Mysore, and ragi from the Heggadarankote Taluk. Fall in prices not anticipated.	The population numbers 64,535 souls. Of this 31,899 are males and 32,636 females. There are 11,787 agriculturists, 5,055 labourers, 3,075, traders and manufacturers and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Seventy per cent. of the population are well-to-do.	2,000 people have emigrated to coffee plantations, and are doing well. 1,000 persons more are expected to emigrate.	No relief works as yet started. Works practicable are repairs to tanks.	About 300 persons are fed daily in the relief kitchen opened by private subscriptions at Sindoovally.	No information given.

MYSORE

a	b	c	d	e
The Amildar reports the crops saved in the following proportions :—Three to eight annas of the ragi crop, six to ten annas of the paddy crop, and one to three annas of the Hyne ragi crop. Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 11,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,07,386.	Deaths among cattle from disease 2,011. No mortality anticipated for want of fodder and water. Crops have been raised in some places, and there is grass in store. The taluk contains jungles and borders on Coorg. No remedial measures are necessary	One-third of the villages are situated close to the rivers Kaveri and Lakshmantirta; hence no want of water is felt. In a few villages there are small katties and wells, which contain water, while in others there is no water. As wells and katties get dry, people get new wells dug. No remedial measures are therefore necessary.	**PERIAPATNA** Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice. Ragi. Seers. Seers. October 1876 ... 6 9 November „ .. ... 6 10 December „ ... ... 6 10 January 1877 ... 8 12 Average for the past six years 12 49
The Amildar reports that nine annas of the rice crop and one anna of the ragi crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 10,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,194.	3,057 head of cattle have died and 2,019 more are expected to die. Cattle are driven to graze in the forests of Coorg and Heggaderankote. The ryots fortunate in their cultivation feed their cattle with the straw of ragi, paddy, &c Hulbani tax remitted. Prickly-pear suggested as fodder, and cattle permitted to graze in jungles, and on a portion of the Amvat Mahal Kawal.	Ample supply of water in villages situated on rivers. No scarcity feared in villages into tanks of which nullah water flows. Tanks are becoming nearly all dry. Scarcity is likely to be felt in places where there is no river, and here the digging of wells is suggested.	**YEDATORE** Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice. Ragi. Seers. Seers. October 1876 ... ... 6 9 November „ ... ... 6 10 December „ ... ... 6 10 January 1877 ... ... 8 12 Average for the past six years 12 49

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(c) A special officer, with an assistant and some of the Kedda establishment, have been appointed to assign grazing grounds for the cattle along the foot of the Neilgherries and Western Ghâts and to direct them there. The cattle should be detained there till the rains have undoubtedly set in.

(h) Emigration has been chiefly from the Mandya Taluk, where the people are very poor, and the crops have failed almost completely. Elsewhere emigration has been principally for the purpose of taking the cattle to graze.

(k) It is difficult to estimate the number likely to be on relief works, as many people come on them who are only passing through the district.

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
About 60 per cent. of the total population have a stock of grain in hand for six or seven months. The requirements of the remainder will be met from supplies available in local markets, villages, &c.	The population aggregates 116,334. Of this number 57,906 are males and 58,428 females. There are 24,798 agriculturists, 5,879 labourers, 4,149, traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do.	5,000 or 6,000 people are in the habit of going to Coorg for their food, and after a short stay returning to the taluk.	No regular relief works have as yet been started. The works practicable are the construction of three new roads and excavation of three tanks.	Relief in the shape of food is gratuitously given in seven places to travellers, the aged, and infirm. The daily average is 910.	The number of people Government has on its hands on date of report is— On works ... ... 60 By charity ... ... 1,300 On dates specified below the number estimated is— On works. / By charity. 1st March ... 2,600 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 7,000
TALUK.					
The local stocks are sufficient for half the population for six or seven months. Ragi is being imported from Arkulgode, Penapatun, and neighbouring taluks.	The population amounts to 65,523. Of this number 32,952 are males and 32,571 females. There are 14,478 agriculturists, 3,058 labourers, 3,189 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder of mixed occupation. Half the population are well-to-do.	Four or five thousand people have emigrated to Coorg and other places. Some have returned and others have sought employment on coffee plantations; further emigration probable.	No regular relief works as yet started; estimates for practicable works are hereafter promised.	Six kitchens from private subscriptions have been provided for travellers, infirm, &c., and from 300 to 400 persons are fed daily.	The number on relief works on date of report was 1,500. The number likely to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified below is— On works. / By charity. On 1st March ... 1,500 On 1st May ... 500 On 1st July ... 500

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel A. C. HAY.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Captain E. P. MALTBY.

Taluks.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
1. Harnhalli ...	464	42,599	77,885	77,885	10·4	9·23
2. Munjarabad ...	492	69,817	1,46,290	1,46,290	60 2	54·3
3. Arkulgud ...	200	109,329	1,39,640	1,39,640	19·8	15·56
4. Hassan ...	348	108,523	1,74,042	1,74,042	20·5	19·59
5. Channarainpatna.	454	78,163	1,26,732	1,26,732	14·4	7·55
6. Nagamangala	313	74,762	88,176	88,176	15·3	13·55
7. Narsipur ...	473	42,345	59,047	59,047	15·3	9·43
8. Belur ...	476	64,697	1,16,945	1,16,945	20·90	16·85
9. Attikuppa ...	371	86,152	1,19,912	1,19,912	18·7	13·33
Total ...	3,591	676,387	10,48,669	10,48,669	21·36	17·68

HASSAN

a	b	c	d	e
In some villages the crops entirely failed; in others the following was obtained:— Annas. Rági ... from 1 to 3; Sávi ... „ 1 „ 2; Ballar ... 1; Bengal gram from 1 to 3; Cholum ... „ 1 „ 3; Rice ... „ 1 „ 8. It was only below the tank of Kamasamudra that any wet crop was obtained. On the whole 6 annas saved.	Out of a total of Rs. 77,885, remissions to the amount of Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 4,000 will be on account of wet lands. The Deputy Commissioner considers these figures too high.	13,102 head of cattle had died up to the end of December, out of 90,284. Cattle driven into the Mulnad do not thrive, from severity of weather and unsuitability of the grass.	A few tanks have a little water, and the wells are drying up. No rivers or streams in the taluk. Some villages are suffering much from want of water. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the people should dig wells for themselves in beds of tanks, as the work can be easily and quickly done.	**HARNHALLI** *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Dates.	Rice.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.	Dhall.	Ballar.	Wheat.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October—							
1st week ...	8½	13	8½	...	10	7	...
2nd „ ...	7	10	8	...	10	7	10
3rd „ ...	7	8	8	...	8	7	9
4th „ ...	4½	7	7	...	8	7	8
November—							
1st week ...	4½	7	7	...	7	7	7
2nd „ ...	5	7	6½	...	6½	6	7
3rd „ ...	5½	8	6	...	6	6	6
4th „ ...	6	8	6	...	6	5½	...
5th „ ...	5½	7	6	...	6	6	...
December—							
1st week ...	6	8	6	...	6	5	7
2nd „ ...	6	7½	6	...	...	5½	...
3rd „ ...	5½	7	6	..	...	5	...
4th „ ...	6	7	6	...	...	5½	...
Average of last six years ...	13½	40½	25½	12½	15½	9½	52½

a	b	c	d	e
Rice and ragi only grown in this taluk; paddy crop estimated at 6 annas; Vyshaka crop grown is very small; ragi estimated at 3 annas. The Deputy Commissioner estimates 10½ annas saved.	Revenue Rs. 1,46,290. No remissions likely to be needed, though it cannot be stated for certain till the end of the year.	Cattle healthy; mortality low; no remedial measures required.	No scarcity of water in the taluk.	**MUNJARA** Prices of food-grain not sent up, but owing to large influx of people from the Maidan taluks, the prices are much the same as elsewhere. Although the rice crop has been excellent, dealers have not reduced prices, as they are holding back for higher rates, and selling their straw to pay the assessment.

a	b	c	d	e
An average 7-anna crop has been saved; no Vyshaka has been cultivated. The outturn of wet crop below the river-fed channels and jungle nalas in the taluk is estimated at 8 annas, while those below the tanks and katis is said to be from 3 to 4 annas. In some hoblis the outturn of ragi has been 6 annas; other grains, such as gingelly oil-seed, oil-seed, horse-gram, &c., are reported to be 2 annas. In five hoblis the outturn of ragi is 4 annas; other grains 1 anna. The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.	Rs. 5,000 will have to be remitted on wet lands below tanks out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,39,640.	Deaths among cattle amount to 4,579; 2,000 more are expected to die. Straw has been saved from last harvest, and grass in gomals, as well as pasture lands declared free by Government, has also been used. A large quantity of grass has been consumed by cattle passing through the taluk on their way to Coorg, &c.	About 90 villages are supplied by the Cauvery and Hemavati rivers. In 330 villages the inhabitants have dug and repaired wells at their own expense: 33 villages are suffering from want of water. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the people in all cases should dig wells at their own expense in tank beds, &c., and not receive assistance from Government, as recommended by the Amildar.	**ARKULGUD** *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Grains.	October, 1st fortnight.	October, 2nd fortnight.	November, 1st fortnight.	November, 2nd fortnight.	December, 1st fortnight.	December, 2nd fortnight.	Average of last six years.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Rice, first sort .	7½	6	5½	5½	6	6	14½
Rice, second sort .	9	7	6½	6½	7½	7½	18
Ragi ...	14	11	11	10	7	7	40
Dhall ...		.	7½	6	5	5	14½
Horse-gram ..	10	7	8	7½	7	7	25
Dhall prepared	8	7	5	4½	6	6	10
Ballar	8	7	5	5	8	8	14½
Ballar prepared ..	6	5	4	4	7	7	11½
Gingelly oil-seed ..	10	10	10	8½	6	6	11
Savi	...	...	...	..	.	...	80
Harka	...	..	...	...		..	51
Bengal gram	9	8	6½	6	6	6	8½
Ludgain	11	8	8	7	14	14	16
Green gram	9½	9	7½	6	6	6	11
Wheat	8	7	7	7	..	7	8
Black gram	8	8	7	7	5	5	13

DISTRICT.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
About 500 kandies of rági and 200 of rice are concealed in the taluk for fear of its being looted. Grain is imported but not in sufficient quantities, and the prices are not likely to fall, unless more is sent in.	The population is of both high and low caste; the latter are chiefly agriculturists. No large land-owners.	About 12,000 people have emigrated to the Nilgiris and the Mulnad, including 3,000 who have gone with their cattle. People are continually leaving and returning.	20 relief works have been started at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,855 on which 737 coolies are employed. Several other works, chiefly tanks, are in contemplation. This is one of the most suffering taluks.	For relief of poor and those incapable of work, Rs. 636 have been subscribed, of which Rs. 349 have been collected. Government has sanctioned Rs. 70 per mensem for January and February for this taluk.	Number of people now on the hands of Government— On works ... ... 737 By charity... ... 171 Total ... 908 Estimated number on— 1st March ... ... 1,200 1st May ... ... 800 1st July, in case of rain falling 400
BAD TALUK.					
40,000 kandies of rice and 5,000 of rági in stock.	Both high and low castes are employed on coffee plantations, &c. It is feared that many coolies will be discharged, as the ground is too hard for remunerative labour.	No people have left the taluk, but there has been an influx of about 10,000. From 500 to 800 are employed on a road, also large numbers by the Public Works Department.	The construction of two roads at a cost of Rs. 15,000 is advocated as a relief work for the large number of Maidan taluks' people who have emigrated into this taluk.	A grant of Rs. 50 for the kitchen at Saklaspur for January and February has been sanctioned.	About 2,200 people are employed on district fund and Public Works Department works. Many will return home on fall of rain, leaving 1,000 for relief on 1st March, May and July.
TALUK.					
27,300 kandies of grain in hand. Rice imported from Coorg and Munjarabad. Traders are encouraged to bring different kinds of food-grains for sale to the weekly fairs of Arkulgud and Marrur.	The population is composed of Mussulmans, Brahmins, and other high caste Hindus. Some of them (Kumatics) are well-to-do, but in no way liberally disposed. Some are employed under Government, others have lands; a few are traders. No wealthy landholders or inamdars in a position to assist their tenants.	About 2,000 or 3,000 people have emigrated to Coorg and Manantoddy. Some of them have returned, being unable to obtain work. No more are expected to leave.	Four relief works are sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,755, besides the Channel works under the control of the Irrigation Department. There are three works proposed and estimated to cost Rs. 3,522.	No kitchens have been started.	140 persons are now employed on works. If the proposed works are sanctioned, there will be on the hands of Government on 1st March, May and July, 450. If these are not sanctioned, 300 on each of the above dates. The Deputy Commissioner says there is work for 1,000 coolies on the Kristnoraj channel extension, if they would only come. As this is partly a Mulnad taluk, the distress will not be felt so much as in other places. There are a fair number of works going on, and more ready for submission.

HASSAN

a	b	c	d	e
No Vyshaka crop was raised for want of water. The Kartik rop was as follows: Rice from 4 to 8 annas. Dry crop from 1 to 10 annas. On the whole about 9 annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 20,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,74,042.	The number of deaths among cattle was 3,485. There is a stock of rice straw, and some grass is still procurable in gomals and kavals. The straw may last three months. Several remedial measures have been suggested, which, it is hoped, will save the more valuable cattle. There is no prickly pear in the taluk. The Mulnad is close at hand.	There are four small streams; the tanks also contain some water, which, it is feared, will eventually dry up. Wells have been sunk in tank beds and other low situations. The supply so obtained, together with the water procurable from rivers, will, it is hoped, be sufficient.	

HASSAN

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Rice.	Rági.	Horse-gram.	Ballar.	Dhall.	Wheat.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 4th ...	8	13	9½	9	9½	8
„ 11th ...	7	13	10½	9½	9½	8
„ 18th ...	5¾	10	9	8	8	8
„ 25th ...	4¾	8	7	8	8	7
November 1st ...	4½	8	6½	7	7	6
„ 8th ...	5½	9	6	6	6	6
„ 15th ...	6	9	5	6	6	6
„ 22nd ...	5½	9	6½	...	6½	6
„ 29th ...	6	8	6½	6	6	6½
December 6th ...	6	9	7½	6	6	6½
„ 13th ...	5½	8	6½	5½	7½	6½
„ 20th ...	6	8	6	5	7	6
„ 27th ...	6	8	6	5	7	6
January 3rd, 1877	6	8	6	5	7	6
Last six years' average ...	14¼	46¼	30¾	15¾	13½	9¾

CHANNARAJAPATNA

a	b	c	d	e
Vyshaka crop failed. Out of 411 villages that owed Kartik crop, only 24 have saved anything, *viz.*:— Rági from 2 to 3 annas. Ballar .. 3 „ Oil-seed . 2 „ The seed sown in other villages failed from want of water. *Wet crop.*—In eight villages a crop of sugar-cane, calculated at from 5 to 10 annas, was saved. Rice grown under the tank in the village of inám produced a full crop, and is the only village in which any rice was reaped. There is little hope of saving the rice crop in other villages, as there is no water. No prospect of further sowings. About 6 annas saved.	On wet lands Rs. 9,000 will have to be remitted, on dry Rs. 5,000, out of a land revenue of Rs. 1,26,732.	Mortality of cattle 5,843, of which 682 were sheep and goats. About 4,000 horned cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats more will die. Many have been removed to Mulnad. The remainder live on a small supply of ragi straw saved from the last harvest, and what little grass there is in gomals and hulganals declared free by Government to ryots' cattle.	In a few villages there is a little water for people and cattle for from one to two months. Villagers are excavating wells in tank beds and other low situations, and it is this water that is now being used. Eventually Government will have to help.	

CHANNARAJAPATNA

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Rági.	Rice.	Horse-gram.	Dhall.	Wheat.	Cholum.	Ballar.	Bengal gram.	Green gram.
1876.	Srs	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 1st	8	6	7	7	8	8	8	7	7
„ 8th	8	6	7	7	8	8	7	7	7
„ 15th	7½	6	7	6¾	7	8	7	7	7
„ 22nd	7	5½	6½	6½	7	7	6½	6½	7
November 1st	7	5	6	7	8	7	6	6	7
„ 8th	7	5	6	7	8	7	6	6	7
„ 15th	7	5½	7	6	6	7	5½	6	6½
„ 22nd	7	5½	6	6	6	7	5	5½	6
December 1st	8	6	6	5½	6	8	5	6	7
„ 8th	8	6	6	5½	6	8	5	6	7
„ 15th	8	6	7	5	6	8	5	6	8
„ 22nd	8	6½	7	6	6	8	5	5	7
January 1st, 1877	8	6	6	5½	5½	8	6	5	7
Average of last six years ...	41	12¾	27¾	10½	9½	65½	14½	10½	12½

NAGAMAN.

a	b	c	d	e
Average crop saved is given at— Rági 1 anna. Rice 4 „ Horse-gram 1 „ Haraka 1 „ Ballar 1 „ Bengal gram 2 „ No Vyshaka crop sown. The Deputy Commissioner reports 6 annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 8,000, out of a total of Rs. 88,176.	Three thousand head of cattle have died, and 4,000 are expected to die, out of a total of 18,896. About five-eighths of the horned cattle have been removed to the Mulnad. There is enough rice and rági straw to support the remaining for two months.	There is a sufficiency of water for all but 200 villages, in which there is great scarcity. It is recommended that the people dig wells in tank beds for themselves where needed.	Grains are sold at per rupee— Rági ... ... 7 seers Rice ... ... 6 „ Cholum ... 6 or 7 „

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
Rice is imported from Mangalore; rági, dhall, &c., from Bangalore, but not in sufficient quantities to create a fall in prices.	The population is partly agricultural, partly trading. There are very few wealthy landholders, &c., who are able to aid their tenants.	Eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-five people have left the taluk; none have returned; more are expected to go.	Twenty-one relief works have been started at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,074. Five more works are proposed at a cost of Rs. 2,101. Many of the former are nearly finished. There are also several municipal works going on, which give employment to 60 or 70 people. This taluk does not require relief works so much as others, as there has been a moderately fair crop obtained, and those works that are now going on have afforded work to those that wanted it.	Three hundred people are daily fed at a kitchen started by the people. The money raised for this purpose is Rs. 481 in cash, and 671 seers of grain. Only Rs. 105 have been collected as yet.	The number on works at date of report is 1,254; the estimated numbers on 1st March, May and July are 150, 450 and 450 respectively. At date of report 300 were maintained by private charity. It is estimated that on the above dates the number will be 400, 400 and 300 respectively. The above calculation appears to be a very hopeful view of the future. There are now 1,254 people daily employed on works; yet it is calculated that on 1st March only 400 will come, as the others will have left in anticipation of commencing agricultural operations again.
TALUK.					
The stock of grain in hand is 1,000 kandies of rági and 300 of rice. Grains are imported in sufficient quantities, but prices do not fall, nor are they likely to do so. At the same time they are not higher than elsewhere, though the taluk is one of the most distressed.	One-fourth of the ryots are purely agriculturists, and the rest partly so; many among the latter are poor. There are about 20 rich men in the taluk, but they do not help the poor. Some four or five gomdahs have hitherto lent grain, but it is now exhausted.	Many people have gone to Munjarabad, where they get bare subsistence on Government works or on coffee estates, as, owing to their condition, they are unable to do much work: 8,000 have left, but are not doing well, as they can only earn small wages. They may return, but none have done so as yet, and people are still leaving.	The following works are considered sufficient: 14 works employing 1,658 coolies at an estimated amount of Rs. 42,722; seven works are proposed to employ 2,550. Some works are also in progress under the Public Works Department.	Money has been raised in the taluk to feed the poor. About 70 aged and infirm who are unable to work are fed; the food given is rági and rice, conji or gruel. This kitchen has been open two months, and Government has granted it Rs. 50 for January and February.	The number on works is 1,258; supported by charity, 100. Estimate for the future— On Works. By Charity. 1st March... 4,400 200 1st May ... 3,000 100 1st July ... 1,500 50 The Deputy Commissioner considers that 200 will have to be gratuitously fed on 1st March.
GALA TALUK.					
Estimated stock in hand— Kandies. Rice ... 5,000 Rági ... 1,500 Cholum ... 500 Horse-gram ... 300 A kandy is 160 seers.	Total population, 65,000. All but about 4,000, who are Brahmins and Mussalmans and are very poor, are sufficiently well off for the present; 6,500 are willing to earn wages on relief works. There are no wealthy landholders.	About 24,000 people have left for coffee plantations; about 6,000 are doing well there, the others are not so well off, as their wages are low; 700 have returned, and it is expected that others will return in one or two months more.	Plenty of work for some time to come for the people, unless large numbers come back from the Malnads.	One hundred poor persons are fed daily by private charity at Nagamangala and Choonchangiri. Two more kitchens at public expense are proposed at a cost of Rs. 100 per mensem, to be supplemented by an equal amount from Government.	Seven hundred and fifty men were employed on 7 relief works; more are expected. People to be maintained by Government— By charity, 1st May ... 300 " 1st July .... 500 On works, 1st May ... 1,000 " 1st July ... 1,000

HASSAN

NARSIPUR

a

Out of 191 villages in the taluk, 90 lost their crops entirely, and the others obtained dry crops as follows:

		Annas.
Ragi	from	½ to 2
Horse-gram	"	½ to 1
Gingelly oil-seed	"	½ to 2
Ballar	"	½ to 1
Dhall	"	½ to 1
Oil-seed	"	½ to 1
Sava	"	½ to 2
Navane	"	½ to 1

Rice crops obtained from below river channels are reported to have been excellent; in many cases the ryots had derived a clear profit of over Rs. 100 for every acre of wet land.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.

b

Remissions, Rs. 1,500 land revenue, 500 mohuturfa, Rs. 2,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 59,047.

c

Total number of agricultural stock was 71,783, of which 2,323 have died, and about 2,000 more will probably die, but they will principally be the old and worthless ones. Many have been removed to better feeding grounds.

d

In some of the tanks there is still two or three months' supply of water: when these fail, the Hemavati River will be the chief source of supply. Some of the villages are situated at a distance from its banks.

e

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Period.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Dhall.	Nuddu or black gram.	Green-gram	Horse gram.	Bengal gram.	Wheat.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs	Srs	Srs.	Srs.
Oct. 1st 10 days	9	10	14	10½	7½	8½	11	7½	7
" 2nd "	9	9½	13	10	7½	9	11	7	7
" 3rd "	8	9	12	9	7	8½	10	7	7
Nov. 1st "	6½	7½	9½	7	7	8	6½	5½	5½
" 2nd "	6	7	9	7	6½	7	6½	5½	5½
" 3rd "	6	7	9	7	6½	6½	6½	5½	5½
Dec. 1st "	5½	6	9	7	6	6	6	6	6
" 2nd "	5	6½	9	7	6	6	6	6	6
" 3rd "	5	5½	9	6½	6	6	6	5	5
Average for last six years ...	14	16	35	19	12	12	12	10½	10½

BELUR

a

No Vyshaka crop was raised. Kartik crop averaged—

Dry.

	Annas.
Rági ...	2
Dhall ...	1
Chillies ...	2
Gingelly oil-seed	2
Oil-seed ...	2
Horse-gram ...	1
Coffee ...	4½

Wet.

In the Maidan hoblis of Adgur and Halebidi—

	Anna.
Paddy ...	1
Sugarcane ..	1

In the Mulnad hoblis—

	Annas.
Sugarcane ...	2
Rice ...	4½

No prospect of further sowings. The Deputy Commissioner considers the Mulnad crop very much under-estimated, as it is generally reported that the rice crop has been excellent this year. He also reports that 10 annas on the whole of the crops have been saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 13,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,16,945, or nearly ⅛th of the revenue. As this is a Mulnad taluk and none of the coffee revenue will have to be remitted, this amount is considered high.

c

Up to end of the year 5,537 head of cattle had died; anticipated deaths 5,000.

d

In five Mulnad hoblis there is a sufficiency of water. In the Mulnad hoblis Rs. 40 have been allowed to excavate wells where required: when this work is completed, a sufficient supply will be obtained.

e

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Rági.	Rice.	Horse-gram.	Ballar.	Dhall.	Wheat.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 4th ...	14	9½	10	10	10	10
" 11th ...	12	9	10	10	10	10
" 18th ..	11½	7½	10	10	10	10
" 25th ...	6	5	7	7	7	8
November 2nd ...	6	5	7	7	7	8
" 8th ...	9	7	6	8	8	8
" 15th ...	8	6	6	6	6	7
" 22nd ...	7	6½	5½	5½	5½	6
" 30th ...	7	6½	5	5	6	6
December 7th ...	8	6½	6	6	5	6
" 15th ...	8	6½	6	6	5	6
" 22nd ...	8	6½	6	6	5	6
Six years' average	25	16	18	16	14	12

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
Local stocks are 300 kandies of rice and rági in 10 villages The traders have a similar quantity in store. These grains are imported from the Mulnad.	There are both high and low castes, the latter predominating, and most of them poor. There are some well-to-do in both classes, but none of them are charitably disposed.	About 15,000 people have emigrated, and are no better off by so doing. Further emigration is unlikely, as people have returned from the Mulnad, on account of no work.	Rs. 333 have been sanctioned for relief works. As this is, however, insufficient, arrangements are being made to obtain sanction to estimates amounting to Rs. 3,000.	Rs. 250 have been subscribed for relief of the poor. It is considered necessary to open a kitchen at Narsipur for four months at a cost of Rs. 1,100. Poor travellers passing through this town are fed nightly at a cost of Rs. 100 per mensem.	406 people have been employed on works up to date. The above is not the daily number, but contains every one employed so far. About 120 persons are gratuitously fed by townspeople. Estimate for the future is — *Works. Charity.* 1st March ... 150 400 1st May ... 150 400 1st July ... 200 500
TALUK.					
Stock of grain in hand: Rice 30,000 kandies; Rági 3,000. Rice, salt, dhall, &c., are imported, but not in sufficient quantities.	Part of the population is purely agricultural. The high caste people have some grain in hand, though a few of both high and low castes are obliged to beg, or live on jungle leaves, roots, &c. There are no wealthy landholders. The Patels to some extent supply food to their servants, and will continue to do so.	1,000 people have emigrated to the purely Mulnad taluks. It is supposed that they have bettered themselves, and there is no likelihood of their return before the rainfall.	Relief works at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4,010 have been commenced. The coolies, however, have not bettered themselves on account of low rates of hire, and because of their weak condition not enabling them to do their required portion of work.	The subject of charitable relief is now under consideration.	The number of coolies on Government works up to date is 481. Estimated number on 1st March, May and July 200. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the daily average is not given, that the estimate for the future is very low, and that in all probability nearer 2,000 than 200 people per day will be on the hands of Government later on.

HASSAN.

a	b	c	d	e
Estimated amount of crop saved is—	Remissions on wet lands Rs 7,935, on dry Rs. 7,680, total Rs 15,615 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,19,912.	The number of cattle at the end of last official year was 105,831, of which 4,715 have died, many of the remainder have been taken to the Mulnad. At present there is a sufficiency of straw for the remainder.	In the majority of villages there is a scarcity of water. A sum of Rs. 2,000 is recommended to be sanctioned for the purpose of digging wells, as the work is very laborious.	ATTIKUPPA

	annas.		annas.
Rice	from 4	to 12	
Ragi	„ ½	„ 4	
Horse-gram	„ ½	„ 1	
Dhall	„ 1	„ 3	
Oil seed	„ ½	„ 1	
Sugarcane	„ 3	„ 8	

In some places rice and sugar cane are reported to have entirely failed. No further prospects of sowing this year, but if early rains fall, cholum, rági, &c, may be sown.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 9 annas saved.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Horse-gram	Ballar.	Bengal gram.	Dhall.	Dhall prepared.	Rice.
1876.	Srs	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October—								
1st week ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5	5
2nd „ ...	7½	7½	7½	.	6	7	6	5
3rd „ ...	7½	7½	7	..	6	7	5½	5
4th „ ...	8	8	7½	...	6	6	5½	5½
November—								
1st week	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5	5
2nd „ ..	7½	7½	7½	...	6	7	6	5
3rd „ ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	7	5½	5
4th „ ...	8	8	7½	...	6	6	5	5½
December—								
1st week ..	7½	9	7	...	6	7	5½	6½
2nd „ ..	7½	7½	7		7½	...	5	6
3rd „ ...	7½	7½	7½	..	6	7	5½	6
4th „ ...	7½	7½	7	...	6	6½	5½	6
Last 6 years' averages ...	40	...	33	13½	10	13½	Wheat 6½	14

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
As rice has not been an entire failure, some people have a small supply on hand. The Amildar thinks that unless Government makes arrangements for the importation of grain, there is no likelihood of prices falling.	The population is chiefly agricultural, some are traders, but by no means well-to-do. There are no landholders or others sufficiently wealthy to assist the poor.	About 4,600 people have emigrated to Manantoddy, Coorg, &c., where they are nearly as badly off as before. None of the people have returned, and those left are still going.	A relief work (estimate Rs. 460) is now in progress. This, however, is insufficient. Other estimates have been submitted for sanction. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that works for many hundreds of people are forthcoming about Akkihebbal on the irrigation channel repairs, &c., but the people will not turn out; only about 40 or 50 daily at work. The repair of the Annyana katti will give employment to many people, as also the works on the channels, if the people go to them, and if imported labour is not used. He also recommends the carrying out of several other works.	A sum of Rs. 676, partly in grain and partly in money, has been privately subscribed to feed the poor. Rs. 50 per mensem has been sanctioned for the months of January and February for a kitchen in this taluk.	270 persons are now employed on Channel (Irrigation) and District Fund Works. Fed by charitable institutions, 70. It is estimated that by 1st March, 4 or 5 thousand people will have to be provided for.

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. A. CAMPBELL.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—CAPTAIN C. S. BLAIR.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Proportion of demand likely to be realised this year.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this year.	Probable extent of failure of crops.
			Rs.	Rs.				
1. Shimoga ...	460½	79,031	1,10,771	1,09,162	14/16	31·51	18·29	5/8
2. Channagiri ...	394	69,417	94,870	95,865	12/16	25·27	14·9	11/16
3. Honnali ...	404¾	68,607	1,08,697	1,07,183	13/16	24·93	6·60	11/16
4. Shikarpur ...	397¾	67,181	1,66,804	1,69,336	14/16	24·58	20·5	7/16
5. Sorab ...	450	67,073	2,01,769	1,98,980	15/16	58·53	45·96	5/16
6. Ságar ...	667	59,417	2,15,028	2,12,364	15/16	77·70	58·80	5/16
7. Nagar ...	641½	37,569	1,12,438	1,14,286	15/16	176·1	148·66	5/16
8. Kavaledurga ...	276	50,681	1,57,743	1,62,524	15/16	119·28	94·45	5/16
TOTAL ...	3,691½	498,976	11,68,120	11,69,700	14/16	6·72	50·86	

Note.—Only the Channagiri and Honnali taluks are considered sufficiently distressed to be separately reported upon.

SHIMOGA.

a	b	c	d	e
The yield from kharif crop is estimated at 4 annas, and rabi, which is lately sown, estimated at 3¼ annas. Sugarcane is being planted under Sulikeri Lake and channels. The whole yield may be taken at 3¾ annas.	Expected remissions Rs. 19,000, out of a total of Rs. 95,865.	The total mortality among cattle amounts to 16,854 head, and the anticipated deaths are Rs. 10,000. Permission is granted to graze in State forests.	All tanks, with the exception of Sulikeri Lake, are dried up; the water-supply is also failing in wells and nalas. The people are suffering from the scarcity of water. It is proposed to clean and deepen the existing wells and sink new ones in beds of tanks and low grounds.	**CHANNAGIRI** *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Dates.	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October, 1st week ...	7¼	11	10
„ 2nd „ ...	6¼	10	9
„ 3rd „ ...	7	9½	8½
„ 4th „ ...	5¾	8½	8
November, 1st „ ...	4¾	8½	8
„ 2nd „ ...	4½	9	8
„ 3rd „ ...	5	9½	8½
„ 4th „ ...	5½	9½	8½
December, 1st „ ...	5½	9	8
„ 2nd „ ...	5¾	9	8
„ 3rd „ ...	6¾	9	8
„ 4th „ ...	5½	8½	8
Average of last 6 years...	16½	52½	45

a	b	c	d	e
Kharif saved 4¼ annas; rabi failed entirely. Sugarcane is being sown under tanks to a very limited extent. The whole yield may be taken at 3¾ annas.	Remissions Rs. 19,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,07,183.	Rs. Loss of agricultural stock ... ... 1,094 Non-ditto ... 2,393 Total ... 3,487 Anticipated mortality 5,000. Permission is granted to graze in the State forests. No other measures practicable.	Excluding villages on the banks of rivers, the water-supply has failed to the extent of three-fourths, and the anticipated failure is ¼th. Clearing old wells, and sinking wells in nalas and tank beds is advocated.	**HONNALI** *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Dates.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 1st fortnight	8¼	8	12
„ 2nd „ ...	6	8	9
November 1st „ ...	7	10	10
„ 2nd „ ...	6	9	8
December 1st „ ...	6	8	8
„ 2nd „ ..	7	10	10
Average of last 6 years .	18	40	39

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

There is no actual famine in these two taluks, but there will be much distress, and considerable numbers may come on the relief works when the harvesting is over. Remissions will be required, and their amount should be notified as soon as possible, as the fear of levies in the hot weather paralyses the efforts of the people. The repair of two large tanks is desirable, one being kept for the hot weather. Two large road-works also will afford relief as required. The condition of the Honnali Taluk is rather better than that of Channagiri.

DISTRICT

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
The stock in hand is 2,500 kandies of 960 seers each. A moderate supply of grain is imported from Bombay *viâ* Bellary. Private enterprise is sufficient for the present, but will have to be supplemented by Government hereafter. No fall in prices is expected.	Population is 69,417 and is generally of low caste. Only a few landlords can aid their tenants.	About 2,000 people have left for the Mulnads with their cattle. They are not in distress, but have gone to look after their cattle. Some of the ryots of Túmkúr and Chitaldroog Districts have come into this taluk, but they may proceed further as soon as the harvest season is over, after which they will not find any livelihood here, except on relief works.	Twenty-three relief works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 16,575. Besides these, other agricultural and district fund works are in progress. Some more works are proposed to be sanctioned, if necessary.	A feeding house is opened at Channagiri in which the old and infirm are fed.	The number of persons the Government has on its hands at date of report is— On works ... ... 1,000 By charitable measures 50 The number it is likely to have is— 1st March ... ... 2,500 1st May ... ... 3,000 1st July 1,000
TALUK.					
The stock in hand is 40,000 kandies of 360 seers each. Importation is from Conti. Private enterprise is at present sufficient.	Population 68,607; chiefly agricultural and but few of high caste. Very few landlords are in a position to help their tenants.	Some people have come from Dharwar and Chitaldroog with their cattle to the Mulnad. Some ryots of the taluk have gone to the Mulnad, but a few of them have since returned.	Twelve relief works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 6,182; also some agricultural works, and local fund works for about Rs. 1,149. The works in hand and those that will be shortly started are sufficient for the present, and additional allotments to them will be made as required.	*Nil.*	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report is—for relief on works 230; by charitable measures, none. The number, roughly estimated, that it is likely to have on its hands is— On Works only. On 1st March ... 1,500 „ May ... 1,500 „ July ... 500

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. A. CAMPBELL.

KADUR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. P. KRISHNA RAO.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
1. Banavar	452	55,346	1,20,029	1,14,879	26·9	10·87
2. Chikmagalur	440	89,919	1,84,636	1,84,636	34·89	18·98
3. Tarikere	450	96,894	1,09,166	1,09,000	16·58	5·34
4. Koppa	503	52,519	1,11,269	1,16,668	183·80	108·10
5. Lakvalli	449	39,247	70,817	70,817	64·79	32·6
TOTAL ...	2,294	333,925	5,95,917	596,000	65·23	35·07

N. B.—There being no distress or failure of crops in the two lastmentioned taluks, no separate reports regarding them have been submitte d.

KADUR

a	b	c	d	e
The dry crop has been entirely lost; of the wet, about one-fourth, or 3 annas, has been saved.	Rs. 50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,14,879, must be remitted.	8,052 head of cattle have died, up to date; expected to die 8,500. Halbani rents have been remitted and State forests thrown open for grazing, and some of the ryots have removed their cattle to the Mulnad for grazing purposes. These measures have saved many. Further suggestions on this point will be made after trying the working of the measures now adopted.	Almost all the tanks have dried up. A scanty supply of water is obtained from wells. It is probable that many of the wells from which water is now obtained will dry up. Wells will have to be sunk in the beds of tanks and in low grounds.	**BANAVAR** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Rice. Srs. / Rági Srs. 7th October 1876 ... ... 9½ / 11 14th " " ... ... 8¼ / 10½ 21st " " ... ... 8 / 10 28th " " ... ... 6¼ / 6 4th November " ... ... 5½ / 6 11th " " ... ... 5½ / 8 18th " " ... ... 6 / 7 25th " " ... ... 7 / 7½ 2nd December " ... ... 7 / 7½ 6th " " ... ... 7½ / 8½ 16th " " ... ... 7 / 7½ 22nd " " ... ... 6½ / 7 30th " " ... ... 6½ / 7 5th January 1877 ... ... 6½ / 7 Six years' average—Rice, 1st sort, 12½; 2nd sort, 14½: Rági, 42.
The same as in the Banavar Taluk.	Rs. 7,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,84,636, must be remitted. Only portions of this taluk have been affected with drought.	Number of cattle that have died up to date of report is 3,288, and number expected to die 2,700. The measures already adopted by Government and the people for saving the cattle, their results, and suggestions for the future, are the same as are given for the Banavar Taluk.	Information given for this column is the same as for the Banavar Taluk.	**CHIKMAGALUR** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Rice. Srs. / Rági. Srs. 7th October 1876 ... 10 / 9 14th " " ... 9 / 9 21st " " ... 8 / 9 28th " " ... 6¼ / 8 4th November " ... 5 / 7 11th " " ... 6 / 8 18th " " ... 5 / 7 25th " " ... 5 / 7 2nd December " ... 5 / 7 9th " " ... 5 / 7 16th " " ... 5 / 7 22nd " " ... 6½ / 7½ 30th " " ... 6½ / 7½ 5th January 1877 ... 6½ / 7½ Six years' average—Rice, 1st sort, 12; 2nd sort, 16: Rági, 38.

DISTRICT.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
Local stocks as far as can be ascertained are 7,000 kandies of grain. Hassan, Bangalore and the Mulnads are the centres. Private enterprise is sufficient. There has been no fall in prices, owing to importation.	The population is 55,346, and mostly consists of high caste. Of these about 99 per cent. are poor. There are both pure agriculturists and partly agriculturists. Of the latter class about 50 per cent. are artisans. The landholders are generally poor, and therefore not in a position to aid their tenants.	The percentage of the population who have emigrated is not stated. They are reported to have bettered themselves. Further emigration is probable.	Five kattis and 4 tanks are being repaired and 20 wells sunk, at present at a cost of Rs. 3,814. Advocated are—24 wells, 1 road from Jangut to Arsikere (Rs. 3,900), or in lieu 2 tanks—1 at Yegati (Rs. 10,000), and another at Kadur (Rs. 6,000). Of the first, 20 wells have been sanctioned and taken in hand, and estimates are awaited for the 4 others from the taluk. For the second funds are needed. The Amil has recommended the repair of 2 kattis and 1 well at a cost of Rs. 649, but funds are needed.	A private kitchen is opened at a monthly cost of Rs. 100. A monthly subscription of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations, of which Rs. 300 have been allotted to Banavar, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The number of persons Government has on hand on works is 3,300; by charitable measures, 35. The number that Government is likely to have on its hands, roughly estimated, is— On 1st March ... 0,000 " 1st May ... 19,000 " 1st July ... 49,000
TALUK.					
Mangalore, Hassan and Bangalore are the centres of supply. Private enterprise is considered sufficient. There is about 500 kandies of grain in stock.	The population is 89,919, and mostly consists of high caste. Of these about 99 per cent. are poor. There are pure agriculturists and partly agriculturists. Of the latter class about 15 per cent. are artisans. The landholders are generally poor, and therefore not in a position to aid their tenants.	About 25 per cent. of the people have emigrated. Further emigration is probable.	Three kattis and 4 tanks are being repaired and 6 wells sunk at present, at a total cost of Rs. 2,531. The following works are advocated: 1*st*, 12 wells; 2*nd*, a road from a point in the Hallebede road to the Sakarepatam-Banavar road, or in lieu a tank near Lakke (Rs. 3,900); 3*rd*, to the south-east of the taluk a tank to be selected hereafter. Of the former, 6 wells have been selected and taken in hand, and estimates for the others are awaited from the Amil. The second and third proposals await the orders of Government.	Two private kitchens are opened—one at Chikmagalur and another at Kalsapura—at a monthly cost of Rs. 200 and 20 respectively. A monthly subscription of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations. Of these Rs. 100 have been allotted to Chikmagalur, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The number of persons Government has on hand at date of report is—on works 70, and for charitable relief, 200. A rough estimate of the number which it is likely to have on its hands is given below: On 1st March ... 400 " 1st May ... 200 " 1st July .. 100

KADUR

a	b	c	d	e
Kharif 6 annas, or half an average crop; rabi, *nil*. No further prospect of sowings. About half an average crop for the whole taluk will be saved.	Amount to be remitted Rs. 7,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,09,000. Only portions of the taluk have been affected with drought.	5,947 head of cattle have died up to date, and 1,827 more may be expected to die hereafter. The measures already adopted by Government and the people for saving the cattle, their result and suggestions for the future are the same as are given for the Banavar Taluk.	Information given for this column is the same as for the Banavar Taluk.	TARIKERE *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Six years' average prices—Rice 14, and rági 34.

	Rice, 1st sort.	Rági.
	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	9½	12½
14th " " ...	8½	9½
21st " " ...	6½	7½
28th " " ...	6½	7
4th November " ...	6½	7
11th " " ...	7½	7
18th " " ...	7½	9
25th " " ...	6	9
2nd December " ...	6	9
9th " " ...	6½	8
15th " " ...	7	8
22nd " " ...	7	8
30th " " ...	7½	8
5th January 1877 ...	7½	8

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
The local stocks, as far as ascertainable, are 1,430 kandies of grain. Aymor and Benkipur in the Shimoga taluk, Siralkopa in the Shikarpur taluk, Lakavali in the Lakavali taluk, are the centres whence supplies are drawn. Private enterprise is sufficient.	Population 96,894. Other information is the same as given for Chikmagalur Taluk.	No emigration has taken place in this taluk. No further emigration is probable.	1 tank and 3 kattis are being repaired and 1 well sunk, at a total cost of Rs. 2,097. The following works are advocated: 1*st*, the excavation of 6 wells; 2*nd*, the Adjumpur-Chenegeri Road, Rs. 13,000, or in lieu a tank near Adjumpur, Rs. 5,000; 3*rd*, a tank in the vicinity of Singadanabulhi. (Naganankéré.) The Amil has also advocated the following works being taken in hand: 1*st*, katti for Rs. 219, 2*nd*, for Rs. 178, and 3*rd*, for Rs. 127, or Rs. 524 for all three, but funds are needed to sanction them.	A private kitchen has been established by Mr. Compalais, at a monthly cost of about Rs. 150. A similar kitchen is opened at Adjumpur by private subscription. A monthly subscription of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations and allotted to this taluk, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The Government has 62 persons on hand at date of report on works, and 150 are receiving charitable relief. Rough estimate of number Government is likely to have on its hands on— 1st March ... ... 3,010 1st May ... ... 3,785 1st July 3,375

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. A. CAMPBELL.

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Major E. F. H. ARMSTRONG.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
1. Budihal ...	348	34,247	69,562	51,753	21·39	4·35
2. Chitaldroog ...	663	69,409	1,04,976	58,644	25·17	9·97
3. Devangere ...	357	99,135	1,61,880	91,479	19·51	8·75
4. Doderi ...	851	71,194	1,15,814	76,884	17·35	4·25
5. Hiriynr ...	764	53,520	58,157	33,871	13·77	6·37
6. Hosdoorga ...	667	57,743	70,653	38,206	21·82	10·70
7. Kaukuppa ...	365	38,782	51,304	26,852	26·	5·27
8. Powagada ...	456	62,463	97,563	69,896	23·16	8·50
Total ...	4,471	486,493	729,909	447,585	21·02	7·27

CHITALDROOG

a	b	c	d	e
				BUDIHAL
The entire crop seems to have been lost.	Half of the wet assessment has already been remitted. It is recommended that the moiety of the dry land assessment, Rs. 6,000 uncollected, should be deferred in preference to being remitted. The total realizable revenue is Rs. 51,753, and the portion remitted appears to be Rs. 19,876.	Mortality among cattle ... 15,257 Mortality among sheep and goats 8,884 Total ... 24,141 It is feared that all the cattle will perish from want of fodder and water and other causes. No prickly-pear to be had in the taluk. Out of the surviving 19,448 head of cattle, about 15,000 were taken to the Mulnad. Half of them are said to have perished there, and the rest are returning.	Up to February next a sufficient supply of water can be obtained from wells and the beds of tanks. After February wells will have to be sunk.	Between 1st October 1876 and date of report the prices of ragi and rice have varied as under:— Ragi, per rupee, from 11 to 7¼ seers. Rice, „ from 6 to 5¼ „ „ 2nd sort, from 7 to 5¼ „ At one period rice fell as low as 4½ seers. Average price of these grains per rupee, for the past six years—Ragi, 50 seers; rice, 14 and 15 seers.
				CHITALDROOG
The estimated return of crop which has been saved throughout the taluks is 2 annas out of the monsoon crop only, or one anna and a half on the whole cultivation. There is no prospect of further sowings.	Rs. 50,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 5,8644, must be remitted.	The deaths among cattle have been 15,156 up to date, and the anticipated deaths are about 5,000. No steps have been taken by Government or by ryots to stop the mortality. There is no prickly-pear in the taluk.	There is at present sufficient water for drinking in almost all the villages of the taluk, and estimates have been sent in to sink wells in those villages where there is scarcity of water.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Week ending	Number of seers per rupee.							
	Wheat.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Dhall.	Horse gram.	Bengal gram.
8th Oct.	9	8	10	12	12	8	9	8
15th „	8	7	8	11	11	8	7	8
22nd „	7	6	6½	8	8	7	6	8
31st „	7	5	6	7	8	6	6	7
8th Nov.	6	5	6	7	7	5½	6	6
15th „	6	5	6	7	7	5½	7	6
22nd „	5	4½	6	7	7½	5½	6	6
30th „	5	4½	6	7	7	6	6	6
8th Dec.	5	4½	6½	7½	8	6	6	5½
15th „	5	5	7	8	8½	6½	6	5
22nd „	5	5½	7½	8½	8½	6½	6	5
30th „	5	6½	7½	8	8½	6½	6	5
Average of last 6 years ...	9¾	11¾	14	35½	40	9½	24¾	10

				DAVANGERE
The crops, *viz.*, white jowari, Bengal gram, remaining to be harvested are estimated at 2 annas; but these are only in some swampy parts of the taluk. There is no vyshaka or spring crop in this taluk. The proportion of crop saved is about 2¼ annas.	The amount of revenue to be remitted on account of absconding of ryots and failure of crops is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The total revenue is Rs. 91,479.	Mortality among the cattle up to date 2,859, and anticipated up to March next 1,500. No want of fodder is felt. Further measures for the maintenance of cattle will have to be adopted by Government in case of fodder failing.	In most parts of the taluk no want of water is at present felt, but 16 new wells and the deepening of 11 old ones is necessary. Estimates for some of these works have been sent up, and for others they are in course of submission, while in the case of some further works estimates will be prepared and sent in due course.	The weekly prices of rice, ragi, jowari, and dhall have fluctuated from 1st October 1876 up to date of report; but are not specified. The average prices for the 6 years of the grains named is given below:— Rice, 1st sort .. .. 10½ seers. „ 2nd „ ... ... 11¼ „ Jowari ... ... 44½ „ Ragi ... ... 55 „ Dhall ... ... 12 „ Bengal gram ... ... 11¼ „ Wheat ... ... 12 „ Moong ... ... 17½ „

DISTRICT.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
The quantity of grain in the taluk is estimated to be 300 kandies. This stock of grain is not used; the people live on purchased grain, which is imported from Bellary and Bangalore railway stations. Of late rich royts have imported grain to sell. Further supplies are anticipated from the above places alone. Considering the private enterprise displayed, supplies will be sufficient to meet all requirements. No fall in prices is anticipated.	The occupations of the population of this taluk are as below:— Agriculturists 27,483 Labourers ... 5,342 Traders or dealers ... 620 No particular occupation... 665 Beggars ... 137 Total population ... 34,247 Of the men of each occupation there are both high and low caste. No help to be expected from the few rich agriculturists in the taluk.	Number of people who have emigrated is about 700. Of these some are returning; Further emigration is probable.	The number of relief and other works started since April is as follows:— Works. / No. of works / Amount of estimate. / No. of men employed. Relief ... 6 / 1,932 Rs. / 2,199 Rs. Irrigation.. 1 / 754 / 300 Local Fund 7 / 4,487 / 171 Municipal.. 1 / 100 / 104 Total ... 15 / 7,273 / 2,755 Estimates amounting to Rs 2,391 have been sent up for further works. In case of the above works proving insufficient, estimates for further relief will be submitted.	To afford relief to travellers and aged and infirm, a sum of Rs. 500 has been subscribed. Out of it Rs. 125 have been realized. On the realization of the remainder, application will be made for an equal subscription from the Government.	The number of men whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief by works is 2,180; by charitable measures none. The future numbers are expected to be as under:— On works. / By charitable measures. 1st March, 1st May, 1st July: 3,000 / 3,000
TALUK.					
Very few families in the taluk have stores of grain. The merchants import large quantities from Bangalore, Bellary and Davangere. The price of grain in consequence of these large importations has slightly fallen.	The population is 69,409; and consists chiefly of the upper classes, only $\frac{1}{10}$th portion being low castes. The people are generally very poor, there being only a very few rich men. The population of the taluk is 69,409. Of these 41,400 earn their livelihood by agriculture, and the remainder by other professions. Among the agricultural classes there are none who are rich enough to afford relief to their tenants and others.	Half of the agricultural classes have gone to the Mulnad taluks, and to the South Canara District. Not finding relief in those parts of the country, some of them have since returned. There is a likelihood of further emigration.	The relief works now in progress in the taluk are given below: Imperial fund works sanction Rs. 480; district fund works sanction Rs. 2,488; relief works sanction Rs. 22,669; grand total Rs. 25,637. Works for which estimates have been received amount to Rs. 11,256. In addition to these, works to the amount of Rs. 30,000 will be required in the taluk.	Private subscriptions have been raised by a famine relief meeting. The money thus collected, having been supplemented by an equal sum from Government, is now being appropriated for feeding the old and sick men, women and children. Ragi is given out as follows:—Twice a week at Chitaldroog, ¾ of a seer for an adult per day, ½ a seer for a boy or girl a day. The number of persons to whom relief is given is about 500.	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report is, on works 850 and by charitable measures 500. The number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands is, on— 1st March ... 1,000 1st May ... 1,200 1st July ... 1,300
TALUK.					
The stock of food-grains probably amount to from 15,000 to 18,000 kandies. Supplies are imported from Dharwar and from the Mulnad taluks of the Shimoga district. Private enterprise exists to a considerable extent, and will have a tendency to lower the prices; this is counteracted by exportation.	The population of the taluk is 99,135 and consists of both high and low castes. One-fourth of it appears to be rich and three-fourths poor. Their occupations are— Agriculturists 67,974 Artizans ... 20,143 No particular occupations 31,161 1,19,278 Of the agriculturists there are many wealthy and able to assist their tenants, but they are not likely to do so.	One-eighth of the population have emigrated to Dharwar and the Mulnad taluks, having no means of earning their livelihood at home. They are stated to have found employment on coffee plantations. These men will be likely to return to this taluk if the next rains fall. Further emigration of some to the Mulnad is probable for the sake of personal subsistence and of fodder for the cattle.	Relief works under execution are— Rs. Imperial Works ... 12,013 Local Fund Works ... 21,789 Total 33,802	The harvest of this year's crop has relieved the people a good deal from the distress which was prevailing previous to it. Up to 31st October last relief was afforded by a subscription raised from well-to-do men both in Davangere and Harihara by distribution of cooked meals. Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 for the relief of the aged, infirm, &c.; of this a sum of Rs. 37-13 has been spent up to date.	The number of persons whom Government has on hand on works at date of report for relief is 250. The anticipated numbers are— On works— On March 1st, „ May „, „ July „: 1,000 The probable charitable relief is not stated.

CHITALDROOG

a	b	c	d	e
The dry crops have entirely failed. The yield of paddy, ragi, and jowari crops is estimated at 2 annas where they have not failed. The outturn of the vyshaka crops is also estimated at 2 annas. Besides the food-grain for men, jowari, navany, and karlay for cattle are being sown for the next vyshaka crop. The whole outturn will not exceed ¾ of an anna.	Out of Rs. 76,884, the amount of revenue to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 74,600. 1*st*.—From the desertion of ryots. 2*nd*.—From the failure of crop. 3*rd*.—From there being no purchasers for the lands of the defaulters.	The mortality amongst cattle amounts to 12,408 up to date, and further heavy loss is anticipated. Ryots refuse to feed their cattle on prickly-pear. Up to date cattle have been fed on roots and leaves of date trees on the banks of nalas and on grass purchased. The straw obtained from the kartik crops harvested, and the remaining date leaves, might serve for fodder for 20 days more. If Kuplay wells are sunk in the extensive tract of uncultivated lands in this taluk, and grass be sown and looked after, and an establishment maintained, it might serve as fodder.	In all parts of this taluk the want of water is felt, but for the villages which are situated near the Haggary and Garanye nalas, the water-supply will answer by daily digging small pits in their beds. The want of water is much felt now by other villagers, and it will be so after two months by the inhabitants of the villages situated close to the above two streams. There will be some relief by the further excavation of old wells, and by removing the silt in the tanks.	**DODERI** *Prices of the principal food grains.* Srs. Rice, 1st sort ... ... 12½ „ 2nd sort ... ... 14 Jowari ... ... 28½ Ragi ... ... 30 Narany ... ... 34 Harka ... ... 35¾ Sujjee ... ... 31¾ Wheat ... ... 11¾ Buller ... ... 12¾ Gram ... ... 25 Dhall ... ... 10 Moong ... . 13 Bengal Gram ... ... 10½ Addooth ... . 12½ Prices at date of report are not given.
The crops harvested and remaining to be harvested are estimated to be 1 anna. These are both vyshaka and kartica crops, in the following proportions:— Vyshaka ... ½ Kartik ... ½ Total ... 1 anna.	The amount to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 50,000 or nearly the full amount realised last year.	The total number of cattle in the taluka in March 1876 was 157,000, of which 20,000 have died, 100,000 have been driven to pasture elsewhere, and 15,000 are expected to die. No special measures have yet been taken by Government to preserve the cattle.	Want of water not much felt, nor is it likely to be so. There are two streams in this taluka, *viz.*, Vedavaty and Soomamukhy. If pits are dug in the beds of these streams, the want of water for the cattle of all the villages situated close to them will be met. To meet the requirements of other villagers, wells may be made in the beds of tanks and other places.	**HIRIYUR** *Prices of the principal food grains.*

Weeks.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Jowari.	Gram.	Bengal gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October 1876...	7½	9	11	11	7½	...
8th „ ...	7½	9	11	10½	7½	...
15th „ ...	5	6	8	7	7	...
22nd „ ...	5	6	7	6	7	6
29th „ ...	5	6	7	6	7	6
5th November 1876	5½	6½	8	7¾	7	6
12th „ ...	5½	6	7½	7	7	5½
19th „ ...	5½	6	8½	8	6½	5½
26th „ ...	5½	6	8	7½	6	5
3rd December 1876	5½	6	6½	7	6	...
10th „ ...	5½	6	7½	7	6	...
17th „ ...	5½	5¾	7	7	6	...
Average for last 6 years ...	15½	16⅝	41⅝	35	32½	13

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK. The stocks of food grains might amount to 2,500 kandies. Supplies are imported from Bellary, Ryadroog, and from Chitaldroog. The importation from the above places may be expected to continue, but owing to the limited means at the disposal of the people, the supplies imported are little, and no fall in prices is anticipated.	The agriculturists comprise both high and low castes; they are poor. There are no artizans. Of the agriculturists none are able or likely to aid their tenants. The total population is 71,194.	About 20,000 men have emigrated to other places, where it is said they are starving; some have returned. Further emigration is probable.	17 relief works, at an estimated amount of Rs. 14,553-8 are under execution. These are insufficient. The construction of roads between large villages will be a suitable measure of relief. Exaction of full day's work and daily payments are recommended.	No charitable relief is given.	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at the date of report for relief on works is 920. Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands for relief on works— On 1st March ... 1,000 „ 1st May ... ... 800 „ 1st July ... ... 500 No relief is to be afforded by charitable measures.
TALUK A. The stock of food-grains might amount to 2,000 Krishnaraj kandies. Supplies are imported from Bangalore and Bellary, and from the Mulnad talukas of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The importation of supplies is likely to continue from the abovementioned two railway stations. Private enterprise is but limited, and there is a tendency to an increase in prices.	The population of the taluk is 53,520, and consists of three parts high and one-fourth part low castes; of the whole, the well-to-do are about one-sixteenth of the population. The agriculturists number 34,215 and artisans 13,513; of the former none are able to aid their tenants.	One-fourth of the population have emigrated to other places. Of those who have emigrated it is said that some are earning their livelihood by daily labour, some are returning to their places owing to the climate not agreeing with them. Further emigration is probable.	Number of relief works under execution 31; amount of estimate Rs. 14,314. The construction of roads between high roads and villages, and the excavation of wells, will be a measure of relief.	Charitable relief is given to aged and infirm travellers by Government.	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands for relief at the date of report is— On works ... 500 By charitable measures 100 Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands for relief is— 1st March. 1st May. 1st July. On works / By charity } 15,000 15,000 15,000

CHITALDROOG

a	b	c	d	e
The estimated amount of the crop which has already been reaped, and which is yet expected to be reaped, is calculated at 2¼ annas, of which nearly all is Kartik or November crop. There is no further prospect of sowings.	Rs. 15,000 may probably have to be remitted out of a total of Rs. 38,206.	12,239 head of cattle and agricultural stock have already died and about 5,000 more deaths are anticipated. There is no prickly pear in the taluk. The people have taken a large number of their cattle to the Mulnad and other places where pasture is procurable, and they are not likely to return till they hear of rain-fall and growth of grass in their taluk. Such of the cattle as have not been so removed are being fed with wild leaves and roots, or with straw or stalks purchased at high prices from persons in good circumstances who may have them in stock. No measures can be suggested for the future.	There is no place which is entirely destitute of water-supply. But in villages where the existing water-supply is scanty difficulty is anticipated up to the next rains, and in such cases, fresh wells as a relief measure may be sunk; for which purpose steps are being taken.	**HOSDOORGA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

	Number of seers per rupee.							
	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Wheat.	Bellar.	Horse-gram.	Bengal gram.	Dhall.
5th Oct.	9	10	10½	7	...	...	8	8
12th „	8	11	10	...	...	...	...	...
19th „	7½	8	7½	...	...	...	...	...
26th „	6½	7½	7	6	..	...	7½	6½
2nd Nov.	5½	6	6	5	...	6	7	6½
9th „	5½	7½	7	5	...	...	7	7
16th „	7	8	8	5	...	...	7	7
23rd „	7	7½	7½	5	...	...	6	6
30th „	6½	7	7	5	...	6	6	6
7th Dec.	6½	8	7½	5	...	6	6	6
14th „	6	8	8	5	...	6	6	6
21st „	6½	7½	7½	5	...	6	6	6
28th „	6½	7½	7	5	...	6	6	6

KAUKUPP

a	b	c	d	e
In the villages along the course of the Chinna-Huggry river some Kartik crops have been saved by wells dug. The outturn is 10 annas in the rupee. For the Vyshaka crop seed has also been sown and the outturn expected is 6 annas. Excluding black cotton soil, dry crops have been raised in certain localities, and the outturn is 6 annas. As the tanks did not receive sufficient supplies of water this year, the Kartik wet crops have failed, and there will be no sowing for the Vyshaka. In 16 villages of the Bilchode-hobli the lands, almost all black soil, have been left waste. Likewise, in 10 villages of the Soke-hobli, and in 20 villages of the Jagalore-hobli, the dry crops have generally failed. There will be no further sowing during the current year. The yield of the whole taluk is 2¼ annas only.	Remissions Rs. 18,921, out of a total revenue of Rs. 26,852.	About 6,268 head of cattle have died, and it is thought that 6,000 more will die before the next rains set in. Some of the cattle have been taken to the Mulnad taluks. The ryots are not aware of any means for saving their cattle. There is little or no prickly pear in the taluk.	Except in 25 villages situated near the banks of the Chinna-Huggry river, scarcity of drinking water is more or less felt. The existing wells will have to be deepened, and new ones sunk wherever they are found to be requisite.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Months and weeks.	No. of seers per rupee.						
	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Jowari.	Bengal gram.	Wheat.	Horse-gram.
Oct. 1876.							
1st week ...	8	9	13	13	9	9	9
2nd „ ...	7½	8½	12	11½	8	8½	7
3rd „ ...	6½	7½	9	9	8	8	6
4th „ ...	5½	6	8	8	6	8	6
Nov. 1876.							
1st week ...	5½	6	8	8	6	6	6
2nd „ ...	5½	6	8	8	6	6	6
3rd „ ...	5½	6	8	8	6	6	6
4th „ ...	5½	6	8	8	6	6	6
Dec. 1876.							
1st week ...	5½	6	7½	7½	6	6	6
2nd „ ...	5	6	7	6½	5½	5	6
3rd „ ...	5	6	7	6½	5½	5	6
4th „ ...	5	5½	7	6½	5½	5	6
Six years' average prices...	12½	14½	42	47½	14	15½	28

DISTRICT—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUKA. Nowhere in the taluka is there a large supply of grain in stock. The merchants are all of limited means. A certain portion of the ryots who had 5-anna crops have from 4 to 1 month's supply, others have none. Supplies are being imported from Terrihere, Choemagere, Davangere and Shimoga in this province, and from the Canara zila Huladi, &c., in British India, and these supplies may continue for the future also. Railway stations are too far away from the taluk. A few people of the taluk as well as merchants from abroad import grain for sale. As the demand exceeds the supply, the prices have not fallen.	The population consists of both high and low castes, of whom the former are more than the latter. There are few well-to-do people. The proportions of the population are as follows:—Cultivators and sub-cultivators 38,462. People carrying on other professions or artisans 17,252. People neither agricultural nor artisan 2.029. Total population 57,743. The landholders who are wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, do not number more than 50, and these only help those in whom they are particularly interested.	About 1,591 ryots and others have emigrated with their cattle to the Mulnad country in search after pasture. But as large emigrations have taken place to those parts from other taluks also, scarcity of fodder as well as prevalence of cattle disease appear to be experienced there; but this being the harvest season in those parts in coffee jungle, &c., the emigrants appear to have found means of livelihood. Some of them have returned to their homes after suffering from the climate and from heavy loss of their cattle. Further emigration appears probable.	The number of relief works already started is 29, at a total sanctioned amount of Rs. 11,605-11; but these being insufficient, further works are considered practicable, in the following order of their necessity: 1*st*.—Hollalkere Summuth. Repairing of the Channa-Patna-Katti 2*nd*.—Repairing of the Arsanagatta tank. 3*rd*.—Ramguri Summuth. Noolenoor, Dunie, Kaneehully tanks and Katti repairs. 4*th*.—Bagur Summuth. Repairs to Katti and tanks of Hebbali and Chicka-ye-gati. 5*th*.—Hosdoorga Summuth. Repairs of Kattis of Athigatta and Hoorlihullee. But the ryots do not take advantage of relief works, on the plea that they are unaccustomed to do earthwork, &c., they prefer emigrating to places where they can find employment, such as coffee plantations, &c., where they expect the work to be easy.	Out of the grant of Rs. 200 from Government, a sum of Rs. 150 has been spent in feeding the needy with ragi balls, &c. The remaining money will, in the same manner, be spent. At the kusbali of Hosdoorga there is a public kitchen opened by private subscriptions, and a similar one is about to be opened at Hollalkere.	The number of persons on hand at the date of report (1) on works, (2) by charitable measures, is 504, and the number, roughly estimated, which the Government is likely to have on its hands on— 1st March 1877 is 700. 1st May 1877 is 400. 1st July 1877 is 300. The small number shown for May and July is in consequence of the rains anticipated in those months, when the ryots may revert to their usual ploughing operations.
TALUKA. Some of the ryots have got sufficient stores of grain. The merchants import grain in small quantities from the neighbouring markets in the Bellary District. The prices are not likely to go down.	Total population of the taluk, 38,782. The people are in general poor. There are only a very few well-to-do families. The number of cultivators is 26,355, and there are 12,427 of other professions. There are about 25 rich men in the taluk, but they are not likely to assist any of the people.	About $\frac{4}{15}$ths of the people have emigrated to the Bellary District, and none of them have returned, as they have found relief there. If sufficient relief works are not started in the taluks soon, there will be further emigration to other parts of the country.	Relief works of the value of Rs 300 have been sanctioned, and estimates for works of the value of Rs. 1,700 are pending sanction. Estimates for more relief works are in course of preparation. If sanction is granted up to Rs. 12,000 for making village roads, raising tank bunds, and repairing and sinking wells, the poor in the taluk will find relief. The anicut across the Chinna-Huggry river, for which an estimate is prepared by the Irrigation Department, may be advantageously built during the present famine season.	Notwithstanding the efforts made, no private subscriptions have been raised in the taluka for feeding the infirm, old, and children. Unless Government sanction a reasonable sum, nothing can be done in this respect.	About 175 men are now employed on district fund works. The following are the estimated numbers that will have to be provided with work in future: On March 1st 1877 ... 800 „ May 1st „ ... 1,500 „ July 1st „ ... 2,000

CHITALDROOG

a	b	c	d	e
Of the dry crops for Kartik, the outturn is one anna in the rupee only. A small extent of wet land was cultivated for the Kartik crop for want of water in some of the tanks in the taluk. The outturn of the whole was only three annas in the rupee. For the Vyshaka crop, most of the lands have not been cultivated at all. Some lands will be cultivated by means of wells, &c., and the outturn will, it is expected, be about two annas. Most of the trees in the gardens have died.	The yield of the taluk may be about 2 annas in all. In consequence of the scanty falls of rain both during the past year and this year, most of the lands were left uncultivated, and the ryots, with the exception of a few here and there, are in a very reduced condition. Coercive measures have been in many instances adopted for the recovery of the last year's Government demands against the ryots This year they are scarcely able to maintain themselves and their families, so it is presumed that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted this year, out of a total of Rs. 69,896.	The number of cattle in the taluk was 123,060; of these 4,544 died up to the end of November. About 20,000 cattle have been taken to the Mulnad in search of fodder. It is expected that about half of the present number of cattle will survive. There is very little prickly pear in the taluk. The ryots have done their utmost to save their cattle, even feeding them on leaves of trees. Should permission be obtained for the ryots to graze their cattle in the Amrut Mahal Kavuls lands in other parts of the district, some relief would be afforded.	At present there is sufficient drinking water in all the villages of the taluk. There are many natural springs, wells and tanks in it. Should these dry up, measures will then have to be adopted to remove the silt as well as to deepen them, and in certain localities new wells will have to be sunk.	POWAGADA *Prices of the principal food-grains.*

Grains.	1st October 1876.	Last week in December 1876.	Average price for last six years.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers
Rice, 1st sort ...	8	5	15¼
„ 2nd „ ...	9 or 9½	5½	18½
Ragi ...	11¼	7	37½
Jowari ...	11½	6	38
Horse-gram ...	10	6	32½
Bengal „ ...	10	6½	9¼
Wheat ...	8	5	9

OBSERVATIONS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(*a*).—The district is almost entirely burnt up: the dry crops have been lost in almost all parts.

(*b*).—Large remissions will be required.

(*c*).—Very heavy loss of cattle from starvation has occurred, and a large number of further deaths may be expected. For fodder little can be done, as prickly pear is scarce, importation would be expensive, and even the grazing in the Mulnad is unhealthy for the cattle.

(*d*).—A very large number of wells have been and are under construction, but a water famine is the chief danger.

(*e & f*).—The two railway stations have been the saving of the people, and imports are likely to continue.

(*h*).—Emigration has not done the people much good.

(*i*).—A large number of tank repairs and other minor works have been and are in progress. The improvement of the sanitary condition of the villages, and of their communications with market towns, is desirable.

(*k*).—The estimates of relief for the future are a maximum.

DISTRICT—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
TALUK.					
Only a few families, here and there, have sufficient supplies for their own use. Grain is now being imported from different parts of the Bellary District, as well as from Bangalore. Notwithstanding the importation of grain, the prices have remained stationary.	The total number of people is 52,445; of these 33,800 are cultivating ryots, the remaining 18,645 are of other professions. The people are in general poor. There are a few rich men here and there, and able and willing to assist their tenants and others.	About 5 or 6 thousand people emigrated to the Mulnad country, and about 2 or 3 thousand have gone to the neighbouring taluks of the Bellary District, where extensive relief works are being carried out. Some of the men have since returned from the Mulnad, as they could find no relief there, and the climate is unwholesome. Those that went to Bellary District have not returned, as they found relief there.	Seventeen relief works have been sanctioned. The total amount of estimates for them is Rs. 3,799. Out of this sum Rs. 1,610-15-2 have been spent. The relief works now in progress are not sufficient. Estimates will be submitted for more relief works in due course.	Private subscriptions amounting to Rs. 2,500 were raised, and about 3,800 souls are being fed daily since August last. The money has been almost spent. 200 souls are being fed daily since 14th December 1876 from the Government grant of Rs. 100. More money is wanted.	The numbers relieved at present are— On relief works ... 1,200 On district fund works ... 360 Fed by Government at Powagada daily ... 200 TOTAL ... 1,760 Besides the above, 3,800 men, women and children are being daily fed in the villages by private subscriptions. The number of persons that will have to be maintained on relief works, &c., on 1st March, 1st May, and on 1st July 1877 will be about 10,000 respectively at least. The number would be higher than this, were it not for the extensive relief works that are now in progress in the neighbouring taluks of the Bellary District, to which the people of this taluk resort in large numbers.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

N. B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the weekly progress statements issued by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the original reports of the Amildars, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners.

STATEMEN

ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CON

	District.	Area in Square Miles.		Population.		Prices of Staple Grain in Seers per								
						Ordinary Prices of Rice and Ragi.			Average Pric					
									December 31st, 1876.			January 31st, 1877.		
		Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Rági.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Rági.
1	Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	10	12	30	6	6½	7·5	5 to 7	6½ to 7½	7¾ to
2	Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	...	16	40	7½	7½	8	6 to 7½	...	7½ to
3	Tumkur ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	12	14	53	5½	5¾	7	5 to 6	6 to 7	6¾ to
4	Mysore ...	4,127	1,245	943,187	93,764	11	12	35	...	5½ to 6	8¾ to 9	5 to 5¾	5½ to 6	8 to
5	Hassan ...	3,291	2,153	668,417	190,823	13	16	38	5 to 6½	6 to 7½	7 to 9	5½ to 6	6 to 7	6 to
6	Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	11	15	38	5½	7	8½	5	6 to 7	
7	Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	12	15	32	6	7	8	6	6 to 7	8 to
8	Chitaldroog ...	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	...	12	44	5	7	8	5 to 7	...	7 to
	Total ...	27,077	16,812	5,055,412	2,579,827									

* These figures also include the pu

ION AND PROSPECTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

EE.			RAIN-FALL.		LAND REVE-NUE.		NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE RELIEVED									
							By Charity.					On Works.				
February 17th, 1877.																
Rice 1st sort	Rice 2nd sort.	Rági.	5 years' average.	Up to February 17th, 1877.	Approximate demand in 1876-77.	Estimated remissions.	Christmas 1876	Approximate number on 17th Feb. 1877.	On 1st March 1877.	On 1st May 1877.	On 1st July 1877.	Christmas 1876.	Actual on 17th Feb. 1877.	On 1st March 1877.	On 1st May 1877.	On 1st July 1877.
					Rs.	Rs.										
5¼ to 7½	...	7 to 10	35·31	16·33	9,02,000	2,76,466	5,306	7,523	...	...	...	12,054*	14,386	26,250*	34,250*	25,000*
6 to 7¾	...	7 to 10	25·44	14·87	8,69,763	2,80,300	1,279	511	...	...	...	4,666*	8,183	6,463*	4,731*	3,364*
5 to 6½	...	7 to 8¾	27·39	15·88	8,97,136	1,63,000	2,108	2,471	5,100	5,300	5,800	6,579	17,409	27,500	31,500	26,500
5¼ to 6½	...	8 to 11	24·28	20·79	9,63,972	75,250	4,470	3,274	815	918	20	6,248	6,545	10,532	12,800	16,220
5 to 6½	...	8 to 9	34·45	15·81	10,48,669	97,615	761	405	1,000	1,200	1,350	7,496	6,753	14,200	13,700	1,350
5	6½	9	38·45	18·29	11,69,700	38,000	50	398	...	...	...	1,230*	2,818	4,000*	4,500*	1,500*
6 to 7¼	...	8 to 9¾	35·69	19·58	5,96,000	64,000	385	512	...	...	...	3,432*	2,417	12,410*	22,985*	52,475*
5 to 6	...	7½ to 9	23·46	9·49	4,47,585	2,82,041	7,600	1,471	...	...	...	6,939*	4,837	32,500*	32,900*	33,100*
...	...	...	...	...	68,94,825	12,76,672	21,959	16,565	6,915	7,418	7,170	48,644	63,348	133,855	157,366	159,509

ersons maintained by charity.

STATEMENT

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas; *kharif* and *rabi* should be shewn separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate as close as may at the time be practicable of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.
BANGALORE.	After making allowance for the proportions of dry and wet cultivation, the average amount of the crop saved is:— One-eighth in 7 taluks. One-sixth „ 1 „ Nil „ 1 „ TOTAL 9 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 5,63,750; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,76,460.	The mortality among cattle from scarcity of fodder and water amounts to 13,951 head; and 9,532 more are expected to die. There is little fodder except leaves of trees; but State forests have been thrown open and prickly pear recommended as fodder. Hulbani sales have also been abandoned, and ryots have been recommended not to sell but to use their ragi straw, and to sow cheena or Bengal gram in beds of dried tanks, so as to produce fodder for cattle.	Most of the tanks, wells, and reservoirs have become dry. Much distress is expected from the scarcity of water. Ryots have, however, been recommended to sink wells in beds of tanks, rivers, and nullas, and to remove silt from tank beds and wells.	Prices were mostly higher at the close of the year than during the preceding three months, and averaged about 8 seers of ragi and 6 of rice per rupee, but they have since improved.
KOLAR.	The crop saved is estimated as— One-sixth in 2 taluks. One-fourth „ 2 „ One-third „ 6 „ TOTAL 10 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 3,26,226; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,80,300.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 29,183 head, and 137,000 more are expected. The measures adopted to prevent this as much as possible, are the suspension of Hulbani sales, and the opening of State forests for cattle to graze in. Prickly pear has also been recommended as fodder.	People and cattle suffer a little from the want of water. In order to improve the supply, deepening of wells, clearing silt, and digging water holes in fit spots have been recommended.	Prices on the whole rather dearer than in the Bangalore District.
TUMKUR.	The crops saved are as follow:— One-fourth in 1 taluk. One-sixth „ 1 „ Nil „ 6 „ TOTAL 8 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last at Rs. 423,543; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 163,000.	A considerable number of cattle have died for want of fodder, and further mortality is expected. In order to prevent this as much as possible, Hulbani sales have been abandoned and forest reserves thrown open for cattle to graze, and prickly pear has been recommended as fodder. Grant of takavi for purchase of agricultural stock has been suggested; but the recovery of such advances is doubtful.	In some taluks there is water sufficient for a month or two, while in others the want of it is beginning to be felt. Wells will, however, be sunk in tank beds and in places where required to keep up a supply.	As above.
MYSORE.	The crop saved is:— Two-thirds in 1 taluk. Three-fourths „ 7 „ Five-sixths „ 2 „ Full averag „ 1 „ TOTAL 11 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 355,938 but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 75,250.	About 26,500 head of cattle have died for want of fodder. A number of cattle have been driven to neighbouring jungles, and to the forests of Coorg and Heffaderan Kote, to graze. In some taluks there is grass sufficient for the remaining cattle. Hulbani sales have been abandoned, and forest reserves generally have been thrown open to cattle. Prickly pear also suggested as fodder.	Villages situated on the banks of rivers have a tolerably good supply of water, while in the case of others a scarcity is apprehended, and deepening of existing wells and sinking new ones are suggested. In parts where people get their supply from channels, it is recommended that the Irrigation Department should let water flow into them continually.	Prices generally, and specially of rice, lower than in any of the other districts. The same is observable in the case of ragi up to the present time.

3.

e local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations r otherwise, whence further supplies are being or may be drawn; nd the probability of private enerprise being sufficient to maintain hem, as also of a fall in prices wing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural; and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artizans also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning) and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
he local stocks are insufficient for the requirements of the people. Importation of foodgrains is going on through he Bangalore, Malur, and Radgody railway stations; but the supplies are not considered to be sufficient for he requirements of the people. Private enterprise may ultimately maintain supplies but a fall in prices is not expected.	The larger proportion of the population are agriculturists, and the majority of the people are poor. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants.	A considerable number of the labouring classes have emigrated to coffee districts in search of employment. Whether they have bettered themselves or not, is not known; but further emigration is probable.	The minor works which were set in hand at the beginning of the distress were found to be inadequate; and further works—such as constructing roads, sinking wells in, and removing silt from, beds of tanks, strengthening bunds of tanks, levelling ruined fort at Hoskote, and dismantling Bangalore fort walls and filling ditches,—have been recommended to be undertaken.	There are relief kitchens at Peltah and Yellathere, and in the cantonment of Bangalore, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are fed. Private subscriptions have also been raised in nearly all the taluks for relieving distress among this class of people.
ere is altogether a stock of bout 71,800 kandies of rain in this district. The rincipal centres from which upplies are drawn, are the olar road and Malur railay stations. Private enrprise is not considered fficient to maintain supies, and hence a fall in ices is not anticipated.	The majority of the population are of low caste, poor, and agricultural. There are no wealthy landholders in this district capable of affording assistance to their tenants.	People to the number of 57,100 have emigrated, and further emigration is probable unless checked by more relief works.	Rs. 13,534 have already been sanctioned for relief works, and if this sum be found insufficient and a necessity arise for them, more relief works will be undertaken.	A feeding kitchen exists in the Kusba town of each of the taluks of this district, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are gratuitously fed.
e is a fair stock of grain this district, but the ners will not dispose of it. ain has been pouring into country chiefly from ngalore, and is still coming. vate enterprise, it is exted, will maintain supplies.	The population are of both high and low caste, and generally poor. About three-fourths are agriculturists, and the remainder belong to the urban or artizan class. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but the majority of them are disinclined to aid their tenants.	A considerable number of the labouring class have emigrated to Coorg and other districts in search of employment. Very few have returned, and it is not known whether those who have not done so have bettered their condition or not.	The relief works already started consist chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. The further work to be undertaken is collection of metal along the district fund roads, which, it is expected, will give employment to a number of people.	In every taluk of this district there is one or more relief kitchens opened, where destitute travellers, and people who are unable to earn a livelihood by reason of age or infirmity, are gratuitously fed.
is sufficient grain in k in this district to supthe demands of threeths of the population for or seven months. Be, importation in large ntities from different s of the country is going	About one-fourth of the population are agriculturists, while the remainder are traders, manufacturers, and of other mixed occupations. The majority of the people are well-to-do.	A number of people have emigrated to Manantoddy, Coorg, and other places in search of employment; some have returned on account of insufficient wages, while others are reported not to be doing well: further emigration is considered improbable.	No regular relief works have been started in either of the taluks of the district, as there was no necessity for them; but minor works, such as repairing roads and tanks, will be undertaken to give work to unemployed labourers.	Except in two taluks where there is no need for them kitchens have been opened for affording relief to the destitute, and others who are unable from old age or sickness to earn a livelihood.

STATEMEN

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortaltity, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices weekly each of the principal food-grai from October 1st up to the d of report in each case, and years' averages.
HASSAN.	Crops saved:— One-half in 3 taluks. Three-fourths „ 2 „ Five-sixths „ 4 „ TOTAL ... 9 taluks.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 3,93,247, but, according to the Taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 97,615.	There has been a very heavy mortality among cattle in this district and a large number of animals have been driven to the Mulnad to graze. There is a small stock of rice and ragi straw which may suffice for what cattle there are remaining for a couple of months. Besides, of what little grass there is left in the Gunals and Kavals the cattle of ryots are permitted the free use.	There is no general failure of water at present, though a scarcity is apprehended if the rains keep off; and in that case the sinking of wells in tank-beds and in low grounds will be undertaken.	Prices generally the sa as in Kolar. There w a remarkable rise at t beginning of Novemb followed by a gradu recovery.
SHIMOGA.	In each of the two distressed taluks of this district the yield of crops may be taken at one-third. The remaining taluks have a full average crop.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 44,062, but according to the taluk returns now submitted this amount is reduced to Rs. 38,000.	20,341 head of cattle have died, and 15,000 more deaths are expected. State forests have been thrown open for cattle to graze in.	Except in the villages on the banks of rivers, much scarcity of water will be felt by the drying up of tanks, wells and nalas. Cleaning and deepening of existing wells and sinking of new ones in beds of tanks and low grounds will, it is hoped, improve the supply.	The prices of only the t distressed taluks giv In one of these rice r to 4½ seers in Novemb while in the other t prices were fair throu out.
KADUR.	Only three out of the five taluks of the district are affected by drought. In one of these one-half and in the others one-fourth of the crops has been saved. The remaining two taluks have a full average yield.	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at at Rs. 1,46,012,; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 64,000.	The mortality among cattle amounts to 18,187 head, and 13,027 more deaths are expected. Hulbani sales have been abandoned and State forests thrown open for grazing. A certain number of animals have also been taken to the Mulnad to graze.	A great scarcity of water is apprehended from tanks and wells running dry. Wells will, however, be made in beds of tanks and in low grounds to improve the supply.	Prices about the same in the Bangalore Distr
CHITULDROOG.	The proportion of the crops saved is as under:— One-sixth in 4 taluks. One-eighth „ 1 taluk. Nil „ 3 taluks. TOTAL ... 8 taluks.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 3,12,478, but according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,82,041.	The mortality among cattle has been very great in this district from the want of fodder and water, and a large number more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Herds have been driven to the Mulnad to graze. In five taluks there is no prickly-pear to be had, and in those where it is to be procured ryots are disinclined to feed their cattle on it. In two talukas cattle are fed on roots and leaves of date trees, and on the straw and stalks obtained from the Kartik crops harvested. Great relief is expected from the cattle being permitted to graze on the Amrat Mahal Kaval lands.	There is no immediate apprehension of a failure of water in this district, except in one taluk, where excavation of old wells and removal of silt from tank beds are recommended. In the event of a general failure of water, it is said that deepening old wells and sinking new ones will be sufficient to keep up a supply.	Prices mostly rather hi than in Kolar until recently. A rise in vember very marked some taluks.

B—continued.

The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being or may be drawn; and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions, urban or artizans; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
There is a stock of grain in the district, but it is not expected to last long. Importations are being made from Mangalore, Bangalore, and the Mulnad, but not in sufficiently large quantities to cause a fall in prices.	The population is of both high and low caste, and for the most part poor; about one-fourth are agriculturists, while the remainder are of miscellaneous and mixed occupations. There are no landholders who possess the means to aid their tenants. The patels are said, however, to supply food to their servants.	Considerable emigration has taken place to Coorg, Manantoddy, Nilgiris, and the Mulnad. The emigrants are not supposed to be doing well, both on account of the low wages and because of their weak condition not enabling them to work the full time required of them. Notwithstanding, further emigration is probable.	The relief works to the amount of Rs. 71,209, already started, will afford ample work for the people. If more works are needed they will be undertaken.	In all the taluks, with the exception of two, relief kitchens have been opened, both from private subscriptions and Government contributions, to afford relief to destitute travellers and to people incapable of earning a livelihood.
The local stock comprises 42,500 kandies of grain. Importations are being made from Bombay *viâ* Bellary and from Comti, and will be sufficient for the present, though eventually the supplies will, it is suggested, require to be supplemented by Government.	The larger proportion of the population are agriculturists, and very few are of high caste. A very small number of the landlords are able to aid their tenants.	About 2,000 persons have removed their cattle to the Mulnad to graze, and people from other districts have also brought their cattle there in search of fodder. The latter, it is expected, will leave as soon as the harvest is over, as there is no likelihood of their earning a livelihood except on relief works.	Rs. 23,906 have been sanctioned for relief works, and these are considered to be sufficient. Two more works will be undertaken if it be found necessary to do so.	In one taluk a feeding-house has been opened, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are fed.
There are about 8,930 kandies of grain in stock, and importation is going on from Hassan, Bangalore, and the Mulnad, the principal centres of supply. Private enterprise will, it is expected, meet the requirements of the people, but no fall in prices is anticipated.	The greater number of the people in this district are of high caste, and about 99 per cent. of the population is poor. From 15 to 50 per cent. are urban or artizans. There are no landholders in so well-to-do a position as to be able to aid their tenants.	About 25 per cent. of the population have emigrated from two taluks, and further emigration is said to be probable.	The relief works already started will cost Rs. 8,442. The further works which it is proposed to undertake, such as digging wells, constructing roads, and excavating tanks, will, it is roughly estimated, cost Rs. 19,000.	Private kitchens have been opened in each of the three distressed taluks. Private subscriptions, supplemented by Government donations, have also been raised to relieve helpless people, who are unable to earn a livelihood.
In some taluks there is a stock of grain, but not very large, while in others there is little or none at all. Grain is, however, being imported from Bangalore, Bellary, Devangiri, Dharwar, and from the Mulnad taluks of the Kadur and Shimoga districts. It is feared that the merchants are not sufficiently well off to import largely so as to meet all demands.	The population are of both high and low caste, and are for the most part poor. About two-thirds of them are agriculturists. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but it is not thought that they will assist their tenants to any great extent.	A large number of people have emigrated from some taluks to the Mulnad and to coffee estates, in the former case for fodder for their cattle and in the latter for employment. Some have returned because of the uncongeniality of the climate, and because of their being unsuccessful in earning a livelihood. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances further emigration is probable.	Rs. 1,12,984 have already been sanctioned for starting relief works, and a further outlay is still to be incurred.	Except in two taluks, where no relief measures have as yet been adopted, travellers, the aged and infirm, &c., are fed from private subscriptions and from contributions of like sums made by Government.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1877-78.

PART I.—SPEECH IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, BY THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I.

MARCH 15TH, 1877.

Preliminary.

MY LORD; For the first time since 1872, a Statement regarding the Finances of British India is made before the public, and in this Council. During the last five years, no legislation has been proposed in connection with the Budget, and, under those circumstances, no Statement could have been made in the Legislative Council, without infringing the provisions of the Act of Parliament by which the Council was constituted: the Government is glad, on the present occasion, to be able to return to the practice which formerly prevailed.

I do not, however, propose to submit to the Council the whole of the details which explain the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of 1875-76, and the Regular Estimates for 1876-77. They are more than usually voluminous; and it seemed desirable to keep them separate from my present Statement. The first year for which your Excellency as Viceroy is financially responsible, is now about to commence, and this is the first opportunity which I have myself had, since I assumed my present office, of stating the opinions which I have formed: the time is especially fitting for making the examination of our existing financial position, and of the operations of the past and the present year, as complete as possible: but I could not do this without entering into a mass of details, which, however valuable and interesting they may be, would be out of place, and sometimes hardly intelligible, in a statement made orally to this Council. I have, therefore, thrown them into a separate Minute: it has been published to-day, and it is now in the hands of the Members of the Council: in it I have endeavoured to give the fullest information in my power regarding the Accounts and Estimates of the two years which are now about to close. I propose to give to the Council a brief summary only of some of the main results which that Minute shows, and to confine myself now for the most part to an explanation of the Estimates of the coming year; to a statement of the facts necessary for a clear understanding of our present position; to noticing some of the more important principles by which the Government of your Excellency proposes to direct its future financial policy; and to describing the measures by which we hope to improve the existing condition of affairs: some of those measures will require the sanction of this Council.

CHANGES IN THE FORM OF THE ACCOUNTS.

I must, before going further, quote from my Minute an explanation which is there given at greater length. "The Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

"From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important

Preliminary.

services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support, and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented there by a single net entry under the head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary Statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

"The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate Statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, nor their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72. Thus, henceforth, any one desiring to ascertain the gross revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates: It seems to me that this will be an advantage, and that the re-combination of the Accounts of the Imperial and Provincial Governments into one Imperial Account, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore."

I have one more preliminary remark to make. I ask the attention of the Council to the observations made in my Minute, regarding the use of Pounds Sterling in our Accounts and Estimates: for the reasons there given, I came to the conclusion that it was better to state all the figures in Rupees; and I have done this in my detailed review of the Accounts of 1875-76 and of the Regular Estimates of 1876-77. In spite of the apparent inconsistency, I shall to-day usually speak to the Council of Pounds sterling, on the old assumption that the English pound is equal to ten rupees, because I shall thus make myself more readily intelligible to my audience; and, as the figures which I shall have to give will, for the most part, represent estimates only, exact accuracy is less important: it must, however, always be borne in mind that, when I speak of Pounds sterling, I am really using a conventional term of account, and that the Pound sterling of my Statement means ten rupees, a very different thing from the English pound.

Accounts, 1875-76.

The Accounts of 1875-76 show a surplus on the ordinary account of £1,668,882. If the extraordinary expenditure on Public Works be included, this surplus becomes a deficit of £2,601,740.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

In 1876-77 a deficit is expected on the ordinary account of £2,278,300. Including the extraordinary expenditure, the deficit is £6,078,300. The result on the ordinary account is worse than the original estimate by £2,422,300. This is due to the famine in Madras and Bombay, which is now expected to cost in loss of revenue and in direct expenditure £5,250,000. Of this sum, £3,100,000 belong to 1876-77, and £2,150,000 to 1877-78. If there had been no famine, there would be a surplus on the ordinary account of £624,800 which exceeds the original estimate by £480,800.

Estimates, 1877-78.

I come now to the Estimates of *Revenue and Expenditure* in 1877-78, and the *Ways and Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year.

General Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements, 1877-78.

We estimate that the Revenues of 1877-78 will amount to £52,192,700, and the Expenditure to £56,442,400. Thus we expect a Deficit in 1877-78 of £4,249,700, of which, however, £3,628,000 has been granted for the construction of Extraordinary Public Works. Excluding this outlay, we expect a Deficit on the Ordinary Account of £621,700. We estimate the cost of the Famine in 1877-78 at £2,150,000.

Effect of Famine on Estimates, 1877-78.

Thus it appears, *primâ facie*, that, but for the Famine, our Estimates would show a Surplus of £1,528,300. I am obliged, however, at once to dispel the flattering impression that might be gathered from this state-

ment, by the observation that one of the indirect consequences of the Famine is the reduction of the entry under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange* by an amount which I cannot estimate at less than £700,000: there would, however, be a set-off to this, if there were no Famine, in a lower charge for interest by perhaps £100,000: thus I am led to think that, but for the Famine, our Estimates, as they stand, would have shown a surplus of £928,300. But this really represents the facts in too favorable a light, because the Expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works includes a sum of £1,206,300 to be spent on works which will not be remunerative, and which, as I shall explain further on, ought, therefore, in my opinion, to be looked on as ordinary: if these charges had been so treated, the estimated Surplus of £928,300 would have been converted into a Deficit of £278,028. It will also be seen, immediately, that I am estimating Opium at net £250,000 more than it was estimated for the current year; and also that the causes of apprehension in regard to the value of silver are, unhappily, by no means removed. Estimates, 1877-78. *Revenue.*

Still, making all allowances, these general results are decidedly encouraging: the expenditure on unremunerative public works has never been hitherto treated as an Ordinary Charge; and it is highly satisfactory that the Estimates of the year should give us reason to believe that our income will not only cover the whole of the charges which have always been classed as Ordinary, but will go far towards paying for those great public works which, although required for the service of the Empire, are not expected to be directly profitable.

The Famine is, altogether, so serious a disturbing cause, that it seems hardly worth while to make general comparisons; however, I place together the Revenue and Expenditure of the three years as follows:—

	Revenues.	Expenditure.	Deficit.		Excluding Public Works Extraordinary.	Excluding Public Works Extraordinary and Famine.
	£	£	£		£	£
						Surplus.
1875-76	52,515,789	55,117,536	2,601,747	Surplus	1,668,882	2,177,437
1876-77, Regular Estimate	51,206,700	57,285,000	6,078,300	Deficit	2,278,300	624,800
1877-78, First Estimate...	52,192,700	56,442,400	4,249,700	Deficit	621,700	928,300

I. Land Revenue, shows an improvement, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £934,500, but is still below the Original Estimates of 1876-77 by £441,400. Elsewhere than in *Madras* and *Bombay*, there is a small improvement of £3,800 compared with last year's Estimates: the loss, therefore, is entirely caused by the Famine, which is expected by the Local Governments to affect their Land Revenue adversely, in 1877-78, by £495,100. LAND REVENUE.

II. Tributes.—Compared with the present year's Original Estimates, the decrease is only £2,100, which is owing to the postponement of the Nawanagar Tribute in Bombay on account of the Famine. TRIBUTES.

III. Forest, shows a decrease of Revenue, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £32,800, and a decrease of charge amounting to £20,600: the decrease of Net Revenue is thus £12,200. It occurs in *Burmah*, where we cannot depend upon a continuance of the high Revenue of the present year. FORESTS.

IV. Excise.—The increase of Revenue (£74,200) is due partly to the arrangements made with Local Governments, which I shall presently describe, whereby an increase of £15,000 is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury in *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*; but chiefly to the expectation that the *Excise* Revenue will not suffer in 1877-78 from the Famine so much as it is expected to suffer in 1876-77: the increase compared with the Original Estimates of 1876-77 is only £36,700; which is not nearly equal to a full year's normal growth of the revenue under this Head. EXCISE.

VI. Customs.—The small increase of £17,700 is in *Burmah*, where the Revenue is, this year, unusually low, owing to the export of rice being late. CUSTOMS.

VII. Salt.—Following the usual custom, I do not propose to estimate any increase of *Salt* Revenue. SALT.

VIII. Opium.—The recent Estimates under this important Head have been for net round sums, as follows:— OPIUM.

	Millions.
1874-75	5½
1875-76	5¾
1876-77	6

The details of the Estimates have, in fact, been adjusted to the total Net Estimate, instead of the Estimate being based upon the details. The actual Net Revenue obtained in past years seems to me to justify the expectation that

Estimates, 1877-78. *Revenue.*

we shall receive at least (net) £6,250,000 in 1877-78; and I have entered this sum. I am aware that it is important to those engaged in the trade to know the number of chests of Bengal Opium that the Government intends to sell in future; and that, at the present moment, a peculiar interest attaches to the intentions of the Government, owing to the large reserve of 35,315*, chests which it already possesses, with the prospect of another good crop this year.

OPIUM RESERVE.

This reserve has been accumulated in the pursuit of a policy long ago deliberately adopted, the object of which was to enable the Government to make the supply of Bengal Opium to the market as far as possible steady, and independent of calamities of season. The great crop of 1876 has placed the Government in a position to obtain this object earlier than there was any reason to expect; and we have been, for some time past, engaged upon an enquiry what number of chests we can, hereafter, offer to the market without risk of failure and without objection in other ways. It has been, once again, satisfactorily ascertained by the independent testimony of the Revenue Officers, that the cultivation of the poppy is a source of prosperity to the agricultural population in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and is popular with them, and that it does not tend to any objectionable consumption of the drug by them. But the enquiries necessary to enable the Government of India to determine its permanent policy are not quite completed; and I regret that I can say, at present, nothing more definite than that, in the calendar year 1878, the Government will certainly not sell less than 50,000, or more than 54,000 chests of Bengal opium. We shall not leave the market in uncertainty as to our intentions for a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

STAMPS.

IX. Stamps.—It is usual to estimate no increase under this Head, although a normal increase is to be expected: the increase of £32,400 which I enter to-day, is the consequence of the engagements with the Local Governments of *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*, which I shall presently describe, and is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury by these Governments.

MINT.

X. Mint.—The net revenue from the Mints is estimated to be about the same as this year, the decreased receipts being counterbalanced by decreased charges.

POST OFFICE.

XI. Post Office shows an increase of Revenue, £22,100, and a rather larger increase of charge, £30,600: this occurs in England, and is chiefly for the manufacture of the half-anna envelopes, the popularity of which is so great that we have been unable to supply the demand for them: the Government of India was aware that the concession of a labelled envelope for the price of the label only was a substantial reduction of the rate of postage: we may be well satisfied with the complete success of this measure, which will, I doubt not, eventually affect the revenue favorably.

TELEGRAPH.

XII. Telegraph.—The provision for this Service is £180,000 net: the Telegraph Department would have been very glad of a larger grant; but we could not, under the circumstances of the year, supply it: it has been arranged, however, that if the Revenue should, as is not improbable, grow during the year, the excess may be added to the grant for expenditure; in other words, we have made a quasi-contract with the Department for a net grant of £180,000 for the year.

GAIN BY EXCHANGE.

XIX. Gain by Exchange.—The decrease of £74,800 follows the decrease in the Revenue from the *Guaranteed Railways*, which I shall presently explain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XX. Miscellaneous.—The Regular Estimate contains an item of £49,500 for premium on Government shares sold to the Bank of Bengal: this will not be repeated; sundry exceptional receipts in England also are not expected to recur: hence the decrease of £97,900 under this Head.

PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Public Works Ordinary Receipts.—Of the increase (£65,400) £18,000 is in consequence of a contract to supply the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with 36,000 tons of coal from the Warora Colliery at Rs. 5 a ton. The rest is in Bombay, the Government of which Presidency has reserved for Provincial purposes certain tolls on roads estimated to yield £53,348, which have hitherto been recorded under Local Funds.

IRRIGATION REVENUE.

Irrigation.—The improvement of £50,900 under *Irrigation* is the ordinary growth of this source of Revenue.

	Chests.
* Behar	18,087
Benares	17,228
TOTAL ...	35,315

Provincial Contributions are expected to produce £415,100: of this, the sum of £374,700 is contributions from the Governments of Bengal (£274,700) and the North-Western Provinces (£100,000) in discharge of the responsibility which, as I shall presently explain, the Government of India is about to impose upon them for the interest on the capital expended on Extraordinary Public Works: the Balance (£40,400) is the estimated draft upon separate provincial Resources in support of the Services administered by the Local Governments. Estimates, 1877-78. *Revenue.* PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Including a further grant of £25,000 to Burmah, *the Balances of the Local Governments* are expected to increase by the net sum of £69,100. BALANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

On the EXPENDITURE Side, the sum of £101,700 has been retrenched, as will presently be explained, from the Grants to be made over to the Governments of *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*, for the additional Services to be entrusted to them. This retrenchment has been *pro formâ* thus shown in the Estimates; but the Local Government may redistribute it at their discretion— *Expenditure.* RETRENCHMENT FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Oudh.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	...	5,000	...	5,000
Law and Justice ...	10,000	5,000	...	15,000
Police	20,000	...	...	20,000
Education	4,000	...	...	4,000
Stationery and Printing	5,000	...	...	5,000
Public Works ...	20,000	9,400	...	29,400
Balances Decreased ...	...	16,000	7,300	23,300
TOTAL ...	59,000	35,400	7,300	101,700

Interest shows an increase of £235,800, which will be explained by the proposed loan operations of the year. INTEREST ON DEBT.

The satisfactory decrease of £26,500 under *Interest on other Accounts*, is owing to the relief obtained by the Treasury from the charge for interest upon the Guaranteed Railway Revenue Balances; the Government of India had never admitted the right of the Companies to this interest: Her Majesty's Government have acknowledged the force of the arguments used by the Government of India; and the Railway Companies have acquiesced in the withdrawal of the privilege. The charge was only real when the Companies earned surplus Revenue; in other cases, it went to swell the Net Traffic Earnings made over to the Government of India towards meeting the *Guaranteed Interest*, and so diminished the net charge upon the Revenues for that item; therefore, in its bearing upon the Estimates of the year, this saving must be taken in connection with the estimated charge for *Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts*, which must show some corresponding increase. The measure is, however, calculated to save at least £6,000 a year. INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS.

3. Refunds and Drawbacks.—The Imperial portion of this Grant is always fixed at £300,000; the increase of £15,000 is the amount necessary to make up this sum. REFUNDS.

4. Land Revenue.—The decrease of £20,600 is owing to the completion of settlements, and the retrenchment of £5,000 in the North-Western Provinces. LAND REVENUE.

8. Salt.—The increase of £32,200 is nominal, the decrease in 1876-77 having been casual: it occurs chiefly in *Madras*, to provide for petty construction and repairs omitted this year. SALT.

14. Administration.—The decrease of £36,000 is estimated in the hope that the expenditure in 1876-77 may prove to have been abnormally high: the amalgamation of Oudh and the North-West Provinces has caused some saving under this Head. ADMINISTRATION.

15. Minor Departments.—The excess of £9,500 is for Chinchona operations in Darjeeling. MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

16. Law and Justice.—The excess of £37,300 would have been £52,300, but for the retrenchments in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces: the excess is to some extent balanced by excess receipts (£34,400): the remainder is for a large increase to the establishment of Law Officers in Bengal, the result of the recommendations of an influential Committee under the presidency of LAW AND JUSTICE.

Estimates, 1877-78.

our colleague Sir Arthur Hobhouse, which recommendations have been approved by the Secretary of State for India.

Expenditure.

POLICE.

17. Police.—The decrease of £22,400 under *Police* is owing to the *pro formâ* exhibition under this Head of part of the retrenchment from the Government of Bengal: that Government may, possibly, effect the retrenchment in some other way.

MARINE.

18. Marine.—There is a decrease of £21,700, which is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £6,700 under Receipts.

EDUCATION.

19. Education.—Including the grant for *Education* from Local Funds (net £274,000) the net expenditure on education is estimated at £913,400.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

20. Ecclesiastical.—Adding the Grant under this Head in the *Army* Estimates, the total Grant for *Ecclesiastical Services* is £196,600.

MEDICAL.

21. Medical.—The increase of £6,500 is almost entirely in the Provincial portion of this Grant, and does not, therefore, require explanation: adding the Grants for *Medical Services* in the *Army*, net £324,300, and from Local Funds, net £93,500, the total estimated expenditure under this Head in 1877-78 is £1,016,400.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

22. Stationery and Printing.—The excess of £49,000, notwithstanding the retrenchment of £5,000, is in the Provincial portion of the Grant; it is evident that the expenditure in 1876-77 has been unusually low.

POLITICAL AGENCIES.

23. Political Agencies.—The expenditure connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title in 1876-77 explains the decrease of £137,100 in 1877-78. In the review of the Regular Estimates for the current year, in my separate Minute, I have shown that the total charges incurred throughout the whole of India on this account, under all heads, will probably not exceed £100,000: the exact net cost of the Delhi Assemblage cannot now be stated, but, according to an estimate lately made, it will be about £50,000: considering the great political importance of the event, I think that this expenditure was very moderate.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

26. Superannuations.—The excess of £12,200 is for the most part in England, where the payments on account of the Military Funds and of the annuities of Covenanted Civil Servants are still increasing.

LOSS BY EXCHANGE.

27. Loss by Exchange.—I have already said that the large diminution under this Head is connected with the loan operations of the year. The estimate here is that the Secretary of State will raise 12¼ millions Sterling by Bills for Rs. 13,85,00,000: any one can, of course, calculate that these figures involve an estimate that our Bills will yield 1*s.* 9·23*d.* the rupee; but it is uncertain how much will really be drawn; and the estimate is not intended to indicate that the Government expects that its remittances will be effected at any particular rate. Either by bills, or by borrowing, the Secretary of State must get £16,000,000 for the Home Treasury in 1877-78; and I cannot say, with certainty, how much he will raise by bills and how much by borrowing.

ADJUSTING RATE, 1877-78.

The rate for the adjustment of transactions with the Imperial Government and of furlough allowances and family remittances during the year is fixed at 1*s.* 9½*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Miscellaneous.—The expenditure on account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which is recorded in the Accounts of 187677, will be absent in 1877-78: this is the chief item of the decrease of £40,100 under this Head: the remainder is in the provincial portion of the Estimates.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Famine Relief—Is expected to cost £486,000 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have given in my review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, details showing the estimated charges for the famine in the current and in the coming year. The gross estimated cost is £3,735,400 in Madras and £1,809,700 in Bombay, making a total of £5,545,100, of which £2,209,100 is loss of revenue and excess cost of army supplies, and £3,336,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. Deducting the estimated addition to the earnings of the railways, consequent on the famine, the total estimated net cost of the famine is £5,250,000, of which £3,100,000 will fall on this year, and £2,150,000 on 1877-78.

THE ARMY

The Army shows no improvement in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77; but, on the contrary, an increase of net charge amounting to £49,500. The other items in the Statement which I have explained in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, are,

however, more favorable; and the true net cost of the Army, according to that Statement, will be £145,907 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have entered at some length in that Minute into the question of Army expenditure, and have shown how extremely serious the question is. Estimates, 1877-78. *Expenditure.*

Public Works Ordinary.—The decrease of £70,000, as will be apparent upon reference to the Table given in the review of the Regular Estimates, is partly nominal, and partly in the *Irrigation* Grant. PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY.

The entire Grants for expenditure on Public Works in India during 1877-78 aggregate £11,489,774, as follows:— TOTAL GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

	At Home.	In India.	Total, converting Pounds into Rupees at the average rate of exchange for the year.
	£	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Ordinary ...	102,700	3,86,69,000	3,98,30,139
Less Receipts	18,100	18,14,000	20,18,641
Net ...	84,600	3,68,55,000	3,78,11,498
Net grant from Local Funds ...	...	1,37,57,000	1,37,57,000
Public Works Extraordinary	734,500	2,89,35,000	3,72,39,347
Guaranteed Railways; Current Account; as calculated in my separate Minute	...	1,39,24,964	1,39,24,964
Ditto Capital Expenditure ...	747,200	—12,83,000	71,64,934
Loans to Public Bodies	...	50,00,000	50,00,000
Total			11,48,97,743

State Railways show a net improvement of £87,600, the Net Revenue of the year being estimated at £191,800, a satisfactory improvement: as I have shown in reviewing the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, the growth of the revenue from these lines is highly encouraging. STATE RAILWAYS.

Land and Supervision.—Decrease, £13,200: this item must now diminish as the Guaranteed Railways approach completion: but the charge for Supervision alone is upwards of £50,000. LAND AND SUPERVISION.

The *Guaranteed Interest* payable by the Government is expected to increase by £580,700, and the Gain by Exchange to diminish by £74,300; altogether the Estimate for 1877-78 shows a burden of £610,700 in excess of that of 1876-77. The true burden is, as I have shown in my remarks upon the Regular Estimates, £1,392,496, and the true excess, owing to a more favorable estimate of exchange, only £443,260. Some portion of the decrease of the Net Traffic Earnings is nominal: the half-yearly Accounts of the Railway Companies are made up on the 30th June and 31st December, when any surplus found due to the Companies is paid to them: but the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India do not, in this respect, follow the contracts, but record the transactions of the financial year: thus the Estimates which I have presented for 1876-77 include all the earnings of the Railways to the 31st March 1877. Moreover, it takes some time to complete and audit the Accounts of the Railway Companies and to send them to England; and the surplus due to the Companies is not paid until they have been examined and accepted there. Thus it happens that the large surplus of £400,000 due to the Railway Companies in respect to the period embraced in our Regular Estimates will not be paid till next year, when it will appear in reduction of the Net Traffic Receipts recorded in the Finance Accounts of that year. The surplus payments recorded in the Finance Accounts in 1876-77 are estimated at £299,400, so that the Estimates of 1877-78 are adversely affected by this item to the extent of £100,600. GUARANTEED RAILWAY, &c. INTEREST.

I beg to call the special attention of the Council and of the public to the facts and figures regarding these railways which are given in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute; I will not repeat them here; but they possess the highest importance and interest; the increase in the traffic, the decrease in the working expenses, and the diminution of the burden imposed on the Revenues of the Empire, are most satisfactory; and I look upon the progress of these Railways as one of the most hopeful and important facts connected with the future of our finances.

Estimates, 1877-78, *Expenditure.*

The Delhi Assemblage is estimated to have added a sum of £90,000 to the Net Traffic Earnings of 1876-77, and lastly, the chief part of the Famine Traffic will, it is believed, fall into 1876-77.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

Public Works Extraordinary.—The Grant is £3,628,0000, of which £128,000 is to cover a payment at Home postponed from 1876-77 to 1877-78: the effective Grant is thus only 3½ millions, of which £2,728,000 is for Railways, and £900,000 for Canals. We are most anxious not to check the progress of these beneficial works, and we shall be glad to grant a little more money in the course of the year, if we find ourselves in a position to do so. Of the present Grant of £3,628,000, £1,206,300 is for expenditure on the *Punjab Northern* and *Indus Valley* State Railways. There will still remain the sum of £1,487,800 to be spent before these Railways, which are not reproductive works (although we hope to reap a small revenue from them) are completed. The programme of State Railway construction operations during the year is as follows:—

	£		£
Rajputana line ...	150,000	Northern Bengal ...	290,300
Western Rajputana ...	100,000	Tirhoot	95,600
Neemuch	196,000	Rangoon	158,500
Holkar	100,000	Punjab Northern ...	272,500
Warda Valley ...	22,700	Indus Valley	933,800
Sindhia	205,400		

I am very glad that the Government is at last able to commence the important work of connecting the lines from Northern India and Rajputana with those of the Bombay Presidency, by Ahmedabad and Neemuch; and I trust that it may be found possible to push the work forward rapidly to completion.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The total grant for Irrigation Works in 1877-78 is as follows:—

	Grant, 1877-78.
	£
Ordinary	900,600
Extraordinary	900,000
TOTAL ...	1,800,600

Of the Ordinary grant £143,808 is to be spent on Works, £401,579 on Repairs, £342,292 on Maintenance, Conservancy Establishment, and Establishment for collection of revenue, and the balance on tools and plant and State expenditure on guaranteed Irrigation Works. The Extraordinary expenditure (£900,000) is to be incurred principally on the following projects:—

	£		£
Sirhind Canal ...	140,900	Sone	191,000
Western Jumna ...	74,900	Orissa	63,400
Baree Doab ...	24,800	Midnapore ...	20,500
Swat River ..	30,500	Godavery Deltas ...	28,600
Ganges	80,000	Kistna Deltas ...	14,800
Agra	10,000	Moota Canal ...	31,900
Lower Ganges ...	170,000		

Ways and Means, 1877-78.

I have now to explain the *Ways* and *Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year 1877-78: in doing so, I must invite attention to the Abstract Tables in the right-hand corner at foot of Statements IV, V, and VI, which contain the figures of which I have now to speak.

LIABILITIES.

I have stated that the Expenditure of the year is expected to exceed the Revenue by the sum of £4,249,700; £283,300 must be provided from the remaining Balances of the Military Funds to supply the difference between the subscriptions to the Funds recorded under XVIII, *Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances*, and the payments to the beneficiaries of the extinct Funds for which the State is now liable: £500,000 is required for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*, such as Municipal Corporations, Port Trusts, and the like: the *Guaranteed Railway Companies* will draw upon us for £618,900.

It is expected that the Balances of these Companies in our Treasuries on the 31st March will be only £421,000: it is satisfactory to observe that we now owe the Companies little; and that, in the course of a few months, we shall owe them nothing. Ways and Means, 1877-78.

The *Deposit and Remittance Accounts* are estimated to result in the net withdrawal of £470,900 from the Public Treasury.

Lastly, we want the sum of £823,400 in order to raise our Balances to the lowest amount necessary for carrying on the service of the year. The Government of India is not responsible for the management of the Home Treasury by the Secretary of State in Council; but I remark that the transactions of that Treasury during the year are expected to end in a reduction of the Secretary of State's Balances by £136,900, leaving them at only £1,011,200. With reference to the large transactions of the Home Treasury (aggregating £34,000,000 a year), and to past experience, this amount cannot but be considered moderate. PUBLIC BALANCES.

The amount of the working balance that the Government of India ought to have at its credit or in its treasuries in India at the beginning of the financial year, has been the subject of frequent discussion: like the balances which any private individual keeps ready at his command, the amount which the Government of India requires must obviously depend upon the sum of its transactions and upon their geographical distribution, and upon various other considerations: if transactions are concentrated in one or two treasuries, a much smaller aggregate working balance will suffice than if they are spread over a multitude of treasuries scattered over vast distances. THEIR PROPER AMOUNT IN INDIA.

The following Statement of the public Receipts and Disbursements since 1869-70 will be useful in an investigation of the proper amount of the working balance of the Government of India:—

Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasuries of the Government of India at Home and in India.

	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Balances at close of the year.		
	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1=Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.
	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	17,621,822	90,30,62,700	107,92,80,920	17,755,320	86,54,16,230	104,29,69,430	2,892,483	13,94,04,510	16,83,29,340
1870-71 ...	19,473,577	99,68,89,680	119,16,25,450	19,060,088	96,81,06,760	115,87,07,640	3,305,972	16,81,87,430	20,12,47,150
1871-72 ...	15,740,339	118,45,72,750	134,19,76,140	16,225,220	113,27,83,030	129,50,35,230	2,821,091	21,99,77,150	24,81,88,060
1872-73 ...	15,712,672	107,36,39,160	123,07,65,880	15,535,319	110,57,39,380	126,10,92,570	2,998,444	18,78,76,930	21,78,61,370
1873-74 ...	16,121,090	105,08,85,300	121,20,76,200	17,105,896	109,84,07,810	126,94,66,770	2,013,638	14,03,34,420	16,04,70,800
1874-75 ...	17,194,897	106,35,17,120	123,54,66 090	16,412,165	105,20,73,400	121,61,95,050	2,796,370	15,17,78,140	17,97,41,840
1875-76 ...	15,693,341	103,05,46,292	118,74,79,7(2	17,569,812	101,27,99,495	118,84,97,615	919,899	16,95,24,940	17,87,23,930
1876-77 ...	19,166,300	99,50,32,000	118,66,95,000	18,938,100	104,91,60,000	123,85,41,000	1,148,100	11,53,97,000	12,68,78,000
1877-78 ...	16,851,100	101,33,58,000	118,18,69,000	16,988,000	100,37,55,000	117,36,35,000	1,011,200	12,50,00,000	13,51,12,000

There are in India 233 treasuries, besides 1,048 revenue sub-divisions of districts, at many of which there is some kind of a treasury, and besides outlying treasure-chests. NO. OF TREASURIES.

A preponderating share of the land revenue is received in India in the spring; but the expenditure and the bills of the Home Government go on, more or less evenly, all the year round: the result of this peculiarity is that the balances of the Government in India, if not recruited by loans, or sustained by interruptions of the Secretary of State's drafts, subside rapidly from about June, till they reach their lowest point about the end of October, the balances at the end of which month may be expected to fall at least £3,000,000 below the balances at the end of March. LAND REVENUE ACCRUES IRREGULARLY.

Having regard to the magnitude of the transactions at our Public Treasuries, (aggregating upwards of £200,000,000 a year), the vast extent of the territories administered by the Government of India, the numerous separate receptacles of public money scattered over the country, and the unequal distribution of the revenues over the year; remembering also the liability of the Government of India to sudden demands upon its treasury for war, famine, or other public necessities, and the scanty resources of the Indian money market, Lord

Ways and Means, 1877-78.

Northbrook's Government determined, a year ago, that it was only prudent to provide for balances at the end of the year aggregating £13,500,000 for ordinary purposes, besides a reserve which Lord Northbrook thought should be substantial: but, under the present financial pressure, we must put up with the inconvenience of a smaller balance, and I propose, therefore, to provide for a closing balance of only £12,500,000. Enquiries are now in progress as to the smallest working balance necessary in each Province: when these investigations are completed, and further experience is gained of the working of the Reserve Treasury, the Government of India will be in a position once more to consider what is the proper amount of balance, altogether, to provide at the beginning of each financial year.

CHARACTER OF PUBLIC BALANCES.

Before leaving the subject of the balances of the Government of India, I wish to make a few remarks upon some of the misapprehensions that often prevail concerning them. Some people seem to suppose that the Government of India can spend money from the public balances without entering the transactions in the Public Accounts, and that these balances are a mysterious hoard from which we can help ourselves without the inconvenience of justifying or explaining our proceedings: others have gone the length of gravely proposing that the Government of India should credit its balances, or a slice of them, as revenue.

But there is really no mystery at all about these balances, which do not differ in character from the balances at credit of any private individual: not a rupee of public money can be spent, or is spent, which does not come from the public balances; and not a rupee can be taken from these balances without the fact being recorded and brought to account. The plain truth is, that the Accounts and Estimates which it is my duty to review and explain to-day, exist only for the purpose of recording what money has passed, or is expected to pass, into and out of these balances, and to explain and justify every addition to, and every reduction of, these balances: if the disbursements recorded in the Accounts of the year exceed the receipts, the balances are reduced; if the receipts exceed the disbursements, the balances are increased. Thus, by submitting to a reduction of the public balances, the Government of Lord Northbrook was able to pay some part of the cost of the Bengal famine, without borrowing; but this did not enable the Government to keep a single item of the expenditure out of the Public Accounts: it seems almost absurd that I should gravely say this; but the strange misconceptions that often appear seemed to demand some such explanation.

TOTAL LIABILITIES.

Our liabilities in excess of the produce of our revenues aggregate £6,946,200.

ASSETS.

Of this sum we expect to receive £81,000 from the *Civil Service Funds*, £50,000 from *Savings Bank Deposits*, £139,700 *Surplus of Local Revenues*, and £175,500 from certain other deposits called *Sundry Obligations*, which include the Nizámat Stipend Fund, the Bahu Begam's Stipend Fund, and certain Guaranteed Railway Funds.

AMOUNT TO BE BORROWED.

The balance is £6,500,000, and this is the net sum which I now estimate that we may have to borrow in the course of the year. I do not forget that the ten year debentures of 1867, the outstanding balance of which amounts to £458,100, are due and payable on the 1st June 1877; but I am not yet prepared to make any special announcement regarding them.

Of the net sum of £6,500,000 which the Government thus estimates that it may have to borrow in the course of the year, £250,000 is expected from His Highness the Mahárájá Sindhiá for the Gwalior Railway: our present hypothesis is that of the residue, $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling will be borrowed by the Secretary of State in England and $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions in India.

But I must here give an important warning: upon the face of the Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI will be found, for the first time, the following note—

GOVERNMENT CANNOT PLEDGE ITSELF IN REGARD TO LOAN OPERATIONS.

The estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed, and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by bills in 1877-78, are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State in Council will raise by bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England, as the case may be.

This note is added under instructions from the Secretary of State. In order to make these *Estimates of Ways and Means* for the Service of the coming year, it is necessary to set down the amount that it is proposed to borrow, and to frame a hypothesis whether the money will be borrowed in India or in England: but the Government of India is not authorised to commit the Secretary of State to borrow or not to borrow any particular sum during the year: and it is not usually possible to communicate the prospects of the year to the Secretary of State with sufficient fullness to enable him to decide, finally, upon the proposals of the Government of India.

Ways and Means, 1877-78.

These important Statements must, therefore, be understood henceforth to be, so far as prospective loan operations are involved, only provisional forecasts; and must not be held in any way to commit the Government of India or the Secretary of State to borrow for the service of the year, either the particular sum set down, or in particular proportions in India and England.

Moreover, the Secretary of State for India can borrow no money in London without first obtaining authority from Parliament: and at the present moment he has no such authority, having exhausted the statutory powers granted to him on the occasion of the Bengal Famine. It is obviously quite impossible for the Government of India to say that Parliament will authorise the Secretary of State to borrow more money in London; and the Government of India is not even at liberty to pledge the Secretary of State to make application to Parliament for fresh powers to borrow. What I have said, therefore, must be distinctly understood as expressing only the views and intentions of the Government of India, and must not be construed as implicating the Secretary of State, or pledging him to any course of action. I am afraid that this will not be considered altogether satisfactory; but the Government of India is not now in a position to state more definitely how provision will be made for the service of the year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CANNOT ANSWER FOR PARLIAMENT OR SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Government of India is fully alive to the importance of satisfying its requirements in India without resorting to the London market more than is absolutely necessary; and if, in the course of the year, circumstances should favor such an arrangement, and the Government of India is in a position to act upon its own judgment, a larger share of the whole amount than £2,500,000 may be offered to the market in India. On the other hand, the Governor General in Council will not, so far as the decision rests with him, submit to any unreasonable terms; and, if the conditions acceptable to the money market in India should appear too unfavorable, he will not hesitate to recommend to the Secretary of State to endeavour to obtain power to borrow in England as much more than 3¾ millions sterling as is found to be really wanted.

IMPORTANCE OF BORROWING IN INDIA

IF REASONABLE TERMS CAN BE OBTAINED.

Supposing that the Secretary of State borrows 3¾ millions sterling in England, it will be necessary for him to raise by bills upon India 12¼ millions sterling. To effect this, it is calculated that he must sell bills for about 26½ lakhs of rupees a week throughout the year: the Government of India is accordingly authorised to announce that bills for 26½ lakhs of rupees will, according to present intentions, be offered for sale, weekly, during April and May.

COUNCIL BILLS.

I will begin what I have now to say to the Council with a brief review of the results of the financial administration of the last seven years, ending with 1875-76, the last year for which the Accounts are completed. I think that this will be useful in enabling us to form a correct judgment of our present position; and the period which I have taken is a convenient one, because, while it was one of general peace and prosperity, a serious famine occurred in it, and a large expenditure took place on unremunerative public works: the results of the seven years may be fairly assumed to contain few elements of a specially abnormal character. In saying this I do not forget the great expenditure on the Bengal famine; but, on the other hand, it must be remarked that, since this period of seven years closed, we have already to meet another famine which will not cost much less; nor have we any right to assume that we shall escape more easily in future.

Seven years' Accounts.

REVIEW OF SEVEN YEARS' ACCOUNTS.

NET RESULTS.

The gross revenues during the seven years ending with 1875-76 aggregated £357,573,100, and the total expenditure amounted to £370,555,000. Thus the expenditure exceeded the revenues by £12,981,900.

Seven years' Accounts.

EXAMINED.

During the seven years the sum of £19,654,000 was spent upon works classified as extraordinary, and £6,500,000 was spent from the imperial revenues, on the relief of the famine in Bengal.

Out of the sum spent on Extraordinary Public Works, £4,771,000 was expended on the construction of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways. These railways belong to a class of works of which I shall again speak; they were not undertaken as reproductive works; and, although it is anticipated that they may yield a net return of 2 per cent. on their capital cost, I shall, in a review which I wish to be severe, exclude their cost from the extraordinary head of account, and treat it, as I think strictly speaking it ought to have been treated from the first, as ordinary expenditure. This correction will leave the sum of £14,883,700 as fairly representing extraordinary expenditure on reproductive public works; and, if there had been no famine, we should have been able to pay for the whole of these unremunerative works, and there would have been a surplus in the seven years, according to the Accounts as they are now constructed, of £8,401,700.

But, in order to obtain a true conception of the financial results of the seven years, some further adjustments are necessary; included in the Gross Revenues is the sum of £2,443,300 transferred from the Book Capital of the extinct Military Funds: great doubts are felt whether it is right to reckon these transfers as Revenue at all, unless, indeed, interest be charged *per contra* as if the Funds were still in existence; and, for my present purpose, I prefer to exclude them. I will also exclude the sum of £986,900 by which the financial results of the seven years are estimated to appear better than they really are, owing to the peculiar mode in which the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury are combined with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries.

If these two disturbing causes be eliminated, the true financial result of the seven years, including the cost of unremunerative public works, and excluding the cost of famine relief, would be a surplus of £4,971,500. But it has to be remembered that during the same period, the income tax, which has ceased to be one of our sources of revenue, yielded, net, £4,364,900: if, therefore, there had been no income tax, there would have been a surplus of £606,500, after meeting the charges for unremunerative public works, but excluding the charges for famine.

Another consideration favourable to the finance of these seven years deserves mention: we accumulated a reserve stock of 35,315 chests of Bengal opium, the cost of which will be recovered in future years, with the profit or revenue yielded at auction: the cost of these 35,315 chests may be reckoned at £1,412,600, of which about £850,000 is included in the recorded expenditure of 1869 to 1876.

On the other hand, a substantial benefit accrued to the revenues upon the redemption, on the 30th April 1874, of the capital stock of the East India Company. The Sinking Fund created by Act 3 and 4, William IV, Cap. 85, Sec. 12, amounted, on that date, to £7,876,439, and its appropriation towards the redemption of the stock relieved the Revenues from the payment of about £315,000 a year.

Upon the whole, it may be said that this retrospect is satisfactory. From the 1st April 1869 to the 31st March 1876, not only was no addition made to the debt of the country, except for reproductive works, but a substantial portion of the money invested for these works was really provided from current revenue.

DETAILS.

If we look at details, we shall find further encouragement: the growth of the Net Revenue under its main Heads was as follows:—

NET REVENUE.

		1869-70.	*1875-76.*	*Improvement.*
		£	£	£
Land Revenue	...	*19,603,000*	*20,142,800*	*539,800*
Excise	..	*1,997,100*	*2,407,000*	*409,900*
Customs	...	*2,167,200*	*2,470,000*	*302,800*
Salt	...	*5,463,000*	*5,702,200*	*239,200*
Stamps	...	*2,224,900*	*2,692,400*	*467,500*
Opium	...	*6,130,900*	*6,252,000*	*121,100*
Total	...	*37,586,100*	*39,666,400*	*2,080,300*

The Net Yearly Imperial Expenditure during the same period was as follows:— Seven years' Accounts.

	Civil, except Famine Relief.	Famine Relief.	Military.	Grand Total.	Total, excluding Famine Relief.	Total, excluding *Loss by Exchange.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1869-70	...23,242,400	...	15,250,800	38,493,200	38,493,200	38,314,000
1870-71	...23,246,200	...	15,119,400	38,365,600	38,365,600	37,797,800
1871-72	...22,178,000	...	14,733,700	36,911,700	36,911,700	36,515,700
1872-73	...23,797,000	...	14,596,800	38,393,800	38,393,800	37,628,700
1873-74	...22,494,100	3,864,700	14,217,400	40,576,200	36,711,500	35,725,000
1874-75	...22,258,800	2,237,900	14,386,400	38,883,100	36,645,200	35,747,300
1875-76	...23,226,400	508,500	14,262,900	37,997,800	37,489,300	36,059,600

NET EXPENDITURE.

Thus the net revenue increased during the seven years by more than £2,000,000, or at the average rate of nearly £300,000 a year, while the net expenditure, excluding famine relief, showed no tendency to increase at all, and was actually less in 1875-76 than in 1869-70. Excluding also *Loss by Exchange*, an element which may be said to be practically altogether beyond our control, the net expenditure in 1875-76 was less than the net expenditure in 1869-70, by £2,254,400, of which about £1,000,000 was in the Army, and the rest in the Civil Department: I wish to call special attention to this fact, for it is very important and very encouraging, and reflects great credit on the past administration of our finances.

Notwithstanding the large amount borrowed during this period, the net charge for *Interest* rose only from Rs. 4,60,67,220 in 1869-70, to Rs. 4,61,69,190 in 1875-76. This favourable result is due to the redemption of the East India Company's Stock already explained; to various successful operations for the reduction of the rate of interest on our Loans; and to the progress of the investment of the Reserve of the Paper Currency Department.

GENERAL RESULT.

I think that the facts and figures which I have given for these seven years* show that the finances were administered during this period with great care, economy, and success: I look upon them as highly honourable to the Governments Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and to my predecessors Sir Richard Temple and Sir William Muir: nor must I omit to give due credit to Mr. Chapman, who, during the whole of this period, was Financial Secretary, and who, fortunately for the Government and for me, still holds that post. It is not now my object to enter into a detailed review of the Financial Administration of past years; but if I were to do so, I might say much more to show the extreme care with which it has been directed. It must be remembered, also, that during this period considerable reductions in taxation were effected; besides the abolition of the Income Tax, which for my own part I regret, the Customs Tariff was revised, and some of its most objectionable features removed: a great portion of the duties on exports have been swept away; the general rate of import duty has been reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.; and the whole of the tariff valuations have been carefully corrected.

Present Financial Condition.

It is no doubt very encouraging to find that since 1869-70 we should have paid our way so well: we must not, however, deceive ourselves into supposing that the facts which I have stated prove that the Finances are in a condition which leaves nothing to be desired: it ought clearly to be understood that, if such charges as those for famine and for unremunerative public works cannot be provided out of the ordinary revenues, the state of our finances must be unsound.

* The following abstract shows how Ways and Means were provided for the Public Service during these seven years. It will be seen that besides the *Deficit of Imperial Revenue*, Rs. 12,98,20,550, we had to find Rs. 1,52,03,280 for the several *Service Funds*, Rs. 5,20,04,100 for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies* (including Rs. 2,01,27,802 for the purchase from the Bombay Port Trust of the Elpinstone Company's Property), and Rs. 1,66,20,930 for the *Guaranteed Railways*. Moreover, we raised the *Balances in our Treasuries at Home* and in *India* from Rs. 13,20,17,840 by Rs. 4,67,06,090 to Rs. 17,87,23,930. Thus altogether our obligations in excess of our Revenues amounted to Rs. 26,03,54,950. Of this amount, the *Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues* yielded Rs. 51,96,530. *Savings Bank Deposits* supplied Rs. 88,28,280; the net result of the *Deposit* and *Remittance* transactions was in our favour by Rs. 1,79,07,790 (chiefly repayments by Her Majesty's Government of advances made in India for the Abyssinian Expedition), and we borrowed Rs. 22,84,22,350.

Abstract of Ways and Means Account, 1869—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues ...	51,96,530	*Deficit of Imperial Revenues* ...	12,98,20,550
Savings Banks Deposits	88,28,280	*Balance of transactions with Service Funds*	1,52,03,280
Balance of Deposit and Remittance Accounts	1,79,07,790	*Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*	5,20,04,100
Borrowed	22,84,22,350	*Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn*...	1,66,20,930
		Balances in Treasuries increased ...	4,67,06,090
	26,03,54,950		26,03,54,950

Present Financial Condition.

These questions are so serious that I wish to refer to them before going further; for, unless we have clear conceptions regarding them, it will be impossible to understand what our financial position really is.

FAMINE AN ORDINARY CHARGE.

It cannot be too distinctly stated that charges for the relief of famine must be looked upon as ordinary charges; they are so shown in the Accounts of the present year, and in the Estimates now before the Council; and they were shown in the same way for the Bengal famine by the Government of Lord Northbrook. In the Financial Statement for 1874-75, Lord Northbrook showed very clearly that, whatever means we may take to obviate or mitigate these calamities, famines cannot, under present circumstances, be looked upon as occurrences of an extraordinary character; he said that, in the ten years which had elapsed before 1874, there had been three serious famines in India—the Orissa famine in 1866, the famine in Northern India in 1869, and the famine in Behar in 1874. We have now, unhappily, to add a fourth to the list, that from which a vast tract of country is now suffering, and which will, I fear, prove a not less serious calamity than those which preceded it. Such being the facts with which we have to deal, we cannot, as Lord Northbrook stated, safely depend upon loans for meeting the charges on account of famine. "It is necessary," he said, "that, besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided, in addition, in ordinary times, as shall constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines:" if this condition, he said, were fulfilled, and a sufficient surplus secured in years of prosperity, deficit might be endured with less objection in occasional years of adversity. The Government of India, it was stated, had, therefore, resolved to use its best endeavours to maintain for the future a considerable surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, and thus to make provision beforehand for any calls which were likely to arise on account of famines. This resolution on the part of the Government was undoubtedly wise; but, since the charges for unremunerative public works cannot rightly be excluded, the conditions laid down in 1875 have not, in my judgment, been fulfilled: and considering that we have lost the income tax, it is impossible to anticipate that they will be fulfilled in future, unless we take some further steps for ensuring a larger surplus of income over ordinary expenditure.

NO UNREMUNERATIVE PUBLIC WORKS SHOULD BE EXTRAORDINARY.

I must now mention the other great Head of expenditure regarding which, if we wish to form a correct idea of our real financial position, it is essential that there should be no misunderstanding: I refer to those great public works undertaken to meet the political and military necessities of the empire, but which are not expected to be directly remunerative.

As an illustration of the kind of works to which I now refer, I will take the railways already mentioned, which are under construction in the Punjab and on the Sindh Frontier: these works will doubtless be very beneficial to the country through which they pass; but they are not undertaken on such grounds as this, but because they are considered, for political and military reasons, to be essential to the service of the Empire; there is no profession that they will be directly remunerative; and, if we have borrowed money for them, we have done so simply because it was held impossible to construct them in any other way; such works cannot properly be called Extraordinary in the technical sense in which we now use that term. They differ only in magnitude, and not in kind, from the works which we pay for out of the ordinary revenues, such as barracks, or fortifications, or other works which involve a heavy outlay and give no direct return. I am afraid that it can hardly be denied that the system which has hitherto been followed, under which these necessary, but not directly remunerative works have been mixed up with works which we expect to be directly profitable, has tended to make us less chary in spending money, than we should have been if the expenditure had been shown, as the famine expenditure is shown, among the ordinary charges of the year: our public Accounts ought to give a complete statement of the actual facts of our financial position, with no reservations or evasions, however unpleasant the appearance of the facts may be.

I wish it had now been practicable to remove altogether from the Extraordinary head of account all the works of the class which I have

been describing: it has, however, been decided that we cannot now do this, and that we had better not attempt to correct past errors of classification: for the future, it has been resolved, in communication with the Secretary of State, that no work shall, under any circumstances, be classed as Extraordinary, unless we are satisfied that it will yield a net income sufficient to cover the interest upon its capital cost: it has also been decided, in respect to future works, that, if a work has been classed as Extraordinary, and it be ascertained, subsequently, that the estimates of profit were fallacious, any further expenditure upon it shall not be treated as Extraordinary, but entered among the ordinary charges. I think, for my own part, that there is very much to be said in favour of the view that we might, with propriety, go much further, and do away with all distinction between Ordinary and Extraordinary expenditure: this would involve no change in our policy; we should still borrow money for useful works; and, although our Budget Statements might usually close with the announcement of a deficit instead of a surplus, and would have a less agreeable appearance, the deficits would have no more real or serious existence than they have now: this, however, is a matter which I need not now discuss: the decision which I have now stated, and on which the Government is resolved to act, will, at any rate, place matters on a sounder basis in future.

Present Financial Condition.

The figures which I have given show that, during the past seven years, we should have just managed, after meeting all charges for unremunerative Public Works, to bring our expenditure within our income, if there had been no income-tax and no famine: but we cannot omit famine from our calculations; and we have now no income-tax: it therefore follows, judging by the experience of these seven years, that our ordinary revenues are just sufficient to meet all ordinary charges excepting those for the relief of famine, for which we may consider that no provision is now made: I think that the estimates of the current and coming years tend to confirm this general conclusion.

LARGER MARGIN OF SURPLUS WANTED.

What, therefore, we now have to do, is to establish a sufficient margin of annual income over ordinary expenditure, to enable us to meet with certainty not only the charges for famine relief, according to the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook, and charges for unremunerative public works, but for other demands which cannot be foreseen, but which will inevitably occur: this is the more important because, in India, we have, under present circumstances, almost no means, such as those which can always be applied in England for temporarily increasing the public income to meet a temporary necessity.

Our financial position also requires improvement to enable us to carry out measures necessary for the regular progress and better administration of the country: there are administrative improvements which are very necessary; and, above all, there are urgent fiscal reforms, closely affecting the economical and commercial interests of India, which, for want of means, have hitherto been hardly touched. It is easy to give illustrations of my meaning: there are the duties on cotton goods, of which I shall have to speak again; and, independently of them, I do not think that any one will maintain that our Customs Tariff is in a satisfactory condition. Then, there are the Inland Sugar duties, to which also I shall refer again presently: six years ago I heard them called, in this Council, the most discreditable relic of the dark ages of taxation that exists in India: every one agrees in this judgment; but the Sugar duties still exist. Take, again, the system under which we levy our Salt revenue in Northern India: no one denies that it is a positive disgrace to a civilized Government; but it remains unaltered. The time is perhaps hardly come for talking of the repayment of debt as a practical object to be aimed at, or for hoping that we may be able to dispense with borrowing even for reproductive public works: for works which are not reproductive we ought not, except under the pressure of extreme necessity, to borrow a sixpence: the increase of debt is so serious an evil, that we must strive to reduce our borrowing to a minimum even for remunerative works, and provide as much money as possible for them from ordinary revenues; so always that we do not allow this determination to check the progress of necessary great works of public improvement, or to interfere with the execution of great fiscal reforms such as those which I have mentioned.

FISCAL REFORMS URGENTLY WANTED.

Present Financial Condition.

UNCERTAINTY OF VALUE OF SILVER.

There is another matter which obviously has a most important bearing on this subject—the question of the future value of silver: I am afraid that we cannot, with any confidence, expect to avoid serious loss hereafter from disturbances in the relative values of the precious metals; and no one can now measure the future deranging effect upon our finances of these disturbances. In connection with this subject, I must mention the great importance of sparing no efforts to prevent the increase of the sum which we have to pay annually in England in gold. I have referred to this subject in my separate Minute, and have said that, although I do not now wish to give opinions in regard to the measures, if any, which ought to be adopted, the subject is receiving, and will continue to receive, all the attention which the Government can give it.

In asserting that our financial position must be improved, I by no means desire to see the improvement pushed to an extreme: I wish for no such surplus of income over expenditure as would involve the necessity of imposing heavy burdens on the country or might tempt the Government to launch out into extravagancies: I ask, only, for such a reasonable margin on the right side of the account, as will enable us to pay our way honestly, to avoid increasing the burden of debt, and to carry out, at a reasonable and moderate rate, necessary measures of administrative and economical progress.

DESIRED IMPROVEMENT CANNOT BE EFFECTED THIS YEAR.

Now it is certain that we cannot bring about in the coming year any such improvement as I desire: with famine in a large part of India it is obvious that no time could be so inopportune as the present, not only for imposing fresh burdens on the people who are suffering, but even for measures involving serious administrative changes: we could not, at such a time as this, ask the Governments of Madras or Bombay even to undertake the examination of new financial schemes: all that we can now attempt is to lay down, as fully as we can, the principles by which the Government of India intends to be guided, and to take such steps as may be practicable for carrying out our programme in those provinces which are in a prosperous condition.

The only means by which the necessary improvement in our financial position can be gained are fresh taxation, or reduction of expenditure, or increased productiveness of existing sources of revenue, or a combination of these means.

NO NEW IMPERIAL TAXATION.

It will be understood, from what I have already said, that I have no measures to propose at present for the imposition of any general taxation: it may be a cause of special relief to some of my audience to learn that the rumours which we have heard from time to time about the re-imposition of an income-tax have no foundation. As to the income-tax, I freely confess that I regretted its disappearance; but there has been no thought of restoring it. The Government is obliged to propose some other taxation, of which I shall speak further on.

PROVINCIAL TAXATION.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

In regard to reduction of expenditure, the only head under which there has, lately, been any serious increase of charge is the Army; I have mentioned this in the Minute now before the Council as a cause of grave anxiety, over which the Government of India has comparatively little control: in regard to the possibility of future reductions of Military Expenditure, all I can say is that the Government of India will do everything that it properly can do to effect them. It is only in the great Imperial Services that we can now hope to see much done in this direction; for there is comparatively little room for saving on the ordinary charges of the Civil Administration carried on, for the most part, by the Local Governments: we have, however, every reason to believe that, under the system of provincial assignments established in 1871, and which we are now further developing, these charges will bring no fresh burdens in future on the Imperial Treasury; and the actual reductions of Imperial Expenditure, for which we are able to take credit in our Estimates for the coming year, in consequence of the extension of that system, are, as I shall presently show, not unimportant.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING REVENUES.

I believe that much may be done to increase the productiveness of existing sources of income, and I will explain the measures by which the Government hopes that this may be effected.

We all remember the schemes which a great Englishman put forth, some twenty years ago, for the better government of India. He told us, with an

eloquence which he alone possesses, of the folly of supposing that so vast a country, with its twenty different nations and its twenty languages, could ever be bound up into a single State. "What you want," he said, "is to decentralize your Government: what would be thought if the whole of Europe were under one Governor who knew only the language of the Feejee Islands?" Now, much as I respect Mr. Bright—and no one has a sincerer respect for him than I have—I am not going to defend the projects by which he would have abolished the Governor-General-in-Council and would have established half a dozen separate Governments in India, having no connection with each other, and each of them directly subordinate to the Secretary of State at home: I believe that, sooner or later, the result of such a plan, if it were put in operation, would be the destruction of our Indian Empire; and I am not one of those people, who unfortunately are not wanting now-a-days, who can look with complacency on such a prospect; nor will I accept it as even a possible contingency.

Present Financial condition.

If there be one thing more essential than another in India, it is, in my opinion, a strong Central Government; and I utterly disbelieve that we can ever get such a Government out of India itself. Nevertheless, there was a basis of truth and wisdom in Mr. Bright's proposals: it is, in many respects, quite true that what we want is to decentralize our Government; although I dislike the term decentralize, because it conveys to many people the false notion that we desire to diminish the central authority of the Supreme Government: on the contrary, we desire to see that authority increased, and made the strongest possible reality; and I am convinced that we can only maintain true imperial control by refusing to meddle with details which the local authorities can alone understand and with which they alone can intelligently deal: no Government, whether it be Imperial or Provincial, can ever really deserve to be called strong, unless it be conducted on these principles.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MUST BE STRONG.

As Your Excellency told us the other day, on a very different occasion from this, we have been far too much disposed to disregard the fact that India is no homogeneous country, but a continent containing many nations, the differences between which are at least as great as those which exist between the nations of Europe: it is farther from Lahore to Calcutta than from London to Naples; and, wide as the difference is between England and Italy, there is probably far less difference between those two countries in all their physical conditions, and far less difference between their inhabitants, than there is between the Punjab and Bengal. Nor is it at all true that our existing Indian Provinces are merely artificial divisions: there are, no doubt, varieties of race and language and customs to be found within a single Province; but Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab have, nevertheless, each of them, a fairly well-defined and distinct character.

I believe that the views which I have now been stating, and which Your Excellency has, on more than one occasion, publicly declared, are especially true in regard to measures of taxation and finance; we should think it very unreasonable to suppose that the same plans of taxation and financial administration are applicable to all the countries of Europe; and it is just as unreasonable to suppose that the same plans are applicable throughout India; a system which may be excellent in one Province may be as bad as possible in another.

Now, the Government is not so foolish as to imagine that there is any essential distinction between provincial and imperial taxation, or between provincial and imperial expenditure: when we talk of throwing upon the Local Governments new responsibilities for increasing the public revenues; or of relieving our finances by making provincial certain obligations which have hitherto been imperial; we are not so ostrich-like, or so dishonest, as to imagine or to profess, that, by any juggle of names, we can alter the nature of new taxation, and make it less burdensome to the people; or that the actual expenditure of the Empire is diminished, when we say that charges for certain classes of works, which have hitherto been imperial, shall henceforth be provincial; indeed, in the Accounts as now remodelled, no distinction whatever is made between imperial and provincial revenue and expenditure. I have, nevertheless, a strong conviction that decentralization, leading, as I believe it, infallibly, will do, to improved administration, will bring about a great increase in the productiveness of existing sources of revenue, great diminution of the evils of fresh taxation if fresh taxation becomes necessary, and great economy in expenditure.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL TAXATION.

DECENTRALIZATION.

Lord Mayo's Measure, 1870.

In regard to expenditure, an important step was taken by Lord Mayo six years ago. I will ask Your Excellency, although I am afraid I have no better object than that of saving myself a little additional trouble which would be entailed by explaining my views over again to the Council, to allow me to read a passage from an old paper of my own, in which I endeavoured to describe the reasons for the measures taken by the Government of India in 1870: a clear conception of those reasons is essential to the proper understanding of the plans which are now proposed.

QUOTATION FROM SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S MINUTE ON LORD MAYO'S ADMINISTRATION.

"Under the system which Lord Mayo found in force when he became Viceroy, the Local Governments, which practically carry on the whole administration of the country, had almost no powers of financial control over the affairs of their respective provinces, and no financial responsibility: everything was rigorously centralized in the Supreme Government, which took upon itself in detail the provision of funds for every branch of the public service throughout India. The business of supervising in a central office all the details of the receipts and expenditure of the empire had become so enormous, that its proper performance was impossible: 'I do not think,' wrote Sir Henry Maine in 1867, 'that anybody can have observed the recent workings of our system of financial control, without coming to the conclusion that, if it be not on the point of an inevitable collapse, it is, at all events, in great danger of going to pieces unless the strain be lightened somewhere.'

"For many years before Lord Mayo became Viceroy, the ordinary financial condition of India had been one of chronic deficit; and one of the main causes of this state of affairs was the impossibility of resisting the constantly increasing demands of the Local Governments for the means of providing every kind of improvement in the administration of their respective Provinces: their demands were practically unlimited, because there was almost no limit to their legitimate wants: the Local Governments had no means of knowing the measure by which their annual demands upon the Government of India ought to be regulated: they had a purse to draw upon of unlimited, because unknown, depth; they saw, on every side, the necessity for improvements; and their constant and justifiable desire was to obtain for their own Provinces and people as large a share as they could persuade the Government of India to give them out of the general revenues of the empire; they found by experience that the less economy they practised, and the more importunate their demands, the more likely they were to persuade the Government of India of the urgency of their requirements: in representing those requirements, they felt that they did what was right; and they left to the Government of India, which had taken the task upon itself, the responsibility of refusing to provide the necessary means.

"The Government of India had totally failed to check the constant demands for increased expenditure: there was only one remedy—to prevent the demands being made; and this could only be done by imposing on the Local Governments a real and effectual responsibility for maintaining equilibrium in their local finances: there could be no standard of economy until apparent requirements were made absolutely dependent upon known available means: it was impossible for either the Supreme or Local Governments to say what portion of the Provincial revenues was properly applicable to local wants: the revenues of the whole of India went into a common Fund, and to determine how much of this Fund ought fairly to be given to one Province and how much to another, was impracticable. 'The distribution of the public income,' General Strachey wrote, 'degenerates into something like a scramble, in which the most violent has the advantage, with very little attention to reason: as local economy leads to no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste is reduced to a minimum: so, as no local growth of the income leads to an increase of the local means of improvement, the interest in developing the public revenues is also brought down to the lowest level.'

"The unsatisfactory condition of the financial relations between the Supreme and the Local Governments led to still more serious evils: constant differences of opinion about petty details of expenditure, and constant interference of the Government of India in matters of trivial importance, brought with them, as a necessary consequence, frequent conflicts with the Local Governments regarding questions of provincial administration, of which they were the best judges, and of which the Government of India could know little: the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments were altogether inharmonious; and every attempt to make financial control more stringent, increased an antagonism, the mischief of which was felt throughout the public service.

"To Lord Mayo belongs the honour of applying the only effectual remedy for these serious evils: he resolved to give to the Local Governments the economical standard which they required; to make over to them a certain income by which they must regulate their local expenditure; and to leave to them, subject to certain general rules and conditions, the responsibility of managing their own local affairs.

"From the commencement of the official year 1871-72 the financial control of the following services was transferred to the Local Governments: Jails, Police, Education, Registration, Medical Services, Printing, Roads, and Civil Buildings.

"The views of Lord Mayo were stated by himself in the Legislative Council on the 18th March 1871, as follows:—'Under these eight heads it is proposed to entrust the administration, under a few general conditions, to the Provincial Governments, and a fixed contribution will be made from Imperial Revenue every year. * * It is impossible to prophesy or say, at present, what can be done in the far future; but I should be misleading the Local Governments if I were not to say that it is our opinion that these sums are now fixed at an

amount which cannot be exceeded for at least a number of years: I think it desirable that this should be perfectly understood; because one of our objects is the attainment of as great an amount of financial certainty as is possible. * * But, in addition to the increased power of administration which it is proposed to give to the Local Governments, an administrative change will take place, which I think they will be able to exercise with advantage: they will have a large sum to devote to local objects; the power of allotment will be left absolutely to them; and they will be able to vary their grants for roads, civil buildings, education, and other heads, from year to year, as they may think most desirable; in some Provinces it may be desirable in one year to spend a larger sum on roads; in others it may be desirable to fill up some shortcomings with regard to education or other objects. The Local Governments will thus be able to exercise that power of allotment with much greater satisfaction to themselves and to the public, than they did under the old system, when they were obliged to consult the Supreme Government, not only as to the allotments that were made in the beginning of the year, but also with regard to any appropriations that were thought desirable within the year, provided that those appropriations exceeded a certain amount. * * I have heard it stated that, by the proposals which we make, there may arise a separation of interests between the Supreme and Local Governments: I fail to perceive any strength whatever in this assertion: I believe that, so far from there being a separation of interests, the increased feeling of responsibility and the feeling of confidence which is reposed in them will unite and bind together the Supreme and Local Governments to a greater extent than before. * * I believe that we shall see, in place of greater uncertainty, greater certainty; we shall see works and objects carried on with more vigour, enthusiasm, and with less hesitation, when these works and these objects are effected under the immediate responsibility of those who are most interested in them.'

Lord Mayo's Measure, 1870.

"The gross sum made over to the Provincial Governments for these services, and some few others transferred since the scheme was first introduced, amounted, including receipts given up, to about £5,600,000"

Results of Lord Mayo's Measure of 1870.

After nearly six years' experience, we can confidently say that the results of the new system have been thoroughly satisfactory. Objections have been made to some of the details; and Local Governments have often said that the change did not go nearly far enough; but, in regard to the main principle and the general success of the new arrangements, I believe that neither the Government of India nor any Local Government has ever felt a doubt. Every object with which the change of system was made has more or less been gained: the old friction between the Supreme and Local Governments has been greatly diminished; the authority of the Supreme Government and its powers of general control, instead of being weakened, have become stronger and more real, since the attempt to interfere in all sorts of petty details was abandoned; the Local Governments have been able to carry out many measures of improvement which would otherwise have been impracticable; and, so far as I know, there has not been a single counterbalancing disadvantage.

The most important object of all, so far as the Imperial finances are concerned, that of economy and preventing increase of expenditure, has been completely gained, as I think the following figures will show. The charges which were made over to the Provincial Governments were selected because they were especially liable to increase. In 1863-64 the net expenditure for the services afterwards transferred to the Provincial Government was £5,112,000; and, during the four following years, it continued to rise, until in 1868-69 it amounted to £6,030,000: in 1869-70 it was nearly the same, but a little less. In 1870-71, before the new system was introduced, a determined and successful effort was made by Lord Mayo's Government to reduce the charges which had been growing at so alarming a rate; and they fell, in that year, to £5,197,000. The new system of which I have been speaking was then introduced; and, after it had worked for five years, the result, in 1875-76, was that the charges for the assigned services were £5,305,000: there was practically no increase of expenditure; the total charges were only about £200,000 more than they were in 1863-64; they were less by £700,000 than they were in 1868-69. It is true, as I have just shown, that the great reduction took place before the change was actually made; but, if we may judge from what had happened before, the demands of the Local Governments for larger grants to carry out administrative improvements would certainly have gone on increasing; and I believe they would have been as irresistible as before.

I will not take up the time of the Council with details showing the manner in which the charges for each of the assigned services have varied; but it may

Lord Mayo's Measure, 1870.

be said generally that there has been no growth of expenditure under any heads, excepting *Education* and *Medical*: these charges, which were £458,000 in 1863-64, and £909,000 in 1870-71, rose to £1,007,000 in 1875-76: in other words, the people have got more Schools, and Hospitals, and Dispensaries, although less money has been spent on Jails and Police. The financial results of the new system have, thus, been entirely satisfactory; the constantly recurring demands, and the consequent embittering controversies between the Supreme and Local Governments have ceased; and, I repeat, that, not only has all this been attained without any sacrifice of financial authority on the part of the Government of India, but there can be no question that this authority is stronger and more efficient than before. From the time in which the new system was introduced until now, I do not believe that one single authority who has seen how it has worked has expressed anything but confident approval of the principles on which it was based.

LOCAL TAXATION.

When the measures of 1870 were taken, there was a great deal of talk about local taxation; and it was loudly asserted that new burdens were being imposed on the country which were none the less serious for being called local. There was no foundation for this statement, nor did the Local Governments obtain any powers of taxation beyond those which they previously possessed: the truth is that, excepting in the Punjab and Oudh, where new rates for local purposes were imposed on land by Acts of the Imperial Legislature, and to a very small extent in Bombay, the measures of 1870 led to no fresh taxation whatever. The estimated revenue, throughout the whole of India, from local taxes, rates, and cesses in 1877-78 is only £2,233,000.

Development of Lord Mayo's Measure of 1870.

The weak point in those measures was this, that, while they transferred to the Local Governments the responsibility for meeting charges which had an undoubted tendency to increase, the income of which the Local Governments had to dispose, although not quite a fixed amount, had little room for development: the difficulty has perhaps not, hitherto, been generally felt to a serious extent, because it has been met by economy and good management: it must, however, be felt hereafter; and, for this and for still more important reasons, I have always maintained that the system of Provincial Assignments established in 1871 ought to be applied not only to expenditure but to income. What we have to do is, not to give to the Local Governments fresh powers of taxation, but, on the contrary, to do all that we can to render fresh taxation unnecessary, and to give to those Governments direct inducements to improve those sources of existing revenue which depend for their productiveness on good administration.

TRANSFER OF REVENUES.

EXCISE AND STAMPS REVENUES.

I will take as an example the two great heads of income, Excise and Stamps (including the items under Law and Justice hitherto reserved as Imperial Revenue), which are estimated to yield together, this year, net, £5,393,800. The whole of this goes into the Imperial Treasury: the increase or decrease in the receipts depends entirely, in the long run, on good or bad management; and bad management means the wasteful throwing away of revenue without any relief to the country. The administration, although centralized in the Government of India, has to be carried on by the officers of the Local Governments, and I doubt whether there is a single Province in which great improvement in the administration is not possible: throughout a large part of India the evasion of the Excise and Stamp duties is notorious; and, although I will make no guesses about the amount of revenue which we are thus losing, my belief is that it is very large. I have a strong conviction of the financial importance of this matter; and the importance is not merely financial, if I am right in believing that better administration would give us a large additional revenue of a thoroughly unobjectionable character, without the country feeling that any new burdens had been imposed upon it.

SURRENDER OF REVENUES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

How is this better administration to be obtained? The answer seems to me simple: it can be obtained in one way only; not by any action which gentlemen of the Financial Department, or any other Department of the Supreme Government, can take while sitting hundreds or thousands of miles away in their offices in Calcutta or Simla; not by examining figures and writing circulars; but by giving to the Local Governments, which have in their hands the actual working of these great branches of the revenue, a direct and, so to speak, a personal interest in efficient management. It may

be very wrong, but it is true, and will continue to be true while human nature remains what it is, that the local authorities take little interest in looking after the financial affairs of that abstraction, the Supreme Government, compared with the interest which they take in matters which immediately affect the people whom they have to govern. When Local Governments feel that good administration of the Excise and Stamps and other branches of revenue will give to them, and not only to the Government of India, increased income and increased means of carrying out the improvements which they have at heart, then, and not till then, we shall get the good administration which we desire; and with it, I am satisfied, we shall obtain a stronger and more real power of control on the part of the Central Government than we can now exercise.

Development of Lord Mayo's Measure of 1870.

CENTRAL AUTHORITY NOT WEAKENED.

We have not yet been able to work out in detail all the arrangements for carrying out this policy; and it is only with the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, that it has hitherto been possible even to communicate officially on the subject. Although there will be nothing in the proposed measures requiring legislation, their importance is so great that I will give to the Council some account of the plans which have been, in all points of importance, settled with the complete and cordial concurrence of the Local Governments which I have named.

Arrangements with Local Governments about income and ordinary expenditure.

I will explain first the measures taken for the North-Western Provinces. We propose to transfer to the Local Government the Revenues derived from Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, Collections from the Tarai and Bhábar and Dúdhí estates, and some miscellaneous items: the total amount which the Local Government will make good to the Imperial revenues on these accounts will be £698,400: this sum exceeds by £4,700 the amount estimated to have been actually received in the present year. The most important of the revenues transferred are Excise, Stamps, and the hitherto reserved revenues under Law and Justice: the net revenue assigned under these heads is £640,600; and the transfer has been made subject to certain conditions. These sources of revenue have gone on pretty steadily increasing throughout India; and it is not proposed to surrender to the Local Governments any part of that normal growth of income which might have been expected to continue if no change of system had been made. On the other hand, while we desire that the Local Governments shall share largely in any increase of revenue to which their own improved administration may lead, it is evidently reasonable and necessary that the Imperial revenues should share in this increase also. In the North-Western Provinces, however, these particular sources of revenue have grown less, and fluctuated more, than elsewhere, and it is proposed that, for the two next years, the Local Government shall pay to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any net increase which may result under its management, the Government of India undertaking on its part to bear half of any deficit: two years hence, the arrangement will be open to revision. If there should be any new legislation intended to increase or reduce any of the assigned revenues, the amount due to the Imperial Treasury will have to be reconsidered.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

REVENUES TRANSFERRED.

As regards expenditure, it is proposed to reserve as Imperial those grants only which, for some particular reason, it seems inexpedient to transfer to provincial responsibility: these are as follows:—

EXPENDITURE RESERVED TO IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

	Estimated Grant, 1877-78. £
(1).—*Interest on other Accounts*	2,400
(2).—*Refunds (excepting refunds of Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, and Deposits)*	9,600
(3).—*Settlements*	102,800
(4).—*Allowances to District and Village Officers*	32,700
(5).—*Special temporary increase to the pay of Covenanted Civil Servants*	4,500
(6).—*Forests*	43,700
(7).—*Account and Currency Offices*	22,000
(8).—*Minor Departments*	8,800
(9).—*Ecclesiastical*	20,000
(10).—*Medical Establishments*	28,600
(11).—*Political Agencies*	3,000
(12).—*Allowances and Assignments*	52,000
(13).—*Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances* ...	62,500
(14).—*Miscellaneous*	3,500
	396,100

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Expenditure.

The reasons for the reservation will, in most cases, be self-evident; and I need not trouble the Council with them: I will only say, in regard to one of the heads, "Forests," that the question remains to be considered whether this ought not also to be transferred to local management. The amount provided for these reserved services in the Estimates of 1877-78 is altogether £396,100.

SERVICES TRANSFERRED TO MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT OF N. W. PROVINCES.

The principal remaining services are Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Administration, Stationery, and Law and Justice. These and some others were estimated to cost, in 1877-78, £736,300: the existing provincial allotment for Police, Jails, Education, and the other services transferred under the arrangements of 1870, is £651,100: the total charges for which the Local Government will be responsible amounts, therefore, to £1,387,400. The Local Government, however, is satisfied that it can undertake those services with a somewhat smaller consolidated grant; and the sum of £35,400 will, therefore, be deducted from the total assignment, and will be a saving to the Imperial Treasury, leaving as the net amount to be actually granted £1,352,000. The revenues made over being £698,400, the net expenditure from the reserved Imperial revenues will be £653,600: subject to the conditions on which the transfer is made, the Local Governments will be entitled to add to its Balance in the Imperial Treasury any sum by which the provincial income in any year exceeds the provincial expenditure, and must, on the other hand, make good any sum by which that expenditure exceeds the income.

CONDITIONS OF TRANSFER

It will be incumbent upon the Local Government, in managing its finances, never to exhaust the Balance at its credit with the Government of India; the Government of India will not accept any Estimates or allow any transactions which involve the expenditure of more money than is at credit of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury; and it will be the duty of the Accountant General, on behalf of the Government of India, to take care that this condition is never infringed; to enable the Government of India to enforce this condition, the Local Government, when submitting its yearly estimates, will always state its opening Balance, and the effect thereon of the estimates presented. Subject to this condition, and to the other rules and restrictions which have been laid down, the Local Government may spend at its own discretion the funds placed at its disposal. I need not describe these rules and restrictions in detail; but the most important of them provide that, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, no fresh taxation can be imposed, or any change made in any system of revenue management; no new general service can be undertaken; no appointment with pay exceeding Rs. 250 a month can be created, or reduced, or abolished; and no class or grade of officers can be created or abolished or its pay altered; that no standing order or rule of the Supreme Government shall be changed, and that returns and accounts shall be submitted in the forms prescribed. Full power is reserved to the Supreme Government to modify, add to, or repeal any of these restrictions and conditions. The liberty of action thus conceded will not affect the duty of the Local Government to keep the Governor General in Council, in the several Departments, fully informed of its executive and financial proceedings: the Government of India will continue to exercise its general powers of supervision and control in all Departments; but it will, as far as possible, avoid interference with the details of the local administration, and everything which might lead to embarrassment of the provincial finances.

BENGAL AND OUDH.

I will not take up the time of the Council by describing in detail the arrangements made for carrying out a similar change of system in Bengal and in Oudh, because they are, in all matters of principle, similar to those adopted in the North-Western Provinces. The scale, however, of the whole settlement with Bengal is much larger; the exact figures are not yet quite fixed; but the total amount of the revenue surrendered in 1877-78 for provincial uses will not be less than £1,910,000, and the total expenditure transferred for the same year will not be less than £2,430,000. A retrenchment of £59,000 from the existing grants has been made, with the consent of the Local Government; and the existing Imperial expenditure will consequently be reduced by this sum.

Altogether, the immediate saving to the Imperial Treasury by the arrangements entered into with Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, is

£101,700, besides the guarantee of normal increments to the transferred revenues, amounting to £44,000: the estimates of the year are thus better by £145,700 than they otherwise would have been. I hope that when it becomes possible to enter into similar arrangements in other Provinces, equally satisfactory results may be obtained.

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Expenditure.

The measures of which I have hitherto spoken will, we confidently hope, lead to improvement in administration, to economy in expenditure, and to increase of revenue, while they involve no fresh taxation. There are other measures, closely connected with them, which the Government proposes to adopt, which cannot, I am sorry to say, be carried into effect without an increase to existing burdens, an increase which, although it involves no fresh imperial taxation, will not, on that account, be less real. We propose, so far as it may be practicable, to make each Local Government responsible not only for the management of many of the great public works which we are constructing with borrowed money, but for meeting the charges which these works entail.

Extraordinary Works.

Local Governments to guarantee interest on Extraordinary Expenditure.

I must now refer to the system under which our so-called Extraordinary public works are carried on.

System of Extraordinary Expenditure.

No one is more alive than I am to the importance of providing the railways and works of irrigation which India requires; and, for my own part, nothing would induce me to support a policy which interfered with their progress. Our railways have, in my opinion, been constructed on a scale more expensive than was necessary, and the system of guaranteeing interest on the capital expended has led to extravagance: I believe that the money which has been actually spent on our railways would have been sufficient, if it had been spent in a more economical way, to cover India with a net-work of railway communication sufficient for all the commercial and political requirements of the country, if not for all the luxuries of locomotion: but it is easy to be wise after the event; the Government of the day had practically to choose between having these expensive railways, and having none at all; and its choice was perfectly right. Although the system of borrowing under which India has had to pay for these works has entailed very serious burdens, the benefit which they have conferred upon the country has been literally incalculable: I will say nothing of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity which they have given us; I will only ask you to reflect on what would, at this moment, be happening through a vast extent of country in Western and Southern India if we had no railways: but for them, the people would probably be now dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands; and it would have been beyond the power of the Government to save them, if it had devoted to the task all the resources of the Empire. With such facts as these, and those which I have narrated regarding these railways in my review of the Regular Estimates, staring us in the face, the statements which we sometimes hear that these works ought not to have been constructed with borrowed money, and that we ought to have waited until we could provide the necessary funds from the surplus resources of the year, seem to me to deserve no serious consideration.

Importance of Railways and Canals.

Value of Guaranteed Railways and of Canals.

We may say the same of the great works of irrigation: the works already in operation have enormously enriched great tracts of country, and have provided for many millions of people security against famine: no one who has seen, for example, as I have, the irrigated districts of the North-Western Provinces, and who remembers what they were before the canals were constructed, can doubt the priceless value of the benefits which they have conferred. I will not now enter into the causes, arising, in my opinion, mainly from defective systems of financial management, which, in many instances, have prevented these great and admirable works from giving as speedy and as large direct returns as they ought to have given; but I have no doubt that these causes are removable.

Financial dangers.

Although the value of our railways and canals is so immense, and the necessity of going on with their construction so obvious, I have always felt that the system under which we are incurring, on this account, a heavy load of debt is attended with very serious evils; and I hope that it will not be imagined

Extraordinary Works.

NO RELAXATION OF CONDITIONS INTENDED.

that in proposing the changes of policy of which I am about to speak, the Government intends to relax the stringency of the rules which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have prescribed in regard to the construction of public works with borrowed money: we desire, on the contrary, to make these rules more stringent, and to obtain more complete security that, except under special circumstances, and for the necessary protection of great imperial interests, no money shall be borrowed for any works in respect of which we cannot say, with certainty, that the direct receipts will, at the very least, cover the interest on the capital expended.

SYSTEM OF FORECASTS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The system under which our so-called Extraordinary works are now carried on was described in the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in July 1873 and in June 1875: the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India in the former of these Resolutions was that we might continue, without fear of financial embarrassment, to borrow annually a sum of 4½ millions sterling for the extension of Railways and Irrigation works in India. The grounds of this belief were stated in the Resolution of 1875, in the following words:—

"In the year 1872-73, after deducting the net receipts derived from works in operation, there remained a sum of £2,378,140 charged to revenue for the interest of money borrowed, whether directly by Government or indirectly through Guaranteed Companies, for the construction of reproductive public works: the term reproductive is meant to imply, not that all these works are likely to be in themselves remunerative as an investment of capital, but that their effect will be to add to the general wealth of the country. The condition of the finances was such as to satisfy the Government of India that a similar charge of £2,378,140 might be met in future years without increased taxation. As works under progress are completed, and as those lately completed are brought into fuller work, fresh receipts will come in: some increase is also to be expected from old works: in the forecast of 1873 the rate of expenditure upon works in progress and new works was so adjusted for five years, that the estimated additional annual charge upon revenue for the interest of money to be borrowed should be met by the estimated additional receipts, and no increased annual charge upon revenue should be incurred."

The Resolution goes on to say that the forecast of 1873 had been more than justified by the facts; but that it was deemed expedient to limit to four millions sterling, the annual outlay on reproductive public works classed as extraordinary, for the prosecution of which money might be borrowed,

"New tables," the Resolution continues, "have been prepared on this basis; they include the operations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 taken from the accounts of actual outlay, and those of 1874-75 taken from the Regular Estimates; the operations for 1875-76 are taken from the Budget Estimate, and those of the following four years from the best estimate that can be formed of probable operations. The new forecast extends to the financial year 1879-80; the excess of interest charges over net receipts is estimated to decrease from £2,357,696, the actual charge in 1872-73, to £1,939,803 in 1879-80: this charge is expected to average £20,203,126 per annum from 1875-76 to 1879-80: the result is on the whole much the same as in the calculations of 1873. No allowance has been made for the probability that surplus revenue will be applied to the construction of reproductive works: it will thus be seen that a considerable margin has been allowed for safety in these calculations. The result of the new forecast is satisfactory: it appears that, taking a moderate estimate of the growth of income from existing railways and irrigation works, and very small returns from the new works, an annual capital outlay of four millions for the next five years on State Railways and Irrigation works charged with interest at 4½ per cent. is not likely to lead to any increase of annual charge on the Revenues of India."

The appendices to the Resolution of 1875 show in detail the works which it was proposed to construct with borrowed money: for State Railways it was estimated that the total outlay from extraordinary funds up to the end of 1879-80 would be £22,183,675; for irrigation works up to the same date, the estimate of outlay was £14,125,363; making a grand total to be borrowed of £36,309,038: these figures include sums expended up to 1875. According to the Forecast, the net charge on the Revenues at the end of 1879-80 would be, as before stated, £1,939,806, and this sum was distributed as follows:—

	£
Guaranteed Railways	1,215,000
State Railways	568,265
Irrigation Works	156,541

FORECAST SYSTEM BROKEN DOWN.

I believe that these forecasts were made with excellent care and judgment; and there is no reason for supposing that the anticipations of Lord Northbrook's

Government in regard to the growth of the income from the Railways and Canals will prove at all too sanguine; upon this subject I ask the attention of the Council to the facts stated in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute. Nevertheless, in the last Financial Statement made by my predecessor, Sir William Muir, about a year ago, the Government was obliged to admit that the difficulty of carrying on the existing system had become extremely great: it was explained that, in consequence of the fall in the price of silver, the situation had become so grave, and the future so uncertain, that the Government of India had felt bound to review its position in respect of the expenditure on reproductive works from funds raised by loans: the Government, it was said, felt that it was not justified in adding to our future obligations by incurring any avoidable debt, even for the construction of works admitted to be beneficial to the country and in themselves remunerative: and it would, therefore, if it had been practicable, have altogether refrained, under the existing aspect of affairs, from borrowing for this purpose: such a course, however, could not have been taken without great loss, and it was necessary to complete the works which were in course of construction, not only to prevent waste, but in order that the capital already expended might bring in a return of revenue. Extraordinary Works.

"But," it was added, "the Government of India, though thus unable immediately to stop the expenditure from borrowed funds, are resolved at once to contract the sphere of operations. * * * So long as the present adverse prospects continue, this class of expenditure will be gradually diminished, so as, in the end, if need be, entirely to obviate borrowing for the purpose."

The whole question of our policy of borrowing money for public works has thus been, to some extent, re-opened. The truth, I think, is that it is impossible to foresee so confidently the financial conditions of the future that we can pledge ourselves to go on borrowing money, for a number of years, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, without any fear that difficulties will arise. The progress of great works of improvement which, if carried out at all, ought to be carried out in a regular and systematic manner, thus becomes liable to interruption at any time by any temporary financial embarrassment: last year, our embarrassment was the depreciation of silver; this year, it is famine; next year, it may be something else. POLICY RE-OPENED.

Lord Mayo, in his speech in this Council on the 31st March 1871, made some observations on this subject which seem to me very true and very much to the point:—

"Unless," he said, "the Government is supported in organizing a system by which these works can be constructed without placing further serious charges upon Imperial Revenue, I greatly fear that many of these important operations may not be undertaken at all; or, if they are undertaken, they may run the risk of being stopped before they are finished."

and he went on to express his apprehension that we might otherwise have, in a few years, to witness either financial difficulty or the stoppage of some of these great and beneficial works. This anticipation has been exactly verified.

I am not so foolish as to imagine that there is any panacea for dealing with the difficulties with which this subject is surrounded; but I think that it is posssible to diminish them.

The works which have hitherto been classed as Extraordinary may be divided into three great classes:—*First*, there are works of the class which I have already mentioned, which, although they are not expected to be directly remunerative, are undertaken because they are necessary for Imperial purposes. I have said all that I have to say at present regarding them; and have explained that, if any new works of this kind are undertaken, they will be treated as Ordinary, and not Extraordinary works. IMPERIAL UNREMUNERATIVE EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

Between the *second* and *third* classes of Extraordinary Public Works, of which I have now to speak, there is no broad and distinct line of separation. They are, in both cases, works of improvement for developing the resources of the country, and for meeting its necessary requirements; and, in respect of them, it is anticipated that, besides the indirect advantages to the country arising from their construction, they will yield, within a moderate time, a direct income at least equal to the interest of the capital expended on them. Some of these works which I put into my *second* class are undertaken for objects of such general utility, that they may be fairly called REMUNERATIVE EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

Extraordinary Works.

Imperial: the great trunk lines of railway, for instance, like those which connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Lahore, or that which we hope before long will be completed from Ajmere to the Bombay and Baroda Line, are works which not only confer immense benefits on the Provinces and Districts through which they pass, but are essential to the wealth and prosperity of the Empire: the cost of constructing them falls, properly, so long as private enterprise is not forthcoming, on the Empire at large.

Extraordinary Works for Provincial and Local objects.

But there is another class, which I call the *third* class of great works of improvement, which are, primarily, works of provincial or local utility, undertaken for the special benefit of certain districts or places, with the object of increasing their wealth, or protecting them against famine, or for some other purpose: the Orissa canals, for instance, have afforded to that Province an insurance against famine; the Ganges Canal has given absolute immunity from famine to many districts of the North-Western Provinces; the Northern Bengal and the Tirhoot railways will be works of immense local value. There is, as I said before, no broad line of difference between such works as these and works of Imperial utility; Imperial works confer great local benefits; and works of local utility enrich the Empire; but, although the two classes of works thus run into one another, the distinction is, nevertheless, a real one, and it has not been sufficiently recognized.

Cannot be constructed from Imperial Resources.

It has been frequently said, and I suppose no one denies it, that it is impossible to meet from the Imperial Revenues the obligation of providing all the works of local improvement which India requires; but we still go on as if we believed this to be false, and continue to take in hand, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, all sorts of works of little imperial importance, and the value of which is mainly and primarily local: these are the undertakings which cause so much financial difficulty.

I will give a few examples of the practical results of the system which we have been following.

Financial failure of Canals in Bengal.

The total capital outlay on Irrigation works in Lower Bengal up to the end of 1875-76 was £4,072,742; and not less than £1,494,000 will be required to complete the works that are in progress: the gross income from these works in 1875-76 was £23,013, and the working expenses were £52,949; there was a dead loss on the year's operations, independently of interest on borrowed capital, of £29,906: the net loss in interest and working expenses during the year was £203,700; and the total accumulated loss up to 31st March 1876 was £878,100.

Orissa Projects.

The Orissa and Midnapore Projects had cost, up to 31st March 1876, £2,482,039; and are so far completed that water for irrigation on a large scale has been obtainable for several years past: in 1875-76, these canals yielded an income of £17,953, while the working expenses were £41,406: including interest, the net loss on these canals was £122,567, and the total loss up to 31st March 1876, was £666,131. The further works which it is proposed to undertake in Orissa will cost about £368,000 more; and no one, I believe, pretends that, within any time which can now be foreseen, there is the remotest chance, if things are left as they are, that we shall get any adequate return from this great expenditure.

Sône Canals.

The Sône Canals in Northern Bengal had cost, to the end of 1875-76, £1,521,366; and more than £1,185,000 will be required to complete them: they will be, in the highest degree, beneficial; but I am confident that there is not, under the present system, any probability that they will, for many years to come, pay the interest on the capital outlay: the income in 1875-76 was £5,090, and the working expenses were £11,513. I do not lay stress on these figures, because the works are not finished; but it is a curious and most significant comment on them to be told, as we have been on the highest official authority, that the value of the crops saved by these unfinished canals in the single year of drought, 1873-74, was estimated at £480,000.

Canals and Railways in Bengal.

The lowest sum at which it is possible to estimate the capital outlay in Bengal on canals and local railways now in operation or in progress, exceeds £8,000,000. After expending £4,072,742 on canals, there was, as just shown, a dead loss to the Imperial Revenues in the year 1875-76 of £203,700. I do not wish to speculate on the results that would probably be obtained under the existing system when the total expenditure reached £8,000,000; but the prospect could hardly be more unsatisfactory: and in spite of all this, the works themselves are most useful and beneficial to Bengal.

I might give similar, although less extravagant, examples from the works in other Provinces; but I think that enough has been said to show that there must be something radically unsound in our existing policy.

Principle of local responsibility for interest on Extraordinary Expenditure.

I come now to the consideration of the remedies for the state of things which I have been describing.

COMPULSORY WATER-RATES.

Six years ago, there was much discussion on the subject of compulsory water-rates; and I wish to refer to that question, before going further, because it is more or less connected with the proposals which I am about to make. So much has been said and written in past times about it (and I am afraid that my own share in the discussion would fill a small volume), that I can hardly say anything which has not been said before: the question, it will be remembered, was one in which Lord Mayo took a deep interest; his views on the subject are well known, and I believe them to have been thoroughly sound. I must explain that, in what I am now about to say regarding compulsory rates for irrigation, I express my own opinions only, and in no way commit the Government at large. The practical measures which are now proposed may, however, be consistently approved by those who disagree with the views which I hold regarding compulsory water-rates; and, if I refer to this subject now, I do so chiefly because I wish to guard myself, personally, against the charge which might otherwise have been brought against me, that I was introducing a measure which I hoped would lead to results very different from those which were apparent on its face.

PUNJAB CANALS ACT.

The proposals which were made, some years ago, to impose compulsory rates for meeting the charges for works of irrigation, took a definite shape in certain Sections of the Punjab Canals Act, which were passed, after much discussion, in 1871, but were subsequently vetoed by the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State: I should be sorry to see those Sections re-enacted now: their only merit, in my estimation, was that they recognised a true and important principle; but they could not have been worked in practice, and I do not regret their loss.

PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The principle for which I contend is simple: under our existing system, almost the only direct returns which we obtain from our canals are those derived from the voluntary payments of the cultivators who take water for irrigating their fields: I assert that this system is wrong and irrational. In a country like India, exposed not to the chance, but to the certainty, of periodical drought and famine, the construction of works of irrigation is often an absolute necessity: it is a necessity, whether the people in ordinary seasons take the water or not, and whether the canals pay or not.

ORISSA CANALS.

I take as an illustration the case of the Orissa Canals, to which I have just referred: there has been an immense expenditure of money; and the result is that an insurance has been provided against the recurrence of any such terrible calamity as the famine which happened some years ago: but, in ordinary years, when the rainfall is sufficient, the people will not pay for the canal water; they know that, in case of necessity, the water is there, and that they can get it; but, under ordinary circumstances, they think they can manage well enough without it: the result is that, although the Province of Orissa is secured against famine, the canal gives no direct return on the great sum of money borrowed for its construction, and does not pay even its working expenses; and the whole burden of the charge falls, not on the people really benefited, but on the Imperial Revenues, or, in other words, on the tax-payers of the Empire.

SONE CANALS.

I have just given similar figures for the Sône Canals in Behar; the Province is rich and prosperous, and well able to pay for the great local benefits conferred upon it; but, for some reasons which I, for my part, have never been able to understand, or in the least degree to appreciate, we choose to give these advantages to the people of Behar at the cost of the people of India: the people who are to get the benefit are to pay as little as they please; the people are to pay who get almost no benefit at all.

What I want to know is why irrigation works, which, in many parts of India, are, incomparably, the most beneficial works which it is possible to undertake, and the works which have the greatest possible local utility, are to be singled out as the only local works for which the people immediately benefited are to pay nothing: why are districts and towns to pay for their

Principle of local responsibility for interest on Extraordinary Expenditure

own roads, and schools, and hospitals, for the paving and drainage of their streets, and their supply of drinking water; and why is it wrong that they should pay something for the irrigation works on which the actual existence of the people depends?

It is idle to say that, in the one case, the people are themselves consulted before the expenditure is incurred, whereas, in the other case, the works are undertaken without any reference to their wishes; every one knows perfectly well, that, whatever may be the theory, the fact is, putting aside some altogether exceptional cases, that the people at large have no more to do with the regulation of local and municipal expenditure than with the expenditure on canals and railways; and that, for many years to come, this must continue to be true.

As it cannot be denied that we cannot go on, for ever, constructing at the expense of the Imperial Revenues, works which will not pay, although those works may be absolutely necessary as a protection against famine, it comes virtually, under our present system, to this, that the question whether we are or are not to make canals, and whether we are or are not to save millions of people from misery and perhaps from actual starvation, is to depend on the views which certain ignorant peasants may hold in regard to their own personal interests.

Almost everything that I have been saying about canals is, in regard to some parts of India, just as applicable to railways: there are many districts in which irrigation works are not wanted or cannot be made, and where cheap local lines of railway are the proper and only effectual means for preventing or relieving famine.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WILL ENFORCE *provincial* RESPONSIBILITY ONLY.

I will not now discuss this subject further, because the Government of India has no propositions to bring forward in regard to it: all that we now desire is to enforce provincial responsibility for works of provincial utility; and it will be left to the Local Governments to take, if they should think fit to do so, the initiative in proposing the adoption of more complete measures under which a really local responsibility shall be enforced for meeting local wants: I do not disguise my own opinion; and it is my hope that the system which we now desire to introduce, will lead to results in the direction which I have indicated.

Our present plan is this: we desire to throw upon every Province, so far as this is now practicable, the responsibility for meeting the cost of its own local requirements.

It will be objected that to enforce strictly local responsibility in such a matter may be right; but that it is quite another thing to throw such a responsibility on a whole Province: this, it may be said, is, in principle, as bad as making the responsibility Imperial. Now, I fully admit that, in my own opinion, our proposed measures, if they be taken by themselves, are imperfect; and that they ought to be supplemented by others in the manner which I have suggested: but, under existing circumstances, it is not possible for the Government of India to do more than distribute between the various Provinces the burden which now improperly rests on the Imperial Revenues; and, in doing this, and obliging each Province to meet the charges for its own works of local utility, it will have taken a great step in the right direction. It is, for instance, at any rate, less unfair that the cost of the Ganges Canal should fall upon the people of the North-Western Provinces than upon the people of Madras and Bombay.

ADVANTAGES ANTICIPATED.

When Local Governments find that this responsibility has been imposed upon them, and that the only means of obtaining, without fresh taxation, the works of improvement which they require, is the wise and economical management of the works themselves, and the development of the income which they yield, they, and their officers, will take an altogether different interest in these matters from that which they feel now, when the only apparent practical result of careless financial administration is diminished profit to the distant treasury of the Empire. When new proposals to construct works of improvement with borrowed money are brought forward, the incentives to economy and care on the part of the Local Governments will be especially strong, and a powerful check will be placed on extravagant projects and enthusiastic estimates of profit. Under the present system, every Province desires to get for its own useful works as large a share as possible of borrowed money, knowing that, whether the anticipations of future income prove to be accurate or not, there will be certain gain to the Province, and loss to the Imperial treasury alone.

The principle on which we base our proposed measures is strictly just: we start with the fact that each of our great Indian Provinces has an individuality of its own; that it is something more than a mere geographical expression; and that its people have, in a great measure, common wants and common interests. I will take as an illustration of my meaning, and of the manner in which our plans will work, the North-Western Provinces and the Ganges Canal: the people who actually take the water to irrigate their fields are the first who profit; the people who, although they do not take the water, can do so whenever they choose, and for whom an insurance against drought has been provided, are those who profit next: but these are not the only people who derive a positive benefit from the canal; it not only gives protection against famine to a great agricultural and non-agricultural population in the tract through which its immediate influence is felt, but, now that the country is intersected with railways and roads, there is hardly any part of the North-Western Provinces which does not receive from it more or less advantage, or which may not fairly be expected to contribute something towards the cost of its construction and its maintenance: in times of drought, it provides food not only for the districts through which it passes, but for those which are less fortunately situated, and it prevents the price of grain from rising to a point which would cause privation and suffering to the poorer classes of the population.

Principle of local responsibility for interest on Extraordinary Expenditure.

So far, therefore, as the Government of India is now concerned, the unit with which we shall deal will be the Province which is benefited: it will be the duty of the Local Governments to endeavour, so far as may be practicable, to distribute the charges imposed upon them, so that the burden on any district, or any class of people, shall be proportionate to the benefits received.

These plans cannot be carried out without imposing fresh taxation in the Bengal Presidency: they will scarcely affect Madras and Bombay, except in regard to new works which it may be proposed to construct hereafter; and the application of these principles to those Presidencies must be reserved for future consideration: it may be added that the present time would obviously be inopportune for imposing fresh burdens in Provinces suffering from famine.

Fresh taxation in Bengal Presidency.

I do not assert that it will now be possible to apply these plans strictly to all cases in which canals and railways of local utility have, in past times, been constructed at the expense of the Imperial Revenues: all that we say is that they shall be applied, so far as this can now be done, without unwisely and unjustly throwing fresh burdens on provincial resources, and always bearing in mind that there is, as I have said before, no real distinction between imperial and provincial taxation.

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Works.

I can do little more, now, than explain the general principles of the policy which the Government proposes to adopt; and I can only describe in detail the plans for carrying it out in the North-Western Provinces: they are the only measures which it has been possible to bring to completion in concert with the Local Government; and they alone will at present require legislation in this Council.

Arrangements with N. W. Provinces.

The capital expended on canals in the North-Western Provinces and classed as "Extraordinary," will amount, at the end of 1876-77, to £5,291,000, and, at the end of 1877-78, to £5,560,000: these figures do not include anything on account of the accumulated interest paid in past years in excess of the net income derived from the works: for our present purpose, there is no propriety in making such an addition to the capital, because the interest has in fact been discharged, from year to year, as it became due, and no longer constitutes any burden on the Revenues.

The revenue of these canals from water rates, navigation, and other direct returns, in 1877-78, is estimated at £310,100; and the indirect revenue, consisting of land revenue due to the works, at £92,300; so that the estimated gross revenue derived from the canals in 1877-78 is £402,400: the working expenses are estimated at £146,100: thus the Net Revenue will be £256,300 or £164,000, according as the indirect revenue is or is not taken into account. One year's simple interest at 4½ per cent. on the capital hitherto expended is estimated to be £244,000; according to these calculations, therefore, the works will, in 1877-78, after providing for interest on the capital, and taking credit for the indirect Revenue, yield a surplus profit of £12,300.

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Works.

These figures do not really exhibit any close approximation to a real profit and loss account: on the one hand, the sum shown as Capital Expenditure includes no interest during construction, nor does it, or the sum shown as working expenses, include any provision for Absentee Allowances and Pensions, or for incidental charges, such as Stationery, Printing, Medical Stores, Imperial Supervising Offices, &c., which are not recorded in the Public Accounts as expenditure on Public Works, but under other heads. On the other hand, the amount shown as Capital Expenditure includes a large outlay on works not yet in operation, and therefore not yielding revenue.

The following statement shows the estimated Capital Expenditure on the works completed to the end of 1876-77, and the Net Revenue expected to be derived from those works in 1877-78:—

Canals.	Capital expended.	Gross estimated Earnings, 1877-78.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges ...	2,80,00,000	(a) 22,16,000	9,71,000	12,45,000
Eastern Jumna ...	24,24,000	6,34,000	2,17,000	4,17,000
Dhoon	6,14,000	51,000	32,000	19,000
Rohilkhand and others	14,62,000	83,000	68,000	15,000
TOTAL ...	3,25,00,000	29,84,000	12,88,000	16,96,000

(a) Including Rs. 43,000 from Owners' Rate.

It appears from this Statement that out of the total capital expended to the end of 1876-77, no less than £2,040,700 has been spent on works still in course of construction, or which are not yet producing Net Revenue, and that the interest on the capital yielding revenue, *viz.*, £3,250,000, is, at 4½ per cent., £146,250. These completed works are thus estimated to yield, in 1877-78, a net profit, over and above the interest on their capital cost, of £115,650, including the indirect revenue, or £23,350 if we exclude it: making all allowances for the omissions from the Capital Expenditure and Working Expenses above noticed, there can be no doubt that these results are very satisfactory: it must, however, be remembered that they were only arrived at after the canals had been in operation for a long period of years.

RESERVATION OF EXISTING NET REVENUE.

The exigencies of the Supreme Government will not admit of the surrender of any part of the Net Revenue which it now receives from these works: it has been decided that the most convenient way of adjusting this claim of the Government of India will be, in the first instance, to reserve to the Imperial Treasury the indirect returns from the canals, which are now credited as Land Revenue: they amounted last year to £92,300: this leaves a further sum of £23,350 to be made good; but, as some of the items of the calculation are uncertain, the Government of India will be satisfied with a fixed contribution of £20,000 in addition to the indirect revenue. It must be remembered that the Imperial treasury, in thus claiming the entire profits on capital hitherto expended, only claims what it receives already; and that it foregoes, at the same time, all claims for returns on the large indirect expenditure before referred to. The Local Government will thus be responsible for making good to the Imperial treasury every year the interest on the whole capital expended, plus the sum of £20,000; and to meet these charges the Local Government will receive the whole of the Net Revenue from the works, excepting that portion of it which is credited as Land Revenue: some special arrangements, with which I need not trouble the Council, have been made regarding that portion of the Canal receipts known technically as *Owners' Rate.*

The amount which will thus be due from the Local to the Imperial Government in 1877-78 may be estimated at £100,000: subject to this payment, and to certain further conditions which I shall notice presently, the Government of India will make over the whole of these works to provincial management, and the whole of the revenue derived from them to provincial uses. The Government of India will advance from the Public Treasury the funds required for completing the irrigation works now in progress or proposed, and for the construction of Railways for local purposes. During the next three years, the account between the two Governments will, it is proposed, be settled in the manner that has been described: the arrangements will then be open to revision.

It must rest with the Supreme Government to determine how much money it can place at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, each year, for the construction of these works. The Governor General in Council will endeavour in this matter, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the Local Government, and to supply the necessary funds at such a rate that the works shall go on regularly to completion with no avoidable delay: the amount, however, that it is expedient to borrow for the whole of India, in each year, must be determined upon general considerations; and the Government of India alone must decide how the available funds can be most profitably distributed among the several Local Governments: the demands upon the Public Treasury, ordinary and extraordinary, are too uncertain for it to be possible for the Imperial Government to promise, absolutely, to supply a fixed sum to any Local Government for a succession of years.

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Works.

Government of India must determine rate of future expenditure.

It is understood that the capital cost of the canals and local railways now in existence, under construction, or contemplated in the North-Western Provinces, is estimated at about £8,500,000; so that, to complete the whole, there will still be £3,000,000 to spend after the year 1877-78. Assuming it to be possible to provide £400,000 annually for this expenditure during the next five years, the liabilities of the Local Government for interest and Imperial profits would increase from their present amount of £264,000 to £345,000 at the end of the fifth year; on the other hand, it is anticipated that the receipts will increase, during the same period, at an average rate of £20,000 a year, or from the present amount of £164,000 to about £264,000. On this assumption the amount to be contributed from other sources, which is now £100,000, would have fallen to a little over £80,000 at the close of the five years: the prospective burden undertaken by the Local Government is, therefore, never likely to become formidable. It is no doubt possible that the estimate of £3,000,000 for future expenditure may be increased; but this will not materially affect the calculation, since, in that case, the term for spending the money would no doubt be extended also.

Forecast of results in N. W. Provinces.

As the burden imposed upon the Local Government becomes reduced by the growth of the net direct revenue, it is necessary that the Local Government should contribute to the Imperial Treasury a share of the advantage: it would be premature now to define what may ultimately be an equitable settlement between the Imperial and Local Government; but, as a temporary arrangement, open to revision at the end of three years, the Local Government will surrender to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any reduction that it may be able to effect in the charge of £100,000 which it now undertakes. For instance, supposing that the interest plus the profits of the Imperial Treasury payable by the Local Government should increase to £300,000, and the net revenue received by the Local Government should increase to £240,000, the sum to be provided from other sources would fall from £100,000 to £60,000, and, if no further condition were imposed, the Local Government would be in a better position by the difference, *viz.*, £40,000. The Government of India will concede to the Local Government one-half of this future advantage, reserving to itself the other half only, instead of the entire profits which it would keep for the Imperial Treasury if it were to apply to the profits of the future the same rule which has been applied to past profits accruing prior to the transfer now proposed: it is the expectation of the Governor General in Council that this arrangement will be profitable to both Governments; because it is hoped that the change of system will lead to better administration and to increased advantage from the works.

Imperial Treasury to share further profits.

I must add that some of the figures which I have now given may be somewhat modified before final arrangements are made; but in this case the changes will tend to diminish, and not to increase, the burden placed on the Local Governments.

Although I hope that the Local Government will endeavour to secure from the land more or less directly benefited by the canals, larger returns than those which are obtained under the existing system, several years must elapse before the completion of the great irrigation works now in progress; and, until they begin to yield income, some general contribution from the Province will be unavoidable.

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Works.

As a matter of principle, I think that the larger portion of charges, such as those of which I am speaking, ought to fall on the owners of land, rather than on other classes, because the benefit conferred by these works will be permanent: the whole community, however, derives great advantage from them, and it is equitable that the non-agricultural class should contribute also: it is not thought desirable, at present, to impose fresh burdens on the land in the North-Western Provinces; and, without doing this, we can obtain what we want.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

I will now give a sketch of the plans which are proposed, leaving it to my Honorable friend, Mr. Bazett Colvin, who may now be held to represent the North-Western Provinces in this Council, to describe, hereafter, the details of the measures which will require legislative sanction.

MODIFICATION OF LOCAL RATES ACT, 187..

The first of the proposed measures will be a not very extensive amendment of Act XVIII of 1871, which provides for the levy of rates on land for local purposes. Although these rates were only placed on a strictly definite and legal basis in 1871, they have been levied, for many years past, in the greater part of the North-Western Provinces: every estate in which the settlement of the Land Revenue is subject to revision, is liable to the payment of a local rate, not exceeding five per cent., on the annual value of the land: in permanently settled estates, rates are levied for the same purposes at an amount not exceeding annually two annas for each acre under cultivation. All these rates are, in the first instance, credited to a General Provincial Fund, from which the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign amounts to be applied in each district for certain specified purposes: these are the construction and maintenance of Roads and Communications; Rural Police; District Post; Education; Hospitals; Lunatic Asylums; Markets; Wells and Tanks; and other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience: the annual assignment made to each district must not be less than the total amount of local rates levied in it; but any portion of such assignment which remains unexpended at the end of the year may be spent in any way which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks beneficial to the North-Western Provinces generally.

The principle is thus recognized, that these rates may, in part at least, be expended on objects of provincial utility; and, as a matter of fact, a large portion of them has been so expended. As it is not now wished to increase the burdens on the land, all that is proposed is to authorise the Local Government to make assignments from the local rates for the purpose of meeting charges on account of Irrigation works and Railways of provincial utility: it is proposed to fix the maximum amount of such assignments at 10 per cent. of the total sum levied under the Act, leaving 90 per cent. to be spent as at present; but I see no reason for anticipating that the actual proportion of the rates so assigned will amount to this maximum. The total amount of the local rates levied annually in the North-Western Provinces is about £430,000, and the proposed amendment of the law will not seriously diminish the existing grants for local purposes.

LICENSE TAX ON TRADES AND DEALINGS.

The second measure now proposed is the imposition of a light License Tax on trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces. The Bill that will be laid before the Council is taken, in great measure, from a Bill proposed by Sir William Muir when he was Lieutenant-Governor in 1871, under the belief that it would be necessary to impose fresh taxation for provincial purposes: that Bill was introduced into this Council by Mr. Inglis, and passed through Committee; but the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that additional taxation was after all not necessary, and the Bill was dropped. The original Bill imposed small duties on certain specified trades, and the amount of the duties in no way depended on any trader's means: although, in this respect, the new Bill will not be so satisfactory as the old one, which would not yield as much money as we require, and the estimated receipts from which are admitted to have been greatly over-rated, no inquisition will be made into any man's actual profits, and the measure will not be an income tax in disguise: it will be similar to the License Taxes actually imposed for local purposes in many large Indian towns, and to the Pándhri tax, which has long been levied in the Central Provinces. The principal trades, as the Council will see from the Bill

which I hope to be allowed to introduce to-day, have been classified and graded, and a specific sum is put down against each class and grade: the highest license fees proposed are those on Bankers and Wholesale dealers in country-produce, and they vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 64 a year: other traders will have to pay smaller sums, which are in some cases as low as Rs. 2, and in no case exceed Rs. 32. It is extremely difficult to say what this measure will probably yield, but, for my present purpose, I will assume it to be £50,000 a year.

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Works.

If the plans which I have described are carried into effect, the first step for the Local Government to take will be to look thoroughly into its Public Works Establishments, and to consider whether the existing system under which the canals are managed, and under which the canal revenue is collected, cannot be improved and made less costly: it will then have to consider what means can be taken for increasing the income yielded by the existing canals: there will, therefore, I hope, be no necessity for depending only upon new taxation and on the assignments from local rates, for the means of meeting the new charges.

Other Measures.

The measures which I have thus described will, it is believed, enable the Government of the North-Western Provinces to satisfy, without difficulty, the obligations imposed upon it.

The whole of these arrangements have been settled in communication with Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant-Governor, and have received in all respects his cordial approval.

In the imposition upon Bengal of similar responsibilities for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works, similar principles will be applied; but, as the existing works are at present unprofitable, the sum to be made good annually by the province will be larger than in the North-Western Provinces: it will amount at present to about £275,000.

Arrangements with Bengal.

The Government of India is in communication with the Local Government on this subject: the Lieutenant-Governor will consider what portion of the whole burden can be recovered from the people who are primarily benefited by the works which have been constructed, and what portion must be raised by fresh taxation upon the province at large: I hope that, so far as the immediate demands of the Supreme Government are concerned, there may be no necessity for throwing on the Province generally the whole of this new demand; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the obligations which have been placed on the Local Government will, unless the income from the works be rapidly developed, have an undoubted tendency to increase. It must also be remembered that there are new works of extreme importance urgently required in the interests of the people of Bengal for which, under the system we are now inaugurating, the Government of India will not make itself responsible. Whatever legislation may be necessary will take place, not in this Council, but in that of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it would be improper in me to refer in detail to the measures which His Honor may think fit to initiate: any schemes for new taxation must of course first receive the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the Government of Bengal will avail itself, as far as possible, of existing modes of raising revenue, and endeavour to extend and expand them, rather than have recourse to new and unfamiliar systems of taxation, and that it will be able to carry out all necessary measures through its present establishments: even if it were possible to devise new forms of taxation theoretically better than the forms which already exist, it would still be wiser to adhere to systems understood by the people, rather than adopt innovations which might cause dissatisfaction and apprehension, and which might lead to oppression through the creation of new collecting and assessing machinery. Although the amount to be raised is in itself considerable, the increase of taxation which it involves will really be very small, when distributed over an enormous population: I have no doubt that the Local Government will be able to adapt successfully its present system to meeting this increased demand: I am sure that it will be the universal feeling, not only of this Council, but of the public, that the initiation of the necessary measures could not be in better hands than in those of my honorable friend Mr. Eden; and in regard to this matter the views of the two Governments are completely in accord.

Arrangements with Local Governments about Extraordinary Works.

THE PUNJAB.

In regard to the Punjab, I can say nothing definite at present: it is thought desirable to wait until the Government arrives at Simla, when it will have the advantage of the presence and co-operation on the spot of the Lieutenant-Governor and some of his most experienced officers: meanwhile, I have the satisfaction of knowing that my honorable friend and present colleague, Mr. Egerton, who will, before long, assume charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, will give his cordial support to the principles which have been laid down, and that he anticipates no serious difficulty in their application to the Punjab.

The total amount of the contributions thus made to the Imperial Treasury for Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is estimated to be, in 1877-78, £375,000.

The combined result of the arrangements made with the Local Governments in regard to both Ordinary and Extraordinary income and expenditure is that the estimates of the coming year have been improved to the extent of £520,000: it will be understood, from what I have already said, that it is not now possible to state exactly what portion of this amount will be provided by new taxation; but it will not exceed £325,000, and will probably be less.

Famine Finance.

FINANCE OF FAMINE RELIEF.

The questions of which I have been speaking are closely connected with another subject of great importance. In a despatch to the Government of India, dated the 25th November 1875, the Secretary of State called attention to the question of the proper incidence of the charges which have to be incurred for the relief of famine: he said that, however plain may be the primary obligation of the State to do all that is possible towards preserving the lives of the people, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the General Revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge for all future time.

LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The Secretary of State fully admitted the difficulty of a satisfactory solution of the question of how local resources can be applied to aid in meeting local wants; but he said that this difficulty ought not to be allowed to obscure the perception of the vital importance of such a solution to the future well-being of the country, and the necessity for establishing some system under which shall be suitably recognized the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support.

In the instructions lately issued by the Government of India to Sir Richard Temple, in respect of the inquiries which he is now conducting with signal ability and success in the famine-stricken districts of Madras and Bombay, the same doctrine of the necessity for enforcing some system of local responsibility for providing local relief was recognized by the Government of India;

NO PRACTICAL CONCLUSION YET FORMED.

and I wish that it were now in my power to inform the Council that some practical conclusions had been arrived at. This I cannot do; but the question will receive the careful consideration of the Government, and I hope that a useful solution of it may be found, by which, while the Imperial revenues are duly protected, no unjust or excessive burdens shall be imposed upon local or provincial interests: this last condition is obviously essential. Meanwhile, the measures which I have been explaining are a step in the direction which I have mentioned; by throwing upon each province the responsibility for meeting the charges necessary for providing the canals and railways required to protect its own people against famine, we give practical recognition to the principle on which the Secretary of State has insisted, and we obtain, to a certain extent, though far from completely, that safeguard for the Imperial Revenues which he thought so necessary. This at least is certain, that the relief of famine must be looked on as an ordinary charge to be met from revenue, and not from borrowed money.

DUTY OF STATE TO PRESERVE LIFE CLEAR.

The question has often been raised of late, whether it is really possible for the State to undertake the responsibility of preserving the lives of the people during famines, the periodical recurrence of which in India must unhappily be looked upon as certain: for my own part I do not think the answer difficult: it seems to me idle to discuss whether the Government of India, on account of

financial considerations, can deliberately allow people to die of starvation: it is quite clear that it can do nothing of the kind: it is a fact which has to be accepted that life must be saved, whatever be the cost. It is conceivable that the performance of such a task might become impossible; but I can conceive many other causes which would make the Government of India by the English impossible; and I see no use in speculating on what may happen, in consequence of financial or other ruin, in some distant future, under circumstances which cannot now be foreseen.

Famine Finance.

I have tried to read for myself the lessons of the past, and they appear to me to show that if we treat this great famine question in a rational way, and base our measures on true principles, we shall find no insuperable difficulty in dealing with it. The first thing to be distinctly declared is that, while the State fully accepts the necessity of saving life, and of preventing extreme distress, it refuses to attempt to take upon itself, in time of famine, more than in any other time, the impossible task of preventing and relieving all human suffering; and that we will not allow the strong and natural desire to provide immediate remedies against present misery, to blind us to the duties which we owe to the people of the Empire at large, and to future generations. The task of giving relief to all those who suffer, offers the noblest opportunities of doing good to well-applied private charity and intelligence and zeal; but it cannot be undertaken by the State.

CAN BE DISCHARGED WITHOUT RISK OF INSOLVENCY.

So far from the experience of past and present famines showing that the performance by the Government of its proper duties in regard to the relief of famine is, on financial grounds, impossible, all the facts seem to me to point to an opposite conclusion: it is not only in the relief of famine that it is easy to throw away millions; and, whenever there has been a very heavy expenditure on famine relief, it has (such at least is my belief) resulted from causes which, we can now see, might have been avoided, and which we ought to be able to avoid in future.

I earnestly hope that we shall not allow the present famine to pass away, without learning from it the necessity of adopting a clear and definite policy for dealing with such calamities in future: I believe that we can undertake to do everything that a Government ought to do, without any of the ruinous consequences which are sometimes predicted. Very serious obligations are undoubtedly imposed upon us: we must, and will, take measures for guarding against the dangers with which these periodical famines threaten our finances; and, although I cannot now say what those measures will be, the Government of India will not shrink from the duty which rests upon it.

Other fiscal reforms.

When, my Lord, only a few months ago, I accepted my present office, I looked forward confidently to proposing, in my first Financial Statement, several fiscal reforms of extreme importance: I hoped, among other things, that we should have been able to undertake measures which it has long seemed to me are more urgently required than almost any that can be named; measures for the reform of the system under which the salt duties are levied throughout India; for enabling the people, through vast tracts of country, to obtain what they cannot obtain now—plentiful supplies of cheap salt; for abolishing that opprobrium of our Government, the Inland Customs Line; and for getting rid, at the same time, of one of the very worst taxes ever levied by a civilised Government, the transit duty on sugar the produce of our own territories. I hoped, at the same time, that it would have been possible to take a really practical and decisive step towards redeeming the pledges given by the Secretary of State for the removal of the Customs duties on cotton goods: those pledges were, in my opinion, wisely given; and I looked forward with the greatest satisfaction to being able to take an active part in carrying out the policy which Her Majesty's Government has approved. Unfortunately these hopes have been disappointed: the terrible famine, from which so large a portion of India is now suffering, and which causes such unceasing anxiety to the Government and imposes such serious burdens upon the finances, has rendered it impossible to deal with these questions. The next best thing, however, to bringing great measures into effect, is to prepare the way for their execution hereafter; and I desire to tell the Council and the public what the policy is which

the Government is firmly resolved to carry out: the Government has a distinct programme which it intends to keep constantly in view.

The Salt Duties

There is, perhaps, no great Indian question which has provoked so much discussion as that of salt, and no question on which high authorities have come to more opposite conclusions: it has been declared, on the one hand, that among all the main sources of the existing income of the State, the tax upon salt is one of the best, and one of those least felt by the people, and that by means of it, we raise a great revenue with the least possible objection: it has been frequently declared, on the other hand, that of all taxes this is the worst and wickedest.

If I were to attempt to repeat to the Council all that has been said in support of these contending views, I should not get through my Financial Statement to-day: all that I can do is to state the conclusions of the Government, and the reasons for them: having, for many years past, given to this subject a large share of my attention, I feel great confidence that the policy is right which the Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State, intends to pursue.

Are unobjectionable in principle.

It is unnecessary now to discuss the question whether salt is or is not a proper subject for taxation in India; we, obviously, cannot do without the revenue which it gives us: for my own part, however, I believe the tax to be, on principle, open to no objection; and this is the view which was laid down by the Secretary of State when the question was before him some years ago. I will read to the Council an extract from a despatch from the Duke of Argyll on this subject, dated the 21st January 1869, not only because it appears to me to express, with great clearness, views which are statesmanlike and true; but because it contains, I believe, the last authoritative statement of opinion on this subject given by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of India:—

"On all grounds of general principles, salt is a perfectly legitimate subject of taxation: it is impossible, in any country, to reach the masses of the population by direct taxes: if they are to contribute at all to the expenditure of the State, it must be through taxes levied upon some articles of universal consumption. If such taxes are fairly adjusted, a large revenue can be thus raised, not only with less consciousness on the part of the people, but with less real hardship upon them than in any other way whatever: there is no other article in India answering this description upon which any tax is levied: it appears to be the only one which at present, in that country, can occupy the place which is held in our own financial system by the great articles of consumption from which a large part of the imperial revenue is derived. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Salt tax in India must continue to be regarded as a legitimate and important branch of the public revenue.

"It is the duty, however, of the Government to see that such taxes are not so heavy as to bear unjustly upon the poor, by amounting to a very large percentage upon their necessary expenditure.

"The best test whether an indirect tax is open to this objection is to be found in its effect upon consumption.

"I observe that several of those officers whose opinions upon this question have been given in the papers before me, found that opinion upon what they have heard, or what they have not heard, in the way of complaint among the native population: but this is a very unsafe ground of judgment: it is one of the great advantages of indirect taxation, that it is so mixed up with the other elements of price, that it is paid without observation by the consumers: even at home, where the people are so much more generally educated, and more accustomed to political reasoning, the heavy indirect taxes formerly levied upon the great articles of consumption were seldom complained of by the poor: they were not themselves conscious how severely they were affected by those taxes, and how much more of the articles they would consume if the duties were lower. But whilst this peculiarity of indirect taxation makes it a most convenient instrument of finance, it throws additional responsibility upon all Governments which resort to it, to bring the most enlightened consideration to bear upon the adjustment of taxes which may really be very heavy and very unjust, without the fact being perceived or understood by those on whom they fall."

The Government has endeavoured to give to this great question the consideration which the Secretary of State thus referred to: Does the Salt tax press heavily and unjustly on the people?

I must state, in the first place, that, although the Government of India has adopted the conclusions which I shall presently describe, it must not be supposed that the Government is committed to every opinion which I am about to express: I do not know that, in fact, any difference of opinion exists among the members of the Government; but, on a question of so much difficulty, there may be many matters of detail in which unanimity can hardly be expected.

The circumstances under which the Salt duties are levied vary greatly in different parts of India. Bengal and Assam, with sixty-seven millions of people, get nearly the whole of their salt supply from Cheshire, a result mainly of the fact that the exports which India sends to Europe greatly exceed the imports which she receives: salt comes virtually as ballast. Almost the only local source within easy reach, from which Bengal can obtain salt, is the sea, and the natural facilities for making salt on the Northern coasts of the Bay of Bengal are not great: the climate is so damp that salt cannot easily be obtained by the cheap process of solar evaporation; and owing to the vast quantities of fresh water poured in by the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the sea is less salt than on the other shores of India.

The Salt Duties.

Sources of Salt supply.

Bengal.

In Madras and Bombay, on the other hand, containing together about forty-seven millions of people, the manufacture of salt from the sea is cheap and easy; and, for these Presidencies, as well as for the greater part of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Southern India, the sea is the great source of supply.

Madras and Bombay.

Coming to Northern India we find that the Punjab possesses inexhaustible supplies of rock-salt, which is consumed by about fourteen millions of people. Throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a portion of the Central Provinces and of the Punjab, on the other hand, although there are many places where more or less impure salts can be produced, the home sources for the supply of good salt could never be sufficient: forty-seven millions of our own subjects depend almost entirely for their salt on the Native States of Rajputana or on places on the confines of those States.

Northern India.

The system under which the duty is levied, and the rate of duty, vary in the different provinces. In Madras and Bombay the rate of duty is Re. 1-13 per maund (82 lbs): in Madras, this is collected under a monopoly by which all salt is manufactured on behalf of the Government, and sold to the people at a price which gives a profit equivalent to the duty: in Bombay the duty is levied as an excise. In Lower Bengal the tax is Rs. 3-4 per maund, and is levied chiefly in the form of a Sea Customs Import duty. In the Upper Provinces of this Presidency the rate is Rs. 3 per maund: in the Punjab, this is included in the selling price of the rock-salt, which is the property of the Government; in the rest of the Upper Provinces, the duty is levied when the salt is imported from Rajputana.

Varying rates of duty.

For this purpose, and to prevent the ingress of salt taxed at lower rates, a Customs Line is maintained, extending from a point north of Attock to near the Berar Frontier, a distance of more than fifteen hundred miles: similar lines, some hundreds of miles in length, are established in the Bombay Presidency, to prevent untaxed salt from Native States entering British territory. Along the greater part of this enormous system of Inland Customs Lines, which, if they were put down in Europe, would stretch from London to Constantinople, a physical barrier has been created, comparable to nothing that I can think of except the great wall of China: it consists principally of an impenetrable hedge of thorny trees and bushes, supplemented by stone walls and ditches, across which no human being, or beast of burden, or vehicle, can pass without being subjected to detention and search: it is guarded by an army of some eight thousand men, the mass of whom receive as wages six or seven rupees a month. The bare statement of these facts is sufficient to show the magnitude of the evil.

The Inland Customs Line.

Although I believe that every thing is done, which can be done under such circumstances, to prevent abuses, it may be easily imagined what inevitable and serious obstruction to trade, and annoyance and harassment to individuals, must take place: I remember a graphic account by Sir George Campbell, in which he described the evils of the system, and the instruments of the nature of cheese-tasters which are thrust into the goods of every one whose business takes him across the line. The interference is not confined to the traffic passing into British territory; for, owing to the levy of the export duty on sugar, to which I have still to refer, the same obstructions are offered to the traffic passing in the other direction. In spite, however, of the evils inseparable from the existence of an Inland Customs Line, it is practically impossible to dispense with it so long as we levy our Salt tax at different rates in different Provinces, and have no means of controlling the manufacture and

The Salt Duties. taxation of salt produced in Native States until the salt reaches the British Frontier.

DESIDERATUM A CHEAP AND AMPLE SUPPLY.

The great object at which the Government ought to aim is to give to the people, throughout India, the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt, the quantity of which shall be limited only by the capacity of the people for consumption.

INADEQUACY OF EXISTING SUPPLY IN NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Although much has been done, during the last six or seven years, towards this object, we are still far from its attainment: a comparison between the average consumption of salt per head in different parts of India proves, incontestibly, that, where salt is cheap and abundant, the consumption is much larger than where it is dear, and where the supply is restricted. In Madras, for instance, the recent inquiries of the Salt Commission show an average annual consumption of more than 12 lbs. per head; and, in the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, the rate does not fall much short of this: in Bengal the consumption is about 9½ lbs. per head; while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, although it is very difficult to speak positively on the subject, the rate can hardly exceed, if indeed it amounts to, 6 lbs. per head.

PRESENT SYSTEM UNPROFITABLE.

The existing system in Northern India has not even the merit of being financially profitable: for instance, the Madras Salt Commission show that thirty-four millions of people in that Presidency pay Salt duty at Re. 1-13 per maund, amounting to £927,000: if these people, instead of consuming more than 12 lbs. a head, consumed, like the people of Northern India, less than half that amount, and paid a duty of Rs. 3 per maund, the revenue would be only £750,000. There can be no doubt that, in the interests of the revenue, the best system would be that under which we should levy throughout India a low rate of duty on unrestricted consumption.

I have a strong belief that more than a hundred millions of people fail now to obtain a full supply of salt: I do not for a moment assert, nor do I believe, that the actual supply is insufficient for the preservation of health; nor do I at all agree with those who maintain that the salt tax presses with extreme severity on the poorer classes: but, however this may be, it is a great evil that the supply of this necessary of life should be restricted; and the restriction is not only mischievous in respect of human consumption, but in this way also, that there is little salt for the cattle, and little for any of the manufacturing processes in which it would be useful.

PRICE DEPENDS ON COST OF TRANSPORT AS WELL AS DUTY.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the price of salt depends not only on the amount of the duty imposed, but on other charges: for example, as I have said elsewhere, the North-Western Provinces depend practically for their salt on the inexhaustible supplies which exist in the Native States of Rajputana: for a long time, the British Government acted as if it were its object to aggravate by artificial obstructions, the natural difficulties in bringing the salt into its own territories; we placed between our markets and the salt sources a great Customs Line; imposed on all salt crossing it a heavy duty; and ignored everything on the other side of that line: thus, for example, salt from Sámbhar had to find its way two hundred miles through Native States, with no roads or bridges, and subjected to imposts, and exactions, and hindrances of every kind, until, at last, it came to the greatest hindrance of all, our own preventive line.

For such a state of things it was obvious that the mere reduction of the duty would do little or no good: the salt dealers, and not the consumers, would have been the chief gainers: with the existing means of communication, it was a physical impossibility to bring from Rajputana the salt required for some fifty millions of people: that task was one that could not be performed by any number of carts, and camels, and ponies which it was possible for the country to furnish; and these were the only means of transport: therefore it was that I have sometimes asserted that there was a salt famine in Northern India, meaning thereby, not only that salt was dear, but that sufficient salt could not be provided. For such a condition of things reduction of duty would no more afford a remedy than it would be a remedy in a food famine to give money to the people when no food existed in the markets: Lord Mayo saw

that there were two essential conditions to be fulfilled before relief could be found: it was necessary to provide cheap means of transport, to a practically unlimited extent, between the salt of Rajputana and our own markets; and also to make arrangements by which the price of salt to our people should be freed from influences outside our territory. The Salt Duties.

The first condition could only be provided by making railways into Rajputana; the second condition rendered it necessary that our Government should obtain complete control over the manufacture and supply of salt at the chief places of production. The first of these two conditions has recently been fulfilled by the extension of Railway communication from Agra and Delhi to the Sámbhar salt lake: towards the second a great step was made when we obtained, under Lord Mayo's Administration, from the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, the lease of this lake, the most important of the salt sources of Rajputana, and acquired, by an amicable arrangement, which was as profitable to the Native Chiefs as to the British Government, the complete control over the local manufacture of salt. RAJPUTANA RAILWAYS. LEASE OF SAMBHAR LAKE.

The practical result of these measures has already been, not only to facilitate the supply of salt to the Upper Provinces, but greatly to reduce its price: salt which, before 1869, was sold at Agra for Rs. 5-12 per maund, is now procurable for Rs. 4, and the price is still diminishing. REDUCTION EFFECTED IN PRICE.

During the Administration of Lord Northbrook, another important step in advance was taken: in 1874 about 800 miles of the Customs Line in the Central Provinces, maintained for the purpose of levying the difference between the duty on salt levied in the Central Provinces and that levied in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, was abolished: at the same time, the difference between the rates of duty levied in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies was shaded off by a sliding scale down the Orissa and Ganjam Coast: the result of these measures has been greatly to reduce the price of salt in the Central Provinces and in Orissa, with practically no financial loss to the Government. ABOLITION OF SOUTHERN LINE.

Recently the extension of the Northern State Railway to Jhelum has stimulated the sale of rock-salt at the Government mines in the neighbourhood, and decreased its price to the people. PUNJAB NORTHERN RAILWAY.

We are, at present, engaged in further negotiations with the Native States of Rajputana, which, when completed, will enable us to abolish the greater part of the Inland Customs Line, and to establish, instead of it, a system of local management at the places of production: the measures now in progress will benefit not only the British Government, but the Native Chiefs also: there is no antagonism between our interests; and I confidently anticipate a successful issue. It will not, however, be possible to abolish the Inland Customs Line simultaneously with our obtaining the control over the manufacture of salt at the places of production: there will be, for some time, in Rajputana and Central India, large quantities of salt which have left the places of production and are scattered about in the hands of traders: if the Customs Line were removed, this salt might be brought into British Territory; and, if it could not be taxed, a corresponding loss would be occasioned to our Salt Revenue. Although, therefore, establishments on the Line may be, to some extent, reduced, the line will not be removed, or the pass system abolished, until the Government is satisfied that there do not exist outside the Line large stocks of salt which has not been taxed, and which cannot be otherwise prevented from entering British Territory until it is taxed. Nor would it be safe to abolish the Customs Line until we learn by experience whether our arrangements for controlling the salt manufacture are efficient or not. NEGOTIATIONS WITH RAJPUTANA CHIEFS.

Morever, before these objects can be accomplished, it will be necessary to take steps towards the equalization of the duties on salt; and this is also an indispensable preliminary to their general reduction: I had hoped on this occasion to have been able to announce some immediate measures in this direction; but, as I have already stated, this is rendered impossible by the famine. I should have been glad, had it been possible, to have seen an immediate reduction in the rate of duties in the Bengal Presidency to that in force in Madras and Bombay: but there is reason to fear that, before this point can be reached, it will be necessary that some temporary mea- EQUALIZATION AND REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON SALT.

Sugar Duties.

sures should be taken for raising the lower rates of duties while lowering the higher.

SUGAR DUTIES.

I have alluded to the duties levied on sugar exported across the Inland Customs Line: these are one rupee per maund on refined sugar, and six annas per maund on unrefined sugar, or saccharine produce. Except where the line runs along the left bank of the Indus, exports across it are taken to Native States; but, when it passes the Indus, the sugar is merely taken from one part of British territory to another. This sugar is all the produce of our own people in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab: it is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces; and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue.

PROTECTION OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

While we are taxing heavily our own sugar grown on the east of the Customs Line, for the supply of the country beyond it, we admit into the same country the Mauritius sugar, which is imported largely to Bombay, taxed at a much lower rate. It is calculated that the Inland Customs duty is equivalent to 10 per cent. on the value; but the incidence of the duty varies considerably, particularly on refined sugar: on the cheaper kinds the duty is equivalent to more than 20 per cent. on its value: the sea import duty on Mauritius sugar is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. I do not assert that there is, at present, any great competition between the sugar of the Upper Provinces of this Presidency and foreign sugar; but, so far as competition exists, the Inland Customs duty acts as a protective duty in favour of foreign and against our own sugar: to this extent, the duty must fall on the producer within the Customs Line. The competition will be more apparent and severe when the connection of the Rajputana State Railway with the Bombay and Baroda Line is completed.

Little or no sugar is grown in Rajputana or Central India; and the increase of price caused by the Inland Customs Line must tend to diminish consumption, and so, still further, to injure the producer: it is impossible to estimate the injury to the people and the Government caused by placing artificial obstructions on the export of one of the great agricultural staples of the country; and such obstructions obviously affect not only the export but the import trade as well: the Government of India has repeatedly urged upon Native States the policy of abolishing their transit duties; but it is difficult to see with what consistency we can do this, so long as we retain our Sugar duties. They yield about £165,000 a year: this is my only excuse for not proposing their instant abolition: they will, at any rate, disappear with the abolition of the Inland Customs Line.

Cotton Duties.

My Lord, I have reserved to the end of my Statement the remarks which I wish to make regarding the Customs duties on cotton goods. I do not now wish to re-open the discussion which was finally closed last year by the Secretary of State: it was then decided by Her Majesty's Government that "the interests of India imperatively require the timely removal of a tax which is at once wrong in principle, injurious in its practical effect, and self-destructive in its operation." The Secretary of State, while leaving to the judgment of the Government of India the mode in which the policy thus laid down should be carried out, declared his opinion that measures for the abolition of these duties should have priority over every other form of fiscal relief to the Indian tax-payers. Financial embarrassments arising from the depreciation of silver prevented any practical steps being taken, last year, in this direction: it was thought unwise to give up any revenue at such a time; and the Secretary of State concurred in this decision. It is with great regret that I have to announce that, for reasons similar to those which prevailed a year ago, it has been decided that nothing can be done, at the present moment, towards the abolition of these duties: the financial difficulties caused by the famine are so serious that we cannot sacrifice any source of income.

CANNOT BE REDUCED THIS YEAR.

I regret this, not only because we are thus unable to carry out the orders of Her Majesty's Government, to which this Government owes a loyal and unhesitating obedience, but I regret it, personally, because, as the Council are aware, I am no recent convert to the policy which has been laid down, but have been, for many years past, one of those who have advocated the abolition of these duties at the earliest possible opportunity.

Cotton Duties.

I altogether disbelieve that there is, in this matter, any conflict between Indian and English interests: I am satisfied that these interests are identical, and that they alike require the abolition of this tax. I will not speculate on what ought to have been done if the case had been different; but there is one thing which I wish to take this opportunity of saying: we are often told that it is the duty of the Government of India to think of Indian interests alone, and that if the interests of Manchester suffer it is no affair of ours: for my part, I utterly repudiate such doctrines: I have not ceased to be an Englishman because I have passed the greater part of my life in India, and have become a member of the Indian Government. The interests of Manchester, at which foolish people sneer, are the interests not only of the great and intelligent population engaged directly in the trade in cotton, but of millions of Englishmen: I am not ashamed to say that, while I hope that I feel, as strongly as any man, the duties which I owe to India, there is no higher duty in my estimation, than that which I owe to my own country. I believe that our countrymen at home have a real and very serious grievance, and that it is no imaginary injury against which they complain: I know that Your Excellency has resolved that the Government of India shall not shirk this business; and there need be no fear that it will be regarded in any half-hearted spirit. Your Excellency took the earliest opportunity which could be found, after you had assumed the office of Viceroy, to declare publicly your views upon this subject; and if I say no more regarding it now, it is mainly because I feel sure that Your Excellency will not lose the present opportunity of publicly declaring those views again: for myself personally, if I had not confidently expected to take part in this great reform, I doubt whether anything would have induced me to accept my present office; and I trust that I may still have a share in the performance of a task which I look upon as one of the most important which this Government has before it.

The Government pledged to their abolition hereafter.

Possible future abolition of all Customs Duties in India.

It is important, in my opinion, not only on its own account, but for the results which may follow hereafter. The net Sea Customs Revenue proper of India amounted in 1875-76 to £2,475,530, of which the duties on cotton goods yielded £850,000: when the cotton duties are removed, there will remain export duties on rice, indigo, and lac yielding together £620,000; and import duties on a multitude of articles yielding £930,000. Excluding the duties on cotton goods, the export and import duties together give £1,550,000: many of these duties are so objectionable that it is impossible that they can last: and can it be supposed that we should long continue to maintain huge establishments for the purpose of levying the small remnant of revenue that might survive? The truth is that cotton goods are the sole article of foreign production which the people of India largely consume, and there is no possibility of deriving a large customs revenue from anything else: I do not know how long a period may elapse before such a consummation is reached; but, whether we see it or not, the time is not hopelessly distant when the ports of India will be thrown open freely to the commerce of the world.

Conclusion.

I feel, my Lord, that the Statement which I have made to-day is open to this general objection, that I have said comparatively little of what has actually been done, and a great deal of what may be done in the future: I may be told that it is seldom wise for a Government to go out of its way to pledge itself to Measures which it intends to adopt hereafter, and which may turn out, after all, to be impracticable. Under our present circumstances, I do not think that this is applicable to us: a distinct conception having been formed of some at least of the great objects at which our financial policy ought to aim, it seems to me highly desirable that a clear and public avowal of those objects should be made: the Government may thus hope to obtain the greatest advantage which an honest Government can desire,—a full examination and discussion of its proposed policy: such discussion will either help it to carry that policy into effect, or will enable it to avoid errors into which it might otherwise fall.

I have now, my Lord, finished my Statement: I have endeavoured to place before the Council and the public all the facts which it seemed to me might help them to form an accurate judgment on our financial position and on our

proposed policy: I have not attempted to keep out of sight anything which was unpleasant; but have perhaps rather been inclined to err in the other direction, and to bring almost too prominently into notice the weak points of our financial administration.

The final result which seems to me to come out very clearly is that the finances of India are, on the whole, in a prosperous and satisfactory state; and, that although there are some serious defects of system, they can certainly be removed: while I do not disguise from myself the fact that there may be grave difficulties before us, I look forward to the future not only with hope but with confidence.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1877-78.

PART II.—MINUTE, DATED 15TH MARCH 1877, BY THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1875-76, AND THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1876-77.

Preliminary.

I PROPOSE, in this Minute, to review the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements, which are now completed for the year 1875-76, and the Revised Estimates for 1876-77, the year which is now about to close. My explanation of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year, 1877-78, will, on this occasion, be made in the Legislative Council.

CHANGES IN THE FORMS OF THE ACCOUNTS.

I must, in the first place, explain that the Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 which I have now the honor to place before the Council, differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support; and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented, there, by a single net entry under the Head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, or their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72.

Accordingly, in the Abstract Statements which I now present to the Council, the heads of *Police* and *Education* appear again on each side of the Account, and the head *Allotments for Provincial Services* disappears, its elements being distributed among the several Heads of Revenue and Expenditure from which they were originally subtracted. Moreover, the Statements contain three new Adjusting Heads which are necessary in consequence of the arrangements between the Imperial and Local Governments, and which will, I believe, usefully illustrate the practical working of these arrangements.

NEW ADJUSTING HEADS.

The Local Governments are entitled to keep for provincial uses any surplus, while they must make good from provincial resources any deficit, upon their Provincial Accounts as a whole; such surplus is added to, and such deficit, in the first resort, supplied from, the Balances of the Local Governments in the hands of the Imperial Government. These additions and subtractions will henceforth be recorded under the Heads *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* and *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased*.

Preliminary.

It may happen, however, that the balance at credit of a Local Government does not suffice to cover a deficit in its Provincial Accounts; or, for other reasons, a Local Government may think it right to contribute funds from its separate provincial resources in support of the Imperial services which it administers. Whenever such contributions are made, they will be recorded under the Head *Provincial Contributions.* It is not deemed expedient to open on the expenditure side a corresponding account of *Contributions to Local Funds,* because, although such contributions are frequent, and might be found to counterbalance some substantial part of the *Provincial Contributions,* their object and destination can always be classified under some Service Head, and it is considered better thus to classify them, than to show them under a mere Transfer Head, which would give no information as to the nature of the service for which they are made.

Taking the three Adjusting Accounts *Provincial Contributions, Balances of the Local Governments Decreased,* and *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* together, a very good idea can be formed of the financial working of the arrangements with the Local Governments.

Re-amalgamation of Provincial and Imperial Accounts.

The engagements between the Imperial and Local Governments will no longer affect the form of the Imperial Accounts and Estimates, except through the adjusting accounts which I have described. The Revenue and Expenditure under all other Heads will be recorded without any reference to the several responsibilities of the Imperial and the Local Governments, which will be matter for arrangement altogether apart from the Accounts. Thus, henceforth, any one wishing to ascertain the total imperial revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage; and that the re-combination of the Accounts and Estimates of the Imperial Revenues and Expenditure, whether immediately administered by the Imperial or by the Local Governments, into one Imperial Statement, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore.

It will be necessary for the Local Governments to excerpt, for their own information, the items of Revenue and Expenditure for which they are primarily responsible: they will be required to publish the Accounts and Estimates thus compiled, which will be of great local interest; but such local Accounts will not form a part of the Accounts of British India.

Transactions of Guaranteed Companies.

A change is made in the manner in which the transactions of the Guaranteed Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies are exhibited in Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Hitherto these transactions have been there shown net after elimination of the effects of the conditions of the contracts as to the rate at which, in the accounts between the Government and the Companies, Rupees are converted into sterling. Henceforth these transactions will be shown gross, in Rupees, just as they occur.

Abstract Statements prepared in Rupees.

I ask a passing notice for another change of importance in the character of the Abstract Statements. For the last ten years, these Statements have been prepared, ostensibly, in Pounds Sterling, on the hypothesis that the English Pound is equal to the Rupee. Since the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India, are really calculated in Rupees, the value of which, compared with the English money of account, varies from time to time, it is plain that the Pound Sterling used in these Statements was not a real Pound Sterling, but a conventional money of account peculiar to this purpose. So long as the value of Rs. 10 did not much vary, as for many years it did not, from £1, there was a certain convenience in this arrangement; and the figures conveyed to English readers a meaning not very far from the truth: but, of late years, there has ceased to be any close or normal relation between Rs. 10 and £1, and Statements prepared upon the hypothesis of such a relation, are now untrue and misleading. I shall, therefore, revert to the use of Rupees in the Abstract Accounts and Estimates appended to the Financial Statement: the Secretary of State will use his own discretion as to the money of account in which the Accounts and Estimates presented to Parliament shall be stated. In combining the Sterling Receipts and Disbursements under each Head, at the

Home Treasury, with the Rupee Receipts and Disbursements under the same Heads at the Indian Treasuries, it is only a degree less incorrect to call the totals, under each Head, Rupees, than it is to call them Sterling: the consequent errors of detail, which, under the existing system, cannot be avoided, and which, as will appear in the course of this Minute, are often highly inconvenient, are neutralised in the Grand Totals by the entry of the sum of them under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange;* the errors do not involve some of the most important Heads or the Grand Totals; and, although I am unable at present to eliminate them, I prefer to state the Accounts and Estimates in Rupees, as, on the whole, much less misleading than if I were to state them in Pounds Sterling.

Provincial Accounts, 1871—76.

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS, 1871—76.

It would have been interesting to compare the Accounts of the Local Governments for 1875-76 as now re-incorporated in the Imperial Accounts, with the corresponding portions of the last Accounts (for 1870-71), before the introduction of the system of Consolidated Allotments for Provincial Services; I shall attempt such a comparison in my Statement before the Legislative Council; but I fear that it cannot be made quite completely.

Comparison of Provincial Accounts, 1870-71 and 1875-76.

As already explained, it is possible that a portion of the expenditure for Education and Public Works now recorded as Imperial in 1875-76, would have been treated as Local in 1870-71 and *vice versâ.* In any case, the growth of the expenditure upon these important Services in the five years was trifling; and the Imperial Government has been, certainly, set free from importunate claims upon its resources.

Provincial Accounts of five years, 1871—76.

It will be remembered that the Governments of India inaugurated the Provincial system by granting to the Local Governments balances aggregating Rs. 20,00,000. Their receipts in the five years, apart from *Provincial Contributions,* have aggregated Rs. 29,57,31,568, and the sum of Rs. 55,93,660 has been contributed to the Delegated Services from Provincial Resources. The expenditure upon the Delegated Services has amounted to Rs. 30,03,76,338, and the balances of the Local Governments on the 31st March 1876 were Rs. 29,48,890. Of the whole expenditure, Rs. 15,27,296 is recorded as Contributions to Local Funds; but I am doubtful whether this can be accepted as accurately representing the relief to Local Funds by the transfer of expenditure from the Local to the Imperial category; the net burden upon separate Provincial Resources cannot, in any case, have been very heavy. Of the gross sum of Rs. 55,93,660 shown as *Provincial Contributions,* Rs. 8,98,434 is on account of *Famine Relief* in Bengal, and explains the abnormal amount recorded under this Head in 1875-76. The Abstract Account of the five years is as follows:—

Assigned Revenues of the Local Governments, and their Expenditure upon the Delegated Services, 1871—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening Balance, 1st April 1871	*20,00,000*	*Expenditure on Transferred Services ... ...*	*30,03,76,338*
Assigned Revenues... ...	*4,13,05,938*	*Closing Balance, 31st March 1876 ... .*	*29,48,890*
Allotments from Imperial Revenues	*25,44,25,630*		
Provincial Contributions ...	*55,93,660*		
Total ...	*30,33,25,228*	*Total ...*	*30,33,25,228*

In 1875-76, the Local Governments spent net Rs. 33,72,860* more than their Fixed Allotments and Assigned Revenues together, of which Rs. 18,91,710 was taken from the balances at credit of the Local Governments in the Imperial Treasury, and Rs. 14,81,150 was provided from Provincial Resources.

	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Contributions		*14,81,150*
Balances of the Local Governments Decreased	*23,33,590*	
Balances of the Local Governments Increased	*4,41,880*	
		18,91,710
		33,72,860

Provincial Contributions explained.

I think it well to offer a few further explanations of the Provincial Contributions, to which much interest attaches. The Local Funds in any Province are of two kinds: many of these Funds belong exclusively to particular

Accounts, 1875-76.

districts or localities, and can be expended only for their benefit; but, in each Province, there is a more or less considerable residuum at the disposal of the Local Government for use, at its discretion, throughout the Province. When the system of Consolidated Allotments of Imperial Revenue for certain Delegated Services was adopted, it was, at first, thought convenient to amalgamate the Accounts of the Transferred Services and Revenues with those of the Local Funds at the disposal of the Local Governments for general provincial purposes, and unnecessary to maintain any separation between these two Accounts. But this amalgamation was found to be inconvenient; as it made it difficult for the Government of India to ascertain, from time to time, all the financial consequences of the new system as compared with the old. The Government of India determined, therefore, some time ago, to arrange for as complete a re-separation as possible of the transactions which would, under the old system, have been recorded in the Imperial Accounts, from those which would have been treated as transactions of Local Funds.

The abandoned system had made such progress that it is doubtful whether this separation can be completely effected as regards the past, or, even, whether it is, as yet, perfectly accomplished as regards recent and current expenditure. For this reason it cannot be said with confidence that the revenue hitherto recorded as *Provincial Contributions* is all of the nature of a demand upon separate Provincial Resources which would not have occurred under the old system. Indeed, it is certain that some considerable portion of these contributions is balanced by the record as imperial of expenditure which would, under the old system, have been a charge upon Local, or separate Provincial Resources. I hope, however, that the means will gradually be found of altogether removing from both sides of the Imperial Accounts, in future, all transactions which, under the old system, would, directly or indirectly, have been recorded under "Local Funds:" when this is effected, the demands upon local resources for imperial purposes will, I believe, be found to be, as yet, inconsiderable.

It will be seen from Statement No. VII that the whole sum raised in India in 1875-76 by Local Taxes, Rates, and Cesses was only Rs. 2,03,83,620: the estimated amount in 1876-77 is Rs. 2,07,32,000, and in 1877-78 Rs. 2,23,29,000. This last amount is, however, exclusive of new taxation to be imposed under the measures which I shall this day describe in the Legislative Council.

ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1875-76.

Comparison between Regular Estimates and Accounts, 1875-76.

I proceed to explain the differences between the Regular Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 made by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir on the 31st March last, and the Accounts of that year as since completed.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,99,10,000, and the Grand Total Expenditure Rs. 53,88,70,000; and that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 2,89,60,000; or (the Extraordinary Expenditure being estimated at Rs. 4,14,30,000), a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 1,24,70,000. The completed Accounts show the Revenue to have been Rs. 52,51,57,887, the Expenditure Rs. 55,11,75,355, and the Deficit Rs. 2,60,17,468, being less than the estimate by Rs. 29,42,532: the Extraordinary Expenditure having been Rs. 4,27,06,290, the Surplus on the Ordinary Account was Rs. 1,66,88,822, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 42,18,822.

The Revenue has exceeded the Estimate by Rs. 1,52,47,887, and the Expenditure by Rs. 1,23,05,355. Of these excesses, Rs. 97,23,653 on each side of the Account is due to the re-incorporation, in gross, of the transactions of the Local Governments, which were represented in the Regular Estimates, by a single net entry; if this disturbing cause be abstracted, there remains an excess Revenue of Rs. 55,24,234, and an excess Expenditure of Rs. 25,81,702, of which Rs. 13,05,412 is in the Ordinary Section of the Account, and Rs. 12,76,290 is Extraordinary. This latter excess is due to the purchase of certain stores from the Guaranteed Railway Companies for the State Railways, a transaction not anticipated when the Regular Estimates were closed.

It is not necessary now to make any minute comparison between the details of Sir William Muir's Estimates and the Accounts, and I shall content myself with mentioning only the principal items of difference. Only two of the Heads of Revenue yielded, in a noteworthy degree, less than the estimate, *viz.*, *Salt*, Rs. 4,15,850, the clearances of Foreign Salt during March having been abnormally deficient, and *Irrigation*, Rs. 1,12,800, an old Account having been adjusted: all the other important Heads of Revenue show improvement, the chief items being as follows:

Accounts, 1875-76.

Land Revenue, Rs. 13,17,420, occurred in Bengal, where unexpected arrears were collected, and in Madras. So large a portion of the Land Revenue is collected at the close of the year, that it is impossible to secure absolute correspondence even between the Regular Estimates and the Accounts of Land Revenue.

Forest, net improvement Rs. 6,88,598, which occurred chiefly in British Burmah, and might perhaps have been foretold.

Marine, net improvement Rs. 5,35,639, chiefly in Bengal, where there was an unexpected transfer entry.

The only important failure in the Estimates of Expenditure is under *Refunds*, under which Head it became necessary to adjust a large erroneous credit of Land Revenue in Bombay.

The expenditure on *Famine Relief* was considerably less than the sum shown in the Regular Estimates. The Imperial Expenditure was, indeed, only Rs. 50,85,550, being less than the Regular Estimate by Rs. 14,74,450. But, under the new system of combining the two Accounts, the Provincial Expenditure, in 1875-76, upon the Famine, Rs. 8,72,243, is added to the Imperial Expenditure, and the whole becomes Rs. 59,57,793.

In the Original Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1875-76 provision was made for a Surplus upon the Ordinary Account of Rs. 50,60,000. The actual Surplus was Rs. 1,66,88,822; and this, notwithstanding a revision of the Customs Tariff, in the middle of the year, with an estimated effect of Rs. 26,60,000 adverse to the Estimates; notwithstanding, also, an unestimated adjustment from the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 50,85,550 for *Famine Relief*.

COMPARISON OF THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATES WITH THE ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.

The Revenues exceeded the Original Estimates by Rs. 1,72,34,234, and the Expenditure exceeded the Estimates by Rs. 56,05,412. The principal items of improvement are *Opium*, Rs. 50,28,600, and *The Army*, Rs. 51,31,540: minor improvements are *Land Revenue*, Rs. 12,47,420; *Forest*, Rs. 10,30,080; *Excise*, Rs. 12,63,770; and *Customs* (notwithstanding the revision of the Tariff), Rs. 4,46,580. The chief items of deterioration are *Famine Relief*, Rs. 50,85,550, and *Public Works Ordinary*, Rs. 19,05,530.

Of the Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 3,16,51,840 was spent upon Railroads, chiefly as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	33,69,370	Punjab Northern ...	32,69,800
Holkar	28,39,730	Sindhia	5,57,810
Neemuch ...	20,03,080	Tirhoot	9,75,760
Wardah Valley ...	14,08,940	Northern Bengal ...	31,88,540
Indus Valley ...	1,00,62,100	Rangoon ...	40,95,180

and Rs. 1,10,54,450 on Canals, principally as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	10,50,430	Lower Ganges ...	25,22,870
Midnapore ...	3,35,730	Western Jumna ...	4,91,840
Sône	25,75,140	Bari Doab ...	3,27,090
Ganges	5,82,550	Sirhind ...	14,84,260
Agra	5,91,450	Godavery Delta Works	4,48,300
		Moota Lake ...	3,35,650

Accounts, 1875-76.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TO END OF 1875-76.

The Total Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works in India, to the end of 1875-76, amounted to Rs. 16,55,44,070, of which Rs. 8,70,80,510 was classified as Extraordinary as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contribution.	Capital value of land used for works.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to the Canals has been ascertained—					
Bengal	14,63,490	3,92,12,490	...	51,440	4,07,27,420
North-Western Provinces ...	2,82,10,100	2,01,27,210	...	10,57,960	4,93,95,270
Punjab	1,63,22,770	1,27,68,910	41,80,090	83,260	3,33,55,030
	4,59,96,360	7,21,08,610	41,80,090	11,92,660	12,34,77,720
II.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to Canals has still to be ascertained—					
Madras	1,20,36,200	67,34,780	...	...	1,87,70,980
Bombay	1,03,17,420	80,50,140	16,810	2,34,660	1,86,19,030
Rajputana	10,44,140	1,86,980	...	...	12,31,120
	2,33,97,760	1,49,71,900	16,810	2,34,660	3,86,21,130
III.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which Operations on Irrigation Works have been suspended—					
Central Provinces ...	3,40,860	...	...	...	3,40,860
Oudh	4,41,080	...	...	...	4,41,080
	7,81,940	...	...	...	7,81,940
TOTAL OF I, II, & III...	7,01,76,060	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,28,80,790
IV.—Capital Outlay on Embankment Works in British Burmah	26,63,280	...	...	...	26,63,280
	7,28,39,340	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,55,44,070

	Rs.
The total Receipts during 1875-76 have been	69,86,570
From this sum the amount to be deducted for working expenses is...	33,41,780
Thus leaving the Net Revenue at	36,44,790

which is 3·6 per cent. on a Capital Outlay of £10,072,328, which is the amount spent on Canals now yielding revenue.

WAYS AND MEANS FOR EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE IN 1875-76.

Of the Rs. 4,27,06,290 classified as Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 1,66,88,822, or 39 per cent., appears from the Accounts to have been provided from the Revenues of the year, leaving only 61 per cent. to be met from borrowed money. The financial results of the year 1875-76 would thus have been highly satisfactory if all the Extraordinary Expenditure had been on really reproductive works. Unfortunately, however, no less than Rs. 1,33,25,923 was expended under this head on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley Railways in 1875-76, and, as I shall have occasion to explain elsewhere, the direct returns which we shall get from these Railways will be very small.

The expenditure for the relief of the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal may now be said to have been completely brought to account: there may be still some outlying items; but they will not be important. The total is as follows:— Accounts. 1875-76. Cost of Famine Relief, Bengal.

	Rs.
In 1873-74	3,86,46,730
In 1874-75	2,23,78,600
In 1875-76 (including Expenditure from Provincial Funds)...	59,57,793
Total	6,69,83,123

of which Rs. 8,98,434 was provided from Provincial Resources, and Rs. 6,60,84,689 from the Imperial Revenues There was a set-off in increased Net Traffic Receipts on the *Guaranteed Railways* estimated by Sir William Muir, last year, at Rs. 17,00,000; but, on the other hand, there was some loss of *Excise* and other revenue, and a substantial expenditure from Local Funds. The whole net cost of the measures for the relief of the Bengal Famine cannot now be stated at less than 6¾ crores of Rupees.

If there had been no Imperial Expenditure for Famine Relief, the Surplus Imperial Revenue of the three years on the Ordinary Account would have been— How far met from current Revenues.

	Rs.
1873-74...	2,05,70,050
1874-75...	2,55,70,575
1875-76...	2,17,74,370
Total ...	6,79,14,995

Thus, according to the Accounts, the Revenues of the three years bore the whole cost of the Famine, and even yielded a Surplus of Rs. 9,31,872. If we add to this the sum of Rs. 8,98,434 contributed from Provincial Resources, the net Surplus of the three years on the Imperial Ordinary Account would be Rs. 18,30,306. This apparently happy result is marred by the fact that there was, during these three years, an expenditure of Rs. 3,35,26,565 upon the Railways which I have just mentioned, which, although treated as Extraordinary Works, cannot be expected to be, in any sufficient degree, reproductive. In speaking of the arrangements proposed for the coming year, 1877-78, I shall refer more particularly to this subject, and shall explain the resolution of the Government to treat, hereafter, expenditure of this kind as ordinary.

ACCOUNTS OF WAYS AND MEANS, 1875-76.

I have still to examine the Ways and Means by which provision was made for the service of the year 1875-76, and to compare them with the Regular Estimates. The figures which I am about to quote will be found, in a convenient shape, in little tables at foot of the page in the left hand corner of Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Those with which they are to be compared are in the corresponding little tables in the centre of the same Statements appended to Sir W. Muir's Financial Statement of 31st March last. If any one wishes for more details than these little abstracts contain, they are to be found in the body of the Statements themselves. Ways and Means, 1875-76, compared with Regular Estimates.

We have seen that the deficit of Imperial Revenue in 1875-76 was altogether Rs. 2,60,17,470, being an improvement upon the Estimate of Rs. 29,42,530. We lent, during the year, to Native States and Public bodies Rs. 38,74,876 more than we received: the sum is smaller by Rs. 7,40,124 than was expected. The Guaranteed Railway and Irrigation Companies withdrew from our Treasuries the sum of Rs. 1,04,31,836, being less than was expected by Rs. 19,86,164. The disbursements from the balances of the Military Funds were Rs. 41,36,267, being Rs. 733 less than Estimate: the amount is abnormal, being due to the refund of their subscriptions to a large number of the members of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund. The Local Governments drew for separate provincial and local purposes Rs. 40,22,930, being more by Rs. 60,930 than was estimated. Altogether we had to make good from other sources than the public Revenues the sum of Rs. 4,84,83,379, being less than Sir William Muir estimated by Rs. 74,16,621. Liabilities.

Statistics, 1875-76. ASSETS.

Towards meeting this obligation we borrowed the net sum of Rs. 4,10,95,219, being more by Rs. 20,68,219 than was expected; the excess was in England. The money deposited in our Savings Banks exceeded the money drawn out by Rs. 8,40,206, being less by Rs. 1,22,794 than was estimated: the deposits of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Service Funds were Rs. 11,18,471, being more by Rs. 85,471 than the Estimate, and the balance on the Deposit and Advance Account was in our favour by Rs. 20,18,538, being less by Rs. 30,25,462 than was expected. The remaining transactions yielded to the Treasury the net sum of Rs. 23,93,032, while it was estimated they would withdraw from the Treasury Rs. 18,08,000.

Thus it happened that, instead of the estimated reduction of Rs. 98,33,000, the actual reduction of the cash balances during the year was only Rs. 10,17,913, an improvement of Rs. 88,15,087, of which Rs. 70,93,000 was in India and the rest in the Home Treasury.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1875-76.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1875-76, COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEARS.

In the following table some important financial and commercial statistics belonging to the year 1875-76 are compared with the same statistics for the two preceding years.

(Values (excepting (a),) in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Net imports of gold	*1,38,00,000*	*1,87,00,000*	*1,54,00,000*
Net imports of silver	*2,47,00,000*	*4,64,00,000*	*1,56,00,000*
Total Net imports of Treasure ...	*3,85,00,000*	*6,51,00,000*	*3,10,00,000*
Public Debt incurred, including Guaranteed Railway Capital ...	*1,04,00,000*	*9,24,00,000*	*4,79,00,000*
Bills drawn by Secretary of State upon Government of India	*14,25,00,000*	*11,76,00,000*	*13,75,00,000*
Amount in sterling obtained for each rupee (a)	*22,37d.*	*22,12d.*	*21,62d.*
Average price of an ounce troy standard Silver in London (a) ...	*59,16d.*	*58,16d.*	*56,20d.*
Commodities excluding Treasure.			
Exports	*55,00,00,000*	*56,36,00,000*	*58,09,00,000*
Imports	*33,82,00,000*	*36,22,00,000*	*38,89,00,000*
Net exports	*21,18,00,000*	*20,14,00,000*	*19,20,00,000*

The excess net imports of silver, and the reduction of the Council Bills, in 1874-75, are due to the large amount borrowed in that year for the campaign against the Bengal Famine, and for Railways and other Public Works.

In 1873-74, for the first time for 23 years, the average price of an ounce troy of standard silver in London fell below 60*d.*: the continuous fall in 1874-75 and 1875-76 marks the course of a phenomenon that has already caused, and must, I fear, for some time to come, cause, grave anxiety to all interested in India: I shall have to refer to the subject hereafter.

The value of commodities (other than treasure) exported in 1875-76 exceeded the exports of 1874-75 by Rs. 1,73,00,000: but the value of Imports grew by the still larger sum of Rs. 2,67,00,000: consequently, the Net Exports of India (excluding treasure) fell off by Rs. 94,00,000.

Including treasure, the Net Exports of the three years were—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,33,00,000	13,63,00,000	16,10,00,000

So that the Net Exports of 1875-76 altogether, though less than those of 1873-74 by Rs. 1,23,00,000, exceeded those of 1874-75 by Rs. 2,47,00,000.

The most important of our exports is *Cotton, Raw,* the statistics of which are as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cwts.	45,00,000	56,00,000	50,10,000
Value (in Rupees) ...	13,21,22,000	15,25,73,000	13,27,90,000

The great exports of 1874-75 were thus not maintained in 1875-76: this is attributed, partly, to an abundant crop in the United States, and, partly, to increasing demands for this important staple for home consumption. In correspondence with this latter influence, the exports of *Manufactures of Cotton*, including twist and yarn, show an important development, as follows:— Statistics, 1875-76.

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52,26,000	51,24,000	66,34,000

The imports of Cotton Goods, including twist and yarn, were:—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,78,46,000	19,42,13,000	19,25,87,000

The value of the imports of Cotton Manufactures, excluding twist and yarn, has not decreased. The figures are—

1873-74	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,15,57,000	16,26,36,000	16,46,39,000

There was, indeed, a decrease in the value of grey (unbleached) goods imported, on private account in 1875-76, as compared with 1874-75, amounting to Rs. 73,58,240; but it was more than counterbalanced by increases under other descriptions in both quantities and values. It should be mentioned here that the values of grey goods returned in 1873-74 and 1874-75 were tariff values, which were above the market values; while, in 1875-76, their recorded values have been the actual market values, exclusive of duty.

The following table contains the Statistics of our most important Exports for the three years:— PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

(Values in Rupees.)

		1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cotton Goods, Twist and Yarn ...	lbs. ...	2,455,000	2,835,000	6,229,000
	value ...	12,84,000	14,76,000	26,69,000
" *Manufactures* ...	value ...	39 42,000	36,48,000	39,65,000
Coffee	(cwts.) ...	364,000	312,000	372,000
	value ...	1,49,14,000	1,30,53,000	1,62,70,000
Hides and Skins, raw, dressed, and tanned ...	... (value) ...	2,61,82,000	2,67,78,000	2,94,36,000
Indigo	... (cwts.) ...	116,000	81,000	110,000
	value ...	3,55,53,000	2,57,63,000	2,87,51,000
Jute, raw and manufactured ...	(value) ...	3,63,77,000	3,48,55,000	3,29,45,000
Lac	... (value) ...	25,77,000	25,40,000	75,57,000
Opium	... (chests)...	89,000	95,000	88,000
	value ...	11,34,19,000	11,95,70,000	11,14,84,000
Rice	... (cwts.) ...	20,245,000	17,393,000	20,416,000
	value ...	5,54,98,000	4,76,53,000	5,31,11,000
Saltpetre ...	... (cwts.) ...	4,51,000	5,53,000	415,000
	value ...	46,50,000	50,15,000	34,89,000
Seeds	... (cwts.) ...	4,433,000	6,075,000	10,507,000
	value ...	2,36,14,000	3,23,59,000	5,46,20,000
Silk	... (cwts.) ...	19,000	14,000	11,000
	value ...	1,14,37,000	76,65,000	41,60,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce	... (value) ...	22,78,000	31,92,000	25,39,000
Tea	... (cwts.) ...	1,72,000	1,88,000	2,17,000
	value ...	1,74,29,000	1,93,74,000	2,16,64,000
Wheat	... (cwts) ...	1,756,000	1,069,000	2,498,000
	value ...	82,76,000	49,04,000	90,10,000
Wood, Teak ...	...(cubic tons)	51,000	43,000	61,000
	value ...	38,13 000	32,86,000	44,06,000
Wool, raw ...	... (cwts.) ...	1,81,000	1,90,000	2,12,000
	value ...	93,83,000	95,99,000	1,09,42,000

This table shows a healthy condition of our export trade. The augmented exports of *Coffee*, *Hides*, *Seeds*, *Tea*, *Wheat*, and *Wool* are especially noteworthy. It is interesting to find that, as with *Cotton*, so with *Hides* and *Jute*, the export of manufactured articles is, in an important degree, superseding the export of the raw material; our chief customers for gunny bags are, *Australia* for wool packs, *California* for grain-sacks, and the *Eastern Asiatic Countries* for grain-bags, &c. The serious decline in the silk trade is

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

compensated by the growth of other items. I hope that the nascent demand for Indian wheat will not be checked by malpractices in India, or by the carelessness of exporters. There are complaints of the admixture in Indian wheats of barley, gram, and other grains; and, should this continue, India will fail in her competition with the United States, Austro-Hungary, Southern Russia, Egypt, and other wheat-producing countries.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

The following table contains statistics of our most important imports besides *Cotton Manufactures*. The growth of the imports of *Metals* and *Woollens* is interesting. The *Salt* figures indicate a serious decrease in the value of that staple, by which, however, consumers must have profited—

(Values in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Apparel	57,82,000	62,05,000	61,60,000
Coal, excluding coke and patent fuel			
(tons)	3,54,000	3,51,000	3,69,000
(value)	72,22,000	66,19,000	63,47,000
Liquors	1,39,27,000	1,52,93,000	1,70,22,000
Machinery and Millwork	1,00,23,000	1,18,59,000	1,43,99,000
Metals	1,73,85,000	2,60,71,000	3,30,92,000
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	88,960	78,090	1,07,910
Salt (tons)	2,79,000	2,77,000	3,65,000
„ (value	83,53,000	75,58,000	60,71,000
Silk (*Raw*) (value)	78,69,000	87,29,000	69,49,000
„ (*manufactured*) (value) ...	60,84,000	71,05,000	70,94,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce ...	55,90,000	51,65,000	89,59,000
Tea (value)	18,29,000	17,00,000	24,76,000
Woollen Manufactures (value) ...	66,89,000	55,76,000	86,98,000

Upon the whole, the trade of India, at the end of 1875-76, seems to have been in a satisfactory condition.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77, COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL ESTIMATES.

I come now to the present prospects of the current year, 1876-77, which I will first compare with the Estimates of Sir William Muir published on the 31st March 1876. As those Estimates have been recast in the form that I propose henceforth to use, I shall be able to enter into any detail that seems expedient.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,48,00,000; that the Grand Total Expenditure would be Rs. 54,09,50,000; and, thus, that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 3,61,50,000. These same Estimates recast in the new form are as follows:—

	Rs.
Expenditure	55,11,04,000
Revenue	51,49,54,000
Deficit ...	3,61,50,000

In both cases alike, the Deficit is converted into a Surplus of Rs. 14,40,000 if the Extraordinary Expenditure (Rs. 3,75,90,000) is excluded from consideration.

The present Estimates are—

GENERAL RESULT.

That the Expenditure will be Rs. 57,28,50,000, exceeding the Original Estimates by Rs. 2,17,46,000.

That the Revenue will be Rs. 51,20,67,000, or less than the Original Estimates by Rs. 28,87,000.

And, thus, that the Deficit will be Rs. 6,07,83,000, or more than Sir W. Muir's Estimates by Rs. 2,46,33,000.

If the estimated Extraordinary Expenditure be excluded from the Account, the Deficit is reduced to Rs. 2,27,83,000, being a result worse than Sir William Muir expected by Rs. 2,42,23,000.

These Estimates may be compared thus :— Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

	Sir William Muir's Estimates. Estimates of 31st March 1876.	Sir William Muir's Estimates. As now recast.	Present Estimates.	Worse.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grand Total Expenditure ...	54,09,50,000	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000
Grand Total Revenue ...	50,48,00,000	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	28,87,000
Deficit	3,61,50,000	3,61.50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	3,75,90,000	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000
Result if Extraordinary Expenditure is excluded ... *Surplus*	14,40,000	14,40,000	*Deficit* 2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000

This untoward result is due entirely to the Famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Without describing afresh the extent and severity of this calamity, I will, here, simply state its effects upon the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, both for the current and the coming year, so far as they can now be traced. This will be most conveniently done in the following tabular form :— FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FAMINE IN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

Effects of the Famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, upon the Estimates, 1876-77 and 1877-78.

1876-77	*Loss of Land Revenue.*	*Loss of Excise Revenue.*	*Loss of Forest Revenue.*	*Direct Outlay for Famine Relief.*	*Excess charges in the Army.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	99,65,000	9,25,000	50,000	1,44,10,000	5,00,000	2,58,50,000
Bombay ...	38,80,000	...	1,50,000	47,00,000	3,00,000	90,30,000
Total ...	1,38,45,000	9,25,000	2,00,000	1,91,10,000	8,00,000	3,48,80,000
1877-78.						
Madras ...	31,84,000	3,33,000		73,50,000	6,37,000	1,15,04,000
Bombay ...	17,67,000	...		69,00,000	4,00,000	90,67,000
Total ...	49,51,000	3,33,000		1,42,50,000	10,37,000	2,05,71,000
Grand Total	1,87,96,000	12,58,000	2,00,000	3,33,60,000	18,37,000	5,54,51,000

The gross estimated cost of the Famine altogether is—

	Rs.
In Madras	3,73,54,000
In Bombay	1,80,97,000
TOTAL ...	5,54,51,000

of which Rs. 2,20,91,000 is loss of revenue and excess charges in the Army, and Rs. 3,33,60,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. From this gross sum of Rs. 5,54,51,000 must be deducted the gain to the Revenues from the increased earnings of the Guaranteed and State Railways; and this I find it at present impossible to estimate with any accuracy. I shall presently have to speak of a very gratifying improvement in the net traffic earnings of these Railways; but how much precisely of the improvement is due to the Famine, it is impossible, as yet, to say. Perhaps, on the whole, as near an estimate as can now be made of the net cost of the Famine is five and a quarter crores of Rupees, of which Rs. 3,10,00,000 falls on this year, and Rs. 2,15,00,000 on next year.

The eventual cost of this Famine will depend upon how far it is found necessary wholly to remit the Land Revenue of which the collection is, for the present, suspended. The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple is strongly of opinion that, if favorable seasons follow, the people will, hereafter, be able to pay at least Rs. 1,29,50,000 of the Rs. 1,87,96,000 Land Revenue which must for the time be left uncollected: but the Governor General in Council has considered it right to leave to the Governments of Madras and Bombay an unfettered discretion in this matter. These Governments will doubtless receive Sir Richard Temple's recommendations with all the deference which they deserve; and I may perhaps be permitted to express a hope that, without any undue harassment of the people, the Local Governments may yet find themselves able to recover, for the benefit of the general tax-payers, from those on whose behalf this great expenditure is being incurred, more than they now think possible. EVENTUAL COST.

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I cannot quit this part of my Statement without calling again to mind the zeal, energy, and ability with which Sir Richard Temple, abandoning a distinguished position of comparative ease and comfort, has devoted himself to those important public duties which he is now performing with admirable success.

If there had been no Famine, there would have been no Deficit in 1876-77, but, on the contrary, if the Estimates of the cost of the Famine are trustworthy, a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 62,48,000,* that is to say, an improvement upon the Original Estimate of Rs. 48,08,000. Here, however, it must again be remembered that the sum of Rs. 1,38,58,850 was expended on works classed as extraordinary, but which cannot be called reproductive.

DETAILED COMPARISONS.

The following are the explanatory remarks which seem called for regarding the various increases and decreases shown in the Abstract Statements.

LAND REVENUE.

I. Land Revenue.—The whole of the decrease, Rs. 1,37,59,000, is due to the Famine, but for which there would have been a small net improvement of Rs. 86,000.

TRIBUTES.

II. Tributes.—The improvement of Rs. 50,000 is due to arrear payments by Banswara and Udhaypur.

FOREST.

III. Forest.—The Original Estimates were for a Net Revenue of Rs. 18,26,000; the Regular Estimates are for a Net Revenue of Rs. 17,31,000, being less by Rs. 95,000. The failure is in the *Bombay* and *Madras* Presidencies, and is attributed to the Famine, which is estimated to have reduced the Net Revenue from *Forests* by at least Rs. 2,00,000.

EXCISE.

IV. Excise.—The Net Revenue from this source is now expected to be only Rs. 2,37,92,000, instead of Rs. 2,43,80,000. The decrease of Rs. 5,88,000 is much more than accounted for by the loss of Revenue from the Famine in Madras. But for the Famine, there would have been a considerable improvement. The Net Revenue from *Excise* in recent years (deducting Refunds) has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	... 1,99,20,810	1873-74 ...	... 2,19,12,340
1870-71 ...	... 2,07,93,600	1874-75 ...	... 2,25,44,140
1871-72 ...	... 2,23,24,660	1875-76 ...	... 2,40,70,560
1872-73 ...	... 2,19,09,070	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,37,33,000

The steady improvement is satisfactory.

CUSTOMS.

VI. Customs show a serious decrease as compared with the Original Estimates of Rs. 15,08,000; the loss is generally distributed. It seems probable that the Original Estimates, which were based upon last year's Regular Estimates, were too sanguine. The net *Customs* Revenue of the last few years (deducting Refunds and Drawbacks) has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	... 2,16,63,020	1873-74 ...	... 2,37,36,730
1870-71 ...	... 2,35,11,350	1874-75 ...	... 2,42,17,380
1871-72 ...	... 2,34,05,590	1875-76 ...	... 2,47,00,620
1872-73 ...	... 2,40,11,230	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,20,77,000

The net yearly Revenue sacrificed by the revision of the Tariff on the 5th August 1875 was estimated at Rs. 30,84,000: this sum deducted from the Net Revenue of 1874-75, the most productive recent year before 1875-76, would leave only Rs. 2,11,33,380, from which point the Revenue of 1876-77 shows a satisfactory recovery of 9½ lakhs of rupees. The *Customs* Revenue of 1875-76 was evidently abnormal; we cannot expect so speedy a recovery from the standard of 1874-75 as was estimated in March last.

SALT.

Salt.—The Net Revenue was estimated at Rs. 5,77,40,000: it is now estimated at Rs. 5,85,65,000, being a gross improvement of Rs. 8,25,000. The

	Rs.
* Estimated cost of Famine in 1876-77	3,10,00,000
Deficit on ordinary Account	2,27,83,000
Surplus but for Famine	82,17,000
Deduct loss by Exchange saved by Secretary of State reducing his drafts	19,69,000
Remains ...	62,48,000

Net Revenue under this important Head (deducting Refunds) has been as follows:— Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	5,46,20,160	1873-74	5,64,60,590
1870-71	5,68,52,590	1874-75	5,73,52,620
1871-72	5,45,57,090	1875-76	5,70,22,180
1872-73	5,64,28,950	1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	5,81,99,000

so that the Net Revenue of 1876-77 will, if the present Estimates are realised, be the largest yet obtained

VIII. Opium.—The Net Revenue was estimated at 6 crores of Rupees; it is now expected to be Rs. 6,37,50,000, an improvement of Rs. 37,50,000. The Gross Revenue has only once before been exceeded; and the Net Revenue would have been much larger than is now expected, but for the unprecedentedly large crop of 1876. The cost of this great crop fell upon the Revenues of the year, its surplus yield being added to the reserve store in the possession of the Government, which now amounts to 35,315 chests more than the quantity which will be sold during the calendar year 1877. The recent figures of the Opium Revenue are as follows:— Opium.

	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	
1869-70	7,95,15,570	1,82,06,830	6,13,08,740	
1870-71	8,04,54,590	2,01,44,250	6,03,10,340	
1871-72	9,25,38,590	1,59,66,460	7,65,72,130	Short crops.
1872-73	8,68,46,910	1,81,42,680	6,87,04,230	
1873-74	8,32,48,790	2,00,12,800	6,32,35,990	
1874-75	8,55,66,290	2,34,15,460	6,21,50,830	
1875-76	8,47,14,250	2,21,85,650	6,25,28,600	
1876-77	9,17,68,000	2,80,18,000	6,37,50,000	Great crop.
	68,46,52,990	16,60,92,130	51,85,59,860	

The average yearly Net Revenue for these eight years has been Rs. 6,48,19,982, the Net Revenue of particular years depending much upon the outturn of the crop paid for. The Net Revenue of 1876-77 is rather below the average of the eight years, but compares favorably with all but two of these years. Bengal Opium is now expected to yield net less than the Estimate by Rs. 1,60,000, the excess expenditure being, by this amount, larger than the large excess revenue. Malwa opium is expected to yield Rs. 38,90,000 more than the Estimates.

On the 19th December 1876, the Opium Act (No. XXIII of 1876) received the assent of the Governor General. This much-needed Law will enable the Government to regulate and supervise the growth of the poppy and all transactions with Opium throughout India: hitherto, in many parts of the country, either there has been no law, or the law has been doubtful. Opium Act, 1876.

IX. Stamps.—The Net Revenue from *Stamps* and *Law and Justice* (the portion now Imperial) is now expected to be Rs. 3,09,25,000 instead of Rs. 3,05,00,000, as at first estimated, an Improvement of Rs. 4,25,000. The Net Revenues from *Stamps* and the existing imperial items under *Law and Justice* (deducting Refunds) show a steady improvement as follows:— Stamps.

	Rs.		Rs.
1871-72	2,68,40,230	1874-75	2,88,44,860
1872-73	2,84,31,580	1875-76	2,97,10,000
1873-74	2,89,55,410	1876-77, Regular Estimates	3,02,05,000

X. Mint.—Sir W. Muir estimated the Net Revenue from the Mints at Rs. 3,00,000; it is now expected to be Rs. 8,46,000, the excess (Rs. 5,46,000) being due to a large coinage of silver. Mints.

XIII.—The decrease of Rs. 3,37,000 under *Law and Justice* is in the Provincial portion (*Jails* and *Registration*), and is partly set off by a saving of Rs. 1,75,000 under the corresponding Heads of Expenditure.

XIX. Gain by Exchange.—The large improvement in the Net Traffic Earnings of the Guaranteed Railway Companies entails the improvement of Rs. 11,57,000 here shown. Gain by Exchange.

XX. Miscellaneous.—The improvement of Rs. 2,91,000 occurs mainly in England, the chief items being £9,600 for Cinchona bark sold, £6,400 from the exhibition of the presents taken home by His Royal Highness the Prince Miscellaneous.

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of Wales, and £5,000 fines on contractors subsequently remitted, and shown under the corresponding Head of Expenditure. A curious item in India is the State share of nine ingots of gold, valued at Rs. 53,240, discovered in the Kistna District.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.—The small decrease of Rs. 2,63,000 is due to the favorable season in the Punjab causing a loss of Rs. 1,37,200, and to disappointments in Bengal.

The probable Extraordinary outlay on Canals in 1876-77 is Rs. 1,01,20,000, as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Madras	3,75,000	North-Western Provinces	33,00,000
Bombay	6,49,000	Punjab	20,00,000
Bengal	37,50,000	In England ...	46,000

In 1876-77 the total direct receipts from Irrigation Works are estimated to amount to Rs. 50,06,750. Of this sum, the amount expected to be derived from the completed Canals on which the Capital Outlay has been Rs. 10,07,23,280 is Rs. 47,01,000: the estimated amount of Land Revenue due to or dependent on the works is Rs. 20,20,340: thus the Gross Revenue is estimated at Rs. 67,21,340. The working expenses from which this Gross Revenue is derived is estimated to amount to Rs. 33,78,060: so that the expected Net Revenue is Rs. 33,43,280, or 3·3 per cent.

STATE RAILWAYS.

State Railways.—The Net Revenue from State Railways was estimated at Rs. 11,80,000; it is now expected to be only Rs. 10,42,000; the decrease of Rs. 1,38,000 is owing to slackness of trade, especially on the Holkar Line, and also to the Northern Bengal and Indus Valley Lines not having been opened for traffic so soon as was expected.

The growth of the revenue from State Railways is, however, encouraging: as follows:—

	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Traffic Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	... 1,65,330	1,79,140	– 13,811
1873-74	... 3,99,140	7,28,240	– 3,29,100
1874-75	... 13,09,860	18,38,830	– 5,28,970
1875-76	... 28,95,120	21,47,130	7,47,990
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	... 36,96,000	26,54,000	10,42,000
1877-78, Original Estimates ...	... 67,48,000	48,30,000	19,18,000

The Capital Expenditure on State Railways to the end of 1875-76 was Rs. 11,78,34,920; the Expenditure in 1876-77 is estimated at Rs. 2,95,80,970; and that in 1877-78 at Rs. 2,60,00,000, making the total Capital Expenditure to the end of 1877-78 Rs. 17,34,15,890.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND PROVINCIAL BALANCES, 1876-77.

Provincial Contributions and Balances of the Local Governments.—According to the Estimates, the Local Governments were to supplement their Assigned Revenues from separate Provincial Resources by Rs. 3,07,000, and from their balances by (net) Rs. 14,82,000; total Rs. 17,89,000. It is now expected that they will have to draw upon local resources for only Rs. 1,85,000, and upon their balances for only Rs. 7,84,000, *i. e.*, for (net) Rs. 9,69,000 in all: the amount would have been larger, but for a special grant of Rs. 2,50,000 from Imperial Funds to British Burmah, the rapid expansion of which Province makes such assistance indispensable. The Punjab draws from its local resources more than any other Province; it seems probable that some expenditure may still be classed there as Imperial, which, under the old system, was local.

INTEREST.

I pass now to EXPENDITURE. The net charge for *Interest* is now expected to be larger than was estimated by Rs. 3,42,000. The excess is entirely in the Estimates of the Home Treasury, where a larger sum was borrowed than was intended in March last. The Estimate then was that £2,640,000 would be

borrowed; the actual sum raised was £4,600,000, besides £500,000 borrowed temporarily. Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

(In Rupees.)

Interest Estimates compared.

(1876-77.)	Original.	Present.	Worse.	Better.
Interest on debt ...	5,36,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07,000	
Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000
Total ...	5,75,07,000	5,79,68,000	4,61,000	
Receipts ...	50,80,000	51,99,000	...	1,19,000
Net Charge	5,24,27,000	5,27,69,000	3,42,000	

The following Government Securities were purchased by the Government of India early in the year, before any cause of anxiety had arisen respecting the crops:— PURCHASE OF SECURITIES.

	Capital. Rs.	Premium paid. Rs.
Bearing interest at 5½ per cent.	35,65,000	1,23,000
" " 5 " (debentures) ...	3,75,000	3,000
" " 4½ "	68,80,000	98,000
" " 4 "	17,20,000	14,000
	1,25,40,000	2,38,000

These Securities have been cancelled, and will not be re-issued: the premium has been written off under the Head of *Interest*.

The Debt of the Government of India is estimated to be on the 31st March 1877 as follows:— TOTAL DEBT OF INDIA.

(*Debt of India; combining Sterling and Rupees on the assumption that £1=Rs. 10.*)

Rate of Interest.	Capital amount outstanding, England. £	India. Rs.	Total. Rs.	A year's Interest thereon. Rs.
5½ ...	...	9,84,52,000	9,84,52,000	54,15,000
5 ...	17,200,000	1,05,84,000	18,25,84,000	91,28,000
4½ ...	...	15,44,96,000	15,44,96,000	69,52,000
4 ...	37,176,000	45,37,40,000	82,55,00,000	3,30,20,000
3½ ...	...	6,52,000	6,52,000	23,000
Nil ...	21,000	3,50,000	5,60,000	*Nil*
	54,397,000	71,82,74,000	1,26,22,44,000	5,45,38,000

Thus, the average yearly rate of interest upon the Registered Debt of India at the end of the current year is estimated to be 4⅓ per cent. The Capital of the Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies, interest upon which is guaranteed from Indian Revenues, is £96,946,907, the interest thereon being £4,716,100. The total Debt of British India, therefore, of all kinds is £151,343,907, and Rs. 71,82,74,000, and the interest thereon is £7,063,104, and Rs. 3,10,68,600: if a Rupee is worth 1*s.* 9⅓*d.*, the entire Debt of India is Rs. 2,40,76,94,357, or £215,689,286, and the interest thereon, Rs. 10,99,12,551, or £9,846,333. The average interest upon the whole Debt of India, including the Guaranteed Capital, is 4·56 per cent.

The proportion of the Rupee Debt held by Natives of India on the 30th of December is estimated, from the distribution of the actual payments of interest, to have been as follows:— PROPORTION HELD BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

1869	22,50	1873	25,29
1870	20,25	1874 ...	25,23
1871	24,74	1875	24,34
1872	22,76	1876	25,87

The excess over the Grant under *Land Revenue* (Rs. 2,19,000) occurs chiefly in *Bombay*, and is nominal, being an increase in Village Allowances set off by increased Revenue under *I, Land Revenue*. LAND REVENUE.

The excess of Rs. 2,13,000 under *Excise* is for stores (probably hydrometers for Madras) from England. EXCISE.

The saving under *Salt*, Rs. 3,95,000, is in the item Petty Construction and Repairs in *Madras*. SALT.

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POST OFFICE

Post Office.—The estimated Net Expenditure on this Service was Rs. 9,11,000; it is now only Rs 5,99,000, an improvement of Rs. 3,12,000. The following are recent figures of the Post Office:—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	80,86,840	68,81,980	12,04,860
1874-75	80 75,960	73,94,000	6,81,960
1875-76	82,20,790	76,35,970	5,84,820
1876-77	86,37,000	80,38,000	5,99,000

It is to be borne in mind that the Post Office carries the correspondence of the State at a reduced rate. It is satisfactory to find that the loss from the reduction of the Overland Postage (from 8 annas to 6 annas *viâ* Brindisi, and from 6 annas to 5 annas *viâ* Southampton) has been almost made good already.

TELEGRAPHS.

13. Telegraphs.—The estimated Net Cost of this Service was Rs. 19,80,000; it is now only Rs. 15,97,000. The improvement of Rs. 3,83,000 occurs chiefly in India, and is due to increased traffic. The following are the figures for the past eight years:—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	55,34,000	25,71,340	29,62,660
1870-71	50,54,310	24,70,100	25,84,210
1871-72	44,99,110	22,83,680	22,15,430
1872-73	48,29,750	24,98,020	23,31,730
1873-74	41,18,180	25,06,380	16 11,800
1874-75	43,20,300	28,64,790	14,55,510
1875-76	49,06,240	30,90,400	18,15,840
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	49,18,000	33,21,000	15,97,000

The improvement since 1872-73 is satisfactory.

ADMINISTRATION.

14. Administration.—The increase of Rs. 6,52,000 is due, for the most part, to an insufficient provision having been made for tour and staff expenses in India; but partly to increased charges at Home.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

16. Law and Justice.—The saving (Rs. 1,75,000) is in the Provincial portion (*Jails and Registration*). The Imperial portion, which constitutes, as yet, the greater portion of this Grant, shows an increase of Rs. 6,16,000, the largest item in which is for the Convict Establishments on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

POLICE.

17. Police.—This grant is entirely under the control of the Local Governments, and the small excess (Rs. 1,56,000) does not require explanation from me. There is a corresponding excess receipt, amounting to Rs. 1,28,000.

EDUCATION.

19. Education.—This service, too, is entirely under the Local Governments. The net saving of Rs. 3,57,000 is generally distributed: it seems probable that some economies may have been effected in consequence of the warning given by His Excellency the Viceroy in July last, to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

22. Stationery and Printing.—This resuscitated Head shows an increase of Rs. 4,25,000, some portion of which occurs in the Central Press of the Government of India, the work of which is constantly increasing; but the greater portion is for Stores from England.

POLITICAL AGENCIES.

23. Political Agencies.—Of the excess of Rs. 18,39,000, the sum of Rs. 13,71,000 is for the ceremonies throughout the country attending the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India. There are other items of increase which need not be explained.

COST OF CEREMONIES ON ASSUMPTION OF IMPERIAL TITLE.

The gross cost of the ceremonies throughout India on the 1st of January is Rs. 13,71,000 under this Head; Rs. 2,83,000 in the Public Works Department; and Rs. 3,00,000 under the Army: total Rs. 19,54,000: there was also an inconsiderable outlay in England, the particulars of which we do not yet know. Against the gross outlay is to be set the increased revenue from the Railways (estimated at, at least, net Rs. 9,00,000), and under Telegraphs and other Heads: upon the whole, it does not seem likely that the net cost exceeded Rs. 10,00,000. It will be understood that these charges are by no means on account of the Delhi Assemblage only, but include the gift of a day's pay to the Army, and the cost of the ceremonies at the Presidency towns and at

every large station throughout India: such charges as these had no connection with the Assemblage. The net cost of the Assemblage itself cannot at present be exactly ascertained; but, in an estimate sent last month to the Secretary of State, it was calculated at about Rs. 5,00,000, a sum which must be looked upon as extremely moderate. Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

24. Allowances, &c., under Treaties.—The decrease of Rs. 1,71,000 is owing to sundry lapses. ALLOWANCES, &c.

25. Furlough Allowances in England.—The increase of Rs. 1,76,000 is attributed to an increase in the number of Officers on furlough, and, to some small extent, to the privilege of drawing furlough pay at 2*s.* the Rupee, which has been granted, with retrospective effect, to those Military Officers who, before 1st July 1871, elected, under the option given to them, the Furlough Rules of 1868. The charges under this Head have been as follows:— FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES IN ENGLAND.

	£
1873-74	260,556
1874-75	216,704
1875-76	229,199
1876-77, Regular Estimates	240,600

27. Loss by Exchange.—The present Exchange Estimates may be compared with the Original Estimates as follows:— LOSS BY EXCHANGE.

	Loss by Exchange.	Gain by Exchange.	Net Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	76,51,090	30,14,360	46,36,733
1873-74	98,65,300	39,51,680	59,13,620
1874-75	89,78,780	39,53,350	50,25,430
1875-76	1,42,97,220	39,53,650	1,03,43,570
1876-77, Original Estimate	2,33,20,000	34,70,000	1,98,50,000
1876-77, Present Estimate	2,13,51,000	46,27,000	1,67,24,000

Thus, the whole improvement compared with the Estimates is Rs. 31,26,000, of which Rs. 11,57,000 has been already explained as due to improved Guaranteed Railway Receipts. Almost the whole charge entered under *27, Loss by Exchange*, is incurred upon the Bills upon the Government of India, by which the Secretary of State supplies the Home Treasury with funds. The Estimate was that the sum thus raised in London would be £13,660,000, and that, to produce this amount, Bills would be sold for Rs. 15,99,20,000, being at the rate of Re. 1=1*s.* 8½*d.* It is now estimated that we shall pay Bills for Rs. 14,53,96,000, which will yield to the Home Treasury £12,418,000, the rate realised being still estimated at Re. 1=1*s.* 8½*d.* The cost now estimated of the £12,418,000, thus supplied to the Home Treasury is only Rs. 16,310 more than it would have been at the precise rate originally estimated: that the Original and Revised Estimates should thus precisely correspond, is only a curious coincidence; for no one could, in March last, have foretold what the average rate of exchange during the year would be, and the Government of India had certainly little confidence in its own Estimate. The gross saving of Rs. 19,69,000 under this Head is wholly due to our having paid for £1,242,000 less than we expected; and this, again, is due to the Secretary of State having borrowed more than was, at first, proposed: the reason for this excess borrowing was chiefly the state of the exchanges between England and India during the early part of the year.

This brings me to speak of the fall in the price of silver, which began to alarm the Government of India and all those interested in the prosperity of the country long before the last Financial Statement was made, and which, during the year, assumed formidable proportions. It is impossible for me, in making this Statement, to avoid reference to a subject so intimately affecting the interests of India: at the same time, I desire, on this occasion, to treat the matter historically only, and not to express any opinion of my own, upon the causes of the divergence of the value of the two metals, or upon the remedies, if any, which ought to be adopted. FALL IN THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The fall in the value of silver dates from November 1872. For 22 years before that date, the price in London of an ounce Troy of standard silver had never been below 60*d.*, and for 18 years more, it had never been below 59*d.* In the calendar year 1873, the average price was 59·22*d.*, the lowest price (*13th November*) being 57 1/16*d.* In 1874, the average price was

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58·37*d.*, the lowest price (*31st December*) being 57¼*d.* In 1875, the average price was only 56·76*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*on the 3rd June*) 55½*d.* In 1876, the average price fell to 53·08*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*8th July*) 47*d.*; sales were reported even as low as 46*d.*: the recovery from this depression was rapid; the highest point since attained being (*18th January 1877*) 58⅝*d.*, the highest price quoted since 23rd July 1874: there has since been, again, a downward re-action, the latest quotation being 55*d.*

MEMORIAL FROM THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On the 17th July 1876 the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce transmitted, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, the following two Resolutions adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday, the 15th July:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1*st.*—"That the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the Country; and that, in view to its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give, in regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances.

2*nd.*—"That the Chamber approves of the suggestion of the Committee that it is expedient, in view of any ultimate measures that the Government may adopt, that Clause 19 of Act XXIII of 1870, making it obligatory on the Mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage, and also section 11, clause (b) of Act III of 1871, making it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue Notes against silver bullion sent in, be temporarily suspended, at the discretion of Government; and that, during such suspension, or till further notice, it be not lawful to import coined rupees from any foreign port."

On the 22nd July, the Secretary to the same Chamber forwarded, for the consideration of the Government, a copy of the Proceedings of the Chamber.

In this letter, the Committee of the Chamber, while recognising the difficulty of the position of the Government of India, remarked that the uncertainty which had hitherto shrouded the action of Government had been attended with serious consequences to merchants and bankers, and would continue to embarrass their transactions so long as they were kept in ignorance of the course of action the Government proposed to take. The Committee, therefore, expressed a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy would, in the interests of commerce and of the country generally, accede to the prayer of the first Resolution of the meeting, and make public the intentions of the Government.

As to the second Resolution, the Committee pointed out that its object was not to prohibit coinage altogether; for that would be likely to bring about a collapse of credit; but to place all coinage in the hands of the Government to be exercised at its discretion. It appeared to the Committee suicidal for the Secretary of State to allow the competition of bar silver with the rupees which he has to offer to those requiring money in India, and that to suspend the free conversion of silver bullion into legal-tender coin was not only a wise and reasonable; but a necessary precaution for the Government of India to take, for the preservation of its own currency, and to support the credit of its own loans, as well as to prevent the country from being swamped by silver sent in by foreign nations.

The Committee argued that the fact that the Government of India was compelled to put their Mint Stamp to all silver sent to India had given an artificial and fictitious value to silver, which would cease as soon as the law was suspended. Bar silver would then, gradually, fall to its own intrinsic value; and the extent to which it was depreciated would be soon gauged; whereas, as things were, it was impossible to say how much its value was appreciated by our 'open coinage system.'

When all Europe was closing its doors against the import of silver with the avowed object of having as little of the metal as possible, should the depreciation be found permanent, it seemed most impolitic, the Committee thought, to keep ours wide open for the reception of an unlimited quantity, costing the country, through our coinage laws, far more than its real intrinsic value. The Committee could see no valid reason against the immediate adoption by the Government of the second Resolution of the Meeting, and considered that the objections brought against it were based either on a misconception of its real scope, or on abstract principles ignored by other States; whereas the position of affairs was altogether exceptional, and ordinary rules did not apply. The Committee represented that the measures recommended in the Resolution were not more

stringent than, in fact, scarcely so stringent as, those which the first financiers in Europe had found it necessary to adopt.

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Lastly, the Committee pointed out that there was a third proposition put before the Meeting, recommending the adoption of a gold standard, which, in deference to the feeling apparent among members present, was temporarily withdrawn; and they referred the Government to the debate at the Meeting upon this proposal.

WARNING BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On the 31st July the Government of India published a Resolution inviting attention to the immediately probable financial consequences of the fall in the gold-price of silver, and insisting upon the necessity for the utmost economy of the public resources.

MEMORIAL OF THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

On the 1st August the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association forwarded a Memorial from the Master, Wardens, and Committee of the Association to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

In this document the Memorialists represented that they had, for many months past, been suffering great loss from the low rate of exchange which bid fair to paralyse trade. The Memorialists joined earnestly with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in urging on the Government the importance of declaring the policy it intended to pursue for the remedy of this evil, and prayed that the policy of a temporary suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver might receive the early consideration of Government.

The Memorialists further expressed great satisfaction at the desire manifested by the Government to encourage local manufactures, and suggested a relaxation of the rules against the purchase of imported stores for the Government in India.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 22ND SEPTEMBER 1876.

On the 22nd September 1876, after considering the "Report by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the depreciation of silver, with the Proceedings of the Committee, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 5th July 1876," the Government of India published a Resolution (No. 3044) upon the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association. The following is a summary of its arguments and conclusions.

1. The recent change in the value of silver measured in gold may be due to changes in the value of one metal or the other, or of both: before a fit remedy can be applied, it is essential to ascertain what exactly has happened, whether gold has risen or silver fallen, and how much the value of each metal has changed. It cannot be assumed, without decisive proof, that the divergence of the two metals is due wholly, or even chiefly, to the fall in the value of silver.

2. The prices of commodities and of the precious metals, in London and in India, witness to a considerable rise in the value of gold since March 1873, and especially since December 1875, and do not show any fall in the value of silver measured in commodities other than gold: using these prices with all reserve, it must still be said that they afford evidence of this fact at least that a rise in the value of gold is one of the causes which has disturbed the equilibrium of the two metals.

3. The divergence of the values of the two metals seems due to three principal causes, of which the first appears to be the most efficient:

(1).—The substitution of gold as the standard of value, in Germany, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, for silver; and, in the countries of the Latin Convention, for their customary alternative or compensatory standard of silver and gold.

(2).—The increased production of silver in the United States of America.

(3).—The decreased demand for silver in India.

4. The value of gold and silver, like that of any other commodities, depends, on the one hand, upon the supply, on the other, upon the demand for them; and this again depends upon the uses made of them: the long-continued equilibrium between the value of gold and that of silver is due to the two metals having shared, without material change of conditions, the only great field for the employment of either of them, *i. e.*, the supply of legal-tender metallic money: this equilibrium has been disturbed by the rapid supersession of silver by gold in Europe and America as the standard of value, and there-

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fore as the material of legal-tender metallic money: this supersession is calculated, *a priori*, to raise the value of gold no less than to lower the value of silver.

5. Excessive importance is not, *per se*, attached to the increased production of silver in the United States of America.

6. When India is in a normal condition, *i. e.*, when there is no abnormal demand for any of her staples, and she is not borrowing large sums from abroad, the amount of treasure required to settle her accounts with the world is not considerable; and a substantial proportion of the treasure received has always been gold: the large imports of treasure into India since 1850 are due to abnormal circumstances, as follows:

(1).—The Crimean War transferred to India large demands for produce theretofore obtained from Russia.

(2).—The American Civil War exaggerated temporarily the value of Indian cotton.

(3).—Great sums of money have been borrowed for—

(*a*) the suppression of the mutiny;

(*b*) the construction of railroads (Guaranteed and State) and canals;

(*c*) the Bengal famine.

It would be altogether misleading to treat the great imports of treasure in the last 25 years as normal, or to expect that they will, or can, continue: there is, therefore, no reason to expect that silver will be poured into India, although, of course, if it falls in value, a greater weight of it must come to represent the same value.

7. To suspend the free coinage of legal-tender metallic money, as advocated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, would give a monopoly value to the existing stock of rupees, and so reduce prices; whereas prices are not yet risen.

8. The value of no substance can serve as a standard-measure of value unless its use as the material of legal-tender currency is freely admitted: if, therefore, the free coinage of silver on fixed conditions were disallowed in India, silver would no longer be the standard of value of India, but another standard would be substituted, *viz.*, the monopoly value of the existing stock of rupees, tempered by any additions made to it by the Government, or illicitly: if no such additions were made, the value of the rupee would gradually, but surely, rise, owing to the supply being cut off.

9. The stamp of a properly regulated mint, such as the Indian Mints, adds nothing, except the cost of manufacture and seignorage, to the value of the metal on which it is impressed; but only certifies to its weight and purity.

10. A sound system of currency must be automatic or self-regulating: no civilised Government can undertake to determine from time to time by how much the legal tender currency should be increased or decreased; nor would it be justified in leaving the community without a fixed metallic standard of value even for a short time: it is a mistake to suppose that any European nation has rejected silver as a standard of value without substituting gold.

11. For all these reasons, the Government of India rejected as inadmissible the proposal that the Mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver for the public on fixed conditions, unless they were, at the same time, opened to the free coinage of gold as legal-tender money on fixed conditions.

12. The Government of India further concluded that there was nothing, as yet, demanding recourse to a measure so costly, and of which all the conditions were so uncertain, as the adoption of a gold standard.

Thus, the conclusions stated in the Resolution were:

1stly.—That the divergence of the values of gold and silver is not necessarily attributed only to a diminution in the value of silver; that there are strong reasons for believing that gold may have increased, as well as that silver has decreased, in value; and that this consideration must have an important bearing on the action of Government in reference to the present disorder.

2ndly.—That although it is most desirable, in the interests of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India inter-

changes commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh stable equilibrium of the precious metals be attained.

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3rdly.—That, up to the present moment, there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the standard of value.

This Resolution of the Government of India was issued some time before I took charge of my present office, and I do not now wish to offer any comments on its conclusions.

MEMORIALS FROM GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The only other representations received upon the subject by the Government of India have been complaints by various European officers in its service of the loss which they are suffering from the fall of the sterling-value of the rupee, and prayers for assistance from the State: some of these memorials are still under consideration: the Government feels much sympathy with its officers; but I cannot at present say whether it will be possible to help them.

I am afraid that we cannot, by any means, conclude that the partial recovery of the value of silver which we have lately witnessed is permanent, and that our exchange with countries whose standard is gold will not be again, seriously, and perhaps frequently, disturbed. I can only say that the Government of India is devoting, and will continue to devote, anxious attention to the subject.

PURCHASE OF STORES IN INDIA.

The representation of the Trades' Association in regard to stores is still receiving attention: it is the present policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to allow much greater freedom of resort to the local markets than heretofore.

PROMISSORY NOTES ENFACED FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST IN LONDON BY DRAFTS UPON INDIA.

I may mention, here, that the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for the payment of Interest in London by drafts upon India decreased, during the year, from Rs. 14,20,23,120 to Rs. 12,94,59,526, or by Rs. 1,25,63,594, and that the price of our Four per cent. Rupee securities fell, at one time, in India (13th January) to Rs. 96¼, and in London (16th July) to Rs. 77. Our Four per cent. Rupee securities had not been at a discount in India since March 1873, and had not fallen below 90 in London since May 1868; they are now again quoted there at 88½: our Sterling bonds did not share the depression of the Rupee paper in London, which was doubtless due entirely to the fall in the price of silver. In India, our Rupee paper did not fall to a discount till the 3rd October, and the fall since then may doubtless be partly attributed to the apprehension that the Government may have large demands to make upon the money-market on account of the Famine, and to the scarcity of money in India.

PRICE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Miscellaneous.—The excess of Rs. 4,15,000 is accounted for by some charges connected with the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having escaped record in the Accounts of 1875-76, and by the refund of £5,000 fines levied upon contractors in England and credited under the corresponding Head of Revenue.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The item of Rs. 1,91,10,000 for *Famine Relief* requires no further explanation.

THE ARMY.

The Army.—The following are the accounts of the Army in recent years compared with the Original and Revised Estimates of the current year—

		Established Strength of the Army.		Expenditure.	Revenues and Contributions from Native States.	Net Expenditure.	Loss by Exchange on sterling expenditure.	Cost of Military Buildings.	Cost of Military Secretariats.	True Net Expenditure.
		Europeans.	Natives of India.							
		No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	...	69,262	122,442	16,32,97,390	1,21,30,730	15,11,66,660	10,94,924	1,84,94,790	5,29,720	17,12,86,094
1870-71	...	67,150	122,122	16,07,47,990	1,05,01,630	15,02,46,360	21,69,446	1,25,13,140	5,04,120	16,54,33,066
1871-72	...	67,062	121,961	15,67,81,120	1,02,67,930	14,65,13,190	13,83,865	1,20,33,150	4,80,800	16,05,11,005
1872-73	...	66,965	121,969	15,50,36,120	98,04,520	14,52,31,600	18,19,661	1,16,65,580	4,52,480	15,91,69,321
1873-74	...	66,794	123,470	15,22,82,740	1,10,84,530	14,12,48,210	24,61,680	1,12,29,600	4,61,730	15,54,01,170
1874-75	...	66,701	123,474	15,37,51,920	1,07,47,740	14,30,04,180	28,75,339	1,18,59,260	4,88,420	15,82,27,199
1875-76	...	66,608	123,479	15,80,84,590	1,12,46,240	14,18,38,350	37,61,659	1,38,77,380	4,53,160	15,94,50,549
1876-77*	...	66,624	123,484	15,97,90,000	93,73,010	15,04,16,990	70,35,485	1,22,84,000	4,71,070	17,02,07,495
1876-77†	...			16,20,77,000	97,09,010	15,23,67,990	72,00,897	1,24,08,340	4,80,270	17,24,97,497
1877-78*	...	66,543	123,605	16,23,86,000	95,13,010	15,28,72,990	53,83,314	1,23,19,850	4,64,270	17,10,40,424

ITS WHOLE COST.

COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES.

The Revised Estimates of the net expenditure upon the Army, as recorded in the Accounts, exceed the Original Estimates by Rs. 19,51,000, and the actual

* Orig. Est. † Rog. Est.

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net expenditure of 1875-76 by no less than Rs. 1,05,29,640: if we use the true rate of exchange for converting the Home Expenditure into Rupees, this excess over 1875-76 rises to Rs. 1,39,48,878: if all the items entered in the preceding Statement are counted, the excess is Rs. 1,30,46,948.

FINANCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It appears from this Statement, which does not quite exhaust the public expenditure upon the *Army*, that even its net cost in 1876-77, Rs. 17,24,97,497, exceeds one-third of the entire gross expenditure of British India, excepting the charge for Famine relief: the importance of our Military Finance is therefore pre-eminent; and I think it necessary to examine carefully the causes of the alarming growth of the cost of the Army.

ACCIDENTAL CAUSES OF APPARENT EXCESS.

The Army Receipts in 1875-76 were accidentally swollen by about Rs. 15,00,000, so that the increase to be explained upon the accounts of the Army, as recorded, is really the increase of gross expenditure (Rs. 89,92,410). Of this amount, again, it will be found that £300,000 is nominal, being due to the accidental transfer of payments at Home, amounting to £150,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77.

COMPARISON OF REGULAR ESTIMATES WITH ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.

I proceed then to compare the Revised Estimates of expenditure for 1876-77 with the Accounts of 1875-76, in order to ascertain how the residue of that increase, *viz.*, £764,505 in England and Rs. 13,47,360 in India, has arisen. The following table brings out clearly the causes to which this increase is due:—

	Effective.				Non-Effective.			Grand Total, taking £1 = Rs. 10.
	England.		India.	Total, taking £1=Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, taking £1 =Rs. 10.	
	Stores.	Other items.						
	£	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	878,491	1,436,207	12,19,82,870	14,50,79,850	1,190,403	63,54,630	1,82,58,660	16,33,38,510
1870-71 ...	929,782	1,461,809	11,91,43,760	14,30,59,670	1,140,556	63,49,270	1,77,54,830	16,08,14,500
1871-72 ...	936,730	1,331,853	11,40,84,790	13,67,70,620	1,373,431	62,76,190	2,00,10,500	15,67,81,120
1872-73 ...	811,736	1,432,806	11,34,64,880	13,59,10,300	1,279,743	63,28,390	1,91,25,820	15,50,36,120
1873-74 ...	852,635	1,248,208	11,24,38,690	13,34,47,120	1,254,645	62,90,720	1,88,37,170	15,22,84,290
1874-75 ...	1,124,644	1,056,314	11,08,12,280	13,26,21,860	1,436,820	67,61,530	2,11,29,780	15,37,51,590
1875-76 ...	1,096,947	1,027,986	11,06,15,180	13,18,64,510	1,458,262	66,37,460	2,12,20,080	15,30,84,590
1876-77, Estimate	1,096,100	1,335,600	11,20,89,000	13,64,06,000	1,916,000	65,11,000	2,56,71,000	16,20,77,000
1877-78 ...	996,000	1,215,100	11,41,29,000	13,62,40,890	1,957,500	65,70,110	2,61,45,110	16,23,86,000

It will be observed that the excess in 1876-77 over 1875-76 is about equally divided between the Effective and Non-effective branches as follows:—

	Rs.
Increase in Effective	45,41,490
in Non-effective	44,50,920
	89,92,410

EFFECTIVE AT HOME.

The Effective increase is divided between India and England thus:—

England	£306,767
India	Rs. 14,73,820

HOME CHARGES OF REGIMENTS.

The *Home* increase is mainly in the *Home charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, including *Furlough Allowances of Officers of the British Service.* The charges under these two Heads have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	725,233	1874-75	509,407
1870-71	658,710	1875-76	453,812
1871-72	590,805	1876-77, Regular Estimates...	750,000
1872-73	659,774	1877-78, Original Estimates...	700,000
1873-74	567,012		

Of the increase in 1876-77, £180,000 is attributed to the accidental transfer of certain payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, but for which transfer the figures would have been—

1875-76	£547,958	1876-77	£660,000

Still even this residue of increase which continues in 1877-78 is formidable: it is the result of much negotiation with the War Office at Home, and does not seem susceptible of definite explanation in India.

An increase of £7,655 in the *Furlough Allowances of Indian Officers* is doubtless due to the concession of the privilege of drawing Furlough Pay at 2*s.* the rupee, with retrospective effect, to Officers who elected the Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871. Regular Estimates, 1876-77. FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.

The net cost of the passages of officers and troops and of the Overland Troop Transport Services has been as follows:— PASSAGE AND TRANSPORT.

	At Home.	Altogether at Home and in India, counting £1 = 10 Rupees.
	£	Rs.
1869-70	278,132	42,76,430
1870-71	311,652	82,56,750
1871-72	271,373	38,42,010
1872-73	329,395	44,22,090
1873-74	381,506	46,11,760
1874-75	292,859	47,04,140
1875-76	266,734	33,44,700
1876-77 } Estimates	316,600	35,61,000
1877-78 } Estimates	241,100	28,74,500

This charge has of late years been somewhat diminishing, but the cost of the transports is still great.

The recent charges for stores, the yearly cost of which has been stated already, have been very heavy: this is owing to the supply of Snider Rifles to the Native Army, of new rifled guns to the Artillery, and of Martini-Henry Rifles to the European troops. STORES.

Of the Effective charges in India the following items show, on the whole, till lately, no important increase of cost; *Army and Garrison Staff, Regimental Pay and Allowances, Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage, Ecclesiastical, Education and Volunteer Corps.* EFFECTIVE IN INDIA.

The total expenditure for these items is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	7,79,97,350	1874-75	7,62,55,820
1870-71	7,58,73,910	1875-76	7,65,58,510
1871-72	7,63,10,110	1876-77 } Estimates ...	7,69,86,000
1872-73	7,58,66,690	1877-78 } Estimates ...	7,85,99,400
1873-74	7,57,65,150		

The growth in 1876-77, and still more in the coming year, is in the item *Regimental Pay and Allowances*, and is due to increased allowances to Native Troops (estimated in all at Rs. 14,22,840 a year) and to Non-Commissioned Officers of British Troops (estimated to cost Rs. 4,00,000 a year): only a small part of these new burdens falls on 1876-77. REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The *Administrative Staff, Commissariat, Clothing* and *Medical Establishments and Services* also show rather a saving than an increase:— SERVICES WHICH SHOW NO INCREASE.

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	3,19,24,510	1874-75	2,71,28,750
1870-71	2,91,67,380	1875-76	2,64,75,270
1871-72	2,66,86,370	1876-77 } Estimates ...	2,66,56,000
1872-73	2,75,12,120	1877-78 } Estimates ...	2,81,56,310
1873-74	2,79,07,690		

The increase in 1876-77 and 1877-78 is chiefly in Commissariat supplies due to the Famine, which is estimated to add, in the two years, Rs. 18,00,000 to the cost of the Army, and to the purchase of malt liquor in India instead of in England, to the relief of the account there. Contracts have been made for 18,714 hogsheads of beer brewed at Murree, Kussowlie and other stations; and it is estimated that, in 1877-78, Rs. 3,62,220 will be thus transferred from the Home Accounts to India. Improved pay to British Medical Officers is calculated to cost Rs. 2,24,000 a year. COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.

The remaining Heads are *Remounts and Cattle, Barrack Establishments, Martial Law, Sea Transports and Miscellaneous Services*, and they show a nominal diminution as follows:— SERVICES WHICH SHOW DIMINUTION.

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	1,20,11,010	1874-75	74,27,710
1870-71	1,41,02,470	1875-76 ...	75,81,400
1871-72	1,10,88,310	1876-77 } Estimates ...	84,47,000
1872-73	1,00,86,070	1877-78 } Estimates ...	73,74,180
1873-74	87,65,850		

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

The decrease, as compared with earlier years, is, to a great extent, nominal, owing to the establishment of the Troop Transports, the cost of which is recorded in the Home Accounts, and to the transfer of Barrack Establishments to the Public Works Department. The excess in 1876-77 is in the item *Miscellaneous Services*, and is due to a charge of Rs. 10,00,000 awarded under revised instructions from the Secretary of State as compensation for loss of sums paid, up to the 1st February 1861, for the purchase of promotion; to the charges throughout India connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title (Rs. 3,00,000); and to compensation for dearness of provisions in Madras and Bombay (Rs. 4,00,000) included in the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 already stated.

Thus, of the increased Effective charges, £180,000 is due to accidental transfers of payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, and the remaining Rs. 27,41,480 appear to be essentially due to the increased charges at Home for Her Majesty's Troops serving in India, and to the improved pay and allowances granted to the Native Troops and to British Non-Commissioned and Medical Officers.

NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES.

I will now examine the increases in the *Non-effective* charges, which increases all occur at Home.

The first item is *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the Retired Pay, &c., of Troops serving or having served in India*, the charges for which have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	217,000	1874-75	318,388
1870-71	239,562	1875-76	350,000
1871-72	479,974	1876-77 Estimates ...	605,500
1872-73	371,635	1877-78 Estimates ...	598,500
1873-74	288,300		

RETIRED PAY OF H. M.'S TROOPS.

This item shows an increase in 1876-77 of £255,500, of which £120,000 is attributed to the postponement of payments, amounting to £60,000, from 1876-77 to 1877-78. But for this postponement, the figures would have been—

1875-76	£410,000	1876-77 Estimate ...	£545,500

the increase being £135,000. Like the *Home Charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, these charges are the result of long negotiations with the War Office, and are beyond the control of the Government of India. The item *Deferred pay to discharged or deceased soldiers for service in India subsequent to 1st April 1876*, which is entered at £2,000 in 1876-77 and £40,000 in 1877-78, is expected to rise to £200,000 a year.

The next item appears for the first time in 1876-77, *viz.*, *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the capitalised value, from 1st April 1874, of the proportion chargeable to Indian Revenue of the pensions granted between 18th February 1861 and 31st March 1870 to soldiers transferred from the Indian Local Army to the British Army.* This charge, which we do not expect to recur, is estimated to be in—

1876-77	£100,000	1877-78	£130,000

RETIRED PAY OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

The third item is *Retired Pay of Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances and including also the capitalised value of pensions granted to Indian Officers on retirement, representing the estimated value of the proportionate claim to the Colonels' Allowances.* The charges for this item, which accounts for £119,086 of the increase, are as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	759,867	1874-75	982,209
1870-71	754,347	1875-76	982,114
1871-72	750,575	1876-77, Estimates ...	1,101,200
1872-73	765,004	1877-78 Do. ...	1,120,000
1873-74	816,598		

of which the capitalised payments, which are calculated to prevent a still larger increase hereafter, are:—

	£		£
1874-75	147,040	1876-77 Estimates ...	111,200
1875-76	75,775	1877-78 Estimates ...	100,000

The pensions from Lord Clive's Fund are diminishing, thus:— Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

	£		£
1869-70	204,384	1874-75	133,462
1870-71	131,478	1875-76	121,908
1871-72	131,535	1876-77 } Estimates ...	108,500
1872-73	132,730	1877-78 }	108,000
1873-74	133,167		

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Thus it appears that, of the whole increase of £457,738 in the Home non-effective charges, £120,000 is due to an accidental transfer of payments from 1875-76 to 1876-77, £119,086 to the growing charge for *Retired Pay of Indian Officers, including Colonel's Allowances*, and £218,652 to increased demands by the Imperial Government for the retired pay and deferred pay of the troops serving or having served in India.

In concluding this Review of the Army Expenditure I have only to add that the Government of India must certainly endeavour to find the means of meeting the increased military charges, some of which are apparently inevitable, by economies in other Departments of the Military Service: their endeavours must be largely dependent for success upon the support of Her Majesty's Government. I do not assert that the whole of the additional expenditure on the Army has not been incurred for excellent objects, or that it could have been avoided; but that the Indian Revenues are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance, is a fact the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated.

Guaranteed interest less net traffic receipts shows the gratifying improvement of Rs. 84,07,000. GUARANTEED INTEREST LESS NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The following Statement exhibits the whole effects recorded in the Public Accounts and Estimates upon our Revenues, of the transactions with the Companies upon whose capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

Transactions as recorded in the Finance Accounts, upon the hypothesis that £1 = Rs. 10.

TOTAL NET COST OF GUARANTEED UNDERTAKINGS ACCORDING TO THE ACCOUNTS.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, ORIGINAL ESTIMATES.	1875-76, REGULAR ESTIMATES.	1877-78, ORIGINAL ESTIMATES.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED INTEREST, LESS NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS ...	1,54,70,640	1,83,48,110	1,72,32,180	2,11,05,010	1,43,73,520	1,24,45,620	97,53,100	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	1,00,00,000
LAND AND SUPERVISION ...	9,13,900	8,29,530	6,61,630	16,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
INTEREST ON REVENUE BALANCES	3,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	1,66,63,084	1,94,15,032	1,81,51,051	2,29,46,933	1,61,67,237	1,33,55,991	1,09,35,930	1,38,38,000	54,25,000	1,07,89,000
DEDUCT NET GAIN BY EXCHANGE	4,02,170	13,18,670	20,96,760	28,66,450	33,34,890	36,14,520	35,71,610	32,41,130	42,43,000	35,00,000
NET COST OF UNDERTAKINGS TO THE INDIAN REVENUES AS RECORDED IN THE FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ...	1,62 60,914	1,80,96,362	1,60,54,291	2,00,80,483	1,28,32,347	97,41,471	73,64,320	1,05,96,870	11,82,000	72,89,000

According to this Statement, the improvement in 1876-77, compared with the Original Estimates, is, altogether, no less than Rs. 94,14,870, and the net cost of the undertakings in 1876-77, only Rs. 11,82,000: but this Statement does not exhibit the true effect upon Indian Revenues of the transactions with these Companies: the system by which we combine the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treaties upon the hypothesis that Rs. 10 = £1, and call the totals pounds sterling or rupees, has many inconveniences; and especially obscures the truth as regards the important transactions with which I am now dealing.

In the following table I have collected the facts of the last seven years, and the estimated facts of the present and coming years, as regards these STATISTICS OF THESE UNDERTAKINGS.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

undertakings, from which the results to the Indian Exchequer have to be ascertained: these facts are, in themselves, well worthy of a place in this review.

Transactions of the Companies upon whose Capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Original Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates	1877-78, Original Estimates.
Traffic Earnings ... Rs.	7,06,79,330	7,21,90,580	7,30,57,340	7,51,00,761	8,32,02,792	8,93,11,970	8,96,63,756	8,55,75,000	10,31,73,000	9,27,94,000
Working Expenses ... Rs.	4,12,04,040	4,35,61,240	4,11,74,569	4,64,57,492	4,7[illegible],78,380	4,74,87,392	4,70,34,569	4,59,55,000	5,35,42,000	4,84,51,000
Percentage of Working Expenses on Earnings ... Rs.	58·379	60·342	56·359	61·860	56·589	53·170	52·456	53·701	51·896	52·213
Net Traffic Receipts ... Rs.	2,93,75,280	2,86,29,360	3,18,82,771	2,86,43,269	3,61,24,442	4,18,24,478	4,26,29,187	3,96,20,000	4,96,30,000	4,43,43,000
Surplus paid to Companies Rs.	8,13,050	7,09,600	5,95,940	8,53,950	9,15,010	42,75,610	22,73,510	19,50,000	28,94,000	40,00,000
Net Traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ... Rs.	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,43,000
Gross Guaranteed Interest paid in sterling at Home £	4,138,15	4,352,713	4,546,236	4,619,249	4,631,531	4,659,755	4,656,996	4,700,000	4,686,000	4,692,000
Do. do. do. paid in Rupees in India Rs.	4,13,309	4,22,773	4,94,729	4,21,153	3,91,911	3,67,992	3,34,135	3,28,000	2,41,000	2,61,000
Equivalent of total Guaranteed Interest in Rupees, at Contract Rates Rs.	4,54,11,993	4,76,96,609	4,96,34,369	5,41,29,570	5,06,18,932	5,08,95,887	5,08,13,729	4,73,00,000	4,70,83,000	4,71,61,000
Equivalent of total guaranteed interest in Rupees, sterling payments being converted at yearly average rates obtained for Secy. of State's Bills Rs.	4,30,94,863	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
Net Capital paid in by Companies in India ... Rs.	...	...	...	8,32,330	11,75,620	21,54,820	21,25,840	8,00,000	39,07,000	16,22,000
Net Capital withdrawn by Companies in India ... Rs.	2,63,33,272	1,51,66,000	1,14,86,180	...	...	..	...	.	...	.
The foregoing net Capital converted into pounds at Contract Rates .. £	2,434,128	1,407,359	1,097,811	27,760	75,369	137,307	176,991	50,416	339,092	128,453
The foregoing re-converted into Rupees at yearly average rates of Secretary of State's Bills ... Rs.	2,51,08,598	1,49,42,532	1,14,32,204	2,92,020	8,09,453	14,82,968	19,62,462	5,90,229	39,58,759	14,52,302

TRUE NET COST OF THESE UNDERTAKINGS

From the foregoing table we can deduce the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues as follows:—

True Cost to the Indian Revenues of the undertakings upon the Capital invested in which Interest is guaranteed.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78, Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED INTEREST AT THE AVERAGE RATES OBTAINED FROM SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS	4,30,94,863	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
LAND AND SUPERVISION ...	9,13,900	8,29,530	6,61,680	16,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,20,000	9,13,000	7,90,000
INTEREST ON REVENUE BALANCES	2,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,481	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
LOSS BY CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS... ...	...	...	...	5,40,310	3,65,568	6,71,852	1,63,378	2,09,771	...	1,69,439
	4,42,87,327	4,77,01,310	4,87,56,448	5,13,95,356	5,22,93,195	5,22,77,365	5,33,15,518	5,67,99,489	5,61,80,120	5,43,67,964
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS APPLICABLE TO RELIEF OF INDIAN REVENUES	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,43,000
GAIN BY CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	12,25,674	2,23,463	53,976	...		.	...	.	51,759	...
TOTAL SETS OFF	2,97,97,904	2,81,43,213	3,13,40,807	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,87,759	4,03,43,000
NET COST TO REVENUES .	1,44,99,423	1,95,61,092	1,74,15,641	2,36,06,038	1,70,83,763	1,47,28,497	1,29,58,838	1,91,29,489	94,92,361	1,39,24,964

The last table which I shall give is the following comparison of the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues compared with the results shown in our Accounts:— Regular Estimates, 1876-77. COMPARISON OF TRUE NET COST WITH THE ACCOUNTS.

	Net cost to Indian Revenues according to Finance Accounts.	True net cost.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	1,62,60,914	1,44,99,423	...	17,61,491
1870-71	1,80,96,362	1,95,61,092	14,64,730	
1871-72	1,60,54,291	1,74,15,641	13,61,350	
1872-73	2,00,80,483	2,36,06,036	35,25,553	
1873-74	1,28,32,347	1,70,83,763	42,51,416	
1874-75	97,41,471	1,47,28,497	49,87,026	
1875-76	73,64,320	1,29,58,838	55,94,518	
1876-77, Original ...	1,05,96,870	1,91,29,489	85,32,619	
1876-77, Revised ...	11,82,000	94,92,361	83,10,361	
1877-78	72,89,000	1,39,24,964	66,35,964	

Although the true estimated net cost, this year, of these undertakings thus exceeds the amount shown in our Accounts by Rs. 83,10,361, still it is by far the smallest burden that has resulted from them to our Revenues for many years; and the relief of Rs. 96,37,128 compared with the Original Estimates is most acceptable: the particulars of this improvement are as follows:— REVIEW OF TRUE COST, 1876-77.

	Better.
	Rs.
Net traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ...	89,66,000
Exchange on Capital transactions	2,61,530
Reduction of Interest on Capital	4,03,598
Land and supervision	18,000
TOTAL ...	96,49,128
Interest on Revenue Balances, worse	12,000
Net improvement ...	96,37,128

Of the improvement in the Net Traffic Receipts, about 9 lakhs of Rupees is attributed to the Delhi Assemblage, and about 29 lakhs to the Famine; the remainder is said to be due to a great traffic in seeds, wheat, and other produce, corresponding with the increased exports which we shall presently observe; the saving in interest is owing to the discharge of some debentures and to the renewal of others at lower rates.

The fact that the gross traffic earnings are expected, for the first time, to exceed ten crores of Rupees, appears to me to be full of promise, and to be a signal demonstration of the services which these Railways already perform for India: there can be no question that multitudes will owe their lives to them this year. The gross traffic earnings of 1876-77 exceed those of 1869-70 by no less than Rs. 3,25,93,680, or 46 per cent., and the Net Traffic Receipts applicable to the relief of Indian Revenues in 1876-77 exceed the amount so applicable in 1869-70 by Rs. 1,80,73,770, or 46 per cent. The decrease in the percentage of working expenses is highly creditable to the management of these great undertakings, and to the supervision of the Government in the Public Works Department. Altogether, I have found nothing so gratifying in my present review of our finances as the progress of these Railways. SERVICES OF THESE RAILWAYS.

Their net financial result is burdened by the inclusion of the operations of the Madras Irrigation Company, which is, as yet, an absolute failure and a dead weight upon the Revenues, not nearly even paying its way. MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY

The true cost of the Madras Irrigation Company's Works to the Revenues in 1876-77 is estimated to be Rs. 6,77,729, so that the whole cost of the Guaranteed Railway system (5,866 miles) to India in 1876-77 is now estimated at Rs. 88,14,632. TRUE NET COST OF RAILWAYS ONLY.

The following is the Net Revenue earned (including Companies' Surplus) by each line:— NET EARNINGS OF EACH LINE.

	Rs.		Rs.
East Indian	2,34,81,000	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi ...	22,00,000
Great Indian Peninsular	1,43,00,000	Eastern Bengal	18,88,000
Bombay and Baroda ...	28,00,000	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	11,86,000
Madras	28,00,000	South India	9,75,000
		TOTAL ...	4,96,30,000

Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY

Public Works Ordinary.—The excess over the Net Grant in the Imperial portion of this Head is Rs. 9,28,000; but savings in the Provincial portion reduce the net excess to Rs. 5,57,000. The following figures show the Imperial expenditure of recent years compared with the present Estimates; they include the Estimates for 1877-78, which I shall presently explain:

	Original Estimate, 1876-77.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Original Estimate, 1877-78.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	1,22,84,000	1,24,69,000	1,23,19,850	1,33,77,380	1,18,59,260	1,12,29,600
Other Services	27,14,000	29,68,000	32,84,650	32,06,110	30,05,750	29,97,970
Collieries	1,57,000	1,30,000	2,59,000	1,16,270	1,83,370	2,12,720
Furlough Allowances ...	4,90,000	5,40,000	5,40,000	4,71,960	4,47,750	4,99,940
Royal Civil Engineering College, England	2,30,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,37,650	2,67,190	3,97,690
Miscellaneous payments	45,000	40,000	40,000	33,050	25,130	— 21,080
Irrigation Works ...	94,00,000	95,88,000	90,06,000	1,07,02,400	92,56,330	82,40,390
Delhi Assemblage	...	2,83,000	...	...	...	...
	2,53,20,000	2,62,58,000	2,56,39,500	2,82,44,820	2,50,44,780	2,35,57,230

The excesses over the Grant are as follows: *Military Works*, Rs. 1,85,000, attributed to expected saving not being realised; *Other Services*, Rs. 2,54,000, of which Rs. 2,00,000 is for the new Government House and other Offices at Simla, and the rest is more than accounted for by the transfer of certain Light Houses from Provincial to Imperial Funds with a grant of Rs. 64,000; *Furlough Allowances*, Rs. 50,000; *Irrigation Works*, Rs. 1,88,000. It has been found necessary to grant, in all, Rs. 3,47,350 for urgent irrigation works not provided for in the Estimates; of this sum, Rs. 1,59,350 is made good by savings on items included in the grant; the excess of Rs. 1,88,000 remains. The only important item remaining is Rs. 2,83,000, which I have included in the Estimate given under the Head of *Political Services* of the total cost of the ceremonies of the 1st January 1877 throughout India.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

Public Works Extraordinary.—The Grant was increased in the middle of the year by Rs. 20,00,000; that the excess now expected is only Rs. 4,10,000 is owing to the accidental transfer, at the last, of a payment in England of £128,000 for stores from 1876-77 to 1877-78. Of the whole Grant, Rs. 2,83,00,000 is being spent upon Railways and the rest on Canals.

The Railway expenditure is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	13,99,000	Sindhia ...	18,90,000
Western Rajputana	84,000	Northern Bengal ...	42,69,000
Neemuch ...	18,63,000	Tirhoot ...	15,10,000
Holkar ...	15,50,000	Rangoon ...	31,04,000
Wardha Valley ...	7,59,000	Punjab Northern ...	38,59,000
Chatisgarh ...	76,000	Indus Valley ...	1,00,00,000

SUMMARY.

This completes my review of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1876-77 as now estimated. Compared with the Original Estimates, the general result is that, but for the Famine, the Original Estimates, although they were in some respects more sanguine than is usual, would have been more than made good. In the midst of the gloom that the Famine casts upon the financial situation to-day, we must not forget that this result was, at one time, little expected: in July 1876 the Government was justly so alarmed at the continued fall in the price of silver, that the Viceroy deemed it right to issue a general warning to all authorities throughout India that every possible economy was called for: I am hardly prepared to say that the comparatively favorable results which, apart from the Famine, I have

now set forth, can be directly traced to that warning; but I know that, in some cases, it led to vigorous measures of retrenchment, which have already facilitated certain important financial measures which I shall describe in speaking to the Legislative Council of the arrangements proposed for the coming year. Regular Estimates, 1876-77.

WAYS AND MEANS, 1876-77.

I must next compare the Regular Estimate of *Ways* and *Means* for 1876-77 with the Original Estimate, using, as before, the abstract tables in Statements IV, V, and VI. WAYS AND MEANS, 1876-77.

The *Deficit of Imperial Revenue* has grown, as we have seen, from Rs. 3,61,50,000 to Rs. 6,07,83,000. The *Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue* is now estimated at Rs. 28,77,000, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 1,07,000. The payments on account of the *Military Service Funds* are now estimated at Rs. 27,69,000, being Rs. 89,000 more than we expected. The net *Loans to Native States and Public bodies* are expected to be Rs. 61,30,000, being Rs. 16,50,000 more than was expected. LIABILITIES.

As these transactions possess considerable interest, I present the following account of them:— LOANS TO NATIVE STATES AND PUBLIC BODIES.

Loans to Native States and Public bodies.

	Advanced.	Recovered.	Net advances.
1872-73 ...	48,88,360	17,89,690	25,98,670
1873-74 ...	58,08,490	12,36,850	45,71,640
1874-75 ...	80,16,540	19,00,270	61,16,270
1875-76 ...	55,87,980	17,13,110	38,74,870
1876-77 ...	75,10,000	13,80,000	61,30,000
TOTAL ...	3,13,11,370	80,90,920	2,32,91,450

During these five years, the sum of Rs. 2,32,91,450 has been for the most part (the loans to Native States being inconsiderable) invested, by the agency of various public bodies, in works of local improvement. The Grand Total outstanding due to the Government of India on this account, on the 31st of March 1876, was Rs. 5,67,78,790, full details of which are given in the 70th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India for 1875-76. The largest items are Rs. 2,14,75,860, due from the *Bombay Port Trust*; Rs. 92,05,560 from the *Calcutta Municipal Corporation*; Rs. 59,83,420 from the *Calcutta Port Fund and Port Trust*; Rs. 57,51,000 from the *Bombay Municipality*; and Rs. 21,26,670 for the *Hooghly Bridge*.

The Guaranteed Railway Companies were expected to withdraw net Rs. 10,43,000: they will, it is believed, actually withdraw Rs. 1,21,42,000. Deposits and Remittances shew an adverse balance of Rs. 78,00,000, being more than Estimate Rs. 53,70,000. Thus, we now expect to have to provide, otherwise than from the Revenues, Rs. 9,25,01,000, being more than Sir William Muir's Estimate by Rs. 4,19,08,000. GUARANTEED CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.

Of this large sum, the Covenanted and Uncovenanted *Civil Funds* will yield Rs. 11,40,000, being more than was estimated by Rs. 2,50,000. *Savings Banks Deposits* are expected to supply Rs. 10,60,000 instead of Rs. 5,00,000. ASSETS. CIVIL FUNDS.

This item is not important financially; but it has so much interest of its own, that I will state the past figures:— SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings Banks.

	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	Net Deposits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	89,89,940	65,75,820	24,14,120
1873-74	1,17,73,520	91,86,580	25,86,940
1874-75	73,08,730	72,09,370	99,360
1875-76	73,75,390	65,35,180	8,40,210
1876-77	57,60,000	47,00,000	10,60,000
	4,12,07,580	3,42,06,950	70,00,630

The balances in the hands of the Government on the 31st March 1876 are shown in the 65th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1875-76 to have been Rs. 1,83,08,140, of which Rs. 1,45,19,370 were in the

Statistics. 1876-77.

Presidency Savings Banks (Rs. 93,86,040 in Bombay alone); Rs. 17,13,540 were in Regimental Savings Banks; and Rs. 20,75,230 in District Savings Banks. It was ascertained in 1873 that the Presidency Savings' Banks were being used, especially at Bombay, for purposes for which they were not intended; and means were taken to prevent the abuse. The *District Savings Banks* have made some progress during the year, but they are still quite in their infancy.

DEBT INCURRED, 1876-77.

The net amount borrowed in 1876-77 is Rs. 3,72,40,000, being more by Rs. 74,60,000 than was estimated by Sir William Muir: the excess of £1,960,000 borrowed in England was, so far, neutralised by operations in India, chiefly by the purchase of securities already described.

REDUCTION OF BALANCES.

If some unimportant items are omitted, the rest of our requirements for the year have been supplied from the Balances in our treasuries, which have been reduced by Rs. 5,41,27,937 in India, and raised by £228,200 in England. Sir William Muir calculated upon a reduction of only Rs. 1,76,23,000: he expected the Government of India to reduce its Balances by Rs. 2,69,06,000, and the Secretary of State to increase his Balance by £928,300. I have shown that the Opening Balances proved to be larger by Rs. 88,16,000 (*viz.*, Rs. 70,93,000 in India, and £172,300 in England) than was at that time expected. But making allowances for this, the net reduction amounts to the formidable sum of Rs. 2,54,07,000 in excess of Sir W. Muir's estimate, of which Rs. 2,01,29,000 is in India, and £527,800 in England. I cannot speak for the Secretary of State as regards the Balances in the Home Treasury, but the estimated Balances in India on the 31st March next (Rs. 11,53,97,000) are decidedly too low; and we have only submitted to them under the pressure arising out of the Famine.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1876-77.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1876-77.

The Exports and Imports of Merchandise (including Government stores but excluding treasure) during the ten months from April to January, in the years 1872-73 to 1876-77, were—

TRADE OF TEN MONTHS.

April to January.		Exports (including re-exports).	Imports.	Net Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	...	*43,78,45,284	25,52,53,692	18,25,91,592
1873-74	...	*43,09,58,722	26,43,52,662	16,66,06,060
1874-75	...	44,31,72,208	29,42,86,036	14,88,86,172
1875-76	...	46,30,93,697	30,82,62,938	15,48,30,759
1876-77	..	48,26,54,961	30,24,29,230	18,02,25,731

* These figures are for private trade only, those for Government Stores not being available.

Including treasure, the Net Exports during the same periods were—

April to January.		Net Exports of Merchandise.	Net Imports of Treasure.	Net Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	...	18,25,91,592	2,90,97,380	15,34,94,212
1873-74	...	16,66,06,060	1,15,05,223	15,51,00,837
1874-75	...	14,88,86,172	5,04,96,376	9,83,89,796
1875-76	...	15,48,30,759	2,45,25,580	13,03,05,179
1876-77	...	18,02,25,731	5,21,85,306	12,80,40,425

The Gross Exports of commodities (other than treasure) in the ten months of 1876-77 exceeded those in the corresponding period in 1875-76 by nearly 2 crores, whilst the imports were 58 lakhs less: the Net Imports of treasure in the ten months of 1876-77 were 276 lakhs more than in the corresponding period in 1875-76.

The exports of the principal articles of Indian produce were as follows :— Statistics, 1876-77.

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Coffee	(Cwt.)	226,000	234,000	167,000	165,000	169,000
	(Value)	64,72,000	86,17,000	74,04,000	66,23,000	72,25,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	1.529,000	2,009,000	2,143,000	4,587,000	6,817,000
	Value	8,23,000	10,53,000	11,11,000	19,68,000	31,66,000
Manufactures	Value	27,17,000	35,37,000	31,46,000	32,62,000	37,59,000
Indigo	(Cwt.)	94,000	88,000	65,000	78,000	83,000
	(Value)	2,83.82.000	2,76,12,000	2,10,75,000	2,03,80,000	2,45,04,000
Rice and Paddy	(Cwt.)	17,373,000	13,829,000	10,048,000	13,046,000	11,656,000
	(Value)	4,25,58,000	3,82,53,000	3,15,43,000	3,54,97,000	3,39,77,000
Wheat	(Cwt.)	320,000	1,338,000	998,000	2,156,000	4,839,000
	(Value)	13,52,000	61,16,000	45,76,000	77,56,000	1,67,34,000
Hides and Skins	Value	2,30,71,000	2,09,52,000	2,05,66,000	2,37,88,000	2,30,98,000
Jute, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	3,63,27,000	3,06,90,000	2,94,91,000	2,63,96,000	2,89,54,000
Lac	Value	15,65,000	19,44,000	19,24,000	59,36,000	42,53,000
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	8,514,000	8,559,000
	Value	1,29,41,000	1,90,73,000	2,45,19,000	4,41,45,000	4,68,86,000
Opium	Chests	69,000	72,000	81,000	73,000	82,000
	Value	9,67,05,000	9,23,48,000	10,18,01,000	9,18,68,000	10,49,10,000
Saltpetre	Cwt.	396,000	390,000	423,000	301,000	370,000
	Value	40,77,000	40,64,000	38,70,000	25,50,000	30,27,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,11,61,000	1,08,14,000	87,27,000	53,19,000	80,14,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	46,77,000	19,17,000	27,91,000	22,66,000	60,60,000
Tea	lbs.	15,710,000	16,800,000	17,231,000	21,255,000	25,186,000
	Value	1,40,33,000	1,52,02,000	1,59,09,000	1,89,99,000	2,36,18,000
Wood, Teak	Value	32,53,000	33,16,000	26,39,000	35,63,000	27,32,000
Wool, Raw	lbs.	16,344,000	16,062,000	17,924,000	19,507,000	19,845,000
	Value	66,58,000	74,55,000	80,68,000	89,93,000	89,10,000

Exports.

The export of *Cotton Goods* continues to grow remarkably. There are now, or will immediately be, fifty-two mills at work in India for spinning and weaving cotton, *viz.* :— Cotton mills.

	Mills.	Spindles.	Throstles.	Looms.
Bombay ...	40	932,530	21,476	8,390
Bengal ...	4	101,194	3,352	100
North-Western Provinces	2	27,350	...	275
Madras ...	3	26,800	...	44
Nagpur ...	1	30,000	...	450
Hyderabad ...	1	15,172	...	200
Indore ...	1		*No information.*	
Total ...	52	1,133,046	24,828	9,459

The increase in exports of *Wheat*, *Seeds*, and *Tea* is very considerable; and, after three years of depression below the amount in 1872-73, the export of *Sugar* in 1876-77 has greatly exceeded that in 1872-73.

The following table of imports of principal articles during the ten months from April to January in 1872-73 to 1876-77 shows a slight improvement in *Cotton Goods* and a material improvement in *Metals*, which two classes of goods form the bulk of the imports. Grey cotton goods, of which the quantities in 1875 declined below the imports in 1874, show an improvement in the ten months, compared with the corresponding period in 1875-76. In the remaining articles there is, on the whole, a falling off in comparison with 1875-76 :—the decline of machinery and mill-work being considerable: woollen manufactures, though less than in 1875-76, are in advance of the corresponding amounts in 1872-73 to 1874-75. I reserve for my Statement in the Imports.

Statistics, 1876-77.

Legislative Council the remarks which I have to make regarding the import duties levied on cotton goods.

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Apparel	Value	52,04,000	49,15,000	52,36,000	53,17,000	44,43,000
Coal	Tons	233,000	240,000	220,000	243,000	336,000
	Value	32,69,000	49,62,000	42,17,000	41,60,000	62,67,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn	lbs.	25,6.2,000	25,358,000	31,708,000	25,924,000	26,692,000
	Value	2,14,09,000	2,16,42,000	2,70,55,000	2,28,61,000	2 23,04,000
Manufactures ...	Value	11,99,17,000	12,76,16,000	13,55,07,000	13,08,42,000	13,03,80,000
Liquors	Gallons	28,08,000	33,28,000	38,93,000	32,45,000	49,56,000
	Value	1,29,14,000	1,11,22,000	1,19,68,000	1,19,48,000	1,26,86,000
Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	38,93,000	75,10,000	96,02,000	1,20,04,000	73,06,000
Metals	Value	1,51,23,000	1,30,65,000	2,00,73,000	2,47,22,000	2,77,08,000
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	Value	44,44,000	93,61,000	80,89,000	1,33,78,000	1,20,26,000
Salt	Tons	239 000	2,39,000	199,000	303,000	256,000
	Value	70,95,000	70,33,000	54,57,000	50,52,000	36,37,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,02,30,000	1,13,66,000	1,31,54,000	1,12,68,000	83,27,000
Spices	Value	19,19,000	12,41,000	15,31,000	31,57,000	36,79,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	30,75,000	39,08,000	36,16,000	61,88,000	34 98,000
Tea	lbs.	1,961,000	1,233,000	1,364,000	2,268,000	1,537,000
	Value	19,61,000	12,33,000	13,64,000	19,72,000	12,18,000
Woollen Manufactures ...	Value	63,62,000	60,08,000	48,15,000	74,39,000	72,59,000

The Net Imports of gold and silver were as follows :—

April to January.	Net Imports of Gold.	Net Imports of Silver.	Total Net Imports of Treasure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	2,18,65,723	72,31,657	2,90,97,380
1873-74 ...	1,13,64,648	1,40,575	1,15,05,223
1874-75 ...	1,63,00,406	3,41,95,970	5,04,96,376
1875-76 ...	1,48,62,220	96,63,360	2,45,25,580
1876-77 ...	-41,02,337*	5,62,87,643	5,21,85,306

The condition of Trade in 1876-77 is understood to have been flourishing: doubtless the expansion of the Net Imports of Silver and the fact of there having been, for the first time, a Net Export of Gold, are closely connected with the fall in the gold-price of silver, and the consequent depression of the sterling exchange.

BANK'S RATE OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT, 1876-77.

The Bank of Bengal's rate of interest on loans payable on demand has varied from 11 per cent. (from the 13th to the 27th April) to 5 per cent. (from 4th August to 21st September.) Money has thus been scarce and dear, a fact which may be attributed, partly, to the contraction of the Government Balances and the creation of a separate Government Reserve Treasury, but, to a much greater degree, probably, to the apprehensions felt by banks and capitalists as to the future value of silver. There is reason to believe that much capital was for a time, and may again be, withdrawn from the East in consequence of these apprehensions.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY PRESIDENCY BANKS.

The Government Securities held by the Presidency Banks have fallen from Rs. 2,44,71,000 on the 1st April and (by the latest returns) Rs. 1,64,73,000. The largest amount held by these institutions was at the end of June Rs. 2,69,15,000, since which date they have sold securities for Rs. 1,04,42,000. The following Statistics of the transactions of these Banks at the close of the 8th week (the latest date for which we have complete Statistics) of each calendar year are interesting.

STATISTICS OF PRESIDENCY BANKS.

	Assets.					Liabilities.			
	Government Securities held.	Advances on Government Securities.	Mercantile bills discounted.	Cash Balances.	Other Assets.	Reserve Funds.	Public Deposits.	Bank Post bills.	Other deposits and liabilities.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871	151,28,000	128,57,000	351,48,000	995,08,000	58,94,000	25,44,000	624,14,000	21,76,000	677,75,000
1872	145 84,000	424,70,000	432,26,000	945,63,000	35,04,000	25,91,000	1,160,19,000	10,07,000	451,05,000
1873	219,52,000	145,04,000	370,13,000	896,36,000	55,11,000	29,79,000	795,65,000	3,83,000	520,64,000
1874	163,06,000	188,92,000	403,23,000	516,16,000	29,04,000	34,92,000	531,81,000	7,33,000	390,27,000
1875	231,93,000	170,92,000	380,22,000	579,90,000	38,07,000	35,56,000	512,00,000	6,61,000	471,00,000
1876	257,07,000	152,44,000	347,78,000	598,52,000	39,31,000	41,78,000	514,41,000	10,28,000	452,35,000
1877	164,13,000	148,87,000	325,91,000	472,81,000	33,02,000	41,96,000	305,74,000	3,86,000	443,18,000

* Net Exports.

The public Deposits fell at one time (second week of January 1877) to Rs. 2,54,66,000. Their depletion is due to the decrease of the general Balances of the Government, and, latterly, to the demands for money for the operations against the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Statistics, 1876-77. PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

The Presidency Banks' Act No. XI of 1876 came into operation on the 1st of May 1876, and is understood to have worked satisfactorily. New agreements have been completed, under this Act, between the Government and the Banks for the conduct of the public business at the Presidency Towns, and at the Branches of the Presidency Banks at country towns; and these agreements, too, have worked smoothly and well. PRESIDENCY BANKS' ACT, 1876.

A Government Reserve Treasury was opened in Calcutta on the 11th May 1876. The largest Balance accumulated in this Treasury was Rs. 1,66,25,677 (*on the 1st November*): this amount rapidly decreased; and, since the middle of December, the contents of the Reserve Treasury have been nominal. Local revenue is not received at this Treasury, which is supplied only by remittances from the Calcutta Mint and from the interior of the country. It is considered important to concentrate the spare resources of the State, as far as possible, in one Government Reserve Treasury, in order that they may be more readily available for use, in case of need, than they would be if they were deposited, as heretofore, in the Presidency Banks and employed in their ordinary business. The Government intends always, in ordinary times, to leave with each Presidency Bank a balance calculated upon a liberal scale with reference to the public transactions at each Bank. GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

The rates of exchange at which the Secretary of State sold his bills upon the Government of India have ranged from 1*s.* 6·57*d.* the rupee on the 5th July to 1*s.* 10·33*d.* on 24th January, following, of course, the Sterling price of silver: the average rate, as we have seen, is 1*s.* 8½*d.* EXCHANGE, 1876-77.

The rate fixed for the adjustment during the year of transactions with the Imperial Treasury is 1*s.* 9¾*d*: this rate is fixed once a year, according to the state of the exchanges in London on the date on which the calculation is made: hitherto, no forecast of the probable course of the exchanges during the year has influenced the determination of the rate: this year, the rate has been so much above the market rate that the Treasury has lost heavily by it. The amount to which the rate applies, directly, in 1876-77 (apart from furlough allowances, the proportion of which affected by the rate I cannot exactly calculate) is estimated to be net £1,371,000. At the average rate of the year we should have received in India, in exchange for this sterling sum, Rs. 1,60,52,236; by the operation of the adjusting rate we have received only Rs. 1,51,28,275; the difference (Rs. 9,23,961) is loss to the Indian Treasury arising from the adjusting rate; and perhaps Rs. 1,50,000 may be added for loss on furlough allowances. The furlough allowances of our civil and military officers and the family remittances of military officers are affected by the adjusting rate; and, in so far as the high rate of the year has mitigated the loss sustained from the depreciation of silver, by our military officers and by our poorer civil officers, the Government does not grudge its loss. One consequence of the advantage enjoyed, this year, by these officers is to be observed in the remittance by them to their families through the India Office of £275,000 more than was expected. ADJUSTING RATE, 1876-77.

The Paper Currency circulation during the first ten months of 1876 was only marked by the ordinary fluctuations due to season: towards the close of the year the circulation was increased by the issue of notes against bullion,—a measure authorised by the law but not hitherto adopted. The lowest point of the circulation, Rs. 10,53,22,945, occurred, as in 1875, in May: the recovery, however, which is observable in the dull season, took place earlier and more rapidly than in 1875: this agrees with the movements of the money-market; in 1875, the highest point of the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount was reached on the 13th May, and the first reduction took place on the 27th May; in 1876, the highest point was reached on the 13th April, and the first reduction took place on the 27th April. At the close of 1876, the amount of the circulation was almost exactly 12 crores of rupees. The largest circulation, Rs. 12,27,36,080, was on the 15th December. PAPER CURRENCY, 1876-77.

Statistics, 1876-77.

MONEY ORDERS, 1876-77.

The Money Orders issued by the Government fell to a lower number and amount than has been reached for several years, as follows:—

	No. of Orders issued.	Amount.	Average amount of each Order.			Profit.
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1869-70	210,781	1,16,63,338	55	5	4	60,894
1870-71	242,702	1,30,55,924	53	12	8	64,891
1871-72	251,213	1,25,14,115	49	13	5	58,017
1872-73	269,435	1,29,21,632	47	15	4	58,387
1873-74	245,879	1,07,20,240	43	7	3	66,825
1874-75	242,001	1,01,67,465	42	2	3	56,919
1875-76	231,907	91,26,625	39	5	8	55,664

The low average amount of each order is satisfactory, as showing that these orders are being used for the purpose for which they were intended, *viz.*, to make small remittances: the diminishing use of the orders seems to show that the means of remitting money in the interior are becoming cheaper.

JOHN STRACHEY.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
15th March 1877.

STATEMENTS.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMEN

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78 compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions ...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	71,000
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3,28,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000	...	3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	...
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	...
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	...	56,68,000
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000	...
X.—Mint	11,04,890	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3,93,000
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	30,90,400	29,00,000	33,21,000	4,21,000	...	31,55,000	...	1,66,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	...
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	...
XV.—Marine	23,04,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	...	67,000
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	...
XVII.—Interest	56,11,890	50,80,000	51,99,000	1,19,000	...	51,25,000	...	74,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	74,91,660	59,40,000	59,68,000	28,000	...	59,74,000	6,000	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange ...	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	...	7,48,000
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	36,82,710	34,81,000	37,72,000	2,91,000	...	27,93,000	...	9,79,000
Total ...	50,14,34,640	49,35,13,000	49,15,45,000	...	19,68,000	49,42,59,000	27,14,000	...
Army	1,04,56,130	87,80,000	91,06,000	3,26,000	...	89,20,000	...	1,86,000
Public Works Ordinary ...	13,80,053	12,84,000	13,41,000	57,000	...	19,95,000	6,54,000	...
Irrigation	51,77,200	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	...
State Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000	...
Provincial Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	...
Balances of Local Governments decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	8,49,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
Deficit, excluding Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000	...	62,17,000	...	1,65,66,000
Deficit	2,60,17,468	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000	...	4,24,97,000	...	1,82,86,000

Fort William;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

[£ 1 reckoned = Rs. 10.]

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	5,17,81,080	5,36,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07 000	...	5,64,65,000	23,58,000	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	38,58,600	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	34,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,53,34,500	2,48,79,000	2,50,98,000	2,19,000	...	2,50,66,000	...	32,000
5.—Forest ...	40,36,682	41,74,000	43,89,000	2,15,000	...	41,83,000	...	2,06,000
6.—Excise ...	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,83,000	2,13,000	...	10,71,000	...	12,000
7.—Customs ...	18,67,571	18,92,000	19,51,000	59,000	...	19,33,000	...	18,000
8.—Salt ...	50,75,796	52,60,000	48,65,000	...	3,95,000	51,87,000	3,22,000	...
9.—Opium ...	2,21,85,650	2,20,00,000	2,80,18,000	60,18,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
10.—Stamps ...	10,64,716	10,30,000	9,77,000	..	53,000	9,82,000	5,000	...
11.—Mint ...	10,76,260	9,40,000	12,97,000	3,57,000	...	8,92,000	...	4,05,000
12.—Post Office ...	84,85,035	86,91,000	86,37,000	...	54,000	89,43,000	3,06,000	..
13.—Telegraph ...	49,06,240	48,8 ,000	49,18,000	38,000	...	49,55,000	37,000	...
14.—Administration ...	1,42,69,076	1,39,40,000	1,45,92,000	6,52,000	...	1,42,32,000	...	3,60,000
15.—Minor Departments ...	34,49,947	31,48,000	31,33,000	...	15,000	32,28,000	95,000	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,21,24,471	3,27,46,000	3,25,71,000	...	1,75,000	3,29,44,000	3,73,000	..
17.—Police ...	2,13,00,488	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
18.—Marine ...	62,98,671	57,62,000	56,64,000	...	98,000	54,47,000	...	2,17,000
19.—Education ...	75,51,205	77,18,000	73,45,000	...	3,73,000	74,13,000	68,000	...
20.—Ecclesiastical ...	16,21,888	16,63,000	16,63,000	...	...	16,66,000	3,000	...
21.—Medical ...	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
22.—Stationery and Printing...	43,75,751	36,68,000	40,93,000	4,25,000	...	41,42,000	49,000	...
23.—Political Agencies ...	43,33,370	34,92,000	53,31,000	18,39,000	...	39,60,000	...	13,71,000
24.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,71,37,240	1,69,60,000	1,67,89,000	...	1,71,000	1,67,35,000	...	54,000
25.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances in England ...	22,91,990	22,30,000	24,06,000	1,76,000	...	23,81,000	...	25,000
26.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	1,93,93,050	1,79,60,000	1,80,05,000	45,000	...	1,81,27,000	1,22,000	...
27.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
28.—Miscellaneous ...	33,06,444	20,12,000	24,27,000	4,15,000	...	20,26,000	...	4,01,000
Famine Relief ...	59,57,793	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	...	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	29,79,36,857	29,67,48,000	32,36,89,000	2,69,41,000	...	30,94,23,000	..	1,42,66,000
Army ...	15,30,84,590	15,97,90,000	16,20,77,000	22,87,000	...	16,23,86,000	3,09,000	...
Public Works Ordinary ...	4,42,72,376	4,03,08,000	4,09,22,000	6,14,000	...	3,96,96,000	...	12,26,000
State Railways ...	21,47,130	29,70,000	26,54,000	...	3,16,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways) ...	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts ...	97,53,098	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	...	84,07,000	1,00,00,000	58,07,000	...
Balances of Local Governments increased ...	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000	...	10,29,000	6,26,000	...
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	50,84,69,065	51,35,14,000	53,48,50,000	2,13,36,000	...	52,81,44,000	...	67,06,000
Public Works Extraordinary ..	4,27,06,290	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000	...	3,62,80,000	...	17,20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,11,75,355	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,44,24,000	...	84,26,000
Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary ...	1,66,88,822	14,40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross Guaranteed Interest ...	*4,69,02,996*	*4,73,28,000*	*4,71,01,000*	...	*2,27,000*	*4,71,82,000*	*81,000*	...
Net Traffic Receipts ...	*3,71,49,898*	*3,47,28,000*	*4,29,08,000*	*81,80,009*	...	*3,71,82,000*	...	*57,26,000*
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts ...	*97,53,098*	*1,26,00,000*	*41,93,000*	...	*84,07,000*	*1,00,00,000*	*58,07,000*	..

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

II.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78 compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions from N. States...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	71,000
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3,28,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000	...	3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	...
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	...
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	...	56,68,000
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000	...
X.—Mint	11,04,590	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3,93,000
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	29,19,180	28,15,000	31,72,000	3,57,000	...	30,94,000	...	78,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	...
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	...
XV.—Marine	22,97,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	...	67,000
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	...
XVII.—Interest	52,49,160	48,80,000	50,99,000	2,19,000	...	50,25,000	...	74,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	65,61,670	50,44,000	50,52,000	8,000	...	50,59,000	7,000	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London, ...	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	...	7,48,000
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	34,94,380	32,75,000	33,55,000	80,000	...	26,73,000	...	6,82,000
TOTAL ...	49,97,75,070	49,21,26,000	48,99,63,000	...	21,63,000	49,30,63,000	31,00,000	...
Army	93,84,640	84,08,000	86,30,000	2,22,000	...	84,50,000	...	1,80,000
Public Works Ordinary ...	12,04,543	11,04,000	11,64,000	60,000	...	18,14,000	6,50,000	...
Irrigation	51,74,530	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	...
State Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000	...
Provincial Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	...
Balances of Local Governments Decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	8,49,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000	...	31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	...

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,01,72,530	3,10,64,000	3,10,40,000	...	24,000	3,16,00,000	5,60,000	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	38,53,270	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	34,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,52,91,660	2,48,27,000	2,50,52,000	2,25,000	...	2,50,22,000	...	30,000
5.—Forest	40,11,202	41,49,000	43,63,000	2,14,000	...	41,57,000	...	2,06,000
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,62,000	1,92,000	...	10,71,000	9,000	...
7.—Customs	18,66,131	18,92,000	19,50,000	58,000	...	19,33,000	...	17,000
8.—Salt	50,72,996	52,56,000	48,34,000	...	4,22,000	51,87,000	3,53,000	...
9.—Opium	2,21,78,510	2,19,90,000	2,80,18,000	60,28,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
10.—Stamps	7,12,016	7,17,000	7,24,000	7,000	...	7,23,000	...	1,000
11.—Mint	8,22,760	7,90,000	8,84,000	94,000	...	8,60,000	...	24,000
12.—Post Office	78,33,765	78,65,000	78,57,000	...	8,000	79,63,000	1,06,000	...
13.—Telegraph	40,54,620	38,13,000	38,50,000	37,000	...	39,41,000	91,000	...
14.—Administration ...	1,19,39,326	1,17,10,000	1,22,52,000	5,42,000	...	1,19,86,000	...	2,66,000
15.—Minor Departments ...	30,92,067	27,72,000	27,56,000	...	16,000	27,82,000	26,000	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,21,09,761	3,27,18,000	3,25,52,000	...	1,66,000	3,28,93,000	3,41,000	...
17.—Police	2,13,00,488	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
18.—Marine	43,14,481	40,36,000	38,88,000	...	1,48,000	39,99,000	1,11,000	...
19.—Education	75,48,205	77,12,000	73,36,000	...	3,76,000	74,07,000	71,000	...
20.—Ecclesiastical	16,11,338	16,54,000	16,30,000	...	24,000	16,52,000	22,000	...
21.—Medical	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
22.—Stationery and Printing ...	22,85,431	24,63,000	24,03,000	...	60,000	23,55,000	...	48,000
23.—Political	41,80,440	29,36,000	51,48,000	22,12,000	...	32,65,000	...	18,83,000
24.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,69,43,880	1,67,52,000	1,65,78,000	...	1,74,000	1,65,24,000	...	54,000
25.—Civil Furlough, &c., Allowances	7,680	...	6,000	6,000	...	1,000	...	5,000
26.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	79,87,950	58,60,000	57,45,000	...	1,15,000	57,67,000	22,000	...
27.—Loss by Exchange on Transactions with London ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
28.—Miscellaneous ...	29,22,134	16,82,000	19,87,000	3,05,000	...	16,36,000	...	3,51,000
Famine Relief... ...	59,51,913	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	...	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	25,29,17,897	25,07,61,000	27,62,45,000	2,54,84,000	...	26,01,69,000	...	1,60,76,000
Army	11,72,52,640	11,82,07,000	11,86,00,000	3,93,000	...	12,07,00,000	21,00,000	...
Public Works Ordinary ...	4,33,25,886	3,94,03,000	4,00,08,000	6,05,000	...	3,86,69,000	...	13,39,000
State Railways	21,47,130	29,20,000	26,54,000	...	2,66,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways)	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	41,64,76,683	41,22,21,000	43,84,19,000	2,61,98,000	...	42,51,48,000	...	1,32,71,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	3,52,27,210	3,01,59,000	3,14,54,000	12,95,000	...	2,89,35,000	...	25,19,000
Balances of Local Governments increased	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000		10,29,000	6,26,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000	...	1,51,64,000

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT THE HOM

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78 compared with the Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Mint ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	17,122	8,500	14,900	6,400	...	6,100	...	8,800
XV.—Marine ...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI.—Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVII.—Interest ...	36,273	20,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	...
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	92,999	89,600	91,600	2,000	...	91,500	...	100
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	18,833	20,600	41,700	21,100	...	12,000	...	29,700
TOTAL ...	165,957	138,700	158,200	19,500	...	119,600	...	38,600
Army	107,149	37,200	47,600	10,400	...	47,000	...	600
Public Works Ordinary ...	17,551	18,000	17,700	...	300	18,100	400	...
Irrigation	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	38,800

Fort William;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

I.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,160,855	2,253,600	2,306,700	53,100	...	2,486,500	179,800	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	4,284	5,200	4,600	...	600	4,400	...	200
5.—Forest	2,548	2,500	2,600	100	...	2,600	...	...
6.—Excise	...	...	2,100	2,100	...	...	...	2,100
7.—Customs	144	...	100	100	...	...	...	100
8.—Salt	280	400	3,100	2,700	...	...	...	3,100
9.—Opium	714	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
10.—Stamps	35,270	31,300	25,300	...	6,000	25,900	600	...
11.—Mint	25,350	15,000	41,300	26,300	...	3,200	...	38,100
12.—Post Office	65,127	82,600	78,000	...	4,600	98,000	20,000	...
13.—Telegraph	85,162	106,700	106,800	100	...	101,400	...	5,400
14.—Administration ...	232,975	223,000	234,000	11,000	...	224,600	...	9,400
15.—Minor Departments ...	35,788	37,600	37,700	100	...	44,600	6,900	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	1,471	2,800	1,900	...	900	5,100	3,200	...
18.—Marine	198,419	172,600	177,600	5,000	...	144,800	...	32,800
19.—Education	300	600	900	300	...	600	...	300
20.—Ecclesiastical	1,055	900	3,300	2,400	...	1,400	...	1,900
22.—Stationery and Printing...	209,032	120,500	169,000	48,500	...	178,700	9,700	...
23.—Political	15,293	55,600	18,300	...	37,300	69,500	51,200	...
24.—Allowance, &c. ...	19,336	20,800	21,100	300	...	21,100	...	...
25.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	228,431	223 000	240,000	17,000	...	238,000	...	2,000
26.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,140,510	1,210,000	1,226,000	16,000	...	1,236,000	10,000	...
28.—Miscellaneous... ...	38,431	33,000	44,000	11,000	...	39,000	...	5,000
Famine Relief... ...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,501,896	4,598,700	4,744,400	145,700	...	4,925,400	181,000	...
Army	3,583,195	4,158,300	4,347,700	189,400	...	4,168,600	...	179,100
Public Works Ordinary ...	94,649	90,500	91,400	900	...	102,700	11,300	...
State Railways	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	...
Guaranteed Interest less Net Traffic Receipts	975,310	1,260,000	419,300	...	840,700	1,000,000	580,700	...
Total Ordinary ...	9,155,050	10,112,500	9,602,800	...	509,700	10,196,700	593,900	...
Public Works Extraordinary ...	747,908	743,100	654,600	...	88,500	734,500	79,900	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,902,958	10,855,600	10,257,400	...	598,200	10,931,200	673,800	...

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IV.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Opening balance ...	17,97,41,843	16,99,08,000	17,87,24,000	88,16,000	...	12,68,78,000	...	5,18,46,000
II.—Imperial revenue ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,96,71,083	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,000
IV.—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
V.—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,000	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
VI.—Service funds, military	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,000
IX.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,84,37,471	10,99,30,000	11,52,79,000	53,49,000	...	10,55,33,000	...	97,46,000
X.—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
XI.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,00,000	...	...
XII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,30,16,030	1,01,90,000	1,39,90,000	38,00,000	...	1,17,00,000	...	22,90,000
XIII.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	12,38,96,130	13,66,00,000	12,75,00,000	...	91,00,000	12,25,00,000	...	50,00,000
XIV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	...
XV.—Public debt incurred*	4,58,53,400	3,47,00,000	5,81,40,000	2,34,40,000	...	7,37,80,000	1,56,40,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	3,36,96,442	2,37,82,000	2,63,56,000	25,74,000	...	2,15,12,000	...	48,44,000
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000		130,87,47,000		5,66,72,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best th
Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will

Abstract of the above shewing how th

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.				REGULAR EST	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206	Deficit of imperial revenue ...	2,60,17,470	Service funds, civil ...	11,40,000
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	20,18,538	Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930	Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,000
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471	Service funds, military ...	41,36,267	Public debt incurred ...	3,72,40,000
Sundry obligations ...	36,118	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals...	38,74,876	Sundry obligations ...	12,15,000
Remittances	23,56,914	Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn	1,04,31,836	Cash balance reduced ...	5,18,46,000
Public debt incurred ...	4,10,95,219				
Cash balance reduced ...	10,17,913				
TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379	TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379	TOTAL ...	9,25,01,00

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller Gene

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND. [£ 1 reckoned = Rs. 10.]

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Imperial expenditure ...	55,11,75,357	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,44,24,000	...	84,26,000
2.—Working expenses of guaranteed railways ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
3.—Surplus profits paid to railway companies ...	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	...
4.—Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway revenue account ...	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000	...	31,61,000	...	5,67,000
5.—Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings...	3,71,49,898	3,47,28,000	4,29,08,000	81,80,000	...	3,71,82,000	...	57,26,000
6.—Local expenditure ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
7.—Service funds, civil ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	...
8.—Service funds, military ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	64,000	...
9.—Loans advanced to native states, corporations and individuals ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
10.—Savings banks' deposits withdrawn ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
11.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	12,64,18,933	10,89,78,000	12,01,99,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,80,000	...	1,04,19,000
12.—Local remittances ...	72,52,285	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
13.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
14.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,26,97,260	1,36,60,000	1,66,90,000	30,30,000	...	1,21,62,000	...	45,28,000
15.—Secretary of state's bills on India paid ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,00,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
16.—Sundry obligations discharged ...	60,43,344	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
17.—Public debt discharged ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	2,09,00,000	1,59,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	1,21,20,000
18.—Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway capital account	3,55,925	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
19.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	4,37,72,353	2,44,69,000	3,79,82,000	1,35,13,000	...	2,73,62,000	...	1,06,20,000
20.—Closing balance ...	17,87,23,930	15,22,85,000	12,68,78,000	...	2,54,07,000	13,51,12,000	82,34,000	...
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000	...	130,87,47,000	...	5,66,72,000

...n now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the ...rrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be

...ays and Means are provided.

...ATES, 1876-77.

	Rs.
...EFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	6,07,83,000
...EFICIT OF LOCAL REVENUE	28,77,000
...ERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	27,69,000
...OANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	61,30,000
...EPOSITS REPAID ...	49,20,000
...EMITTANCES ...	28,80,000
...UARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,21,42,000
TOTAL ...	9,25,01,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

	Rs.
Service funds, civil ...	8,10,000
Surplus of local revenue ...	13,97,000
Savings banks' deposits ...	5,00,000
Sundry obligations ...	17,55,000
Public debt incurred ...	6,50,00,000
TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000

	Rs.
Deficit of imperial revenue ...	4,24,97,000
Service funds, military ...	28,33,000
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	50,00,000
Deposits repaid and advances made ...	42,47,000
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	61,89,000
Remittances ...	4,62,000
Cash balance increased ...	82,34,000
TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

V

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIE

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—Opening balance ..	15,17,78,143	16,24,32,000	16,95,25,000	70,93,000	...	11,53,97,000	..	5,41,28,0
II.—Imperial revenue ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000	...	31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	...
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,96,62,183	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,0
IV.—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
V.—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,000	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
VI.—Service funds, military	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,0
IX.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,81,31,261	10,98,90,000	11,42,08,000	43,18,000	...	10,54,93,000	...	87,15,0
X.—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
XI.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,60,000	...	...
XII.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,20,72,130	87,90,000	1,30,70,000	42,80,000	...	1,02,20,000	...	28,50,0
XIII.—Secretary of state's bills on India sold* ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	...
XV.—Public debt incurred*	3,38,53,400	83,00,000	71,40,000	...	11,60,000	3,62,80,000	2,91,40,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,68,27,412	1,46,12,000	1,74,19,000	28,07,000	...	1,63,68,000	...	10,51,0
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000		1,12,87,55,000		3,58,02,0

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best t
Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated

Abstract of the above showing how t

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.				REGULAR ES	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Surplus of imperial revenue ...	7,01,02,870	Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930	Surplus of imperial revenue ...	3,95,56,0
Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	3,68,06,862	Service funds, military ...	41,36,267	Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	4,26,67,0
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,29,648	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	38,74,876	Service funds, civil ...	11,40,0
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471	Secretary of state's bills paid ...	13,08,10,830	Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,0
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206	Cash balance increased ...	1,77,46,797	Remittances ...	75,10,0
Remittances ...	1,90,92,392			Sundry obligations ...	12,15,0
Public debt incurred ...	2,90,95,219			Guaranteed railway capital received ...	33,91,0
Sundry obligations ...	36,118			Cash balance reduced ...	5,41,28,0
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	16,69,914				
TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700	TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700	TOTAL ...	15,06,67,0

Fort William,
Financial Department,

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller Gen

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	ESTIMATES, 1877-78, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000	...	1,51,64,000
2.—WORKING EXPENSES OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
3.—SURPLUS PROFITS PAID TO RAILWAY COMPANIES ...	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	...
4.—CREDITED TO GOVERNMENT AS GAIN FROM CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT ...	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000	...	31,61,000	...	5,67,000
5.—INTEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL SUPPLIED FROM SURPLUS EARNINGS...	3,34,136	3,28,000	2,41,000	...	87,000	2,62,000	21,000	...
6.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
7.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	...
8.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	64,000	...
9.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
10.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
11.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	12,63,01,613	10,89,38,000	12,01,59,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,40,000	...	1,04,19,000
12.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	72,52,287	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
13.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
14.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	19,32,580	13,90,000	20,60,000	6,70,000	...	11,70,000	...	8,90,000
15.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,00,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
16.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ...	60,43,344	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
17.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	1,59,00,000	1,09,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	71,20,000
18.—CREDITED TO GOVERNMENT AS GAIN FROM CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY CAPITAL ACCOUNT	3,55,925	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
19.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,48,01,573	1,34,69,000	1,35,12,000	43,000	...	1,47,46,000	12,34,000	...
20.—CLOSING BALANCE ...	16,95,24,940	13,55,26,000	11,53,97,000	...	2,01,29,000	12,50,00,000	96,03,000	...
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000	...	112,87,55,000	...	3,58,02,000

an now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Ways and Means are provided.

MATES, 1876-77.

	Rs.
DEFICIT OF LOCAL REVENUE	28,77,000
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	27,69,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	61,30,000
DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	59,51,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	12,41,80,000
PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	87,60,000
TOTAL ...	15,06,67,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

	Rs.
SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE	6,49,68,000
SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE ...	13,97,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS ...	3,69,20,000
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	8,10,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	5,00,000
REMITTANCES ...	90,50,000
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	17,55,000
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	2,75,00,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED... ...	12,83,000
TOTAL ...	14,41,83,000

	Rs.
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	28,33,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	50,00,000
DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	42,47,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	12,25,00,000
CASH BALANCE INCREASED ...	96,03,000
TOTAL ...	14,41,83,000

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VI.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOME

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Opening balance ...	2,796,370	747,600	919,900	172,300	...	1,148,100	228,200	...
II.—Imperial revenue ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	38,800
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Other deposits received and advances recovered ...	30,621	4,000	107,100	103,100	...	4,000	...	103,100
XIII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	94,390	140,000	92,000	...	48,000	148,000	56,000	...
XIV.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	12,389,613	13,660,000	12,750,000	...	910,000	12,250,000	...	500,000
XVI.—Public debt incurred*	1,200,000	2,640,000	5,100,000	2,460,000	...	3,750,000	...	1,350,000
XVII.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,686,903	917,000	893,700	...	23,300	514,400	...	379,300
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the be
the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated wi

Abstract of the above showing how th

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.				REGULAR EST
	£		£	£
Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,389,613	Deficit of revenue ...	8,636,724	Secretary of State's bills sold ... 12,750,000
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,889	Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,655,996	Public debt incurred ... 4,600,000
Public debt incurred ...	1,200,000	Remittances ...	982,078	Deposits received and advances recovered ... 103,100
Cash balance reduced ...	1,876,471	Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,210,175	
TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ... 17,453,10

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller Gener

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN ENGLAND.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875 76.	Budget Estimates, 1876 77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Imperial expenditure ...	8,927,648	9,595,600	9,838,100	242,500	...	9,931,200	93,100	...
4.—Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings	4,656,886	4,700,000	4,686,000	...	14,000	4,692,000	6,000	...
11.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	11,732	4,000	4,000	...	...	4,000	...	...
14.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,076,468	1,227,000	1,463,000	236,000	...	1,099,200	...	363,800
17.—Public debt discharged ...	...	...	500,000	500,000	...	...	...	500,000
18.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	2,897,078	1,100,000	2,447,000	1,347,000	...	1,261,600	...	1,185,400
20.—Closing balance ...	919,899	1,675,900	1,148,100	...	527,800	1,011,200	...	136,900
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087,000

that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Ways and Means are provided.

MATES, 1876-77.	£	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	£		£
Deficit of revenue ...	9,614 600	Secretary of state's bills sold ...	12,250,000	Deficit of revenue ...	9,746,500
Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,686,000	Public debt incurred ...	3,750,000	Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,692,000
Remittances ...	1,371,000	Cash balance reduced ...	136,900	Remittances ...	951,200
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,553,300			Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	747,200
Cash balance increased ...	228,200				
TOTAL ...	17,453,100	TOTAL ...	16,136,900	TOTAL ...	16,136,900

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VII.
LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
Estimates, 1877-78.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ..	2,13,65,750	1,73,42,820	1,73,42,820	...	1,44,65,820	—28,77,000
Taxes, rates and cesses—						
On lands ...	1,90,22,660	2,09,90,570	1,94,24,000	—15,66,570	2,10,12,000	+15,88,000
On houses ...	5,73,820	5,23,380	6,62,000	+ 1,38,620	6,65,000	+ 3,000
Assessed taxes ...	1,85,740	1,75,810	1,77,000	+ 1,190	1,88,000	+ 11,000
Miscellaneous taxes—						
Octroi ...	56,330	87,860	54,000	— 33,860	63,000	+ 9,000
License ...	3,61,900	3,64,810	3,75,000	+ 10,190	3,71,000	— 4,000
Miscellaneous ...	1,83,170	30,160	40,000	+ 9,840	30,000	— 10,000
	2,03,83,620	2,21,72,590	2,07,32,000	—14,40,590	2,23,29,000	+15,97,000
Departmental receipts—						
Jails ...	31,030	41,770	52,000	+ 10,230	55,000	+ 3,000
Registration ...	54,640	46,560	93,000	+ 46,440	1,08,000	+ 15,000
Police ...	3,54,030	2,92,850	2,20,000	— 72,850	2,58,000	+ 38,000
Education ...	6,30,380	4,91,990	4,93,000	+ 1,010	5,19,000	+ 26,000
Medical ...	73,830	67,900	76,000	+ 8,100	70,000	— 6,000
Printing ...	730	4,000	4,000	...	...	— 4,000
Marine ...	2,57,900	2,19,240	2,02,000	— 17,240	2,30,000	+ 28,000
	14,02,540	11,64,310	11,40,000	— 24,310	12,40,000	+ 100,000
Miscellaneous receipts—						
Tolls ...	27,55,170	26,47,470	26,71,000	+ 23,530	26,38,000	— 33,000
Port dues ..	8,61,470	7,88,450	7,87,000	— 1,450	8,64,000	+ 77,000
Interest ...	1,13,120	3,31,000	3,83,000	+ 51,900	3,82,000	— 1,000
Rents ...	8,82,680	7,59,180	6,87,000	— 72,180	8,16,000	+ 1,29,000
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	1,96,930	2,45,520	2,17,000	— 28,520	1,42,000	— 75,000
Cattle trespass fines ...	10,19,450	10,18,380	10,88,000	+ 69,620	10,40,000	— 48,000
Miscellaneous fees and fines	7,69,710	8,11,780	7,52,000	— 59,780	7,41,000	— 11,000
Contributions ...	5,02,350	5,29,260	5,77,000	+ 47,740	5,46,000	— 31,000
Sundry receipts ...	23,57,080	7,14,420	16,66,000	+ 9,51,580	9,40,000	— 7,26,000
	94,57,980	78,45,560	88,28,000	+ 9,82,440	81,09,000	— 7,19,000
Contributions ...	64,33,500	10,00,460	16,43,000	+ 6,42,540	12,40,000	— 4,03,000
Public works ...	15,64,190	18,67,660	15,63,000	— 3,04,660	14,70,000	— 93,000
Total revenue ...	3,92,41,810	3,40,50,580	3,39,06,000	— 1,44,580	3,43,88,000	+ 4,82,000
Debt accounts ..	14,97,680	4,89,420	8,90,000	+ 4,00,580	4,86,000	— 4,04,000
Balances of the Local Governments increased	4 41,880	1,68,000	4,03,000	+ 2,35,000	10,29,000	+ 6,26,000
	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	+ 4,91,000	3,59,03,000	+ 7,04,000
GRAND TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds ...	6,75,630	1,73,660	4,11,000	+ 2,37,340	1,16,000	— 2,95,000
Collection of taxes and cesses ...	2,42,880	2,52,790	2,43,000	— 9,790	2,38,000	— 5,000
Jails ...	30,970	14,700	15,000	+ 300	13,000	— 2,000
Registration ...	40,250	39,450	45,000	+ 5,550	57,000	+ 12,000
Police ...	31,43,680	31,11,350	30,83,000	— 28,350	31,29,000	+ 46,000
Education ...	29,90,220	32,54,090	33,06,000	+ 51,910	32,59,000	— 47,000
Medical ...	8,43,090	9,92,440	9,38,000	— 54,440	10,05,000	+ 67,000
Printing ...	7,200	7,910	12,000	+ 4,090	5,000	— 7,000
Marine ...	5,26,780	6,96,470	6,54,000	— 42,470	6,95,000	+ 41,000
Minor establishments—						
General management ...	9,23,060	6,56,870	8,94,000	+ 2,37,130	9,03,000	+ 9,000
Model farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botanical and other public gardens ...	55,880	51,790	52,000	+ 210	51,000	— 1,000
Collection of tolls, rates, rents, &c. ...	1,42,110	1,53,810	1,91,000	+ 37,190	1,64,000	— 27,000
Collection of cattle trespass fines ...	3,56,780	4,13,460	3,82,000	— 31,460	4,31,000	+ 49,000
Cemeteries ...	2,620	2,240	3,000	+ 760	3,000	...
District post ...	5,42,050	5,61,570	5,46,000	— 15,570	5,77,000	+ 31,000
Miscellaneous establishments	55,64,620	58,81,310	52,60,000	— 6,21,310	56,31,000	+ 3,71,000
	75,87,120	77,21,050	73,28,000	— 3,93,050	77,60,000	+ 4,32,000
Miscellaneous ...	42,35,500	10,73,260	22,14,000	+ 11,40,740	10,17,000	— 11,97,000
Contributions ...	17,61,710	10,74,240	16,26,000	+ 5,51,760	10,97,000	— 5,29,000
	2,20,85,030	1,84,11,410	1,98,75,000	+ 14,63,590	1,83,91,000	—14,84,000
Public works ...	1,93,39,740	1,71,31,680	1,66,19,000	— 5,12,680	1,52,27,000	—13,92,000
Total expenditure ...	4,14,24,770	3,55,43,090	3,64,94,000	+ 9,50,910	3,36,18,000	—28,76,000
Debt accounts ...	14,45,940	1,96,910	3,95,000	+ 1,98,090	5,50,000	+ 1,55,000
Balances of the Local Governments decreased	23,33,590	16,50,000	11,87,000	— 4,63,000	3,38,000	— 8,49,000
	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	+ 6,86,000	3,45,06,000	—35,70,000
Closing balance ...	1,73,42,820	1,46,60,820	1,44,65,820	— 1,95,000	1,58,62,820	+ 13,97,000
GRAND TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TELEGRAPHIC ABSTRACT.

Financial Statement by the Honorable Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., published this day.

Accounts, 1875-76: Revenue, £52,515,789; Expenditure, £55,117,536, of which £595,779 for Famine relief, and £4,270,629 for Public Works Extraordinary: Deficit, £2,601,747: Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, but not famine, £1,668,882.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77: Revenue, £51,206,700; Expenditure, £57,285,000, of which £3,800,000 for Public Works Extraordinary: Deficit, £6,078,300, or, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, £2,278,300: Estimated cost of Famine, including loss of Revenue, £3,100,000: Surplus on Ordinary Account, excluding Famine, £624,800.

Budget Estimates, 1877-78: Revenue, £52,192,700; Expenditure, £56,442,400, of which for Public Works Extraordinary, £3,628,000: Deficit, £4,249,700, reduced to £621,700 if Extraordinary Works be excluded. Estimated cost of Famine, £2,150,000, making £5,250,000 in the two years; Surplus on ordinary account, excluding famine, £928,300.

Net Amount borrowed in 1876-77, £3,724,000.

Loans in 1877-78, £6,500,000, of which £250,000 from Sindhia for Gwalior Railway: of the remaining £6,250,000, the Government of India proposes to raise £2,500,000 in India. Government of India is not authorized to pledge the Secretary of State as to loans in England, but will recommend him to ask Parliament for power to borrow £3,750,000 in England.

No fresh Imperial taxation; but Bengal and the North-Western Provinces required to guarantee £375,000 interest on money spent on Canals and local Railways, which are made over to Provincial management, and for maintenance and completion of which provincial responsibility will be enforced. This will necessitate fresh Provincial taxation, the maximum amount of which is estimated at £325,000, of which £275,000 in Bengal and £50,000 in North-Western Provinces. Measures for raising amount in Bengal not yet actually settled, but extension of existing system of Provincial taxation proposed, and no tax of novel character. For North-Western Provinces light license tax on trades; and authority given to assign for canals and railways ten per cent. of existing local rates. Large extension in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh of system inaugurated by Lord Mayo of making over revenues and expenditure to Provincial uses and management: further development promised in other Provinces hereafter.

Programme for the future: unremunerative public works and famine to be classed as ordinary and provided from revenue; special measures for meeting famine charges under consideration; abolition of Inland Customs Lines and Sugar duties; equalisation and reduction of Salt duties; Government pledged to abolish import duties on Cotton goods with least possible delay. All measures of fiscal relief postponed this year on account of famine. Financial position considered satisfactory and future promising.

Estimated bills upon India in 1877-78, Rs. 13,85,00,000. Present intention of Secretary of State to sell bills for 26½ lakhs a week during April and May.

Estimated Balances at credit of Government of India: at end of 1876-77, £11,539,700; at end of 1877-78, £12,500,000.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
15th March 1877.

N. B.—This Abstract has been telegraphed to the Secretary of State in London.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877.
The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877.
The Opium Act, 1876, postponement Act, 1877.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, Amendment Bill.
The North-Western Provinces License Bill, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No. 11.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 13th March 1877.

No. 210.—Major-General the Honorable Sir Henry W. Norman, K.C.B., has resigned his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 18th instant.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 222.—The services of Major L. J. H. Grey, Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 227.—Messrs. A. Boulderson and P. Wigram are permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 78.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend G. T. Carruthers, M.A., Chaplain of Nagpur, to officiate as Chaplain of Kamptee.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 12th March 1877.

No. 386.—Mr. A. L. Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, who, in Notification No. 814 of the 24th August 1876, was appointed Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, is appointed Assistant Comptroller General, "Forests," with effect from the 1st April 1877.

Mr. J. Sykes Gamble, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, in Bengal, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, as a temporary measure, *vice* Mr. Home, with effect from the 1st April 1877.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 1 of 1877.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Hindostan—West Coast—Kurrachee.

INTENDED ALTERATION IN MANORA POINT LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Harbour Authorities at Kurrachee have notified the following intended alteration to be made in the light-house at Manora Point.

As early as practicable after the 1st July 1877, the present light will be replaced by a *revolving* dioptric white light of the first order, elevated 150 feet above the sea-level, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 20 miles.

The light tower, 52 feet high, adjoining the south-west bastion of Manora Fort, will be round, and built of white stone.

Position :—Lat. 24° 47′ 51″ N. : Long. 66° 58′ 15″ E.

Further particulars and notice will be given of the date of the exhibition of the light.

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr., R.N.,*
Deputy Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; CALCUTTA, *The 16th March 1877.*

By Order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts: Kurrachee Harbour, No. 40; Indus Tidal Channels from Manora Point to Kaha River, No. 41; Sindh and Kutch Coast, No. 42; Maskat to Kurrachee, No. 38; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; and Indian Ocean, Northern portion No. 748*b*; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1877; the West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 237; the Supplement to the Persian Gulf Pilot, page 24; the Indian Marine Survey Light List, 1877, No. 10; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 309 and 334.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

CUSTOMS—INLAND.

The 13th March 1877.

No. 43.—Mr. R. M. Adam, Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs, is granted two years' furlough to Europe under Section 12, Chapter IV, and Section 24(*a*), Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, together with fourteen days' subsidiary leave.

CUSTOMS.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 68.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the value of Raw Silk the produce of the Tasar or other wild worm, when such silk is imported from China, at Rs. 4 per lb.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 10th March 1877.

No. 15.—Dr. Ottokar Feistmantel, Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to be Palœontologist to the Survey.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1877.

No. 618*G*.—Under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872 [The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872], the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. C. S. Valentine to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territory of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, and to grant him a license under Section 9 of the said Act, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

The 15th March 1877.

No. 645*G*.—APPOINTMENTS.—Consequent on the departure to Europe, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major J. Houston, M.D., Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, the following temporary appointments are sanctioned in the Medical Department, Mysore Commission, with effect from the date of assuming charge:—

Surgeon-Major J. Henderson, M.D., Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, to officiate as Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, *vice* Dr. Houston.

Surgeon-Major J. Law, M.D., Superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpore, to officiate as Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, *vice* Dr. Henderson.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 647*G*.—The following Brigade Order by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 21st February 1877, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, and Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, officiated as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 1st October to the 5th November 1876.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 13th March 1877.

No. 1556.—Mr. G. W. Cline is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. T. G. Trevor is appointed to be Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

No. 1558.—The following Financial Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 38, dated the 8th February 1877, is published for general information :—

"I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1877-78, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and nine pence halfpenny (1*s.* 9½*d.*) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable."

The 16th March 1877.

No. 1598.—Mr. Godrezjee Dorabjee Pudumjee is appointed to be a Probationer in the 6th Class of this Department, and attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 228.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain S. Cargill, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, with effect from the 1st March 1877, *vice* Captain C. Cowie, proceeding on furlough.

No. 229.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., Civil, Azamgarh, and Officiating Civil Surgeon, Dacca, to officiate as Superintendent of the Eye-Infirmary, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. Cayley, proceeding on furlough.

No. 230.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles John Dennys, 65th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—4th January 1876.

Lieutenant Charles Campbell Whistler, 76th Foot, Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, and Officiating Adjutant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—11th February 1876.

No. 231.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	RANK AND NAMES.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Infantry ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) David Scott Dodgson.	Colonel, with Colonel's allowance.	12th March 1877	Agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secretary of State's despatch, published in G. G. O. No. 869 of 1862.
	Major A. Battye (Staff Corps) ...	Lieutenant-Colonel.	12th March 1877.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) D. S. Dodgson, promoted.
Cadre of the late 19th Native Infantry.	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) W. E. Chambers.	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Major Woodburn Francis Bartleman	Lieutenant-Colonel.	12th March 1877.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Major in Staff Corps) A. Battye, removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.
Cadre of the late 39th Native Infantry.	Captain W. G. Maitland (Staff Corps).	Major ...		
Infantry ...	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Folliott Walker Baugh.	Colonel, with Colonel's allowance.	12th March 1877	Agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secretary of State's despatch published in G. G. O. No. 869 of 1862.
	Major Robert Hastie Inglis	Lieutenant-Colonel.	12th March 1877.	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) F. W. Baugh, promoted.
Cadre of the late 43rd Native Infantry.	Captain A. G. Handcock (Staff Corps)	Major ...		

No. 232.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel John James Hood Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 23rd February 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, Clauses 8 and 9, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 233.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualties, the names of the under-mentioned Officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Major-General H. W. Matthews, Bengal Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, and that of— Colonel A. R. Thornhill, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List.	In consequence of the death of General W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, on the 2nd December 1876.
Colonel J. C. Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List.	In consequence of the death of Major-General D. Hodson, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, on the 15th December 1876.

Major-General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; that of— Colonel R. Woolley, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; and that of— Captain C. A. Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors, on the Indian Gradation List.	In consequence of the death of General R. Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, on the 18th December 1876.
Colonel F. F. Warden, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, and that of— Major C. T. Hitchins, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.	In consequence of the death of Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) P. W. Luard, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 21st December 1876.

No. 234.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

Brevet.

Rank, Names, and Corps.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Major Brydges Robinson Branfill, Bengal Cavalry	Lieut.-Colonel ...	19th Dec. 1876...	General R. Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.
Captain Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie, Bengal Cavalry.	Major ...	3rd „ 1876...	General W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, deceased.
Captain Robert Morris, Bengal Cavalry ...	Major ...	16th „ 1876...	Major-General D. Hodson, C.B. Madras Staff Corps, deceased.
Captain Arthur Robert Kenney-Herbert, Madras General List, Cavalry.	Major ...	22nd „ 1876 ..	Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) P. W. Luard, deceased.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Brevet.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
Madras Cavalry...	Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander Arbuthnot	30th Mar. 1874...	Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) A. Wyndham, Madras Staff Corps, deceased.
Ditto ..	Lieutenant-Colonel William James Morris	26th Nov. 1875...	General A. Dick, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Note.—That portion of G. G. O. No. 637 of 1874, promoting Major Henry Peter Sykes, Bombay Cavalry, to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel from the 30th March 1874, is cancelled, the date assigned him in Bombay G. G. O. No. 272 of 1874, *viz.*, 3rd April 1874, will hold good.

No. 235.—Alteration of positions on the List of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List—

RANK.	Names and Corps of Officers placed on the Indian Gradation List of Lieutenant-Colonels.	In whose room.
Major ...	W. Dickinson, C.S.I., half-pay, Bombay Staff Corps.	General A. Derville, Madras Infantry, deceased, 27th March 1874.
Major ...	G. F. Beville, Bombay Staff Corps ...	General H. Hall, Bengal Infantry, deceased, 22nd August 1875.
Major ...	C. J. Mead, Bengal Staff Corps (since deceased).	Major-General *Sir* H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, retired, 15th September 1875.
Major ...	H. H. Godwin-Austen, Bengal Staff Corps.	General *Sir* H. G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., Madras Infantry, deceased, 9th February 1876.
Major ...	A. M. Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant-General C. Troup, Bengal Infantry, deceased, 19th March 1876.
Major ...	T. O'Neill, half-pay, Madras Staff Corps.	Colonel (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) H. T. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, 11th July 1876.
Major ...	W. Tweedie, Bengal Staff Corps ...	General H. C. M. Cox, Bengal Infantry, deceased, 22nd July 1876.
Major ...	C. J. Hughes, Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major-General F. Maitland, Bengal Infantry, deceased, 3rd August 1876.
Major ...	H. A. Little, Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major-General L. S. Hough, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, 23rd November 1876.
Major ...	C. H. S. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps ...	General W. Prescott, Madras Infantry, deceased, 2nd December 1876.
Major ...	W. H. Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major-General D. Hodson, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, deceased, 15th December 1876.

No. 236.—NATIVE ARMY—

35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry.—Drum Major John Norris, to be Jemadar *vice* Buldeo, invalided. Dated the 24th November 1876.

36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry.—Subadar Maheepal Singh is appointed Subadar Major, *vice* Dewa Sing, deceased. Dated the 1st January 1877.

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.—Jemadar Gunga Sing Bisht, to be Subadar, *vice* Kiertee Sing Thappa, invalided; Jemadar Puddum Sing Nagee, to be Subadar, *vice* Hurruk Sing Rana, invalided; Havildar Gopal Bisht, to be Jemadar, *vice* Munbeer Thappa, invalided; Havildar Bheem Sing Ghurtee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gunga Sing Bisht, promoted; Havildar Pryag Rawut, to be Jemadar, *vice* Puddum Sing Nagee, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1876.

No. 237.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 2 Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Nuzzur Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Nund Sing, invalided; Havildar Kishen Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nuzzur Khan, promoted. Dated the 1st February 1877.

No. 238.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants who have passed their septennial professional examinations are advanced to the next higher grade, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	DATE OF COMPLETION OF		Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	14 years' service.	7 years' service.		
To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.				
Shaik Abdool Guffoor, (*A*)	13th Jan. 1873.	...	16th Oct. 1876	16th Oct. 1876.
Leakut Hossain	14th April 1876	...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Syed Oolfuth Allee	Ditto ...	...	14th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Elham Oollah	Ditto ...	...	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Nubee Bux, (*A*)	Ditto ...	...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Baboolla Khan	23rd April 1876	...	14th Oct. 1876	24th April 1876.
Moula Bux, (*B*)	27th Aug. 1876	...	16th Oct. 1876	28th Aug. 1876.
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.				
Shaik Ahmed Buksh (2nd)	...	30th March 1874	20th Oct. 1876	16th Oct. 1876.
Busheer Oodeen Ahmed	...	15th April 1875	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Mohun Loll	...	16th April 1875	17th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Bholanath	...	5th July 1875	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Indur Mun, (*A*)	...	10th Oct. 1875	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Ram Loll	...	8th Feb. 1876	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Hoossein Beig	...	10th April 1876	14th Oct. 1876	11th April 1876.
Nanuck Chund, (*A*)...	...	15th April 1876	16th Oct. 1876	16th Oct. 1876.
Pundit Rulla Ram, (*C*)	...	Ditto ...	17th Oct. 1876	17th Oct. 1876.
Kurm Elahi, (*A*)	...	Ditto ...	16th Oct. 1876	16th Oct. 1876.
Shaik Nuzeer Ally	...	16th April 1876	Ditto ...	17th April 1876.
Wahed Oodeen	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mahomed Fakeer (1st)	...	28th April 1876	19th Oct. 1876	29th April 1876.
Meer Emdad Ally	...	Ditto ...	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Shaik Aboollah (2nd)	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shaik Tajmmul Hossain	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
B. Apparido, (*D*)	...	Ditto ...	14th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Shaikh Raheem Buksh	...	3rd May 1876	16th Oct. 1876	4th May 1876.
Azim Hussain	...	31st July 1876	Ditto ...	1st Aug. 1876.
Shaikh Jamal Ooddeen	...	11th Oct. 1876	Ditto ...	12th Oct. 1876.
Lootff Ali, (*E*)	...	Ditto ...	20th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Shaikh Mohummud Ibraheem	...	Ditto ...	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto.
Shaikh Wulee Ahmud	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shaikh Basut Ali	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sham Sarun, (*D*)	...	Ditto ...	19th Oct. 1876	Ditto.

(*A*) Passed an examination in English, *vide* G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870.

(*B*) Ditto ditto G. G. O. No. 876 of 1872.

(*C*) Ditto ditto G. G. O. No. 66 of 1874.

(*D*) Ditto ditto G. G. O. No. 389 of 1875.

(*E*) Ditto ditto G. G. O. No. 896 of 1873.

No. 239.—The under-mentioned Passed Medical Pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant:—

NAMES.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
Abdul Rehman	
Mohummed Abdool Jubbur ...	
Azeez Mahamed Khan	
Syed Mahomed Soofee	
Purrum Lall	
Bhondo Lal	17th May 1873
Poorun Singh	
Sookhnundun	
Hushmut Ally	
Ruhmut Oolah	
Kureem Buksh	22nd Dec. 1873
Rohoman Bux	
Shewruttun	15th May 1872
Ashgur Alee Khan	
W. Abraham	15th May 1872
Shekh Wuheed-ood-deen	Ditto
Mohomed Abbass	21st June 1872
Ram Churun	
Wahid Buksh	
Ashan Hoossein	
Naseerooddeen Khan	
Gajadhur Pershad	21st June 1872
Dhaman Khan	
Shaik Arrung Sha	15th May 1872
Shere Singh Goorung	Ditto
Bhugwan Prusad	2nd July 1872
Hem Chunder Bannerjee	Ditto
Ameerut Hossen	3rd July 1872
Abdool Allie	15th May 1872
Bishoon Nauth	
Mohomed Askery	
Moneeram Doss	
Lall Dharee	
Ram Lal	2nd July 1872
Ezabutt Hossain	
Dumree Lal	

No. 240.—Native Medical Pupil Ram Chundra, Campbell Medical School, is promoted to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil with effect from the 19th December 1876, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 241.—The services of Surgeon-Major F. Odevaine, in Medical charge, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 242.—The services of Lieutenant N. Arnott, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 243.—The services of Lieutenant A. L. Mein, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 244.—The services of Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 245.—The services of Surgeon H. Whitwell, Civil Surgeon, Amritsar, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 246.—The services of Surgeon D. J. Macdonald are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 8th March 1877.

No. 247.—The services of Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 248.—The services of Surgeon S. H. Dántrá are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 249.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. J. Moore, of the Rajpootana Political Agency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 250.—Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Manners Smith is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G. G. O. No. 1060 of 1864, from the 31st March 1877.

No. 251.—The retirement from the service of Surgeon-Major T. Duka, M.D., in G. G O. No. 118 of 1877 will have effect from the 27th March 1877, instead of the date previously notified.

PENSIONS.

No. 252.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name:—

Conductor John Curram, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory,—two shillings and six pence per diem, as Sergeant-Major, payable in Europe.

No. 253.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Corporal Christopher Benson, late 6th Brigade, R.A.,—one shilling and four pence halfpenny per diem.

John Mahon, late 15th Hussars,—one shilling per diem.

John Connors, late 62nd Foot,—one shilling per diem.

No. 254.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bombay Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Gunner Charles O'Brien, a pensioner from the D Brigade, Royal Artillery,—*rate of pension*, 7 pence per diem, paid up to the 31st March 1877.

No. 255.—Sepoy Hunnooman, late 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted an injury pension in the 3rd degree of Rs. 3 per mensem, payable in the N. W. P. Circle.

No. 256.—The under-mentioned men of the Deolee Irregular Force are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.	Circle of payment.
	Subadar	Juggurnath Tewarie.	Subadar...	18 0 0	N.W.P.
	Jemadar	Deena Ram	Jemadar ..	10 0 0	Do.
	Havildar	Kassie Sing	Havildar...	6 0 0	Presidency.

No. 257.—Native Doctor Ram Rutton, attached to the Western Jumna Canal Circle, is granted a pension of Rs. 7 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab Circle.

No. 258.—Bhisty Emamee, E. Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is granted a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 259.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General *Sir* Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Buttanshaw, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Sarun, Bengal,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major David Boyes Smith, M.D., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta,—private affairs, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Richard Thomas Hare, Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years—one year one month and six days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868—with effect from the 27th February 1877, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Branksome Hall.*

Captain Kellow Charles Pye, Royal Engineers, Manager Rajpootana State Railway,—private affairs, for ten months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Allan Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 3rd Class, Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Jeypore, Rajpootana Agency,—for twenty months—one year and nine days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Edmund Denman Smith, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment,—medical certificate, for one year, under the Regulations of 1854.

Captain Arthur Irwin Iles, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Frederick Robertson Ditmas, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—private affairs, for nine months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor B. Morley, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 260.—The following extract from List No. 4, dated the 16th February 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Colonel H. A. Browne, Bengal Infantry.
Major C. Martin, late 1st European Light Cavalry.
Surgeon-Major J. R. Jackson.
Surgeon A. Skeen.
Captain J. M. Trotter, General List, Infantry.
Major W. Phaire, S. C.

The permission to return granted to Sub-Conductor T. Radford, Commissariat Department, has been cancelled.

Granted extensions of leave.

Sub-Conductor W. Tennant, Ordnance Department,—six months, M. C.
Major W. Phaire, S. C.,—six weeks, M. C.

No. 261.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. C. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Quartermaster General, Bombay, 8th March 1877.
Lieutenant F M. Randall, Bengal Staff Corps, Bombay, 27th January 1877.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 262.—REGULATIONS—

The following note to be added to paragraph 29 of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868—

NOTE.—*If he has not passed the regular College course, he must have given proof of special qualifications.*

ORDNANCE.

No. 263.—STORES—

The following clauses in list of Changes in War Matériel, are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st November 1876.

No. 2967.—Instructions for the use of implements, fuze and shell, rifled, Ordnance, Land and Sea service.
No. 2970.—Lubricators, cartridge, for B. L. guns (Mark II).
No. 2971.—Shot, case, rifled, muzzle-loading, diameters of.

Dated 1st December 1876.

No. 2977.—Tool, armourers'; facer, for bent in tumbler (Mark I).
No. 2978.—Cases, horse shoe; harness and saddlery. Addition of lay of leather over band.
No. 2981.—Bearer, shell or shot, rifled, M. L., 80-pr. (Mark I).

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 264.—The following order issued by the Government of the Punjab is confirmed:—

No. 27, dated 6th March 1877.—Jemadar Lal Gul, 2nd Punjab Infantry, having been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, is dismissed from the service, with effect from the date of the order of imprisonment.

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 265.—The following Clause 166 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st December 1876, is declared

applicable to India, and published for general information :—

Stoppages from Soldiers' pay for the benefit of their Wives and Children.

CLAUSE 166. 1.—Remittances on account of the stoppages made from the pay of soldiers, under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, for the benefit of their wives and children, will, in all instances, be described in vouchers, pay lists, remittance rolls, &c., as "compulsory remittances."

2.—When a soldier, subject to these stoppages, is sent from the depôt to the Service Companies, or is transferred to another company, regiment, or brigade, care will be taken by his Commanding Officer to communicate to the officer in command of his future company, regiment, or brigade, the order placing the man under stoppage.

CLOTHING.

No. 266.—With advertence to G. G. Os. Nos. 780 and 837 of 1874, and No. 105 of 1877, it is hereby notified that the spurs to be supplied to the British Artillery and Cavalry in India to be worn with their knee boots, will be of the swan neck pattern, and will be provided by the Clothing Department, and not by the Ordnance Department, as heretofore.

They will be issued quinquennially in accordance with the scale laid down in G. G. O. No. 837 of 1874, and accounted for as articles of clothing.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1877.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th February to 16th March 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
Maximilian Bieber(a) ...	Captain ...	13th Hussars...	6th Aug. 1876	No will found	450 5 0		
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
Arthur Davies Dickens, C.B.(b).	Brevet Col.	Bengal Staff Corps.	15th Oct. 1876	Will found ...	10,106 1 11	...	16th May 1877.
Martin Quigley(c) ...	Asst. Apothecary.	Sub. Medl. Dept.	20th Dec. 1876	Intestate ...	111 1 11	...	

(a) Next-of-kin—Brother, Bieber, Fulletby House, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

(b) Next-of-kin—Daughter and sole legatee, Miss Katie Dickens. Executors, Major Robert Wilberforce Bird, Bengal Infantry, retired, Barton House, Warwickshire, England. Philip Myburgh, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

(c)—Next-of-kin—Father, Pensioner Quigley. Sisters, Mrs. Eliza Fuller, wife of Sergeant G. Fuller, A-A Royal Horse Artillery, Jane Quigley, Mary Ann Quigley, Lawrence Asylum, Murree.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 7th March 1877.

No. 105.—The following Officers on the establishment under the Director of State Railways are temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on the Survey of the Dhoond and Manmar Railway :—

Mr. G. E. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).
Mr. W. Johnstone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. Thuey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 12th March 1877.

No. 116.—Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 13th March 1877.

No. 117.—Major J. P. Westmorland, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the 21st February 1877.

The 14th March 1877.

No. 118.—The services of Colonel J. F. Stoddard, M.S.C., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Bengal, Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, Madras, under the provisions of Public Works Department Notification No. 278 of 23rd May 1872.

No. 119.—With reference to Bengal Government Notification No. 1110A of 1st March 1877, the services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Benode Behary Doss are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways.

The 15th March 1877.

No. 120.—Sergeant J. Adamson, Overseer, 1st Grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to revert to military duty.

No. 121.—Major J. P. Westmorland, Examiner of Accounts, is (on return from furlough) posted to the Examinership of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 16th March 1877.

No. 122.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Irrigation, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, during the absence of Colonel J. Crofton, R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Anderson, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E.

No. 123.—Baboo Debendro Nath Dutt, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

TELEGRAPH.

The 10th March 1877.

No. 115.—Mr. C. E. Pitman, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, will have the rank of a Superintendent, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st October 1876, until further orders.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. {Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November 1876.

Until further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette, should be forwarded to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1877.

Mr. Robert Hardie, Secretary and Treasurer, having been granted leave to Europe, the Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment, with effect from the 20th instant *viz.*:—

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. J. Gordon, Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. W. Westland, Superintendent, Depositors Department, to officiate as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

15th March 1877 ... Rs. 2,187-8-11.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
16th March 1877.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1877.

No. 10.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE..—Mr. Percival Edwin Heberlet, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, for three months, from the 11th February 1877, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1713.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the eighth month of the year 1876-77, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875-76.*

N. B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Nov. 1875.	April to Nov. 1876.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,381,000	10,280,523	9,854,273	...	426,250
II.—Tributes ...	700,000	441,434	420,079	...	21,355
III.—Forest ...	600,000	289,666	282,621	...	7,045
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs *...	2,525,000	1,622.209	1,643,481	21,272	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	286	266	...	20
VI.—Customs ...	2,620,000	1,667,060	1,451,171	...	215,889
VII.—Salt ...	6,300,000	3,997,745	4,124,318	126,573	...
VIII.—Opium ...	8,200,000	5,464,402	6,053,235	588,833	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,837,000	1,891,027	1,915,212	24,185	...
X.—Mint ...	124,000	63,757	151,515	87,758	...
XI.—Post Office ...	778,000	514.945	530,988	16,043	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	281,500	126,030	153,939	27,909	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	316,000	214,591	225,205	10,614	...
XIV.—Marine ...	198,000	115,616	111,637	...	3,979
XV.—Interest ...	488,000	360,283	368,279	7,996	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	504,400	130,903	121,442	...	9,461
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	347,000	199,160	273,369	74,209	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	238,400	158,039	121,545	...	36,494
Total ...	48,438,300	27,537,676	27,802,575	264,899	...
Army ...	840,800	584,380	507,205	...	77,175
Public Works, Ordinary ...	65,000	31,925	35,152	3,227	...
Canals ...	527,000	287,054	274,563	...	12,491
State Railways ...	415,000	166,898	224,919	58,021	...
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways ...	7,888,000	4,374,043	5.233,833	859,790	...
Total ...	58,174,100	32,981,976	34,078,247	1.096,271	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	193,900	192,121	153,282	...	38,839
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,368,000	33,174,097	34,231,529	1,057,432	...

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Nov. 1875.	April to Nov. 1876.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,106,400	1,800,133	1,837,566	37,433	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	390,000	272,214	290,394	18,180	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	300,000	209,323	183,036	...	26,287
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,467,800	1,550,140	1,529,542	...	20,598
5.—Forest ...	414,500	224,430	254,299	29,869	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	87,000	56,270	61,363	5,093	...
8.—Customs ...	189,000	120,116	126,442	6,326	...
9.—Salt ...	525,600	349,364	331,367	...	17,997
10.—Opium ...	2,199,000	1,913,600	2,494,153	580,553	...
11.—Stamps ...	71,700	47,417	47,755	338	...
12.—Mint ...	79,000	54,397	57,319	2,922	...
13.—Post Office ...	760,400	524,421	511,244	...	13,177
14.—Telegraph* ...	381,300	202,180	215,302	13,122	...
15.—Administration ...	1,251,500	807,772	857,940	50,168	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	249,400	154,631	136,106	...	18,525
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,364,200	1,518,180	1,581,767	63,587	...
18.—Marine ...	403,400	255,166	231,409	...	23,757
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	161,100	103,311	101,594	...	1,717
20.—Medical ...	184,000	120,479	119,281	...	1,198
21.—Political ...	293,400	210,035	217,803	7,768	...
22.—Allowances ...	1,675,200	796,922	760,224	...	36,698
23.—Civil Furlough ...	...	...	409	409	...
24.—Superannuation ...	586,000	476,972	407,669	...	69,303
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	2,332,000	1,012,396	1,654,476	642,080	...
26.—Miscellaneous ...	45,000	27,325	49,474	22,149	...
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,059,400	3,393,013	3,377,762	...	15,251
Total ...	25,576,300	16,200,207	17,435,696	1,235,489	...
Army ...	11,820,700	7,522,076	7,513,466	...	8,610
Public Works, Ordinary ...	2,441,500	1,477,580	1,480,085	2,505	...
Ditto, Extraordinary, including Railways ...	3,015,900	1,819,343	1,676,015	...	143,328
Land and Supervision ...	93,000	57,494	25,396	...	32,098
Interest in India ...	30,000	17,833	22,774	4,941	...
State Railways ...	292,000	128,557	200,996	72,439	...
Working Expenses of the Guaranteed Railways, including Surplus Profits ...	4,418,000	1,977,876	1,833,922	...	143,954
Total ...	47,687,400	29,200,966	30,188,350	987,384	...
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary, &c. ...	14,295,600	8,046,250	8,441,250	395,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	61,983,000	37,247,216	38,629,6 0	1,382,384	...

* Telegraph accounts received up to October 1876.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1877.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 9th March 1877.

No. 252.—Surgeon-Major T. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon, Indore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd March 1877.

The 12th March 1877.

No. 270.—Major P. W. Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st Class, Baghelcund Agency, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months with effect from the 1st April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 12th March 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. C. E. Gael, Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 6th instant of subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding on 18 months' furlough, granted in Notification No. 9, dated 3rd February 1877, having made over charge of the Neemuch Division to Mr. R. E. Nelson on the afternoon of the 5th idem.

No. 11.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, left Mhow Division on the forenoon of the 26th February 1877, arrived at Neemuch on the forenoon of the 1st March 1877, and received charge of the Neemuch Division from Mr. C. E. Gael on the afternoon of the 5th idem.

No. 12.—Mr. G. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted three months' leave to study the native languages from such date as he can be spared.

No. 13.—Baboo Govind Chunder Ghosal, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to Bundelcund Road Division, has been granted 45 days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 14.—Baboo Susty Chun Mitter, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred to Central India in G. O. No. 14, dated 17th January 1877, joined the Examiner's Office on the afternoon of the 21st February 1877.

No. 15.—Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, embarked for England on two years' furlough granted in Notification No. 50, dated 16th December 1876, in steamship *Mikado* which sailed on the 20th February 1877

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 6th March 1877.

Mr. W. Mackay returned from the sick leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 30, dated 21st January 1876, and resumed charge of his duties as Executive Engineer, Port Blair and Nicobars, from Lieutenant F. R. deWolski, R.E., on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

Mr. Geo. Peck assumed charge of the Office of Harbour Master and Ex-Officio Post Master, Port Blair and Nicobars, on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

C. A. BARWELL, *Major-Genl.,*
Chief Commr. and Supdt., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 10th March 1877.

No. 157.—Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for fifty-two days, with effect from the 1st April 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th March 1877.

No. 17.—Major Æ. Perkins, R.E., on return from furlough, received over charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 7th Circle, Military Works, on 12th February 1877, forenoon, from Major J. Birney, R.E.

No. 18.—Mr. W. H. King, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted furlough for seven months, from 10th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the leave with usual subsidiary leave.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 19.—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lahore Division, 5th Circle, Military Works, is granted three months' leave to study the Native languages, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, and three months' privilege leave in continuation thereof.

No. 20.—Barrack Sergeant J. Wells, on return from furlough, joined the 2nd Circle, Military Works, on 17th February 1877.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1877.

No. 718.—PROMOTION.—2nd Grade Sub-Overseer Munsub Allee, attached to the Dinapore Division, Military Works, is promoted to 1st Grade, with effect from 1st instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 8th March 1877.

No. 17.—Babu Brindabun Paul, Overseer, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the I Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 7th instant.

The 10th March 1877.

No. 18.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 15, dated the 26th ultimo, Barrack Sergeant Warren took over the barrack duties at Saugor from Barrack Master Edmondson, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant, and not the 14th ultimo.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 8th March 1877.

No. 13.—Three months' leave to study the Native languages is granted to Mr. R. J. Bailey, Assistant Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, with effect from the 15th April 1877.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 9th March 1877.

No. 5.—Lalla Raja Lall, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, is temporarily transferred to the Umballa Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 4th current.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawul Pindi, the 7th March 1877.

No. 9.—Privilege leave granted to Mr. A. J. P. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, in this Office Notification No. 4 of 22nd January 1877, is extended to forty-nine days. He rejoined from this leave on the forenoon of 15th February 1877.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 100, dated the 5th instant, Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 12th March 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th March 1877.

No. 47.—The services of Mr. W. Holloway, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, being no longer required, were dispensed with on the 30th November 1876.

No. 48.—Mr. W. H. Parker, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' furlough, with effect from the 1st May 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

The 10th March 1877.

No. 49.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted eighteen days' subsidiary leave in extension of the twelve days granted in Director's Notification No. 24 of the 5th February 1877.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th March 1877.

No. 42.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is granted subsidiary leave from the 5th to 29th December 1876.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 10th March 1877.

No. 40.—Mr. T. McReddie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Ravi Division, which Division he joined on the afternoon of the 2nd February 1877.

No. 41.—Referring to Notification No. 31, dated 17th February 1877, Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st Grade, joined the Chenab Division on the forenoon of 21st February 1877.

No. 42.—Gunner J. Brown, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 20th February 1877.

No. 43.—Mr. W. Becker, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty from the two months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 13, dated 13th January 1877, on the forenoon of 1st March 1877.

No. 44.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 17, dated 1st February 1877, Mr. W. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 18th January 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 12th March 1877.

No. 6.—Baboo Doorga Dass Dutt, Overseer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Somastipore Division, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 7.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. Edward Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Kosee Extension Surveys, Tirhoot State Railway, from 1st April 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 8th March 1877.

No. 25.—Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Division, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave.

He availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of the 21st February 1877.

No. 26.—Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assam Railway Extension Survey Division, was relieved of his charge on the forenoon of the 28th February 1877, for transfer to the Carwar Railway Survey, Bombay, on which date he reported his departure from this Railway.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 10th March 1877.

No. 9.—With reference to Notification No. 4, dated 3rd February 1877, Mr. W. Johnstone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Fatehabad Division, is granted an extension of three days' privilege leave from 18th to 20th January 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. B. V. Soobrow, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Barnagar Division, returned to duty on 28th February 1877, from the twenty-one days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 5 of 3rd February 1877, and which he availed himself of on 9th February 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Khandwa, the 12th March 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Workshops, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways (open line), is granted one month's privilege leave from the 1st March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. Madge availed himself of the leave from the 12th instant.

No. 7.—Mr. Eugene Marval, Accountant, 2nd Grade (temporary), attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to Khandwa to take charge of the Workshop Accounts, during the absence of Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Accountant, 4th Grade, on leave, or till further orders.

Mr. Marval reported his arrival at Khandwa on the forenoon of the 5th March 1877.

F. N. GUTERSLOH,
Offg. Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 7th Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 9th day of March 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—3029, Gunner John Gilmore.
Age,—28 years and 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—8th March 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William.
Date of Enlistment,—24th July 1867.
At what Place enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which born,—Manchester, in the County of Lancaster.
Marks,—Scar on top of nose and J. G. tattooed on left forearm.
Trade,—Slater.
Coat or Jacket,—Dark mixture (cut-away).
Waistcoat,—Dark mixture.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Light tweed.
REMARKS,—Jute shirt (M.P.), worsted socks (M.P.), escaped from Military Prison with upwards of Rs. 500 in notes, short hair, clean shaved, no moustache.

J. R. GLASGOW, *Capt.,*
for *Brigade Major.*

Report of a Deserter from the G-4th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Nusseerabad, this 11th day of March 1877.

Name,—Charles Melville.
Age,—24 years and 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—anchor across right forearm.
Date of Desertion,—11th March 1877.
From whence deserted,—Nusseerabad.
Date of Enlistment,—10th November 1870.
Place of Enlistment,—Liverpool.
Parish where born,—Bristol.
County,—Gloucester.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Laborer.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Believed to be wearing a drab tweed suit, a pith sun hat.
REMARKS,—Believed to have escaped between midnight and 6 A. M. this day.

J. A. TILLARD, *Major,*
Comdg. G-4th Royal Artillery.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RS.		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 5	2,44,794	...	...	5,52,752	70,01,483	16,56,645
" 6	7,00,000	...	...	12,52,752	69,01,408	16,56,645
" 7	7,500	...	...	12,60,252	68,97,423	16,56,645
" 8	...	...	...	12,60,252	68,08,681	16,56,645
" 9	...	...	...	6,02,696	67,17,874	16,56,645
" 10	...	...	2,13,197	6,02,519	71,86,724	12,90,771

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th March 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th March 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,119	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... Rs. 70,53,075 13 7; Public Deposits at Branches ... 1,01,46,884 1 1	1,71,99,959	14	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,98,86,454	3	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,01,711	11	11
Sundries	7,52,490	14	0
TOTAL ...	5,98,11,735	14	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	98,56,114	13	3
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	50,58,861	5	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	43,84,749	8	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,76,47,529	3	10
Balances with other Banks ...	81,981	5	10
Bullion	8,49,154	3	4
Dead Stock	10,39,064	3	6
Stamps	10,890	7	11
Sundries	2,64,524	13	1
	3,91,92,870	0	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... Rs. 94,44,028 3 9; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,11,74,837 10 3	2,06,18,865	14	0
TOTAL ...	5,98,11,735	14	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 15th March 1877.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
73	D 10—89055	5	The Post Master General, Madras.
74	D 10—72973	5	Abdoolla, Agra.
75	D 11—54314	10	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces, Allahabad.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
122	D 10—43383	5	Nanuck Chund, Gordaspur.
46	D 5—90758 wrongly joined; „ —90759 wrongly joined	20	The Manager, Himalaya Bank, Limited, Mussoorie.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 8th March 1877.*

T. H. S. BIDDULPH, *Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
96	B 43—54735	50	Officer Commanding Body Guard, Madras.
97	B 52—09091	10	Mr. C. Copcutt, Negapatam.
	„ —18413	10	
	„ —23805	10	
98	B 39—25253	5	Mr. J. Hendricks, South Arcot.
	B 40—00181	5	
99	B 49—52768	10	Ebrahim Sait and Co., Bellary.
	B 43—70898	50	
	B 50—40609	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
255	B 52—06715	10	Krishna Iyer, Pulney.
256	B 49—28665	10	Lakshmi Naraniengar, Bangalore.
257	B 52—26317	10	Mrs. Hooper, Bangalore.
	B 42—68839	20	
258	B 52—24144	10	Mr. T. R. Scott, Cuddapah.
	B 43—78492	50	
259	B 40—25422	5	Colonel F. C. Georges, 30th Regiment, M. N. I., French Rocks.
	„ —25734	5	

FORT ST. GEORGE, Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; *The 5th March 1877.*

D. KISSUN SING, *Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
459	L 96—66425	10	Babu Gris Chunder Roy.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
348	L 26—08602	5	Hafez Khan.
	" —08609		
350	L 87—72096	10	Babu Bholanath Ganguly.
	" —72097		
351	L 73—94741	10	The Chief Pay Master, East India Railway, Calcutta.
	" —94742		
352	L 26—21403	5	Mr. G. M. Young.
	" —21402		
523	L 52—49973	500	Babu Mohanundo Roy.
	" —07703	500	
	" —42599	500	
	A 89—91251	500	
	L 82—69261	100	
524	L 67—55542	50	Doma Bhuggut.
	L 81—27807	50	
	" —34119	50	
	L 64—67609	20	
	L 79—45661	20	
	L 89—49611	20	
	A 97—87055	10	
	L 76—89033	10	
	L 88—19882	10	
	" —87036	10	
525	L 88—26437	10	Babu Aubinash Chunder Sen.
	" —26436	10	
526	L 96—34996	10	Syed Akbar Hossein.
527	A 81—14098	20	Mr. Elijah Upendra Chundra Biswas.
	L 79—07275	20	
	L 43—34191	10	
528	L 89—48619	20	Mahomed Fareed Khan.
529	L 69—85873	100	Sadaree Beparee.
	L 82—75844	100	
	" —85473	100	
	L 19—64247	50	
	L 81—18230	50	
	L 80—32863	20	
	" —73935	20	
	" —32865	20	
	L 89—09216	20	
	L 80—37931	20	
530	L 49—18577	50	Babu Shitanath Paul.
	L 67—42645	50	
531	L 73—52737	10	Babu Canti Chunder Banerjee.
532	L 51—95536	100	Abdool Wahab.
533	L 95—40643	10	Abdoolla Khan.
534	L 48—89774	20	Gunesh Panday.
535	L 86—69433	10	Babu Prosanna Coomar Chakrabarty.
536	L 96—04520	10	Babu Surbessur Mitter.
	L 26—65080	5	
537	L 59—22707	10	Mr. G. T. Sabaa.
538	L 67—60524	50	Babu Bamon Das Mookerjee.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th March 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
9	D 10—35188	5	Raheem Bux and Mohummad Hosain, Merchants, Lahore.
	E 7—87101		
26	E 10—57222	10	Seikh Meerun Bux, Commissioner's Office, Lahore.
	E 12—27563	20	
	" —35635	20	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 10th March 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
33	F 8—48524	20	B. Phillips, Esq., 18 & 20 Civil lines, Poona.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The — March 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Rs.	
W16	C 93—97265	100	Syd Khurshade Ali, Allahabad.
17	M 23—32115	50	Bhikaji Pandurang, Khandesh.
18	M 23—49817	50	J. Ritchie, Windsor Castle Hotel, Bombay.
	„ —49818	50	
	„ —49819	50	
	„ —49820	50	
19	M 24—65002	100	A. S. DeNaronha, Coorla.
20	M 24—16536	100	Jamsetji Nowroji, Cooper, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland's Office.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Rs.	
H33	C 93—98227	100	J. A. Guerin, Athni, Belgaum.
34	M 24—30774	100	Husen Goolab, 7, Khandh Street, Nagpadh, Bombay.
	„ —87478	100	
	M 25—06999	100	
35	M 20—56079	10	A. D'Lima, Kampti.
	M 21—04584	10	
36	M 23—22235	50	Hormusji Jamsetji, Deolalee, Bhugar.
H37	M 20—90754	10	Revd. C. C. Telles, Catholic Priest, Kaladgi.
	„ —04961	10	
38	M 18—38048	10	Sydney Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.
M14	C 98—36097	10	Captain C. D. Baillie, Poona.
	„ —36098		
15	M 4—22174	5	G. Robottom, G. I. P. Railway, Boree Bunder.
	M 6—00032		
16	C 98—81114	20	Sheo Shunker Mancoba, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
	„ —81115		
H181	C 90—61349	1,000	Maneckje Cooverje Mehta, Bombay.
	M 24—55733	100	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 6th March 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

From the 10th March to the 15th April 1877, arrangements have been made for booking Express Carriage Dâks from Umballa to Kalka at the Calcutta Post Office* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dâk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 30. Two ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 16th March 1877.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Japan* and *Argyll*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Mahratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mail for Madras only, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Poonah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 19th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 20th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Rajpootana*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 21st March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Owing to the state of the tides the P. & O. Steamer will leave Calcutta on the 20th instead of the 22nd March 1877, but she will be required to remain at Madras until the contract date for leaving that Port, *viz.*, 27th March 1877. Mail for Galle will close at the General Post Office at 7 P. M. on Wednesday, the 21st March 1877, and be forwarded by Railway to Madras, so as to catch the P. & O. Steamer there.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 22nd March 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 23rd March 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 22nd March 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th March 1877.

Adams, Mrs. J. H.
Agabeg, Thadeus.
Alexander, A.
Allan, W. H.
Allen, E. A.
Anderson, T.
Anderson, Jas.
Antram, Mrs. B.
Austin, R. A.
Aviet, C.
Baildon, S.
Balhally, Mrs.
Barings and Co., Messrs.
Birke, Captain H. P.
Borah, Surgeon S.
Burgess, Hugh.
Byrnes, Mrs. I.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
Denning, J. B.
D'Santo, Mrs. B.
Dundas, Mrs.
Dowden, Major T. F.
Egerton, Mrs.
Falmon, B.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
Fox, William.
Grant, Jas.
Granger, John H.
Gray, Mr.
Greenbury, Miss.
Grueber, Mr.
Grundy, Mrs. L.
Hall, Henry.
Harriss, J. S.
Haworth, H.
Heins, Mrs. S. E.
Heley, W.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.
Howe, E. C.
Hughesdon, C.
Hurley, P.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jellicoe, J.
Johnson, Major-General Sir Edwin.
Kaech, A.
Kelley, P.
Knight, I. W.
Lafarque, Mr.
Lawrie, J. R. H.
Lawrence, Mrs. A. M.
MacDougal, W. C.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Massillia, Mrs. R.
McDarmott, W.
McKeon, A. B.
McNeil, Miss C.
Newman, J. B.
Nichol, Sergt. Henry.
North, W. N.
O'Sullivan, W. J.
Oppinheim, S.
Ortaire, A.
Paulson, P. L.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Phillips, A.
Pulson, Capt.
Raymond, A.
Ray, Mr.
Reid, Louis D.
Roberts, Mrs. E.
Rogers, C. J.
Ruchwaldie, H.
Russell, Mrs.
Seigen, A.
Scott, James.
Simpson, Mrs.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Steven, Miss M.
Thilstone, Mrs.
Tayler, Miss M.
Thomas, E. C. G.
Vane, V. E.
Vellairs, J. W. and Co.
Wane, Innes B.
Watson, J. E.
Wilson, Thos.
Williamson, J. T.
Wilson, H. J.
Williams, A.
Williams, John.
Wilkins, Mrs.
Winscom, Miss.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Beagby, Mrs.
Diggs, Robert O. C.
Bonney, F.
Brownfield, M.
Bromehead, Revd.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Christian, A.
Corke, Chas.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawfurd, Major.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Donegan, N.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Frawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Gray, William.
Huguenot, M.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
MacIntyre, A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
McWilliams, Miss.
Meyer, H. G.
Mitchell, Miss,
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
O'Brien, T. H.
Peel, E. W. H.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Roberts, Chas,
Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Schapira, D.
Scolfi, A. L.
Simonds, R. H.
Smith, J.W.
Stone, B. J.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Watson, J. B.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Zacharias, A. H

Papers.

Artell, H. F.
Battye, Major H. D,
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Cayton, Geo.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Richardson, Geo.
Ryder, A.
Stewart, A.
Williams, C. A.

Registered Letters.

A. B. C.
Costley, Capt. H.
Ferrari, Dr. A.
Francis, Marples.
Martin, W.
O'Brien, C.
Watts, W. (Engineer.)

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,

BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

NOTICE.

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W. MITCHELL.
CUTHBERT COOKE.
F. J. MITCHELL.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

With reference to the above, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Agent at Cawnpore under the title of Cuthbert Cooke & Co.

CUTHBERT COOKE.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

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KANTI CHUNDER CHATTERJEE,
Baniatollah, Calcutta.

Found!

In Fort William, on the night of 1st March 1877, Currency Notes aggregating in value to Rupees One Hundred and Seventy. Any person having lost same is requested to communicate with the undersigned, furnishing number, date and amount of each note.

Owner will be called upon to defray expense of this advertisement, which will appear in three successive issues of this Gazette.

C. HELY, *Captain,*
Adjutant, 2-12th Regt., Fort William.

The 2nd March 1877.

The Gazette of India.

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Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1877.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' ACT, 1877.

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An Act to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877":

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Saving of powers under local laws.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any law referred to in section 14,

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

The punishment for each offence under the Indian Penal Code is indicated by the sixth column of the same schedule.

Pending cases.

5. Cases pending when this Act comes into force in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates, or in the town of Bombay in the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be dealt with, as far as may be, according to the procedure herein provided.

Definitions.

6. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

"writing."

"writing" includes print, lithography, photography and engraving:

"bailable offence or case."

"bailable offence" means an offence for, and "bailable case" means a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"non-bailable offence or case."

"non-bailable offence" means an offence for, and "non-bailable case" means a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"chapter." "chapter" means a chapter of this Act:

"place." "place" includes also house, building and vessel: and

Words referring to acts done. words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts. 7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(a) constitute within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, so many divisions as the said Government thinks fit,

(b) define the extent thereof respectively,

(c) from time to time alter the number of such divisions and their respective extents, and

(d) establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates. 8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Any such person may sit and act as a Magistrate in any of the said Courts, and any two or more of such persons may (subject to rules made under section 9) sit together as a Bench.

All persons appointed under this section shall be called Presidency Magistrates.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace. Every such person shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the town of which he is a Magistrate,

Local limits of jurisdiction. and shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

The area comprised within such local limits shall be deemed to be a district within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of this Act.

Bombay Court of Petty Sessions. Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, under any law in force immediately before the passing of this Act, may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions, and such Court is hereby abolished.

Appointment and powers of Chief Magistrate. 9. In each of the said towns the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Chief Magistrate. Such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law or rule are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules, consistent with this Act, to regulate

(a) the conduct and distribution of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the Town:

(b) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit:

(c) the constitution of Benches:

(d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session.

Notwithstanding the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

References in Acts to Magistrates of Police. 10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to Presidency Magistrates.

Sentences which Presidency Magistrates may pass. 11. Any Presidency Magistrate may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Presidency Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Presidency Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award. But no punishment inflicted under this section shall exceed the punishment provided for the offence by the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine. 12. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Presidency Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in fixing the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Presidency Magistrate, where imprisonment has been inflicted as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment inflicted in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Presidency Magistrate may fix such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the term does not exceed two years.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

13. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same section or different sections of any law, the Presidency Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such law which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

14. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by a Presidency Magistrate. But no such Magistrate shall pass any sentence in excess of his powers.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

15. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and when the offender is arrested may commit him to custody or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Power to record statements and confessions.

16. A Presidency Magistrate may record any confession or other statement made to him at any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction by any person with reference to any offence.

Such confessions shall be recorded in the manner provided by section 84, and such statements shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in section 115, clauses 3, 4 and 5, and such statements and confessions shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried.

No Presidency Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and on recording any such confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot thereof to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was read over to the person making it and was admitted by him to be correct."

(Signed) *A. B.*,
Presidency Magistrate.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

17. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

18. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if triable by a Magistrate, shall be tried, in the district in which it was committed. If triable by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by the High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

19. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in district X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in district X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in district Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

20. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it was committed, or in the district in which the other act was committed.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b*.) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in the district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c*.) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d*.) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of their original concerted plan and with reference to their common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

21. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or offence not committed in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

or offence is continuing;

where an offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or consists of several acts in different districts;

where an offence consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any of such districts.

or offence is committed on journey or voyage.

An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through or into which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Being a thug or dacoit. Escaping from custody.

22. The offence of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into and tried wherever the accused person happens to be when the complaint is made.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

The offence of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or in any other district in which the offence was committed.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused happens to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Act, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

Stealing cattle.

The offence of stealing an animal may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which such animal was stolen, or in any other district through or into which it was conveyed.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

23. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

24. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, was actually prejudiced by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.—OF THE COGNIZANCE OF OFFENCES.

When Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of offences.

25. A Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence—

(*a*) upon receiving a complaint by a private person,

(*b*) upon information or report by a Police officer,

(*c*) upon information received under section 246,

(*d*) if committed in his presence,

(*e*) upon application under chapter V.

Who may make complaints.

26. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

Process to compel appearance.

27. On receipt of a complaint a Presidency Magistrate may, if the person complained of be not already in custody, proceed by summons or warrant to compel his appearance;

and in the cases mentioned in section 25, clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*), the Presidency Magistrate may proceed as if he had received a complaint.

Jurisdiction given by complaint.

28. A complaint gives jurisdiction to a Presidency Magistrate—

(*a*) to inquire into or try (as the case may be) any offence covered by the facts complained of, or disclosed on such inquiry or trial,

(*b*) to try or commit for trial (as the case may be) any person not complained against, but who, at the time when the complaint is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed any offence so disclosed, and

(*c*) to issue process for the arrest or to compel the appearance of such person.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Presidency Magistrate to take cognizance, without complaint, of any offence falling under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor without sanction to receive a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint of any offence, where such complaint or offence, by any law in force for the time being, may not be received or taken cognizance of without sanction.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

30. Whenever a complaint is made to a Presidency Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he has jurisdiction in the case, shall examine the complainant; and such examination may be on oath or affirmation, or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit:

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing.

Effect of omission to examine petitioner.

31. Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Dismissal of complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom the complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings against the person complained against.

Issue of process.

33. If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

When summons may issue.

34. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may (subject to the provisions of section 4) issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint, at a certain time and place, before such Magistrate as may then be there.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

35. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed—

(*a*) any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, or

(*b*) any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may (subject to the provisions of section 4) issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if the thinks fit, his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there.

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

36. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what he deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing pursuant thereto,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

37. Whenever the Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by his advocate, attorney or pleader.

But such Magistrate may in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused person, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance by issuing a warrant to arrest him.

CHAPTER V.—OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

38. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, unless it be made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to order or authorize such complaint, or unless it be made by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

39. A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the previous sanction or under the direction,

(*a*) of the Government, or

(*b*) of some officer empowered in this behalf by the Government, or

(*c*) of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such complaint has not been limited by the Government.

No such Judge or public servant shall, unless with the previous sanction of the Government, be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty.

Power of Government as to prosecution.

The Government may, in any case or class of cases, prescribe the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial shall be held.

Definition of "Government," "Judge" and "public servant."

In this section, the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, and the expressions "Judge" and "public servant" have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

40. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of that Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

41. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

42. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be received against any party to or witness in such proceedings, by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

43. The sanction referred to in sections 40, 41 and 42 respectively may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time. But it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence is alleged to have been committed.

A sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Presidency Magistrate to alter the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42.

44. When any civil, criminal or other Court inferior to a High Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42, such Court may either itself inquire into and commit the case for trial before the High Court, or may send the case for disposal to any Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction.

The Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence in the case.

Nothing in this section shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from disposing of cases under sections 172, 173, 174 and 175 of the Indian Penal Code where he himself is the public servant concerned.

Prosecution for adultery.

45. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the other person (if any) under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the person (if any) having the care of her on behalf of her husband at the time when the offence was committed.

Application to be deemed a complaint.

46. The application of the public servant or Court to a Presidency Magistrate to inquire into or try any case under this chapter shall be deemed a sufficient complaint.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE SUMMONS AND WARRANT.

Form of summons.

47. Every summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing signed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Summons how served.

48. If the accused person can be found, the summons shall be served on him personally, wherever he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him.

Every person to whom a summons is delivered or tendered under this section shall, if required by the person delivering or tendering the same, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof.

Service when accused cannot be found.

49. If the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be served by leaving it for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof. If there is no such member or servant with whom the summons can be left, the serving officer shall fix it on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides, and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Service on servants of Government and Railway Companies.

When the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Magistrate issuing the summons may send it to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner hereinbefore provided.

Service of summons outside Presidency Towns.

50. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is to be served at any place outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may send the summons in duplicate to the Magistrate of the place where the accused resides or is, to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

51. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is served outside such local limits as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who has served the same is not present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved—

(a) by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and such declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Magistrate who issued the summons, or

(b) by a copy of the summons purporting to be countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or

(c) by a receipt under section 48.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

52. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 47 to 51 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

53. A Presidency Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of a summons under this chapter, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after he fails so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against him.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

54. A Presidency Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence alleged or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country: provided that if the offence were committed within such local limits, the Magistrate might issue a summons or warrant.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

55. On the attendance or apprehension of such person, if the Presidency Magistrate has not jurisdiction in the case, he shall either send such person to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, or if the offence is bailable, take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate.

When the Presidency Magistrate cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person so attending or arrested should be sent, he shall report the case for the orders of the High Court.

Form and direction of warrant.

56. Every warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall be in writing under his hand, shall be directed to one or more Police-officers, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Continuance of warrant.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until it is cancelled by the Magistrate who issued it, or until it is executed.

Fees for summonses and warrants.

57. A fee of eight annas shall be paid for every summons or warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate, except in the case of a summons to attend and give evidence or to produce documents, in which case there shall be paid a fee of four annas:

Power to remit fees.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the complainant is unable to pay the same, and shall remit it when the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

When Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

58. A Presidency Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, may in his discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant, that if such person give sufficient bail as therein mentioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such bail, and shall release such person from custody.

The endorsement shall state (*a*) the number of sureties, (*b*) the amount in which they and the accused person are to be respectively bound, and (*c*) the day on which he is to appear before the Magistrate.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

If bail be taken, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Warrant to several persons.

59. When a warrant is directed to more Police-officers than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of such officer.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

60. A warrant directed to any Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

61. Any Presidency Magistrate who issues a warrant of arrest may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

62. Any such Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he may issue a warrant.

Where warrant may be executed.

63. A warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued goes into, or is in, any place outside such limits, the warrant may be executed in such place.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

64. A Presidency Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, either with or without endorsement by a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

Such warrant shall ordinarily be endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

The warrant may be forwarded to such Magistrate for endorsement, either by post or by any Police-officer to whom it is directed.

The Magistrate to whom such warrant is forwarded by post shall endorse his name thereon and cause it to be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

If the warrant is forwarded by a Police-officer to whom it is directed, he may take it either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Such Magistrate or Police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the Police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall be bound to assist such officer in executing the warrant.

Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or Police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the Police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it.

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

65. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Presidency Magistrate who issued the warrant be within twenty miles, or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 58, be brought before the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Such Magistrate shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Presidency Magistrate, direct his removal in custody to such Magistrate, unless such person is then ready and willing to give the bail (if any) required under section 58, in which case the Magistrate before whom he is so brought shall accept such bail and forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

Magistrate and Police-officer.

66. Every Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant under this Act is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed.

Proclamation for person absconding.

67. If a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case has reason to believe that any person accused of an offence not coming within section 34 is absconding or concealing himself, so that a warrant issued against him under this Act cannot be executed, such Magistrate may issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days from the date of publishing the proclamation.

Proclamation how published.

Such proclamation shall be published as follows—

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

Evidence of publication.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly published shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the requirements of this section.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

68. A Presidency Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to any person believed to be absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without such local limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the district in which such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, (*a*) by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or (*b*) by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or (*c*) by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; or by all or any two of such processes as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the person so believed to be absconding or concealing himself does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Magistrate may cause it to be sold whenever he thinks fit.

Restoration of forfeited property.

69. When any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 68 appears or is found within two years from the date of the attachment, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by whose order the property was attached that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BAIL.

Custody of person arrested.

70. Every person arrested under this Act shall be kept in custody until he is discharged by the order of a competent Court, or until he is admitted to bail.

When bail shall be taken.

When any person appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, such person shall be admitted to bail: Provided that, in cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may discharge him on his binding himself by a personal recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, to appear and attend at the time and place therein mentioned, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate.

When bail shall not be taken.

71. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail may be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the complaint is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to afford such grounds,

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt,

but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

Warrant for intermediate custody.

But if the Magistrate decide not to admit the accused person to bail, he shall commit him to custody by a warrant in the form (C) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Act, cancel the admission under this section of any accused person to bail, and may commit him to custody, or may admit to bail any person who has been committed to custody under this section.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

72. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of any offence is admitted to bail, a recognizance, in such sum

of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

It is the duty of the Presidency Magistrate or other officer accepting bail to satisfy himself that every surety entering into such recognizance is a person of whom it may reasonably be presumed that he can, if necessary, satisfy its terms.

Every such recognizance shall be in the form (D) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Discharge on bail.

73. After the recognizance has been entered into, the Presidency Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some jail, shall issue a warrant of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer shall thereupon release him.

Admission to bail after failure in first instance.

74. If the accused person cannot find sufficient bail when permitted so to do, he may, if the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

75. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail have been taken, or if the bail become afterwards insufficient, the Presidency Magistrate may issue his warrant of arrest directing that the accused person be brought before him and may order such person to find sufficient bail, and on his failing so to do may commit him to prison.

Discharge of sureties.

76. The sureties for the attendance and appearance of an accused person admitted to bail may, at any time, apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge their recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the accused person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizance of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon the accused person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he fail to do so, may commit him to prison.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

77. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover the penalty mentioned in the recognizance into which such person has entered, he shall proceed to recover the same, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

78. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, the Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover from the sureties the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall give them notice to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Presidency Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to them, or either of them, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within such limits; and it shall authorize the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the sureties, or either of them, without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Presidency Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

In what cases powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised.

79. The powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised by every Presidency Magistrate in every case in which a recognizance has been given for the appearance of any person, if default is made by the non-appearance of such person before such Magistrate, according to the conditions of the recognizance:

Remission of part of penalty.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in any such recognizance and enforce payment in part only.

Deposit instead of bail.

80. When any person is required by a Presidency Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Magistrate may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

81. Cases, triable by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, or which, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate before whom the accused person is brought, ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Presidency Magistrate; and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

82. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or if his personal attendance is dispensed with, after reasonable notice to his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate shall, at such time as he thinks fit, take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated by the complainant to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be recorded in the manner described in clauses 3, 4 and 5 of section 115.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

83. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or, when his personal attendance is dipensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader (if any).

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Examination of accused how recorded.

84. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary inquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

85. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

86. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to adjourn the inquiry, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry on such terms as he thinks fit and remand the accused person for a reasonable time, not exceeding fifteen days.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

When accused person to be discharged.

87. When a Presidency Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

When accused to be committed for trial.

88. When evidence has been given before a Presidency Magistrate, which appears to justify him in committing the accused person for trial for an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be committed for trial accordingly.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried before High Court.

89. When the Magistrate determines to commit the accused person for trial before the High Court, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and (subject to the provisions of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875) committing him for trial by such Court on such charge.

All such charges shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Form of commitment.

Pending such trial, the Magistrate may commit the accused person to custody by warrant in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, or may in case of a bailable offence release him on bail; and the charge, the record of the enquiry, and any weapon or other article necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

Commitment when to be notified.

When the accused person is committed for trial before the High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

90. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

List of witnesses for defence on trial before High Court.

91. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon all or any such persons to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused person from giving at any time before his trial before the High Court to the

Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

92. When the person accused has been committed for trial, and has given in any list of the persons referred to in section 91, the Magistrate may either summon such persons to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Recognizances of complainants and witnesses.

93. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Presidency Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Presidency Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the High Court.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

94. Every charge under this Act shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused person notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the accused person, the charge shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, or of any other offence mentioned in section 3 or section 4 of Act No. VI of 1864 (*to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b.*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c.*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d.*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

95. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

96. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 94 and 95 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b.*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c.*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d.*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e.*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f.*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

97. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

98. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 96, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed

thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b*.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d*.) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment.

99. Any accused person may apply to a Presidency Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Magistrate shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Magistrate may alter charge.

100. A Presidency Magistrate may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the complainant, or upon his own motion, alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

101. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may in his discretion, after making such alteration, proceed with the trial as if the altered charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

102. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Magistrate may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Magistrate may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Adjournment.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

103. In all cases of alteration of a charge, the complainant and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

104. If the offence stated in the altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the altered charge is founded.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

105. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

106. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged with, and tried at the same time for, any number of them not exceeding three.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

107. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be inflicted for any of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been inflicted for any one of such offences.

Illustrations

to paragraph I—

(*a*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grevious hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal, under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding. A also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped in order that she may be subjected to grievous hurt, wrongfully confines her and detains her against her will as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant endeavouring, in the discharge of his duty as such, to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to paragraph II—

(*i*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*j*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then moves the carcase in order to take it dishonestly out of B's possession without B's consent. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*k*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries them may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*l*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under one of those sections only.

to paragraph III—

(*m*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*n*) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*o*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

108. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

109. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

110. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*). A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

111. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*). A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*). A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

112. When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the Government Solicitor or other

officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Presidency Magistrate, withdraw, or such Magistrate of his own accord may suspend, the inquiry into, or trial of, the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

113. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 108, or for which he might have been convicted under section 109.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 107, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts, which he may have committed if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed: he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person assaulted afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is tried, under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life, and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Cases may be tried summarily.

114. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Presidency Magistrates.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,
(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,
(*c*) the name of the complainant,
(*d*) the name of the accused person,
(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,
(*f*) the prisoner's plea,
(*g*) the final order,
(*h*) the date of such order.

Record of evidence.

115. No Presidency Magistrate shall impose a fine exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless he has recorded the evidence of the witnesses.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall for the purposes of this section be considered as one sentence.

Where the Magistrate records such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

Charge when dispensed with.

116. In cases punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, no formal charge need be made against the accused person; and the Magistrate may convict him of any offence punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, and which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed.

Charge when necessary.

In cases in which the Magistrate has power to impose imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, there shall be a formal charge against the accused person.

All charges under this section shall be drawn up by the Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process.

117. Neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. No defect in the complaint or process shall invalidate the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant.

118. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless he thinks fit to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Procedure on appearance of parties.

119. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint.

120. If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

121. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Charge when drawn up.

122. Whenever any charge is drawn up under this Act, it shall be drawn up as soon as the Magistrate is of opinion that a *primâ facie* case has been established against the accused person, and shall be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Procedure on examining accused.

123. If the accused person be examined, the procedure prescribed in section 84 shall be followed.

Adjournment.

124. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing, on such terms as he thinks fit, to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence of the parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If on such day the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Withdrawal of complaint.

125. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, satisfies the said Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to do so.

The withdrawal under this section of a complaint shall operate as an acquittal of the accused person.

Acquittal.

126. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him; and, in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, he shall add to the final order mentioned in section 114, clause (*g*), a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate shall be pronounced in his presence, except where the sentence is for fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of the accused person's advocate, attorney or pleader.

Procedure when, after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case beyond his jurisdiction.

127. If in the course of any trial before a Presidency Magistrate, it appears that the case is one which he has not jurisdiction to try, or one which, in his opinion, ought to be tried by the High Court, he shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall either forward the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person, in accordance with the provisions of chapter VIII, to the High Court for trial.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp law or property.

128. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Presidency Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

129. A Presidency Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person other than the Advocate-General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Any person conducting the case may do so personally or by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

Right of accused to be defended.

130. Every person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence, may of right be defended by any advocate, attorney or pleader.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

131. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Magistrate may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Presidency Magistrates' Courts to be open.

132. The place in which the Court of a Presidency Magistrate is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence, shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into or trial of any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Magistrate.

Compounding offences.

133. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, the injured person may compound the

offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate. Such composition shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

CHAPTER XI.—OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

134. Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial under this Act, summon, in manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness; and the Magistrate shall summon and examine such person if his evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

135. If a Presidency Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

136. If any person summoned under this Act to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Presidency Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

137. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate has reason to believe that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of preventing the execution thereof, he may issue a notice, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, and such notice shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or, if he has no such abode, of the Magistrate's Court.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place so named, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.

138. The provisions of section 68 and section 69 as to the attachment, sale and restoration of moveable property shall apply to all property ordered to be attached under section 137.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

139. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Power to require complainants, &c., to execute recognizances.

140. The Presidency Magistrate may require complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence whose attendance before him is necessary, to execute recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon to prosecute or give evidence, as the case may be.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

141. If any witness summoned or brought before a Presidency Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 205 or 206.

B.—Of Witnesses.

In cases triable upon summons.

142. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, it shall ordinarily be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses. But the Presidency Magistrate may in his discretion—

(*a*) summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused;

(*b*) summon any witness named by the complainant or the accused:

Provided that the Magistrate may, before summoning a witness, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

In cases triable upon warrant.

143. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before him such of them as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also summon any witness, and take any evidence that may be offered, in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

C.—Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

Summons to produce document required as evidence.

144. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any inquiry trial, or other proceeding under this Act, he may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it at the time and place stated in the summons.

Issue of search-warrant in first instance.

145. Where there is reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document or

other thing as directed in the summons, the Magistrate may issue a warrant to search for such document or thing in the first instance.

Procedure as to letters in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any inquiry or trial by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate may, if he is the Chief Magistrate, direct the postal authorities to deliver such letter to such person as the Magistrate directs, and if he is not the Chief Magistrate, may apply to the Chief Magistrate, who may, if he thinks fit, give such direction.

The letter referred to in any direction given under this section shall be delivered accordingly.

Power to impound document produced.

147. Any Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order it to be returned to the person who produced it.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.

Examination of accused.

148. At any stage of any inquiry or trial under this Act, the Magistrate may, without previously warning the accused person, put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in such inquiry or trial, but also in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answer may tend to show he has committed.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

149. Except as is provided in section 150, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

150. A Presidency Magistrate may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his knowledge, relative to such offence and to every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

151. When a pardon has been tendered under section 150, if before the trial it appears to the Presidency Magistrate that any person who has accepted such tender has either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, not complied with the conditions under which the tender was made, such Magistrate may commit him for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.

Deposition of medical witness.

152. The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Power to summon medical witness.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

153. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner, or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any inquiry or trial under this Act, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Presidency Magistrate may presume that the signature to any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Power to summon Chemical Examiner.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner as to the subject-matter of his said report.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

154. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved (*a*) by an extract certified, under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the sentence or order, or (*b*), in case of a conviction either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

155. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Presidency Magistrate may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the attendance of the deponent cannot be procured.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

156. Whenever any Presidency Magistrate, after having heard the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act

on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the inquiry or trial shall be re-commenced:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

157. Whenever in the course of a trial or inquiry under this Act it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Presidency Magistrate may dispense with such attendance.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

158. Such Magistrate may direct a commission to any Magistrate of the District, or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness may be.

The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or, if he be the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself, and shall take his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency town.

If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, other than the Magistrate dispensing with his attendance, the latter Magistrate may direct a commission to the former Magistrate, who thereupon shall have the like power to compel the attendance of, and to examine, such witness as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before himself.

Complainant and accused may examine witness.

The complainant and the accused person may respectively forward interrogatories, in writing, upon which the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness,

or the complainant and the accused person (if on bail) may appear before such Magistrate,

or the complainant and the accused person may so appear respectively by advocate, attorney or pleader,

and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Return of commission.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Magistrate by whom it was issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness, may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

F.—Of Search-Warrants.

Search-warrant when grantable.

159. When a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any thing is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by a general search or inspection,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warant may search or inspect any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place, building or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place, building or part so specified.

Nothing in this section or in section 145 shall authorize a Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a letter or telegram in the custody of the Postal Department or of a telegraph officer.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

160. If a Presidency Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same as specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials before a Presidency Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Presidency Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

161. The provisions of sections 59, 60 and 61 shall apply to all search-warrants issued under this chapter.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

162. Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

163. A Police-officer or other person, authorized by a warrant to search any place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Search of zanáná.

164. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall, unless a warrant of arrest has been issued against her, give her notice that she is at liberty to withdraw.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of making the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with this section for preventing the clandestine removal of the thing mentioned in the warrant.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

165. Before making a search under this chapter the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless especially summoned by him.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Mode of searching women.

166. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made with strict regard to the customs of the country.

CHAPTER XII.—OF APPEALS.

Appeal by person convicted.

167. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no such appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, all appeals under this section and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.

168. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf to present an appeal to the High Court from a Presidency Magistrate's order of acquittal or of dismissal, or of discharge; but in no other case shall there be an appeal by the prosecution from any order under this Act.

No appeal shall be presented under this section after two months from the date of the order complained of.

When an appeal is presented under this section, the High Court may order the accused person to be arrested and brought before it, and may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or (if the offence of which he is accused be bailable) admit him to bail.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

Copy of order to accompany petition.

169. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copies of proceedings.

170. If any person affected by an order passed under this Act desires to have a copy of such order or of any deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith; provided that he pay for the same, unless the Magistrate, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

171. If the appellant be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copy to the High Court.

Procedure on receiving petition of appeal.

172. On receiving the petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, the High Court shall peruse the same, and may fix a reasonable time for hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, or if he be present may hear him at once.

Power to reject appeal summarily.

The High Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for altering or revising the order appealed against, reject the appeal summarily.

Power to call for record.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Sentence not to be enhanced when appeal rejected under this section.

In rejecting under this section an appeal by a person convicted, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Notice of day for hearing appeal.

173. If the High Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or other officer

empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in case of appeals under section 168, the High Court shall also cause a like notice to be given to the respondent.

Service of notice.

All such notices shall be served in manner provided by this Act for serving a summons unless in the case of persons present in Court, to whom they may be given orally.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

174. The High Court shall send for the record of the case, and after perusing the same, and hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, if he appears, and the Government Solicitor or other officer empowered by Government in this behalf, if he appears, may—

(*a*) alter or reverse the order of such Court, or

(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the Presidency Magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or

(*c*) order the appellant to be re-tried before any Presidency Magistrate or before the High Court, or

(*d*) if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against, reject the appeal.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.
Release of appellant on bail.

175. Pending any appeal under section 167, the High Court may direct that the execution of the order appealed against be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for a bailable offence, may order that he be released on bail.

Where the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in calculating the term of his imprisonment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

176. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the High Court, if it thinks additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or may direct it to be taken by a Presidency Magistrate.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Presidency Magistrate, he shall certify such evidence to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the accused person or his advocate, attorney or pleader, shall be present when the additional evidence is taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined before a Magistrate under this section.

Order when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

177. No order passed by a Presidency Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the accused person in his defence.

Irregularity before trial properly held.

178. No irregularity in the proceedings prior to the commencement of the trial is a sufficient ground for reversing or altering any order passed in a trial properly held.

Procedure in case of conviction by Magistrate not having jurisdiction.

179. When a Presidency Magistrate has passed an order inflicting punishment on any person for an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall cancel the order, and either try the case itself or direct it to be tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Presidency Magistrate.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Presidency Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, in case of a groundless complaint.

(*b*.) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*c*.) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*d*.) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of intention to apply under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

181. Whenever an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the applicant shall give to the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is to be made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

182. When the decision of any Presidency Magistrate is called in question in the High Court, the Magistrate may submit with the record of the case a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF EXECUTION.

Court to send accused with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

183. In cases tried by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate passing any order inflicting imprisonment or whipping shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to the officer in charge of such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, the nature of the punishment to which he has been sentenced, and if he has been sentenced to imprisonment, the term for which he is to be imprisoned.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

184. Every such warrant shall be in writing under the hand of the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Levy of fine.

185. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under this or any other Act for the time being in force, he may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount of the fine by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which it is found.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

When a warrant is issued under this section, the Presidency Magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance. But if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the local limits of his jurisdiction whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant.

Distress not illegal, nor distrainer a trespasser, for defect of form in proceedings.

No distress made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto.

Who may issue distress-warrant.

The said warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who imposes the fine, or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

186. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, he may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation—

(a) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(b) for the injury complained of, where such injury can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made until the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, until after the decision of the appeal.

At the time of awarding damages in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into consideration any sum which may have been paid under this section.

Whipping, if imposed in addition to imprisonment in appealable case, when to be inflicted.

187. When the punishment of whipping is imposed, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

Mode of inflicting punishment of whipping.

188. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail: provided that, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, the Magistrate may order it to be inflicted in his own presence.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

189. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Stay of execution.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer or Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Not to be executed by instalments.

190. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Procedure if punishment be prevented under section 189.

191. In any case in which, under section 189, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to

imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to inflict.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

192. When sentence is passed under this Act on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of fine or whipping, shall take effect immediately, and, if of imprisonment, shall take effect after he has undergone the portion of his former sentence which remained unexpired at the time of his escape.

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

193. When a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation is sentenced under this Act to imprisonment, such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced.

PART III.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF LUNATICS.

Procedure when accused is a lunatic.

194. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall enquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by such medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

When accused appears to have been insane.

195. When, from the evidence given before a Presidency Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that an accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of such act or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the Presidency Magistrate shall, if such accused person appears to be of sound mind at the time of the inquiry or trial, proceed with the case.

Release of lunatic on bail.

196. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Presidency Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient bail being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or such officer as the Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

Custody when bail not given.

If the offence be non-bailable, or if sufficient bail be not given, the Magistrate shall report the case for the order of the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

197. Whenever proceedings are stayed under section 194, the Presidency Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person to appear or to be brought before him.

When the accused person has been released under section 196, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused person is capable of making his defence shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

198. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

If the Magistrate considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to section 194.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

199. Whenever any person is acquitted by a Presidency Magistrate upon the ground that, at the time at which such person is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence complained of, or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the order of acquittal shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

Procedure when lunatic committed the act alleged.

200. Whenever such order states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Presidency Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

201. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 196 or 200, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

202. If such person is confined under section 196, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Presidency Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 198; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 200 is declared capable of being discharged.

203. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 200, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

204. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 200 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person so detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or another, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 201 and 203 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XV.—OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

205. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the Magistrate leaves his Court on the same day, he may take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the acts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the insult or interruption.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

206. If the Presidency Magistrate considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 205 should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused person shall forward the case to another Presidency Magistrate, and shall require bail to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such other Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Presidency Magistrate; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section under which he is charged.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

207. When any Presidency Magistrate has sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

208. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Presidency Magistrate,

and such Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

he may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, order the person so convicted to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace during such period as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix, not exceeding one year.

Sureties for keeping the peace.

209. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require sureties for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the person so convicted, such Magistrate may require him to give such sureties, and may fix the penalties which the sureties shall be respectively bound to discharge, and may direct that, if such bail be not given, he shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Commencement of period during which person may be bound to keep peace.

210. If the person so convicted be sentenced to imprisonment, the period so fixed, and the term of imprisonment in default of executing the recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Where the order to execute such recognizance is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs the judgment, the person so convicted must be produced before the Magistrate making such order.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

211. Whenever it appears to a Presidency Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace that the term for

which any person is so bound should be extended, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend such term for a further period not exceeding one year from the expiration of the first year.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 215.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

212. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is lurking within the local limits of his jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such person to enter into such recognizance, with sureties, for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months, as the Magistrate thinks sufficient.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

213. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is by repute

a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood,

or of a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

214. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief,

or an habitual receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a dangerous character,

and that his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, would be hazardous to the community,

the Magistrate shall record his opinion to that effect, and make an order requiring similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding three years.

If such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

C.—Provisions as to both Kinds of Security.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace or for good behaviour.

215. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or that he is one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to execute a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behaviour, as the case may be.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not execute such recognizance, may be issued on any report or other information which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate shall not require any person to execute such recognizance until the Magistrate has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, recall any summons issued under this section.

Contents of summons.

216. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the penalty to be specified in the recognizance, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if bail are to be taken, their number, the penalties which they shall be respectively bound to discharge, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

When the person believed to be likely to commit a breach of the peace or to be one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, is present in Court, no summons is necessary, but the Magistrate may at once require him to show cause why he should not be required to execute the recognizance.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

217. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed at the hour and place named in the summons, the Presidency Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate on the warrant), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, or that there is reason to think that any person is one of the persons so referred to, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

218. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 215, and may permit him to appear and execute the required recognizance, or show cause against such requisition, by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

Discharge of person informed against.

219. If on the appearance of the person so informed against or, if his attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney or pleader, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind over such person to keep the peace, or to be of good behaviour, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

220. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of good behaviour that such person shall execute a recognizance, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly.

The penalty specified in every recognizance executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the person bound.

The penalty which the sureties shall be jointly and severally bound to discharge shall not exceed the penalty which the principal debtor is bound to discharge.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

221. If a person required to furnish security under section 214 does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate rejects, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit, provided that the period (if any) for which it may direct the security to be taken shall not exceed three years.

Contents of order for security.

222. Whenever security is required under this chapter, the amount of the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the recognizance is to remain in force, shall be stated in the order, and the recognizance shall be in the form (H) or (I), as the case may be, given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Form of recognizance.

Imprisonment in default of security.

223. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this chapter failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the High Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Binding of sentenced person.

224. If any person required under this chapter to enter into a recognizance is under sentence of imprisonment, he shall, on or after the expiration of his sentence, be brought up before the Magistrate for the purpose of entering into such recognizance.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

225. A Presidency Magistrate may at any time release any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, whether by his own order or that of his predecessor in office, provided that the Magistrate is of opinion that such person may be released without hazard to the community.

Release of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, as ordered by the High Court, may be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of sureties.

226. A surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge his recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall discharge the recognizance of the surety, and shall order such person to give a fresh surety.

Commission, &c., of offence, a breach.

227. The commission, or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the recognizance.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

228. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and call upon the person bound by such recognizance to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person so bound without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Presidency Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person so bound has had an opportunity of showing cause against the enforcement, and until the breach of the condition of the recognizance has been proved.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

229. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter by a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover the penalty from such surety in manner provided by the last preceding section.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the Magistrate may sentence the surety to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Proof of previous conviction.

230. Any previous conviction of the person to be bound may, in proceedings under this chapter, be proved in the manner prescribed in section 154.

Where proceedings under this chapter may be taken.

231. Proceedings under this chapter may be taken in any district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or in which an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in which the person whom it is desired to bind may be.

Provisions of chapter not applying to European vagrants.

232. The provisions of this chapter relating to security for good behaviour do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF RESTORING POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

233. Whenever any person is convicted by a Presidency Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

234. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, a Presidency Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his said wife, or child, or both, at such monthly rate not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, a Presidency Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines; and may sentence such person, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

Alteration in allowance.

235. On the application of any person receiving, or ordered to pay, a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 234, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

236. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without fee to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian (if any); and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

PART IV.

CHAPTER XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

237. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

238. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by a Presidency Magistrate, and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

239. The powers conferred on a Presidency Magistrate by section 238 may be exercised whether the offence is stated to have been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction or not; but such powers shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within such limits.

Reference to High Court.

240. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to jail or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

241. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Direction as to costs.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge or complained against.

242. Whenever any person causes a Police-officer to arrest another person, and whenever a complaint of any offence is made before any Presidency Magistrate, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest or for making such complaint, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest or making the complaint, to the person so arrested or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested or complained against, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

243. When the inquiry or trial before any Presidency Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as he thinks fit for the disposal of any moveable property produced before him regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

244. If any property alleged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Presidency Magistrate, or in prosecution of any complaint of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person accused of such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted,

or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty,

or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under section 160,

any Presidency Magistrate may make an order for the delivery of such property to the person appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, may make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the person to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be instituted within six months next after such order has been made.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

245. Subject to any rules that may be made by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Presidency Magistrate may order

payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

246. Every person aware of the commission within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Presidency Magistrate of any offence made punishable under sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Presidency Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

247. Within such local limits every person is bound to assist a Presidency Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

SCHEDULE I.

ACTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and." Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty-one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one-hundred to one-hundred-and-four (both inclusive), one-hundred-and-six, one-hundred-and-eight to one-hundred-and-eleven (both inclusive). In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath." In section ninety-three, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten, twelve to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive). In section fifty-eight, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive). In section seventy-nine, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—1*st*.—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

2*nd*.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 70 and 71 of this Act.

3*rd*.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4*th*.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

5*th*.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Presidency Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 34 and 35 is commonly to be used.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation of life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the re-capture of such prisoner.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto
145	Joining or continuing an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
147	Rioting - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence -	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto -	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
159	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for one month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

	Persons employed in a mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery-office - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1. Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Death - -	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent-	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years; or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
	Of Hurt.					
323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto -	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.					
341	Wrongfully restraining any person -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	Of Rape.					
376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating - - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for forgery -	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery - - - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant - -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*continued.*

1 Sections	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	.....	High Court.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	.....	Magistrate.
If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.....	Di to.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*section* 47).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas complaint has this day been made before the undersigned Presidency Magistrate for the Town of that you on the day of 187 at (*state shortly the offence complained*) contrary to section of the Indian Penal Code [*or* of Act No. of 18. , *as the case may be*] : You are hereby required to appear in person [*or* by advocate, attorney or pleader, *as the case may be*] on the day of 187 , at o'clock in the forenoon [*or* afternoon] at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present, to answer to the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law.

Dated the day of

(*Signed*) *C. D.*

Presidency Magistrate.

B.

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST (*section* 56).

To (*name and designation of the person who is to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—*]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of , he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY (*section* 71).

To the officer in charge of the

Whereas of is accused of ( ) you are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before by whom [*or* which] the offence of which he is accused is to be tried [*or* enquired into] from time to time when so required.

D.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE (*section* 72).

We, *A. B.* of , *C. D.* of and *E. F.* of , do hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally that the said *A. B.* will attend on the day of 187 at the Court of the Presidency Magistrate of and continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the said Magistrate, and will, if required, appear when called upon at the High Court of Judicature at to answer the charge of , and in case of the said *A. B.* making default herein, we the said *A. B.*, *C. D.* and *E. F.* bind ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signatures.*)

Dated the day of 187 .

E.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY PENDING TRIAL BEFORE THE HIGH COURT (*section* 89).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of .

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (*sections* 93, 140).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be,* to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT AFTER SENTENCE (*section* 184).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated day of

H.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP THE PEACE (*section* 222).

Whereas I, *A. B.* [*or* we, *A. B.*, *C. D.*, *etc.*], of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself [*or* each of us hereby binds himself]

not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of my [*or* any of us] making default therein, I bind myself [*or* he binds himself] to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE RECOGNIZANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I, *E. F.* of , hereby declare myself surety for the abovementioned *A. B.*, that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

I.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (*section* 222).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty, and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the abovesaid , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 97.)

(1).—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*).]

On section 124.

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at , did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

(10.) That you, on or about the , day of at , in the course of the trial of before stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance " *for* " within the cognizance of

the High Court." *In* (c), *omit* "by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*.) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

(*b*.) *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c*.) And I hereby commit you to the said Court to be tried on the said charges.

[*Signature of the Magistrate.*]

On sections 302 and 304.

For (*b*). *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

For (*b*). *First*.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

ALTERNATIVE CHARGES.

Alternative charges on section 193.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the inquiry into before , stated in evidence that " and that you, on or about the day of , at in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute, "within my cognizance," *for* "within the cognizance of the High Court," *and omit* "by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1877.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION ACT, 1877.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

An Act to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate emigration under engagements to labour from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

I. This Act may be called "The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, direct.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Emigrate."

"Emigrate" denotes the departure of any Native of India out of the said territories, under an engagement to labour in the said Settlements :

"Emigrant."

"Emigrant" means a person who "emigrates" within the meaning of the above definition :

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a District, a Magistrate of a division of a district, or any other person appointed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act :

"Vessel."

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

From what port emigration lawful.

3. It shall not be lawful to emigrate except from such ports as may from time to time be declared by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, by a notification in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, to be ports from which emigration under this Act shall be lawful.

The Local Government may, at any time, by a like notification, revoke any such notification.

II.—EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Appointment of Emigration Agents.

4. The Government of the Straits Settlements may, from time to time, appoint such persons as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council approves, to act as Emigration Agents at such ports as aforesaid.

Any Emigration Agent so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Government of the Straits Settlements.

III.—PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS.

Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.

5. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall direct such persons as he thinks fit to act as Protectors of Emigrants under this Act at such ports and for such local areas as may be assigned to them respectively, and may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, assign to such persons such establishment as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council thinks fit.

General duties of Protector.

6. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to any special duties assigned to him by this Act, shall, so far as is in his power, protect and aid all emigrants with his advice or otherwise, and cause all the provisions of this Act to be duly complied with.

Inspection of vessels with return emigrants.

He may also inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Protector, and inquire into the treatment received by such emigrants both during the period of their service in the Straits Settlements and also during the voyage, and shall make a report thereon to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Such Protector shall also aid and advise such return emigrants, so far as he reasonably can, when called upon by them to do so.

IV.—EMIGRATION DEPÔT.

Establishment and licensing of depôt.

7. Every Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants at the port at which he is Agent. Such depôt may be licensed by the local Protector of Emigrants after being inspected and approved of by him.

Fee for license.

For every such license the Emigration Agent shall pay to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of fifteen rupees.

Inspection by Protector.

8. The Protector of Emigrants may, at any time, examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to, and shall do so at least once a year.

And he may at any time cancel the license, if he considers that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy, or has in any respect become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, or if the local Emigration Agent fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act.

Agent and his subordinates to afford facilities for inspection.

The Emigration Agent and all persons in charge of, or employed in, the depôt, shall give the Protector every facility for making such inspections as he may deem necessary or proper, and shall afford him all such information respecting the depôt and the emigrants as he may require.

Supply of medical aid and comforts.

9. The Emigration Agent shall provide at the depôt such medical aid and comforts as the Protector may from time to time direct.

V.—RECRUITERS OF LABOURERS.

Protector to license recruiters.

10. Each Protector of Emigrants shall license so many fit persons as he deems necessary, to be recruiters of labourers for the Straits Settlements; and no person shall engage or attempt to engage any Native of India to emigrate, or shall otherwise act or be employed as a recruiter of labourers, except under a license from a Protector of Emigrants.

Duration and cancelment of license.

11. No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of any recruiter, the Protector of Emigrants who granted it may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Form of license.

12. Every such license shall specify the local limits within which the person licensed may recruit labourers, and shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed.

Fee for license.

For every such license the recruiter shall pay to the Protector a fee of five rupees.

Recruiter to obtain Magistrate's countersignature to license.

13. No recruiter shall engage, or attempt to engage, labourers in any district without having first exhibited his license to a Magistrate in such district, and obtained the countersignature of such Magistrate thereupon.

No Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

If any Magistrate who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his signature as aforesaid, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Protector of Emigrants who has authority to cancel the recruiter's license.

VI.—CONTRACTS WITH EMIGRANTS.

Conditions of validity of emigration contracts.

14. No contract made by a recruiter with a Native of India to emigrate shall be enforceable by the recruiter or his principal unless it—

(a) is expressed in writing;

(b) is executed by the recruiter on behalf of some principal in the Straits Settlements;

(c) states the terms, if any, agreed on as to the redemption of the recruit's engagement for employment, or of the unexpired term of such engagement;

(d) the term of the recruit's employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him, and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same are registered in the manner provided in section eighteen.

But nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent such Native from insisting, if he thinks fit, that such contract shall be performed.

Contents of such contracts.

15. Every such contract shall—

(a) contain an engagement for employment to be provided by such principal for a definite term not exceeding three years; and

(b) specify the nature of the services to be performed by such recruit and the rates of wages (not less than twelve cents a day for an able-bodied male adult) payable in respect of the same.

Certain agreements declared void.

16. Save as provided by section fourteen, clause (c), every agreement entered into by a Native of India in the territories subject to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, to pay money to any person in the Straits Settlements, in consideration of pecuniary or other assistance given to such Native to emigrate, shall be illegal and void.

Every contract not containing the particulars required by section fifteen shall be illegal and void.

Medical examination of intending emigrants.

17. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the Straits Settlements and to work there.

Dependents.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to the Straits Settlements; and the medical officer shall examine such persons and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Form of certificates.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed; and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person so examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Emigrant to appear before Magistrate,

18. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

and be examined.

The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract.

If it appears on such examination that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register

(a) the name, the father's name and the age of such recruit:

(b) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(c) the port of embarkation to which it is intended he shall proceed:

(d) the name of his employer:

(e) the term of his employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

Registration when to be refused.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of the contract into which he has entered, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, or finds that the contract is not in accordance with section fifteen, he shall refuse to register the particulars specified as aforesaid, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents.

19. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied that such dependence and willingness exist, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt the existence of such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Copies of registered matters.

20. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections 18 and 19.

Copy of entry in register to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.

21. A copy of every entry made in the registry book by a Magistrate, shall be forthwith forwarded by such Magistrate to the Emigration Agent and to the Protector of Emigrants.

Registration.

22. The registration required by sections 18 and 19 shall, in the case of emigrants recruited in any local area for which a Protector of Emigrants has been appointed, be effected before him instead of a Magistrate; and such Protector shall furnish to the emigrant one copy of the matters so registered, and another copy of the same matters to the Emigration Agent.

Fee for registration.

23. For the registration of every recruit under section 18, the recruiter shall pay to the Magistrate or to the Protector of Emigrants, as the case may be, such fee not exceeding one rupee, as may be from time to time directed by the Local Government.

VII.—ARRIVAL AT DEPÔT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

Arrival at depôt to be reported.

24. The arrival of each emigrant at the depôt shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

The Emigration Agent may institute such examination of the emigrants as he thinks fit in order to satisfy himself of their fitness to emigrate.

Duty of Emigration Agent on arrival of emigrants.

25. The Protector of Emigrants shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival at the depôt of each emigrant not registered by himself, question such emigrant as to the mode in which he has been treated on his journey to the depôt, and shall at the same time examine the emigrant's contract and the copy of the register furnished to him under section 20.

If, for any reason, further inquiry is necessary, he shall make such enquiry forthwith.

Countersignature of register.

26. If in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants the examination and enquiry made under section 25 disclose no valid reason against the fulfilment of the contract, and the emigrant has not become physically unfit for emigration, the Protector and the Emigration Agent shall countersign the emigrant's copy of the register and the Emigration Agent shall make out and deliver to the emigrant an embarkation-pass signed by the Emigration Agent, and countersigned by the Protector, stating the name and the age of the emigrant and the name of his father, certifying that he has been duly registered for emigration to the Straits Settlements and mentioning the port of debarkation.

Grant of embarkation pass.

When the emigrant to be sent back to the place of registration.

27. If the Protector of Emigrants considers that any emigrant is physically unfit to emigrate, and that he has not dishonestly represented himself as physically fit;

or that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment of any such emigrant, as makes it just to vacate the contract;

or if the Emigration Agent refuses without the consent of the Protector to countersign the emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or to be bound by the contract;

Payment of expenses of sending him back.

the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent, or the recruiter with whom the contract was made, forthwith to pay to him such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such emigrant to return to the place where his name was registered under section 18; and may take any steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such emigrant to such place;

and any emigrant who from his state of health is in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants physically unfit to undertake such return, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent until he is reported by the Protector of Emigrants fit to undertake such return to such place.

Payment of expenses of dependent accompanying emigrant.

28. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent or recruiter to pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which his name was registered under section 19, as well as to feed or lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant at the depôt.

Effect of such dependent's unfitness from ill-health to return to Straits.

29. If the Protector of Emigrants has reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to the Straits Settlements, or his detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent, and thereupon

the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been found under section 27 to be physically unfit to emigrate.

If the emigrant still desires to emigrate, then the dependent shall be kept and returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section 27.

Compensation to emigrant or dependent for ill-treatment on journey to depôt.

30. If upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that, during the journey thither, he has suffered any ill-treatment, or the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.

31. On failure of the Emigration Agent or of such recruiter for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any sum, ordered to be paid under any of the four last preceding sections, the Protector may pay the same to, or on behalf of, the emigrant.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable by the Protector, with six per cent. per annum interest from the date of payment, from the Emigration Agent, or from such recruiter.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Protector gave such Emigration Agent or recruiter an order to pay such money, and that the Emigration Agent or recruiter for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith.

Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of contract.

32. Whenever the Emigration Agent refuses, without the consent of the Protector, to countersign an emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or is chargeable with a breach of any duty which any contract with an emigrant expressly or by implication imposes upon him, the Protector may, if he thinks fit, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of damages for the breach of such contract.

In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the Emigration Agent.

VIII.—EMIGRANT VESSELS.

Emigrants not to be received on board vessels other than those licensed under Native Passengers Act.

33. No Master or other person in charge of a vessel shall receive on board any emigrant unless such vessel has been licensed, under the law for the time being in force relating to the carriage by sea of Native passengers, to carry passengers for the intended voyage and unless the Master of such vessel has obtained a certificate from the Protector of Emigrants authorizing him to receive on board the number of emigrants specified therein.

or without certificate from Protector.

Protector not to grant certificate unless satisfied that vessel has been licensed and has provisions on board.

No such certificate shall be granted by the Protector of Emigrants unless he has satisfied himself that the vessel has been licensed as aforesaid, and that provisions and water for the number of emigrants to be specified in the certificate according to the scale prescribed under such law have been actually put on board such vessel.

Emigrant to give his pass to Master.

34. On embarkation, every emigrant shall deliver to the Master of the vessel the embarkation pass granted to him under section 26, and the Master shall not receive any emigrant on board unless he delivers up such pass.

Emigration Agent to be present at embarkation.

35. The Emigration Agent shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall see that the Master duly examines the passes of the emigrants, and shall himself also examine such passes.

The Emigration Agent shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not a pass.

Master to deliver list of emigrants.

36. The Master of every vessel carrying emigrants shall, after the embarkation of the emigrants, and before the departure of the vessel, give to the Emigration Agent a list of all emigrants on board, signed by himself and mentioning the port of debarkation, and shall retain a counterpart of such list signed by the Emigration Agent.

A copy of such list signed by the Emigration Agent and Master shall be sent to the Protector of Emigrants before the vessel sails.

IX.—SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

Power to prohibit emigration to the Straits Settlements.

37. Whenever the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants and the enforcement of the engagements entered into with them immediately upon their arrival at the Straits Settlements, or during their residence therein, the Governor General in Council may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration under this Act to the said Settlements shall cease from a day to be specified in such notification.

When any notification has been published under this section, emigration under this Act and the making of contracts to emigrate to the Straits Settlements shall be unlawful from the day specified in such notification.

Revocation of prohibition.

38. Such notification may be revoked in like manner by the Governor General in Council, and thereupon emigration to the said Settlements shall again be allowed from a day to be specified in the revocation.

From the day so specified all the provisions of this Act authorizing emigration to the said Settlements shall be revived and have the same effect as if such emigration had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced, during the time of such suspension.

X.—OFFENCES.

Making unlawful contract of labour.

39. Whoever, except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, engages or attempts to engage any Native of India to emigrate,

or whoever engages, or attempts to engage, any Native of India to enter into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal,

Recruiting without being licensed.

or, not being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, acts or is employed as a recruiter of labourers for the Straits Settlements,

Recruiter omitting to take engaged labourers before Magistrate or Protector.

or being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, removes or attempts to remove any person whom he engages in any district from such district until the particulars required by section 18 have been duly registered,

shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Use of force, fraud, &c., to cause a Native to emigrate.

40. Whoever, by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, or false pretences, causes or induces or attempts to cause or induce any Native of India to emigrate or to enter into any contract to emigrate, or into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal, or to proceed to the said Settlements without having entered into any contract, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and any police-officer may for such offence arrest him without warrant.

False representation of Government authority.

41. Whoever, without lawful authority, issues any written order to the police to assist himself or any other person to procure labourers to proceed to the said Settlements, or falsely represents that such labourers are required by the Government, or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

Receiving emigrants on board without license or certificate.

42. Any Master of a vessel not licensed as provided in section thirty-three who knowingly receives on board, for conveyance to the said Settlements, any emigrant or person who has entered into a contract hereby declared illegal,

and any Master of a vessel licensed as aforesaid, who knowingly receives any emigrant as aforesaid without having previously obtained a certificate under the said section, or in excess of the number specified in such certificate,

shall be liable for each emigrant or person so received to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both, and the vessel shall be liable to be forfeited.

Failure to comply with requirements of sections 34 and 36.

43. Any Master of a vessel who receives on board such vessel any emigrant for the said Settlements and fails to comply with the requirements of sections 34 and 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for landing emigrant or dependent at other than specified port.

44. Any Master of a vessel landing any emigrant or dependent at any port other than the port of debarkation specified in embarkation-pass and list, unless in case of stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, shall be liable for every emigrant or dependent so landed to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.

45. Any Master of a vessel who having cleared such vessel for the said Settlements, takes on board any emigrant not entered in the list mentioned in section 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every emigrant so taken on board.

Prosecutions under this Act by whom to be instituted.

46. All prosecutions under sections 42, 43, 44 and 45 shall be instituted by the Emigration Agent, or by the Protector of Emigrants, or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government.

Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

47. All the powers vested by law in the officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such officers for the prevention and detection of the illegal embarkation of emigrants on board vessels bound for the said Settlements and of other offences against this Act.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Act not to apply to certain vessels.

48. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any vessels in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's vessels.

or to contracts with Native seamen and menial servants.

49. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any contract with, or the emigration of, any Native seaman, or other person who of his own free will contracts to navigate or serve on board of any vessel, or who embarks on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or any person who contracts to serve as a menial servant only and who embarks as such menial servant.

Emigration Agent and his subordinates and Protector of Emigrants to be deemed public servants.

50. The Emigration Agent and all persons employed by him and the Protector of Emigrants shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indian Emigration Act, 1871, not to apply to Straits Settlements.

51. The Indian Emigration Act, 1871, shall not apply to the Straits Settlements, unless and until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declares it so to apply.

Repeal of Act XIV of 1872.

52. Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*) is hereby repealed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 12.)

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of .

A. B. described in the Roll annexed is hereby licensed under the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, to be a recruiter of labourers.

[*Here set out the local limits within which the recruiter is licensed to act.*]

This license will be in force until the day of , unless previously cancelled.

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village and district to which he belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 17.)

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to the Straits Settlements [and to work there*].

(Sd.) *C. D.*,

(*Here add designation of examining officer.*)

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1877.

An Act for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, *is to come into force.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Opium Act, No. XXIII of 1876, section one, enacts that the said Act shall come into force on the first day of April 1877 : And whereas it is expedient to postpone the day on which such Act shall come into force; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Opium Act when to take effect.

1. The said Act No. XXIII of 1876 shall come into force, not on the first day of April 1877, but on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1877 :—

No. 6 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces to provide out of the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, for payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new section for section 10 of Act XVIII, 1871.

1. Section 10 of the said Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted :—

Assignments from general fund.

"10. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time assign from such Fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility, and he shall from time to time allot from such Fund an amount to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

(*a*) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications;

(*b*) the maintenance of the rural police and district post;

(*c*) the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(*d*) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience:

Proviso.

Provided that the amount assigned in respect of such canals and railways shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in the year in which the assignment was made, and that the amount allotted to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section shall be at least ninety per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in such district in the year in which the allotment was made."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to make a small amendment of Act No. XVIII of 1871, which provides for the levy, in the North-Western Provinces, of rates on land for local purposes. These rates are in the first instance credited to a general Provincial Fund, from which the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign amounts to be applied in each district for certain specified purposes.

These are the construction and maintenance of Roads and Communications; Rural Police; District-post; Education; Hospitals; Lunatic Asylums; Markets; Wells and Tanks; and other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience: the annual assignment made to each district must not be less than the total amount of local rates levied in it; but any portion of such assignment which remains unexpended at the end of the year may be spent in any way which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks beneficial to the North-Western Provinces generally.

The principle is thus recognized, that these rates may, in part at least, be expended on objects of provincial utility; and, as a matter of fact, a large portion of them has been so expended. As it is not now wished to increase the burdens on the land, the present Bill proposes to authorize the Local Government to make assignments from the local rates for the purpose of meeting charges on account of Irrigation-works and Railways of provincial utility: the maximum amount of such assignments is fixed at ten per cent. of the total sum levied under the proposed Act, leaving 90 per cent. to be spent as at present; but there is no reason for anticipating that the actual proportion of the rates so assigned will amount to this maximum. The total amount of the local rates levied annually in the North-Western Provinces is about £430,000, and the proposed amendment of the law will not seriously diminish the existing grants for local purposes.

CALCUTTA; *The 16th March 1877.* } J. STRACHEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1877:—

No. 7 OF 1877.

A Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that persons carrying on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the provinces under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Annual licenses to be taken out.

2. Every person who, on and after the first day of April 1877, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in the same schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs: provided that, for any such license granted between the first day of November in each year, and the thirtieth day of April next ensuing, there shall be paid only one-half of such fee.

Officer to grant license.

3. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of Land Revenue of the district or place in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on his trade or dealing in more than one district or place in the North-Western Provinces, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district or place in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by any Assistant or Deputy Collector under the Collector's orders, and the Courts shall take judicial notice of such signature.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

4. Every such license shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof:

(*b*) the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the licensee:

(*c*) the fee paid for the license:

(*d*) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and

(*e*) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *primâ facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

Commencement and expiration of license.

5. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of April next after the day of the granting thereof.

Renewal of license.

6. Every person to whom any such license has been granted and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

Collector to determine class and grade under which licensee is to be charged.

7. The Collector shall from time to time determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged.

List of Licensees.

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

8. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1877 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act in the district or place aforesaid. Such list shall state—

(*a*) the trade or calling of each of the persons therein named;

(*b*) the class and grade under which he is charged; and

(*c*) the fee paid for his license.

Such list shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and the list, or such part or parts thereof as he shall think fit, shall be filed in such other places as the Collector directs, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times, without any payment.

Collector to issue notification showing classes and grades chargeable, &c.

9. The Collector shall, at or about the same time, issue a notification, in such form as the Local Government directs, showing the classes and grades chargeable under this Act, and the fees which members of each class and grade are charged, with such other information as the Local Government may direct.

The notification shall be published in the principal muhallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned.

Notice to person charged.

10. So soon as may be practicable after the issue of such notification, notice shall be served on each person charged: provided that in any year it shall not be necessary that such notice shall be served on any person charged under this Act in the year immediately preceding.

Such notice shall contain—

the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the person charged;

the class and grade under which he falls;

the fee payable by him under this Act;

the date on which such payment is to be made;

the mode and place of payment and the person to whom the fee may be paid;

the penalty incurred by failure to make payment of the fee on the given date;

and shall notify that if the person so served continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the notice must be made in the year 1877, within thirty days of receiving the notice, and within thirty days next after the first day of January of each subsequent year.

Petition of objector.

11. Any person served with such notice and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such service, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade or altogether removed from the list.

Verification.

The statements contained in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Hearing of petition.

Appeal from order on petition.

12. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed shall hear the same and pass such order thereupon as to him shall seem fit:

Provided that if in his judgment the fee which the petitioner has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual nett earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section eleven, be deemed a valid objection:

Provided also that if in the judgment of the Collector the nett annual earnings of the petitioner are less than two hundred rupees, the petitioner's name shall be removed from the list.

Any person dissatisfied with such order may, within fifteen days from the date thereof, present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose decision upon such appeal shall be final.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, the Collector's order thereon, and all other documents (if any) connected with the case.

Penalties.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

13. If after expiry of the period mentioned in the notice served on him under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person carries on his trade or calling without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay twice the fee with which he would otherwise have been chargeable under this Act, and on receipt of such payment, the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

License to be produced on demand.

14. Every person required by this Act to take out a license, who without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

No person shall be proceeded against for any such offence except at the instance of the Collector, and there shall be no appeal from any sentence under this section.

Receivers, Courts of Wards and Trustees.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

15. Receivers or managers appointed by any Court in India, and the Courts of Wards, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.

16. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any receiver appointed by any Court or Court of Wards is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such receiver or Court of Wards, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

Power to require returns from Municipalities

17. The Collector of the District may require any Municipal Committee constituted under Act No. XV of 1873 to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class and grade under which they respectively fall and the fees payable by them respectively.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns, but the Collector of the District has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, classes and grades aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

Notice to Municipalities.

18. When the return mentioned in section 17 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling

on it to pay to the Collector of the District, within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the said Act No. XV of 1873.

Miscellaneous.

Payment of taxes raised and penalties recovered under Act.

19. All taxes raised and penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Local Government, or as such Government shall from time to time direct.

Powers of Collector and Commissioner under Act may be exercised by other officers.

20. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector, an Assistant or Deputy Collector, and a Commissioner of Revenue, may be exercised and performed by such other officers or persons as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer or person so appointed when required by him to do so.

Exemptions from Act.

21. Nothing in this Act applies to (*a*) persons being itinerant vendors only, or (*b*) persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Power to exempt and make rules.

22. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(*a*) exempt from the operation of this Act any portion of the territories subject to such Government or any class of trade or dealings falling under the said schedule;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for allowing to the persons employed in the collection fees not exceeding three per centum on the fees so collected charged to the licensees, and (3) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

CLASS I.

		Fee payable by licensee.
Bankers ... ... Wholesale-dealers in country-produce	First grade ...	Rs. 64
	Second grade	„ 32
	Third grade ...	„ 16

CLASS II.

		Fee payable by licensee.
Cloth-sellers ... Dealers in iron ... Metal-vessel-sellers ... Fuel-sellers (talwálas) Chaudhrís ... Agents ... ... Letters-out of conveyances and cattle ... Contractors (thíkadárs) ... ... Printers and publishers	First grade ...	Rs. 32
	Second grade	„ 16
	Third grade ...	„ 8

CLASS III.

Persons carrying on any trades or dealings not above specified.	First grade ...	Rs. 16
	Second grade	„ 8
	Third grade ...	„ 4
	Fourth grade	„ 2

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to impose a light License-tax on Traders and Dealers in the North-Western Provinces. Similar measures are in force in many large Indian towns and (under Act XIV of 1867) in the Central Provinces. The principal trades have been classified and graded, and a specific sum is put down against each class and grade: the highest license fees proposed are those on Bankers and wholesale dealers in country-produce, and they vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 64 a year: other traders will have to pay smaller sums, which are in some cases as low as Rs. 2, and in no case exceed Rs. 32.

CALCUTTA, *16th March 1877.* J. STRACHEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. [Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS BY DOCTORS LEWIS AND CUNNINGHAM ON LEPROSY, AND THE "ORIENTAL OR DELHI SORE" IN INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical),—under date Fort William, the 10th March 1877,—No. 174.

Read—

Reports dated November 1876, by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham on Leprosy and the "Oriental or Delhi Sore" in India.

RESOLUTION.—Leprosy in India has of late years attracted more than ordinary attention. The report of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the suggestions made by Drs. Tilbury Fox and Farquhar for obtaining a better knowledge of the endemic skin diseases of India, Dr. Gavin Milroy's report on leprosy in the West Indies, Dr. H. Vandyke Carter's report of his enquiries into the disease in Norway and other countries which were made under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, and the interest taken in the gurjun oil and other supposed cures for the disease, have all contributed to this result. In 1875 the Government of India directed that a special enquiry should be made into leprosy in India, partly by the local Sanitary Commissioners and partly by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, the special Assistants to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. At the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Kumaon was selected for Drs. Lewis and Cunningham's enquiries, and the report of these enquiries, so far as they have yet gone, has now been submitted.

2. The Oriental or Delhi Sore, as it is more commonly called, was very prevalent among European soldiers for years after 1857 when they re-occupied the city, and continued to prevail among them more or less until 1867. Of 1,998 European soldiers with their families, of whom statistics are given by the Special Committee of 1865, 1,072 had been affected with Delhi Sore during a residence varying from one to fifteen months, and many of these were permanently disfigured. Now the disease is rarely seen among the European garrison. It was suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India that Drs. Lewis and Cunningham might be employed in inquiring into the history of this disease. The investigation made by these gentlemen

shews not only the true character of the disease which has not hitherto been fully ascertained, but also indicates that its disappearance is to be attributed to sanitary improvements, and more especially to the improvement of the water-supply.

3. The thanks of the Government of India are accorded to Drs. Lewis and Cunningham for their valuable reports.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be printed along with the summaries of Drs. Lewis and Cunningham's reports in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that a copy be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for communication to Drs. Lewis and Cunningham.

Summary of Report by Drs. T. R. Lewis and D. D. Cunningham on Leprosy in India.

A brief recapitulation of the principal points to which reference has been made in this our first report regarding leprosy may be of use to such readers as have not sufficient time to study the question in detail. It must, however, be premised that any digest relating to such an obscure subject is necessarily attended with more risk of misinterpretation than a detailed report where all the qualifying circumstances of any set of deductions can be produced.

Leprosy statistics of British India.

It will have been seen that although leprosy was known to prevail in Hindostan many centuries before the Christian era, comparatively little was known regarding its precise localisation in the different provinces until the general census of 1872 was taken. Not only was the comparative prevalence of the disease in various districts all over British India ascertained at that period, but the possibility of attaining to something approaching to a fair estimate of the aggregate leprous population of the country also became practicable. According to these census returns, there are some 99,000 lepers in the territories under British rule yielding a proportion of 54 lepers to every 100,000 of the entire population, or (taking the actual figures in the first Table) 1 leper to every 8,145 persons.

The leprosy statistics of specially affected Districts.

Of the aggregate number about one-eighth is contributed by certain districts, each of not less than 100,000 in population, furnishing a ratio nearly five times higher than the average ratio for the whole of India. In these districts there is a leper to every 384 persons instead of to 1,845. Should these latter data be verified on more close observation, an important step will have been made towards solving the difficulty of dealing with the question in a practical manner, as such a phenomenon must depend either on peculiar local or hereditary conditions.

The leprosy statistics of Kumaon.

One of these abnormally affected localities forms the subject of a special report on this occasion, *viz.*, the District of Kumaon. Roughly speaking, it contains 1,000 lepers. This yields a proportion equivalent to something over 250 per 100,000 of the population, or, calculating on the actual figures of the estimate, 1 leper to about every 388 individuals (*vide* Table 5, page 13). With the object of mitigating the sufferings of at least a portion of this unfortunate class, the Commissioner, Sir Henry Ramsay, has founded an asylum at Almora with accommodation for over a hundred lepers.

Observations made at the Almora Leper Asylum.

The inmates of this Aslyum formed the subject of a series of clinical observations, the details of which are recorded in the foregoing pages.

The forms of leprosy encountered.

Eighty lepers were subjected to the closest scrutiny; 49 proved to be cases in which anæsthesia presented the most prominent feature; 12 in which the presence of tubercles in the skin was the most marked peculiarity; in 15 cases the two former conditions were so equally evident that they were classified as "mixed;" and in 4 cases an eruption formed the most pronounced symptom. The ratios which these yield agree generally with the proportion in which the different varieties of the disease have been observed to occur in other countries.

The average age at which the onset of the disease was observed was found to be between 23 and 24 years; even the decimals obtained by calculating averages in the case of male and female lepers were found to be almost identical. There was, however, a range of from 3 years to 60. The average duration of the disease was nearly 14 years. The form in which anæsthesia was the prevailing feature was the most chronic, the average duration of the "tuberculated" cases being shorter by nearly six years.

The age of attack and the duration of the disease.

The history of the Asylum gives no support to the doctrine that leprosy is a contagious disease, but strong evidence to the contrary. The reverse has been stated with regard to the history of the Asylum, but it will have been seen, from the information elicited, that not the slightest foundation existed for such a statement.

The question of contagion.

But with reference to the probable influence of heredity in the propagation of leprosy, the facts elicited, and which may, we believe, be accepted as trustworthy, give forth no uncertain sound. There can, we think, be no very substantial argument adduced in the face of the figures which have been collected in connection with this Asylum alone to contra-indicate the inference that hereditary taint exercises a most important influence in the transmission of the pest.

The influence of heredity.

Taking into consideration, therefore, the prominent part undoubtedly played by heredity, and the fact that the disease but seldom manifests itself until after puberty, it is evident that any attempt at "stamping it out" by the compulsory segregation of leprous persons would prove wholly impracticable; for, as mentioned in the last chapter, it would not only be necessary to segregate those suffering from developed disease, but also those hereditarily disposed to it. How, and by whom, could the predisposition be determined? It would, indeed, be even more important to secure the latter class and such persons as are only manifestly affected to a slight extent, for it would appear that persons of this description furnish by far the greater portion of the children who are, so to speak, potentially leprous,—time and circumstance alone being required for the development of the disease.

Compulsory segregation of Lepers impracticable.

In intimate relation with this question is that of the probability or otherwise of an increase in the prevalence of the disease amongst such a leprous community as exists in Kumaon. Fortunately it would appear that, *pari passu* with the active manifestation of the disease, a tendency to sterility is also induced; moreover, the mortality among the children of lepers (even among such of them as are born before leprosy has manifested itself in the parents) appears to be abnormally high, so that the probable aggregate of the number of the offspring of lepers is to a very appreciable degree less than that furnished by non-leprous individuals. It is therefore evident that, unless there be influences other than heredity at work in the locality tending towards the production of the leprous condition, no serious increment need be apprehended. It will be our endeavour to ascertain on a future occasion whether any such leprosy-inducing conditions can be detected in the specially affected localities.

Regarding the factors in the maintenance of leprosy in parts of Kumaon.

With regard to the latter, we have drawn attention to the fact that the malady is far more prevalent along the Nepal frontier, a country in which a very large proportion of lepers are found, and it is believed that no organised attempt of any kind exists in it to relieve their sufferings. Indeed, the reverse is not uncommonly stated. Under these circumstances it is, perhaps, not strange that these districts should be exceptionally afflicted, especially when it is considered that the records of the Almora Leper Asylum show that one-fifth of the total number of the inmates who have received shelter since the institution was established have come from Nepal.

We may find that personal examination into the facts along these specially affected border parganas will dispel the plausibility of such an inference, but at present we are inclined strongly to attribute the exceptional prevalence of cases of leprosy in this part of Kumaon in a great measure to its having to give shelter to more than its own share of lepers; to support more, in fact, than is contributed to the population by its own quota of leprous stock.

We have abstained from making any observations regarding the pathology of leprosy on the present occasion. It will be more convenient to describe this portion of the inquiry when our microscopical investigations of the diseased tissue have been completed. These, for the greater part, we propose to carry out in Calcutta, where the Leper Asylum and the hospitals offer peculiar facilities for prosecuting researches of this character.

Summary of Report by Drs. T. R. Lewis and D. D. Cunningham on the "Oriental or Delhi Sore" as observed in India.

The report which we now bring to a conclusion may be thus briefly summarised:—

1. Assuming that the cutaneous affection which we have studied at Delhi is, practically, of the same nature as the sore which is prevalent in Mooltan, Lucknow, Lahore, Scinde and other parts of India, as also, the chronic sore known in Aleppo, Biskra, Bagdad, &c., as 'Bouton,' it comes under the general designation suggested by Dr. Tilbury Fox of 'Oriental sore':
2. Our information of the distribution of the sore in India is taken from the statistics regarding 'abscess and ulcer' collected from all parts of the country, but our pathological observations are, for the most part, based on typical examples of the affection witnessed at Delhi:
3. Whereas of late years the statistical returns indicate considerable diminution in the number of hospital admissions among European troops from 'abscess and ulcer;' and among native troops also in such stations as are garrisoned by the two classes of soldiers, there is no such manifest decrease in the stations occupied solely by sepoys:
4. This discrepancy may be due to more attention having been paid to the sanitary requirements of those stations at which European troops are located.
5. That, although at Delhi this inference does not constantly hold strictly correct, nevertheless, it appears to do so at those seasons when the European and native soldiers are placed under equally advantageous conditions as to water:
6. In those years, when sores were notoriously prevalent among both the European and native troops stationed in Delhi, their water-supply was derived from wells. Latterly, the European troops in the Fort have been supplied with water from the river Jumna, whereas the native troops still resort to the wells. The wells, however, are flooded with water from the canal, which is derived from the Jumna, some miles distant. The canal supply occasionally fails, the well-water assumes the character normal to the locality, and cutaneous disorders are a not uncommon sequence:
7. So far as our own observations go, there is no evidence of any parasitic agency in the production of the disease, and it appears probable that the deleterious effects are due to the chemical constituents of the water. In Delhi, the quantity of salts with which the water is impregnated and its extreme hardness in so many of the wells, is the most noteworthy feature. The unoxidised organic contents of the water would not appear to be of material influence, seeing that the water is not worse, or even so bad, as in many of the stations in Lower Bengal where this cutaneous affection is, practically, unknown:
8. Although we are not in a position to speak definitely regarding the character of the wells in other military stations where the Oriental sore prevails owing to the lack of analyses of assured accuracy, it appears highly probable, judging from the geographical position of the stations and from the statements of residents of several of them, that the well-waters manifest properties similar to those which they possess in Delhi. The well-waters in many of the places where the sore prevails, in Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria and other countries are also notoriously more or less brackish:

9. It seems, therefore, probable that, although the salts which cause the hardness of a water, may of themselves not be the actually deleterious ingredients, nevertheless, this quality may serve as an index of properties in it which tend to favour the production of cutaneous disorders. Several salts exert a peculiar action on the skin—those of Iodine and Bromine, for example, produce very characteristic eruptions:

10. With regard to the special skin affection in question, we have no hesitation in suggesting that the disease, as commonly observed at Delhi, setting aside all cases which are manifestly due to syphilis, scrofula and the like, is in no way distinguishable from one or other of the various forms of Lupus; its clinical history is similar, as is also its morbid anatomy; and the treatment which has proved the most satisfactory is that which is generally recommended for Lupus;

11. It is probable, however, that, owing to climatic and other influences, it may be somewhat modified from its European prototype as suggested by the fact of its prevalence being limited to particular districts—a feature which, so far as we are aware, does not characterise it in Europe in any special manner; and

12. Finally, we have suggested that the tendency which this form manifests to become endemic may be taken advantage of for purposes of nomenclature, and have therefore proposed that this form of Oriental sore should receive the designation *Lupus endemicus*.

CALCUTTA,
November 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th FEBRUARY 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 2nd March 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 24th February, with abstracts and maps as noted in the margin. The reports from Kurnool and Kistna are, as usual, telegraphic only.

1. District average prices.
2. Relief outlay and numbers by districts.
3. Ditto ditto by taluks.
4. Classification of works.
5. Number, &c., of works.

Maps—Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary and Chingleput.

2. *Prices* are generally little changed. Rice has risen slightly in Kistna and Nellore and in North Arcot and Salem, but has fallen a little in the Ceded Districts and in the south. Cholum has fallen in the Ceded Districts, owing probably to importations from Central India, but is nearly stationary elsewhere, except in Trichinopoly and Madura, where there is a rise, owing apparently (in the latter district) to the approaching exhaustion, which was anticipated, of the stocks of ivungu or black cholum. Ragi and cumbu have risen in Kistna and fallen in the three Ceded Districts, but the price is little changed elsewhere. Prices of all grains are, as before, generally cheapest in Chingleput and Kistna, and in Nellore, where proximity of these centres of supply is shown in the extreme south and north of the district and along the coast. Jubbulpore cholum is quoted separately in two taluks of Bellary (*viz.*, Bellary itself and Hospett) at rates (seers 9·1 and 11·8 and 9·1 and 10·2 respectively) considerably lower than the indigenous grain; but it is sold also, and influences prices in other parts of the district. In Cuddapah prices are highest in Jammalamadagu and in the subdivision plateau, and in North Arcot in the adjoining high-lying tracts in the north-west of the district. The marginal table shows the highest and lowest prices ruling in each district for common rice and for cholum, or other staple food-grain most generally quoted. The differences are considerable, and seem, in some cases, anomalous.

—	Rice, 2nd sort.		Cholum, &c.	
	Highest Seers.	Lowest Seers.	Highest Seers.	Lowest Seers.
Nellore	7·00	9·18	7·87	10·50
Cuddapah	6·12	7·88	7·07	9·48
Bellary	5·94	9·18	7·73	10·30
Chingleput	8·46	9·81	10·26†	12·32†
North Arcot	6·00	9·00	7·1 †	10·9 †
Trichinopoly*	6·53	7·98	9·17†	10·48†
Madura	6·13	8·45	9·55‡	11·76‡
Tinnevelly	7·24	8·30	7·20†	9·50†
Coimbatore	6·58	9·50	8·50†	12·42†
Salem	6·56	9·40	8·25†	10·68†

* Distressed taluks only. † Ragi. ‡ Cumbu.

The Madanapalli taluk report from Cuddapah is again wanting.

3. *Grants and outlay on relief works.*—The grants for works, &c., made up to the date of the report amounted to Rs. 84,69,763. The outlay against these grants was, including gratuitous relief, Rs. 79,57,452. The grants have been exceeded in Kurnool and Coimbatore, but further sums have since been assigned to these districts. The Board have endeavoured to separate in the present report the outlay on new works and repairs of roads in progress, which the Collectors were requested to distinguish in the detailed reports, but which they have not done with accuracy, and which in one district (Chingleput) has not been attempted. The following figures showing distribution of outlay are, however, approximately correct for works still in progress; Kurnool, for which details are not now available, being omitted:

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,88,840	29,87,699
Repairs	81,934	8,87,530
	2,70,774	38,75,229
Chingleput	2,964	47,851
Total Roads ...	2,73,738	39,23,180
Irrigation works	21,602	3,18,981
Miscellaneous	32,840	3,90,827
TOTAL ...	3,28,180	46,32,988

The irrigation works are almost all repairs, and the miscellaneous works connected with water-supply. The outlay on roads is chiefly in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts; in the others, works of irrigation and water-supply are receiving attention. Of the outlay in the two districts named, 89 per cent. is on road works, but the proportion in the remaining districts is 67 per cent. Some outlay on irrigation works is in progress under Public Works officers, who have received credits amounting to Rs. 1,74,000, but of these works the Board have no knowledge. The entries in Abstract 5 are summed up for eight districts as follows:

	In progress.		Completed.	
	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.
Roads, new works	325	2,445	68	207
„ repairs	128	1,510	15	119
Irrigation, new works	34	...	15	...
„ repairs	474	...	117	...
Miscellaneous	1,553	...	847	...
TOTAL ...	2,514	3,955	1,063	326

4. *Numbers on relief works.*—The comparison with the last reported numbers is as follows by districts:

	17th February.	24th February.	
Kistna	3,014	3,078	+ 64
Nellore	54,949	42,389	— 12,560
Cuddapah	80,389	67,728	— 12,661
Bellary	3,07,509	2,74,169	— 33,340
Kurnool	2,14,299	2,03,453	— 10,846
Chingleput	12,595	10,556	— 2,039
North Arcot	18,519	18,572	+ 53
Trichinopoly	556	489	— 67
Madura	7,749	6,794	— 955
Tinnevelly	1,114	640	— 474
Coimbatore	22,152	22,900	+ 748
Salem	36,430	41,966	+ 5,536
TOTAL ...	7,59,275	6,92,734	— 66,541

5. There has thus again been a large decrease, amounting to 8·6 per cent. There is no increase of importance in any district, except Salem. Besides the coolies above entered for the *Nellore* District, there were 23,889 employed on the East Coast Canal, against 19,102 in last week. This increase on the canal works accounts for part of the decrease in the rest of the district, which occurs chiefly in the Atmakur, Kavali and Udayagiri taluks. The Board have received reports showing that coolies were being drafted to the canal from these taluks. The whole decrease, however, cannot be thus accounted for; but the new scale of wages appears to have been introduced in all the taluks named. The results are satisfactory, and there will doubtless be a larger increase shown in next return from the can l.

	17th Feb.	24th Feb.	
Atmakur ...	12,530	5,689	— 6,841
Udayagiri ...	14,848	7,621	— 7,227
Kavali ...	5,880	4,959	— 921
TOTAL ...	33,258	18,269	— 14,989

6. The *Cuddapah* numbers are contrasted by taluks below:

	17th February.	24th February.		Per cent. of population.
Jammalamadagu	9,630	2,778	— 6,852	2·52
Pulivendla	10,232	9,974	— 258	9·03
Proddatur	1,253	1,288	+ 35	1·26
Cuddapah	7,120	7,339	+ 219	4·50
Budwail	8,857	7,478	— 1,379	8·04
Sidhout	5,409	4,468	— 941	5·83
Pullampett	8,555	8,866	+ 311	6·10
Kadari	4,592	2,333	— 2,259	1·65
Royachoti	2,569	1,536	— 1,033	1·20
Madanapalli	18,753	16,444	— 2,309	11·87
Voilpad	3,419	5,224	+ 1,805	3·59
TOTAL ...	80,389	67,728	— 12,661	5·01

Reduction has evidently been carried to great lengths, and the Board fear too far in some parts of the district. The sub-division has now 25,537 coolies against 110,000 a few weeks ago.

7. The taluk figures for the Bellary District are as follow:

	17th February.	24th February.		Per cent. of population.
Adoni	87,985	67,984	— 20,001	37·4
Alur	46,593	47,830	+ 1,237	48·7
Gooty ...	23,330	22,593	— 737	15·6
Tadpatri	11,175	10,562	— 613	9·01
Anantapur	8,997	6,782	— 2,215	6·6
Dharmaveram	5,251	4,297	— 954	3·6
Penkonda ...	3,529	2,145	— 1,384	2·4
Hindupur	1,733	4,553	+ 2,820	5·2
Madaksira	13,697	12,867	— 830	16·2
Raidrug	7,336	7,785	+ 449	8·9
Bellary ...	49,266	42,396	— 6,870	23·3
Hospett ...	17,181	12,261	— 4,920	16·5
Sundur	3,075	3,353	+ 278	22·4
Kudligi	15,439	13,026	— 2,413	14·0
Harpanhalli	5,600	6,466	+ 866	7·2
Hadgalli	7,322	9,269	+ 1,947	11·7
TOTAL ...	307,509	274,169	— 23,340	16·4

The large decrease in Adoni is satisfactory, and is due to strenuous efforts to prevent abuse of relief and to detection of some fraudulent returns. The native subordinate staff is greatly complained of. The decrease in Bellary coincides with the partial introduction of the new money wages in lieu of grain hitherto given. The works in Sundur territory are certain ghât roads, and the coolies are not drawn solely from that State, but come also from the Hospett taluk. The proportion of coolies to population is much reduced, and does not appear to the Board excessive, except in Adoni Alur, and Bellary.

8. The decrease of 10,846 in *Kurnool* cannot be explained at present. The fall in Chingleput is chiefly owing to decrease in the Madurántakam taluk. The decrease in *North Arcot* occurs chiefly in the southern taluks, and works have ceased in Chendragiri, as to the cause of which the Collector will be called upon to report. In *Madura*, no works are in progress in Dindigul, and numbers have declined in Ramnad and Palni. There are no fluctuations of importance in Coimbatore. The increase in *Salem* is general throughout the district, except in the taluks of Oossoor and Kistnagiri.

9. *Rates of wages.*—The new scale, as prescribed in G. O., 31st January 1877, No. 529, and 12th February 1877, No. 681, has been introduced in many places; but the Board are unable to check the rates with the price statements, as they are not aware what grains have been selected by the district officers as the standards in each taluk. The new rates were in force in three taluks of North Arcot, two of Madura,* several of Nellore and of Bellary. In Salem the works were being carried on chiefly at low piece-work rates, and under G. O., 12th February, these are not to be disturbed. In all other places the wages in force appear to be those prescribed by the orders of the 2nd January 1877. The Collector of Tinnevelly continues to pay gram wages in Sattur, notwithstanding repeated orders. He will be separately addressed on the subject. The only other places in which grain wages are now paid are parts of Proddatur in Cuddapah, parts of Bellary taluk, and in Palni in the Madura District. The Board hope that next reports will show the new scale fully introduced. The scattered nature and remoteness of the works are doubtless the causes of the delay in enforcing it.

* In Palni the new scale for full tasks is paid with grain in kind.

Gratuitous relief.—The following are the totals compared by districts with those in last report:

Districts.	17th February.	24th February.		
Kistna	430	191	—	239
Nellore	9,025	5,953	—	3,072
Cuddapah	1,723	1,705	—	18
Bellary	10,014	14,829	+	4,815
Kurnool	4,026	3,538	—	488
Chingleput	4,095	4,843	+	748
North Arcot	619	557	—	62
Madura	197	230	+	33
Tinnevelly	93	138	+	45
Coimbatore	1,573	1,297	—	276
Salem	3,493	3,056	—	437
Total ...	35,288	36,337	+	1,019

The increase in Bellary is nominal, and results from the returns of two taluks—Adoni (3,191) and Tadpatri (1,591)—having been wanting last week. The numbers gratuitously fed are large in these two taluks, in Hospett, and in Madaksira, but in Hindupur they have dwindled to 401. In Nellore the fall in numbers is general, but the decrease is chiefly to be ascribed to there being no return from the Nellore taluk, which had 1,560 on the 17th February. The new camps in North Arcot are not filling rapidly, and the numbers in Salem are still diminishing under the camp system. The high number in Coimbatore is due to the inclusion of 1,100 persons fed at a relief-house in Udumalpetta, maintained by private subscriptions, aided by a grant from Government.

10. The outlay in and up to the week is as follows, according to the report:—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Relief works	4,51,161	77,16,025
Gratuitous relief	13,325	2,41,427
	4,64,486	79,57,452

A memorandum of the grants sanctioned by the Board up to date accompanies. The total is Rs. 91,09,763.

11. The following particulars of advances under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells are reported:

	In the week.		Up to the week.	
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah	122	10,180	170	15,250
Bellary		635	...	1,270
Nellore	...		...	4,105
Total ...	122	10,815	170	20,625

12. The special establishment returns are still wanting from some districts. The following particulars are known :—

	Relief works.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Cuddapah	139	8,718	35	486	45	518	219	6,722	9 superior officers, Rs. 3,472.
Bellary	1,089	17,653	213	3,007	81	1,646	1,383	22,306	10 superior officers, Rs. 3,462.
Kurnool ...	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289	14 superior officers, Rs. 7,667.
Salem	223	5,418	18	184	54	783	295	6,385	4 superior officers, Rs. 1,910.
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	..	1	10	1	10	
Madura	36	1,247	5	54	1	18	42	1,319	1 superior officer, Rs. 810.
Tinnevelly	19	185	1	10	...	...	20	195	
Coimbatore ...	30	911	1	7	20	348	51	1,266	1 superior officer, Rs. 425.
Total	1,824	46,797	356	4,600	264	4,085	2,544	55,492	

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,

Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·69	9·83	19·72	12·51	12·61	31·92	13·89	14·34	36·27	11·68	11·74	36·28	7·67	7·76	13·02	12·69	12·98	27·71	...	1·23	...
Nellore	8·12	8·24	15·53	9·50	9·50	28·48	10·43	10·15	31·60	9·12	9·12	29·57	7·40	7·37	11·69	8·85	8·65	23·95	...	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah*	7·14	7·11	14·04	8·65	8·50	25·56	9·26	8·63	26·83	7·81	7·81	24·59	6·13	6·45	11·76	8·47	8·54	26·09	...	0·11	...
Bellary	7·35	7·13	14·65	8·67	8·38	25·75	8·79	8·45	26·43	8·36	7·89	25·09	6·57	6·38	12·33	8·65	8·69	28·55	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·97	6·76	14·90	8·29	7·89	28·32	9·35	8·96	30·55	9·09	8·71	29·23	6·90	6·59	14·82	8·12	7·81	25·87	...	...	...
Chingleput	9·26	9·29	16·51	10·08	...	...	10·91	10·78	23·94	...	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·65	11·29	11·08	20·32	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	7·94	8·13	14·60	9·30	9·50	21·77	9·70	9·42	22·01	8·79	8·79	20·17	6·00	6·02	10·53	10·67	10·92	24·50	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·40	7·18	13·85	16·80	19·60	28·00	10·48	10·81	25·68	10·16	10·67	23·50	5·81	5·81	9·90	11·09	11·63	24·64	...	0·03	0·31
Madura	7·66	7·64	14·36	12·32	15·59	34·29	10·13	10·46	31·66	10·55	10·45	30·13	5·47	5·33	10·48	12·33	12·21	26·19	...	0·02	0·59
Tinnevelly	7·84	7·78	12·44	8·58	8·58	22·88	11·00	11·00	28·72	12·22	12·22	28·38	5·85	5·71	7·41	12·94	12·98	21·37	...	0·10	0·71
Coimbatore	7·62	7·58	12·58	9·62	9·28	20·29	10·11	10·04	23·48	10·34	10·17	23·43	5·45	5·22	9·22	10·40	10·55	23·62	...	0·06	0·16
Salem	7·57	7·61	13·40	9·11	9·55	21·84	9·30	9·75	21·87	9·09	9·39	22·33	6·25	5·99	10·80	9·79	10·33	24·80	...	...	...

(*) Report from Madanapalli not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,105	25,689	35,839	998	70	...	...	...	3,078	...	...	...	191
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,23,570	34,621	4,12,440	4,12,440	30,254	2,433	17,474	19,252	5,663	42,389	...	...	...	5,953
Cuddapah ...	17,20,000	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051	12,46,497	2,557	169	27,426	32,083	8,219	67,728	569	590	546	1,705
Bellary ...	33,16,000	27,78,658	1,66,060	25,32,772	29,75,262	1,57,473	5,221	1,05,182	131,689	37,298	274,169	3,120	3,763	7,946	14,829
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,22,981	24,83,816	24,83,816	14,418	1,604	...	...	...	203,453	...	...	...	3,538
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,74,442	5,565	89,997	89,997	11,354	768	5,333	4,620	603	10,556	889	1,334	2,620	4,843
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228	1,47,577	583	160	8,326	7,166	3,080	18,572	241	186	130	557
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	274	2,526	2,526	...	...	91	274	124	489	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	87,321	4,763	34,913	39,853	1,388	50	2,735	3,843	216	6,794	79	128	23	230
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	22,022	535	4,915	4,915	581	61	422	196	22	640	34	68	26	138
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,70,494	13,196	93,748	1,21,120	543	42	6,335	15,314	1,251	22,900	552	641	104	1,297
Salem ...	2,11,000	4,40,114	20,582	1,38,609	1,56,183	21,278	2,747	18,771	20,202	2,993	41,966	841	1,062	1,153	3,056
Total ...	84,69,763	...	4,51,161	71,16,704	77,16,025	2,41,427	13,325	...	...	...	692,734	...	...	...	36,337

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,18,307	3,778	69,258	85,844 *13,458	...	...	2,865	3,467	1,007	7,339	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,521	1,979	87,653	87,705 2,630	...	...	3,039	5,086	1,849	9,974	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,277	3,341	41,611	41,611 1,305	...	...	3,164	3,368	946	7,478	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,197	2,933	37,821	37,821	...	...	1,870	2,168	430	4,468	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,625	5,933	55,818	56,068 813	...	...	3,624	4,563	679	8,866	...	...	...	...
	Jammalamadagu	...	1,05,142	4,826	68,766	70,577	336	33	1,575	945	258	2,778	43	37	25	105
	Proddatur	...	1,16,803	1,511	44,096	47,222 1,332	270	47	564	592	132	1,288	76	149	34	259
	Royachoti	...	2,37,335	3,728	1,05,927	1,08,906	390	33	624	689	223	1,536	249	217	327	793
	Kadari	...	2,21,371	4,460	1,84,373	2,09,392 16,270	334	...	911	1,077	345	2,333	56	54	33	143
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	13,386	1,87,774	1,89,144 14,269	865	13	2,418	2,468	338	5,224	86	50	19	155
	Madanapalli*	...	Do.	23,014	2,89,954	2,89,954	362	43	6,772	7,660	2,012	16,444	59	83	108	250
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051	12,46,497	2,557	169	27,426	32,083	8,219	67,728	569	590	546	1,705
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	18,778	937	18,903	18,983 668	...	...	1,018	487	467	1,972	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	10,604	...	2,989	3,547	151	16	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	20
	Palmanair	...	5,330	719	3,065	17,152 500	...	...	867	774	20	1,661	...	...	...	...
	Gudiathum	...	16,751	128	3,315	3,315 349	...	...	196	270	19	485	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,319	1,975	32,188	35,366 1,104	59	5	818	2,175	650	3,643	60	65	69	194
	Arcot	...	26,200	1,395	19,467	20,167 1,683	300	100	1,164	1,074	153	2,391	...	...	...	...
	Wallaja	...	31,885	2,508	20,246	20,246 85	...	...	986	555	425	1,966	150	100	50	300
	Punganur	...	34,650	2,914	20,371	20,371 342	29	29	2,547	1,191	1,135	4,873	1	4	8	13
	Trittany	...	10,000	928	3,469	3,469	12	8	730	640	211	1,581	8	1	...	9
	Tripathy	...	77	13	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maderpakum	...	200	73	196	196	32	2	...	...	...	...	10	8	3	21
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228	1,47,577	583	160	8,326	7,166	3,080	18,572	241	186	130	557

CHINGLEPUT.	Conjeveram	...	22,379	522	9,159	9,159	1,681	189	1,104	685	85	1,874	259	311	709	1,279
	Chingleput	...	10,300	259	7,296	7,296	668	109	147	112	23	282	208	144	482	834
	Trivellore	...	53,318	1,268	13,233	13,233	106	13	892	686	45	1,623	10	5	...	15
	Saidapett	...	59,470	2,151	37,800	37,800	8,237	362	1,147	1,244	150	2,541	356	776	1,285	2,417
	Ponnery	...	18,250	491	17,791	17,791	229	17	1,322	1,114	75	2,511	38	59	67	164
	TOTAL ...	1,45,365	1,74,442	5,565	89,997	89,997	11,354	768	5,333	4,620	603	10,556	889	1,334	2,620	4,843
SALEM.	Salem	...	1,05,028	5,455	30,751	32,597	4,326	144	5,651	5,250	847	11,748	74	88	46	208
	Ahtoor	...	16,791	465	1,009	1,070	355	8	436	783	142	1,361	6	11	1	18
	Namkal	...	35,039	1,913	12,231	12,808	1,482	86	1,593	1,438	139	3,170	9	19	8	36
	Trichengode	...	74,014	2,548	18,515	18,515	1,696	31	5,033	3,320	382	8,735	51	69	20	140
	Tripatore...	...	21,160	1,554	4,236	4,236	2,071	172	697	1,053	289	2,039	143	104	85	332
	Uttengiri	...	28,140	1,740	9,804	10,299	2,901	448	1,265	1,729	370	3,364	83	129	119	331
	Darampury	...	45,823	2,161	17,475	23,415	5,104	1,691	1,354	2,243	403	4,000	414	590	851	1,855
	Oossoor	...	61,756	2,659	28,494	32,630	1,940	107	1,114	1,745	143	3,002	30	29	7	66
	Kistnagiri	...	52,333	2,087	16,094	20,613	1,403	60	1,628	2,641	278	4,547	31	23	16	70
	TOTAL ...	2,11,000	4,40,114	20,582	1,38,609	1,56,183	21,278	2,747	18,771	20,202	2,993	41,966	841	1,062	1,153	3,056
COIMBATORE.	Erode	...	20,460	1,448	10,177	25,330 1,263	...	...	981	912	240	2,133	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	34,023	3,698	22,157	28,669	114	12	1,662	5,422	496	7,580	32	31	41	104
	Udumalpetta	...	52,800	2,894	27,242	30,986	*325	...	1,451	3,707	49	5,207	500	600	50	1,150
	Sathyamangalam	...	13,016	1,107	5,573	6,073	...	...	535	1,366	126	2,027	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	12,800	1,073	6,167	6,367	...	...	567	1,387	193	2,147	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	12,370	734	9,052	9,052	43	19	468	747	27	1,242	16	10	13	39
	Pollachy	...	230	15	108	108	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,715	1,309	7,856	7,856	13	2	415	909	...	1,324	4	...	...	4
	Dharapuram	...	7,580	904	5,276	5,276	...	...	252	863	120	1,235	...	...	...	...
	Colegal	...	7,500	14	140	140	48	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1,00,000	1,70,494	13,196	93,748	1,21,120	543	42	6,335	15,314	1,251	22,900	552	641	104	1,297
TINNEVELLY.	Strivilliputtur	...	5,753	113	1,412	1,412	40	31	138	20	2	160	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	8,896	201	2,260	2,260	64	1	90	31	9	130	1	2	...	3
	Sankaranainarkovil	...	5,330	95	677	677	137	...	78	83	...	161	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	2,043	126	566	566	340	29	116	62	11	189	33	66	36	135
	TOTAL ...	44,200	22,022	535	4,915	4,915	581	61	422	196	22	640	34	68	36	138
MADURA.	Madura	...	12,365	651	4,139	4,139	8	8	560	423	23	1,006	9	14	12	35
	Tirumungalam	...	7,717	306	1,054	3,692	...	...	332	136	46	514	1	...	2	3
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250				‡ Postponed pending rain.					
	Melur	...	2,329	81	437	437	...	...	60	70	3	133	1	1	1	3
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,417	19,311	21,613	1,130	42	1,282	2,298	12	3,592	68	113	8	189
	Ramnad	...	9,000	1,308	8,899	8,899	...	...	501	916	132	1,549	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	93,748	87,321	4,763	34,913	39,853	1,388	50	2,735	3,843	216	6,794	79	128	23	230
TRICHINOPOLY.	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	274	2,526	2,526	...	...	91	274	124	489	...	...	...	...

* Grant-in-aid to private charity. † Rupees 5,631 being the expenditure for the purchase of tools and advances to Survey Department, &c., are excluded.
‡ The works in progress are small tanks, and rain is required for puddling the banks.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877—continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Hospett	...	1,45,862	8,276	1,09,022	1,26,311	7,248	560	4,185	7,020	1,056	12,261	348	391	1,933	2,672
	Dhurmaveram	...	1,61,077	2,753	1,00,474	1,31,573	†3,639	108	829	1,884	1,584	4,297	216	213	300	729
	Kudlighi	...	3,69,537	6,058	1,33,523	1,35,002 579	3,024	42	4,732	7,119	1,175	13,026	27	45	26	98
	Alur	...	2,50,333	26,010	2,50,333	2,68,867 227	396	49	19,668	20,643	7,519	47,830	41	80	109	230
	Anantapur	...	1,29,702	3,732	70,680	86,900	658	60	1,721	3,808	1,253	6,782	35	54	27	116
	Raidrug	...	72,613	5,063	86,133	86,133	217	54	3,125	3,107	1,553	7,785	33	40	7	80
	Madaksira	...	13,600	8,265	1,52,900	1,52,900	13,932	857	4,131	7,379	1,357	12,867	497	636	1,097	2,230
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	9,000	64,648	80,508	†3,110	92	3,208	6,734	620	10,562	273	452	866	1,591
	Huvinadgally	...	1,48,752	5,711	1,16,794	1,20,653	3,861	720	2,736	5,212	1,321	9,269	115	152	912	1,179
	Bellary	...	Not completely given.	25,402	5,36,328	6,36,863	407	26	19,456	19,157	3,783	42,396	16	21	14	51
	Harpanhalli	...	1,18,524	4,464	85,569	91,432 30	5,332 ‡427	57	2,766	2,910	790	6,466	53	52	232	337
	Adony	...	9,40,000	39,928	3,82,179	4,68,881	29,702	1,171	28,619	29,040	10,325	67,984	826	777	1,588	3,191
	Gooty	...	1,53,206	12,078	1,53,206	2,04,992	13,795	591	6,670	12,722	3,201	22,593	349	544	595	1,488
	Sundur Territory	...	24,000	2,189	24,245	26,433	35	28	1,056	1,585	712	3,353	29	20	31	80
	Hindupur	...	30,450	4,493	1,31,369	1,35,507	55,359	491	1,568	2,201	784	4,553	129	150	122	401
	Pennakonda	...	1,15,923	2,638	1,35,369	1,50,790 *70,681	16,331	315	712	1,168	265	2,145	133	136	87	356
	Total ...	33,16,000	27,78,658	1,66,060	25,32,772	29,75,262	1,57,473	5,221	105,182	131,689	37,298	274,169	3,120	3,763	7,946	14,829
Nellore.	Gudur	...	35,840	1,491	23,674	23,674	771	...	1,645	2,066	629	4,340	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	20,964	1,213	17,738	17,738	1,722	321	487	848	149	1,484	58	31	50	139
	Nellore	...	13,046	759	9,895	9,895	1,458	...	440	944	139	1,523	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	11,545	3,281	79,787	79,787	14,487	129	2,024	3,115	550	5,689	519	912	1,125	2,556
	Kavali	...	29,540	5,443	60,761	60,761	4,407	617	2,737	1,724	499	4,959	253	442	642	1,337
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	6,678	85,795	85,795	100	..	3,068	3,146	1,407	7,621	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	39,525	8,820	72,112	72,112	2,896	616	2,504	2,837	598	5,929	36	108	46	190
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	4,766	25,782	25,782	335	20	2,915	2,725	966	6,606	78	106	250	434
	Ongole	...	12,760	23	153	153	1,116	144	42	31	8	81	81	68	78	227
	Addanki	...	5,400	1,470	5,808	5,808	130	18	569	571	237	1,377	12	15	9	36
	Darsi	...	8,000	6	4,943	4,943	8	2	262	261	88	611	12	14	8	34
	Podile	...	700	173	2,354	2,354	392	...	338	466	187	991	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary Tracts	...	34,000	495	23,638	23,638	2,432	566	443	518	207	1,168	...	...	...	1,000
	Total ...	4,53,000	2,23,570	34,621	4,12,440	4,12,440	30,254	2,433	17,474	19,252	5,663	42,389	...	...	...	5,953

* Purchase of grain and other charges. † Tahsildars have been called for explanation. ‡ Cost of establishment.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,

H. E. STOKES,

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1877.

—	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	NEW WORKS.			REPAIRS.				OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS			OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS			OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS	
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.									
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	2,105	25,689	...	...	...	75,000	2,105	25,689
Nellore ...	...	26,086	2,54,685	...	5,425	75,010	...	2,008	62,856	...	1,102	19,889	...	34,621	4,12,440
Cuddapah ...	10,91,020	53,865	9,54,397	22,913	3,416	68,648	90,273	4,325	52,642	88,372	7,283	97,364	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051
Bellary ...	12,13,919	89,918	15,95,893	11,89,521	65,417	6,87,430	1,84,816	4,650	1,19,793	1,90,403	6,075	1,29,656	27,78,659	1,66,060	25,32,772
Kurnool ...	Telegraphic summary alone received.														
Chingleput ...	1,14,099	2,964	47,851	...	...	...	5,945	313	3,905	54,398	2,288	38,241	1,74,442	5,565	89,997
North Arcot	1,29,200	7,040	77,116	10,392	509	6,784	21,934	1,551	17,778	37,268	2,490	22,550	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228
Trichinopoly	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	274	2,526	1,200	274	2,526
Madura ...	56,950	3,629	27,198	...	...	...	18,306	319	4,125	12,065	815	3,590	87,321	4,763	34,913
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,270	183	1,551	10,752	352	3,364	22,022	535	4,915
Coimbatore ...	51,830	3,506	28,054	82,950	6,414	42,430	10,120	1,201	6,284	25,594	2,075	16,980	1,70,194	13,196	93,748
Salem ...	95,930	4,796	50,356	38,650	753	7,228	1,26,041	4,947	24,358	1,79,493	10,086	56,667	4,40,114	20,582	1,38,609
TOTAL ...	27,52,948	1,91,804	30,35,550	13,44,426	81,934	8,87,530	5,43,705	21,602	3,18,981	5,99,545	32,840	3,90,827	52,40,624	3,28,180	16,32,888

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Statement showing the Number and Description of relief works in certain Districts for the week ending 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Roads. New Works. In progress. Number.	Roads. New Works. In progress. Length in miles.	Roads. New Works. Completed. Number.	Roads. New Works. Completed. Length in miles.	Roads. Repairs. In progress. Number.	Roads. Repairs. In progress. Length in miles.	Roads. Repairs. Completed. Number.	Roads. Repairs. Completed. Length in miles.	Tanks and Channels (including Canals). New Works. In progress. Number.	Tanks and Channels. New Works. Completed. Number.	Tanks and Channels. Repairs. In progress. Number.	Tanks and Channels. Repairs. Completed. Number.	Miscellaneous—Digging wells, removing prickly-pear, &c. In progress. Number.	Miscellaneous. Completed. Number.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Nellore ...							Not received.							
						Yds.		Yds.						
Cuddapah ...	97	676½	9	14¼	8	45½ 350	1	350	3	...	27	14	123	28
Bellary ...	129	1,015	43	78	57	750¼	5	1¼	13	3	140	56	410	391
Kurnool ...							Not received.							
Chingleput ...	15	108	7	23	3	23½	1	2	1	...	10	...	97	145
North Arcot ...							Not received.							
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Madura ...	4	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	9	9
Coimbatore ...	32	251¼	9	91¾	35	471½	...	...	...	...	11	11	112	28
Salem ...	48	340	...	...	25	219	8	115	15	12	231	28	801	246
Total ...	325	2,445	68	207	128	1,510	15	119	34	15	474	118	1,553	847

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 6.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue on Relief Works up to 1st March 1877, and Expenditure up to 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of Funds sanctioned for Relief Works up to 1st March 1877.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	35,839	998
Nellore	4,53,000	4,12,440	30,254
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,46,497	2,557
Bellary	38,16,000	29,75,262	1,57,473
Kurnool	21,21,000	24,83,816	14,418
Chingleput	1,45,365	89,997	11,354
North Arcot	1,95,450	1,47,577	583
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Do.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,526	...
Madura	93,748	39,853	1,388
Tinnevelly...	44,200	4,915	581
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,21,120	543
Salem	2,11,000	1,56,183	21,278
Malabar	5,000	Not received.	
Total ...	91,09,763	77,16,025	2,41,427

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Works.*

Through booking to Madras unrestricted since 8th February. All wagons taken away from Raichore regularly. Number through now forty to sixty a day only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH.

Dated —— March 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending 10th March at Nasik, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 506 and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 2,630 tons. Grain sent in week ending 3rd March between Sholapur and Raichore about 10 and to Raichore and stations beyond 359 tons. Information week ending 10th March will follow when obtained.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVII. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 9th March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 6th and 7th March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.	Average rainfall, i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Hail storms in three Talukas, damaging the grass. Fever in one Taluka.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous	3,311	2,616	2,41,233	1,13,293	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	31 26¾	36½ 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	25 cents of rain in eastern Talukas	Ditto ...	16,892	10,959	3,72,272	1,55,991	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	21 cents of rain. Grain imports enough. Two deaths from cholera	Ditto ...	15,372	13,618	5,15,217	2,97,121	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	26 cents of rain. Grain supply abundant. A few cholera cases in Bhimthadi.	Ditto ...	40,000	38,500	9,86,165	5,18,538	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	22⅜ 22¼	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	37 cents of rain at Sholapur. Grain supply good. Slight cholera in the District	Ditto ...	52,563	46,857	14,08,011	8,43,750	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	One inch and 13 cents of rain at Satara; rain also in the Districts. 40 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	24,659	20,578	5,71,338	2,59,304	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20½ 18½	20 20	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importations continue; supply sufficient. 89 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	50,503	33,413	7,91,031	3,47,020	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17½ 17½	17½ 17½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ..	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply abundant. 290 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,000	27,446	5,71,070	2,44,173	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 20	19 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain supply abundant. 507 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,555	27,785	8,16,511	2,71,898	Jowari 43	16¾	18	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			258,855	221,772	62,72,848	30,51,088					

There have been hail storms in Khandesh, and rain has fallen in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Satara. Grain has slightly declined in price, jowari now averaging 23½ lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 221,772 against 258,855 last week, and there are also 2,093 hill-men and immigrants upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

The decrease is remarkable, and is due to the fact—the figures given being averages of the weekly musters—that large numbers of people absented themselves from the works for one or two days of the Holi holidays. The fact that the labourers are able to sacrifice their pay in order to enjoy a holiday, shows that they either have some small resources of their own, or are able to make some slight savings from their wages.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the Islampur Tank Relief Work, and reports—"I made a careful inspection of the physical condition of the labourers, and failed to discover the slightest indication of starvation amongst them. They did not appear to be pinched, and I feel satisfied that they obtain sufficient food to keep them in sufficiently good health to enable them to perform the not very arduous tasks demanded from them. There are only two sick persons, one with a broken arm, and the other was said to be suffering from opthalmia. Altogether, the sanitary arrangements at Islampur are satisfactory, and the people appear to be well looked after and contented. They made no complaints" Similar reports have been received from other works, and there is every reason to believe that the people are working satisfactorily under the Public Works Department system of tasks and wages.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. A mistake in the week ending 3rd February has been corrected. It will be noticed that, on the latest date for which information is furnished, the number of people upon works under Civil Agency was 39,680, and that upon works under Public Works Department Agency was 184,318. Considerably less than a fifth of the labourers are now, therefore, upon Civil Works, and Government hope very soon to have reduced the number to a minimum. It must be borne in mind that the wives, children, and near relatives of able-bodied labourers are received upon works under Public Works Department supervision, unless they are infirm, or incapable, when they are either considered fit objects for charity, or transferred, should they desire it, to petty works in the neighbourhood of their own villages.

On the large schemes now in progress, sanitary precautions are taken in laying out and arranging the camps, and are enforced among the work-people. The results have hitherto been extremely satisfactory, as the people upon those works have, in a great measure, escaped from cholera, small-pox, and other diseases prevalent in the neighbourhood.

4. In the worst districts, and especially in Sholapur, there is a very complete organization for watching the people in their villages and homes. Many of those who left the works in the early part of last month have not yet again sought the employment which is open to them whenever they like to avail themselves of it, but there is no uneasiness or distress apparent among these people, nor any unusual sickness. There is very little cholera in Sholapur, and only one death attributed to want has yet been authentically ascertained in this district. This occurred in the early part of February. The individual was a man of 65 years of age, one of a family, the other members of which did not appear to have suffered any great privations, and he died in the town of Sholapur at a time when aid was being freely bestowed on all who sought it.

5. It has not been found practicable as yet to induce the Sholapur people, who were thought to be in distress, to go to the Dhond and Manmad Railway for work, though a free Railway passage to Dhond and batta is offered to those who will go. A very few of these people have been induced to go to the Nira Canal work, and large public works in the Collectorate itself are still without a full complement of labourers, and it seems that a great many of them will not take any employment, except light nominal work close to their own doors. As far as can be ascertained, it is not the rates of wages that seem to deter these people, but the necessity for going away from home, and of performing some labour. They would probably accept even lower wages than those given on Civil Agency works, if they could obtain them on their own terms. In the meantime, they seem to be subsisting on their means, and their behaviour is very much that of ordinary labourers in ordinary seasons, *i. e.*, they seem to be able to pick and to choose, and to be present or absent on works as suits their convenience. There has been further agitation to restore the former state of things; this has probably been brought about through ignorance of the real condition of the people, or by other considerations, and there is no indication of the existence of general extreme want.

6. Maps are not attached to this summary, as no change has occurred which needs exhibition.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 24th February, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 24th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	...*	...*	518	1,227†	111†	373†
Násik	10	7	184	4,507	657	2,597
Ahmednagar ...	1,092	964	5,903	2,808	294	1,738
Poona	2,114	940	8,730	15,812	1,821	12,865
Sholapur	1,120	1,108	14,760	8,540	798	3,539
Satara	8	6	1,204	8,272‡	899‡	4,387‡
Kaladgi	335	196	928	2,011	198	1,238
Belgaum	473	187	1,999	722	73	428
Dharwar	414	342	2,905	251	30	30
Total ...	5,566	3,750	37,131	44,150	4,881	27,195

* No expenditure has been incurred. † Collector's return not received.
‡ Return from the Executive Engineer not received.

8. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

9. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,258 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 28th February, and during the fortnight ending 3rd March 5,212 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the end of February to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of February was 185,906 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Country ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	73,749
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,437	95,103
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhosawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,610	17,054
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,122	185,906

10. On the whole, the grain supply continues satisfactory, and the decrease in the number of people upon the Relief Works is also satisfactory, but, to some extent, more nominal than real.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera still continues, and out of 249 cases, 127 proved fatal during the week. None of the cases in the Kolhapur State were on Relief Works.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	20,851	18,461	3,12,025	2,11,074	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅘ 19⅓	18⅘ 19⅓
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly dearer; otherwise no change	Ditto ...	2,047	1,807	29,068	25,122	Jowari 61	21¼	20¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Fodder is very scarce. Grain importations continue.	Ditto ...	2,676	1,425	26,283	21,180	Jowari 63	17⅝	17⅝
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received	Ditto ...	499	464	15,400	6,270	Jowari 54	29⅔	...†
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	Importations and exportations are small; cholera in three villages.	Ditto ...	138	122	538	221	Nachani55	28⅓	29
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto ...	95	115	10,000	225	Jowari61½	...†	...†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,855	803,254			26,306	22,394	3,93,314	2,64,092			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relie

(*Accompaniment*

Districts.	For the Week ending 11th November 1876.		For the Week ending 18th November 1876.		For the Week ending 25th November 1876.		For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,68
Násik ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,93
Ahmednagar ...	...	7,532	...	19,678	13,319	16,972	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,84
Poona ...	2,722	3,438	7,612	7,004	8,870	19,585	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,51
Sholápur ...	...	8,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,50
Satara ...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,26
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	4,656	2,130	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,05
Belgaum ...	...	...	796	...	673	7,803	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,15
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	2,959	1,795	2,892	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,33
Total ...	2,722	22,519	35,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	113,616	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,28
Grand Total	25,241		97,956		167,322		199,830		233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093	
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	4
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	7
Total ...	...		...		...		...		...		1,336		3,402		3,493	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	25,241		97,956		167,322		199,830		233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586	

* These are last week's figures, as the report of the 17

rks under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

tement No. XVII.)

For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	* 322	3,932	222	4,262
...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891
8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837
30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365
55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451
4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396
8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348
10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876
709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892
120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	184,318
304,461		331,447		333,257		280,008		263,628		246,704		224,126		223,998	
1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416
1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	213	196
3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	881	1,612
4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		2,493	
309,079		336,386		339,439		2,86,849		269,773		248,695		227,086		226,491	

*ruary has been returned for correction.

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
11th November 1876 ...	7,488	1,608	813	301	2,722	1,08,034	6,706	6,161	1,490	22,519	1,15,522	8,314	6,947	1,791	25,241
18th November ...	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	35,118	2,50,810	29,228	25,506	7,909	62,838	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	97,956
25th November ...	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	69,903	3,41,607	42,517	40,206	14,481	97,419	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	1,67,322
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	1,13,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	1,99,830
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	1,04,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	1,29,253	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,496	2,33,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	1,11,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	2,57,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered. These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1876-77 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO FEBRUARY														
		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875 76.			1876-77		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL	Gross ...	75,02,090	25,94,521	1,00,96,611	71,38,356	20,85,200	92,23,556	81,54,967	18,04,059	99,59,026	80,86,713	19,39,720	1,00,26,433	72,47,250	19,17,912	91,65,162
	Nett .	...	...	99,93,714	...	...	91,32,414	...	...	98,72,674	80,54,047	19,10,857	99,64,904	72,19,959	18,88,426	91,08,385
BOMBAY ..	Gross ...	49,99,713	3,15,538	53,15,251	54,54,868	3,34,823	57,89,691	54,53,334	4,26,640	58,79,974	52,21,726	3,90,557	56,12.283	50,14,194	94,072	51,08,266
	Nett ..	...	...	48,48,716	...	...	54,33,670	...	...	55,08,288	48,61,189	3,83,682	52,44,871	47,31,431	93,155	48,24,586
SIND ...	Gross ...	2,15,214	1,85,369	4,00,583	2,16,899	1,13,117	3,30,016	1,92,576	1,48,173	3,40,749	2,26,825	1,18,418	3,45,243	2,05,627	31,028	2,36,655
	Nett ..	...	...	3,97,497	...	...	3,27,483	...	...	3,34,727	2,17,738	1,14,736	3,32,474	2,04,534	31,028	2,35,562
MADRAS ..	Gross ...	14,62,659	9,18,438	23,81,097	15,88,103	11,84,942	27,73,045	15,51,569	10,67,952	26,19,521	16,30,502	8,54,022	24,84,524	15,55,387	5,06,427	20,61,814
	Nett ...	...	...	23,44,060	...	...	27,41,543	...	...	25,72,575	15,99,612	8,46,419	24,46,031	15,29,743	5,04,595	20,34,338
B. BURMA	Gross ...	7,59,892	28,69,104	36,28,996	7,92,899	22,99,970	30,92,869	9,89,227	16,29,793	26,19,020	8,39,986	26,58,589	34,98,575	8,89,552	22,39,912	31,29,464
	Nett ...	...	...	35,87,355	...	...	30,14,137	...	...	25,22,835	8,30,785	25,74,772	34,05,557	8,84,958	21,08,735	29,93,693
TOTAL ...	GROSS..	1,49,39,568	68,82,970	2.18,22,538	1,51,91,125	60,18,052	2,12,09,177	1,63,41,673	50,76,617	2,14,18,290	1,60,05,752	59,61,306	2,19,67,058	1,49,12,010	47,89,351	1,97,01,361
	NETT ...	...	...	2,11,71,342	...	...	2,06,49,247	...	...	2,08,11,099	1,55,63,371	58,30,466	2,13,93,837	1,45 70,625	46,25,939	1,91,96,564

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to January only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 9th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	CONDITION OF DISTRICTS AS REPORTED.	Description of works in progress.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	
							During the week last reported upon.	During the present week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices generally a little lower than last week, except in Magadi and Closepet taluks. Irrigated ragi and potatoes are in tolerable condition. Sugarcane, Bengal-gram and javari drying. Rabi paddy in good condition in Devanhalli taluk. No rain, and the prospects of season are very gloomy. Cholera prevails; 14,253 fed at public kitchens on an average daily.	Roads, tanks, and wells. Village improvements. Miscellaneous.	5,886	6,922
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets well supplied by importation. Bengal-gram and javari crops in beds of tanks are thriving. Sugarcane mills are worked. Prospects of season totally unfavourable. Cholera, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism and small-pox prevail. Daily average number of persons relieved by public kitchens 2,129. In Betmangala coolies did not assemble owing to prevalence of cholera.	Ditto ...	4,326	6,874
Tumkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets fairly supplied. Javari and Bengal-gram crops promising. Sugarcane harvested in some places. Cholera and small-pox prevail. Murrain among the cattle still continues; 2,029 were fed at kitchens on an average daily.	Ditto ...	14,656	14,219
Mysore	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	Prospects unchanged. Prices slightly fallen. Cholera prevails; 324 daily relieved on the average at relief kitchens.	Ditto ...	1,804	4,678
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	Markets sufficiently supplied, except in Manjarabad, Channarayapatna and Harnhalli taluks. Prices rose in Channarayapatna, Harnhalli and Narsipur taluks; they fell in Belur and Attikuppa. Castor-oil seeds and Avare reaped in Hassan and Attikuppa taluks. Bengal-gram withering in Channarayapatna. Paddy called Kode bhatta transplanted in Manjarabad. Cholera and small-pox throughout the district, except in Belur taluk. Slight drizzling rain fell at Harnhalli. Average daily number of persons relieved by public kitchens 342, except in Hassan, Arkalgud and Narsipur taluks.	Ditto ...	2,978	2,636
Shimoga	3,797	388	499,976	67,431	Markets moderately supplied. Prices in Maidan taluks slightly increased. One-half of the sugarcane and supari crops harvested. Public health at head-quarters fair. Cholera in Shikarpur and Sorab taluks. Average daily number of persons at public kitchens in Channagiri and Shimoga 177.	Ditto ...	676	639
Kadur	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied, except in Lakvalli and Koppa taluks. Dry crops withered in Chikmagalur. In Banavar Bengal-gram and javari raised under large tanks and nullas harvested. In Lakvalli and Koppa picking of coffee and supari finished. Sugarcane cut. Cholera, fever and dysentery prevail, the first very severe in Banavar taluk. Average number of persons relieved daily by kitchens 258.	Ditto ..	692	1,301
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	No change in the condition of the district	Ditto ...	3,542	3,841
TOTAL	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145			34,560b	41,110

Note.—The figures in columns 8 and 9 do not include the number on works carried out by the Professional Department, which

a.—Explanation regarding the expenditure shewn in this column has been called for.

b.—This does not include 28,788 persons who were employed during the last week on works carried out by the Public

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th FEBRUARY 1877.

Sums appropriated for works of all kinds under revenue officers	Reported Expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices of Rice and Ragi.	Prices during the week last reported upon.	During the present week.	Average rainfall for five years in Inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 to date.	General Remarks.
10	11a	12	13	14	15	16	17
78,623	41,413	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 60	11 to 15 14 to 20	15 16 to 18	35	16	The condition of the Province remains practically unchanged. Only the largest tanks and very few of those hold any water-supply, and no rain has fallen to replenish them. Although the crops, unless under exceptional cultivation, have generally failed, grain, imported chiefly by railway, is abundant, and its movement brisk through the agency of private trade. For the week ending this date 1,911 tons were received at the terminal station at Bangalore and 213 at Kolar-Road, or altogether 2,124 tons. Tons. In November 1876 the imports were ... ... 9,943 December ... ... 11,562 January 1877 ... ... 11,259 February, 1st to 24th ... ... 11,149 Total ... 43,913
88,405	10,875	Rice ... 32 Ragi ... 80	12 to 16 14 to 20	14 14 to 19	25·4	14·9	There is hardly a blade of grass to be seen, but forage is still procurable. Major Chrystie, R. E., a careful observer, after marching 350 miles from Bangalore to Bellary along high roads, District roads, and across country, inspecting works put in hand under professional supervision, reports that although cholera in a severe form had broken up the larger gangs, there were a considerable number of men, women and children so rendered capable of earning a livelihood, and that those relieved at kitchens and camps that have been judiciously located, were not generally so emaciated as he expected to see them, although in some instances they were pitiable objects. His "Notes" conclude with the cheering intelligence that in the northern taluks, there is much ripening cultivation in the beds of tanks and under wells, and that wherever water can be anyhow made available, the ryots with most praiseworthy diligence, are cheerfully doing their utmost to look the difficulty in the face. In an interesting report of the condition of the Nundydroog Division from the 16th to end of February, Colonel Pearse corroborates this strongly, and as the area thus under consideration is, with the Chitaldroog District perhaps, the most stricken portion of the Province, the situation may be considered as fairly hopeful as under the circumstances could well be expected; and should heavy rain providentially fall towards the end of the month, after the crops so being raised are reaped, it will be more so. Colonel Pearse reports the death of more than 10,000 poor cattle during the fortnight in his Division, but as a set off to this he brings to notice the great care that is being taken after the better kinds, and the large prices paid for forage for them. He reports also cholera of a very virulent type from which during the fortnight nearly 3,500 had succumbed.
1,29,605	57,006	Rice ... 28 Ragi ... 106	10 to 13 14 to 18	12 15 to 16	27·4	15·9	
22,181	1,770	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 70	11 to 13 16 to 22	12 to 14 18 to 24	24·3	20·8	
44,320	22,219	Rice ... 32 Ragi ... 76	10 to 13 16 to 18	13 16 to 18	34·4	15·8	
46,804	18,324	Rice ... 30 Ragi ... 76	13 18	14 18	38·4	18·3	The report for the Nundydroog Division does not embrace Municipal limits where relief operations are carefully carried on by the President of the Commission under a General Committee that meets weekly in Bangalore. The President reports that all the quasi potable waters were analysed by Dr. Nicholson in 1871, and that while those pronounced to be good are strictly conserved, and the draught on them authoritatively regulated, those that were condemned as unfit for drinking purposes have been filled in, and others in selected sites established—and that every effort is being made to relieve distress, by providing suitable employment according to the physical state of those requiring it, and feeding with judgment those who are from any real cause not able to work.
37,406	21,168	Rice ... 30 Ragi 64	12 to 15 16 to 20	14 16 to 18	35·7	19·6	Besides the importation of grain to the extent of nearly 380 tons per day from the 1st November from Madras, the result of a conference with the grain merchants in the Darbar Hall on the 1st March, when Captain Bisset, R. E., explained an alternative route from Negapatam, was, that the merchants were convinced of the practicability of increasing the supplies they had already to some extent drawn from that port, under existing rates up to 200 tons a day; where the Notification of the equalization of the rates should be authoritatively made public.
1,36,886	68,784	Rice ... 24 Ragi . 88	10 to 12 15 to 18	12 14 to 18	23·5	9·5	The totals and averages under the heads of expenditure, of deaths from sickness, of persons employed on relief works by the Revenue authorities, and of those provided otherwise than on Public Works under professional supervision, of which returns are kept separately—such mode of relief being preferred where possible—will be again thoroughly scrutinized and corrected where necessary, from the 1st January to the week ending 24th February, and thereafter the weekly returns under the special arrangements will be available for proper comparison. These figures may be accepted by Government in supersession of other reports previously submitted.
5,84,230	2,41,459						

...ve been so apportioned as to enable those able and willing to work a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor.

Works Department Officers and who were wrongly included in Col. 9 of last week's return.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **FEBRUARY** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the five months, October 1876 to February 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to: United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	56,827	12,69,197	1,205	27,624	...	...	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	14,765	4,17,542	...	...	...	...	73,065	17,20,256
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877	56,827	12,69,197	1,205	27,624	...	...	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	14,765	4,17,542	...	...	...	...	73,065	17,20,256
	Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877...	100,376	22,67,499	6,208	1,36,520	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	39,495	11,40,335	...	...	8	72	149,301	36,23,176
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	22,225	4,40,772	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	136,133	38,40,328	854	20,874	4	86	159,283	43,03,732
	1874-75 ...	56,542	12,11,399	15,668	2,64,964	4,732	91,946	14,029	2,91,484	...	...	4	25	34,257	9,50,305	...	...	67	1,825	125,299	28,11,948
	1873-74 ...	6,948	1,38,602	...	...	2,091	40,228	203	4,594	...	...	3	65	30,271	8,56,309	...	...	57	1,303	39,573	10,41,101
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	179,876	52,13,658	44,380	12,57,475	88,566	26,93,547	41,148	11,70,150	...	...	...	...	703	19,590	...	...	122	493	354,795	1,03,54,913
	Kurrachee	9,278	2,50,080	1,239	35,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,278	2,65,085	...	...	2,030	58,007	21,825	6,08,572
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877	189,154	54,63,738	45,619	12,92,875	88,566	26,93,547	41,148	11,70,150	...	...	...	...	9,981	2,84,675	...	...	2,152	58,500	376,620	1,09,63,485
	Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877	394,570	1,07,66,355	165,723	43,99,170	103,896	31,68,531	93,100	25,34,282	...	...	...	...	17,010	4,82,510	...	...	4,962	1,29,943	779,261	2,14,80,791
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	337,690	80,48,759	128,048	32,83,333	55,370	14,23,846	87,712	23,39,031	63,718	16,32,195	...	...	88,569	22,15,552	...	...	952	18,684	757,059	1,89,61,400
	1874-75 ...	784,739	2,17,41,303	143,428	39,20,051	106,150	29,48,466	64,341	17,71,474	6,820	1,89,900	...	...	4,464	1,13,685	...	...	3,031	53,325	1,112,973	3,06,38,238

MADRAS.	Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	5,[illegible]	...	...	...	2	268	6,840	...	...	...	...	482	12,122
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877	2,073	46,440	...	...	...	...	214	5,280	...	...	...	2	402	9,840	...	...	...	...	2,689	61,562
	TOTAL 5 MONTHS, OCTOBER 1876 TO FEBRUARY 1877	46,838	10,58,537	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	759	18,540	...	.	3,736	89,867	4,635	1,08,040	...	...	...	...	66,623	14,96,970
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	162,810	36,16,362	8,277	1,93,390	25,641	5,25,999	9,163	1,61,520	...	.	1,998	45,162	23,852	5,43,869	...	...	...	...	231,741	50,86,302
	1874-75 ...	155,630	35,04,048	...	...	19,410	4,25,160	23,349	5,72,477	...	. .	18,047	4,05,015	1,248	28,336	...	...	3	65	219,697	49,35,101
	1873-74 ...	169,278	39,50,008	2,679	65,503	669	15,000	5,893	1,44,365	...	...	1,752	41,900	-2,305	55,641	...	...	...	...	182,576	42,72,417
BRITISH BURMA.	Rangoon	4,615	77,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	19,989	...	...	5,698	97,953
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877	4,615	77,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	19,989	...	...	5,698	97,953
	TOTAL 5 MONTHS, OCTOBER 1876 TO FEBRUARY 1877	31,716	5,50,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,161	38,743	536	9,862	34,413	6,99,183
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,745	10,07,998	...	...	48,364	10,35,653
	1874-75 ...	16,976	3,08,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	17,857	3,22,624
	1873-74 ...	84	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	23,387	...	...	1,455	25,132
GRAND TOTAL.	Total, February 1877	252,669	68,57,339	46,8[illegible]	13,20,499	88,566	26,93,547	41,630	11,81,323	...	...	...	2	25,148	7,12,057	1,083	19,989	2,152	58,500	458,072	1,28,43,258
	TOTAL 5 MONTHS, OCTOBER 1876 TO FEBRUARY 1877 ...	573,500	1,46,42,969	172,869	45,56,890	116,568	34,42,274	94,118	25,58,715	...	...	3,736	89,867	61,140	17,30,885	2,161	38,743	5,506	139,877	1,029,598	2,72,00,020
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS. 1875-76 ...	524,334	1,21,33,547	136,325	34,76,723	81,011	19,49,845	96,942	25,02,223	63,71[illegible]	16,32,195	1,998	45,162	243,554	65,99,749	47,599	10,28,872	956	18,770	1,196,437	2,93,87,086
	1874-75 ...	1,013,887	2,67,64,885	159,096	40,85,045	130,292	34,65,571	168,719	26,35,435	6,820	1,89,900	18,051	4,05,040	39,969	10,92,326	881	14,494	3,101	55,215	1,475,816	3,87,07,911
	1873-74 ...	764,673	2,11,42,901	96,311	28,29,595	69,003	19,67,946	94,839	23,70,372	7,984	2,29,442	1,755	41,965	57,274	15,77,014	1,371	23,387	943	37,913	1,082,153	3,02,00,538

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 15th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	99,478	5,32,069	...	...	...	...	99,478	5,32,069
" Paddy ...	...	...	183	625	...	...	...	...	183	625
" Other Grains	...	...	11,333	50,412	...	...	...	...	11,333	50,412
* Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	22,102	1,21,560	10,746	59,103	...	...	32,848	180,663
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	30,823	92,468	...	...	30,823	92,468
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	5,961	35,872	33,796	1,95,386	...	...	1½	10	39,758½	231,268
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	308	1,435	...	...	2,006	11,381	2,314	12,816
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	18,251	88,088	...	...	...	...	18,251	88,088
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	10,020	60,233	...	...	10,020	60,233
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	3,849	21,032	...	...	105	750	3,954	21,782
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...		...	879	3,888	879	3,888

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	...	16,012	87,987	...	...	449	2,514	16,461	90,501
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,814	7.491	1.814	7,491
" Other Grains	...	5,247	22,315	...	...	...	...	10,248	45,212	15,495	67,527
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	455	2,488	...	...	...	...	455	2,488
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	440	60	440
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,058	22,364	...	...	7,058	22.364
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	4,522	884	4,522
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	450	75	450
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	...	5,961	35,872	193,943	10,48,610	10,746	59,103	615½	3,714	211.265½	11,47.299
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	183	625	47,901	175,065	1,814	7.491	49,898	1.83,181
" Other Grains	...	5,247	22,315	11,641	51,847	...	...	14.092	65,453	30,980	1,39,615

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.		Total.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	145,044	5,08,509	...	...	13,405	45,615	23,034	78,380	38,793	1,05,788	220,276	7,38,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	1,257	1,447	979	2,186	2,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	1,249	6,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	6,002	2,069	6,952	561	2,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,935	91,447
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,844	77,522	1,816	3,586	645	1,098	...	...		
Tuticorin ...	48,631	1,71,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,631	1,71,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	32,413	1,31,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,160	67,873	54,573	1,99,113	...	...	3,233	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	13,200
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,089	47,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,089	47,346
Tellicherry ...	9,000	33,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,340	52,648	28,340	86,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	33,314	1,35,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,314	1,35,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	572	2,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	2,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports * ...	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,008	35,412	13,011	35,426	393	1,224	643	2,778	...	...	122	360	...	...	1,158	4,362
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,887	54,043	...	...	3,379	5,914	...	...	33,266	59,957
	270,226	9,87,953	...	...	13,405	45,615	23,773	79,637	94,748	2,62,700	402,152	13,75,905	2,462	8,176	105,257	1,97,178	1,816	3,586	4,146	7,372	...	..	113,661	216,312

* No returns have been received from Kyouk-phyoo, Ramree, Mergui and Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 15, dated 16th March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose copies of Minutes and Memoranda which we have received from Sir Richard Temple during the past week, regarding various matters connected with the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

2. Among these papers will be found an interesting report on the district of Nellore, together with a separate Minute proposing the early commencement, as a famine work, of an irrigation work in that district known as the Sangam project. Nellore is a large district on the east coast, of which the southern boundary is about fifty miles to the north of Madras. Its area is 7,150 square miles, and its population, according to the last census, 1,374,012. During the ten months ending with the 31st January last, the rainfall was only 11 inches 35 cents. In the previous year, 1875-76, the rainfall had been scanty, amounting to 26 inches 49 cents., against 37 inches 40 cents., the average rainfall of the preceding four years. In 1874-75 there had been heavy floods, and many important tanks and channels had been breached. Two years of drought following a year of floods had greatly tried the resources of the district. The tetal yield of the crops of the district for the present year is estimated at less than one-fourth of the average outturn, although the people with commendable industry have in some parts of it dug temporary wells and deepened old wells, and thus raised a spring crop. The drought was worst in the western taluks, at the base of the Eastern Ghâts, and adjoining the district of Cuddapah. The number of persons on the relief works at the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit was 85,000, or about 6 per cent. of the population of the district. Sir Richard Temple inspected about 17,000 labourers, and found very few who appeared to be in a condition to sustain themselves. He considered that much more discrimination had been exercised by the Nellore authorities in admitting persons to the relief works, than had been the case in the Ceded Districts; but that the depressed condition of some of the persons he had seen on the works, indicated the necessity of a house-to-house visitation more systematic than had been as yet introduced. Some of the relief works were useful, but many were of doubtful value, and task-work had often been little better than nominal. The small local works, in fact, had been made too easy and too attractive, and, as we noticed in our last despatch, great difficulty was in consequence experienced in inducing the people to go to the one large relief work, the East Coast Canal, which runs through the district, and which Sir Richard Temple describes as the very best relief work in all Southern India. The markets are well supplied with grain, coming both by inland and by water routes.

3. Of the Sangam project, Sir Richard Temple writes that the plans and estimates are ready, and the work could be put in hand at once. Its estimated cost is twenty-seven lakhs, the irrigable area 94,000 acres, and the estimated return from water tax two and a half lakhs. Sir Richard Temple considers, from the information supplied to him by the District Engineer that, of the entire project, works estimated to cost nineteen lakhs, and to yield an annual revenue of one and three-quarter lakhs, might be executed, in a great part at all events, by relief labour. He has suggested the work to the Madras Government as one which is deserving of consideration, at a time when so much stress is laid upon the expediency of employing relief labour upon really good and reproductive works. The suggestion is doubtless receiving the consideration of the Government of Madras, with whom we shall communicate upon the subject.

4. Sir Richard Temple has paid a third visit to the district of North Arcot, having received conflicting accounts regarding the degree of distress in certain parts of it, and having had reason to fear that in other parts, and especially in the zemindari tracts, chiefly in the north-east of the district, the distress might become serious. The results of his inspection appear to have been more satisfactory than he had anticipated. In a great part of the Chandragiri taluk the spring crops were good. The Kárvetnagar zemindari, with the exception of the eastern portion of it, had not suffered from drought. The autumnal showers had given it a fair winter crop. Irrigation from wells and from watercourses was giving it a good spring crop. In Kálahasti, on the other hand, which is the other great zemindari in North Arcot, the drought had been exceptionally severe. Sir Richard Temple made suggestions for improving the system of gratuitous relief, and extending that of house-to-house visitation, and also for arranging some light textile work on which the distressed weavers (a numerous class in the North Arcot district) might be employed.

5. The results of Sir Richard Temple's visits to North Arcot are summarized in the following terms:—

"I find that distress does not threaten the mass of the people; that the numbers on relief works will probably not much exceed the comparatively small number now employed, if only the usual showers of April shall last; that the numbers on charitable relief will probably increase considerably as the season advances; that in the old towns, scattered over the district, in the sacred haunts so much frequented by pilgrims and beggars from distant places, and in the jungle tracts fringing the edges of the district, there are classes among whom many cases of individual distress are to be expected; that on the whole the relief measures taken in hand are sufficient to meet that degree of distress which is to be anticipated; that the relief works are of a small description, the number of able-bodied relief labourers not being large enough to justify their congregation upon large works, but if such large works should be wanted, there are many tanks to be repaired; that in some particular places the delay which at one time occurred was owing to technical and other reasons beyond the control of the local authorities; that the arrangement for house-to-house visitation in every village (save the zemindaris, which are being separately arranged for) are very systematic and satisfactory. I have discussed with the Collector every measure of relief which I can think of. My impression is, that he is now doing everything which ought to be done in this respect."

6. Among the enclosed papers will be found a review by Sir Richard Temple of the objections advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner at Madras to the reduced scale of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in that Presidency. The gist of Sir Richard Temple's remarks is, that the present rate of wages appears, so far as experience goes, to be sufficient to maintain in health people employed on the very light work which is enforced on most of the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and provides as much food as the labouring poor in rural localities get in ordinary times; that it is not possible to determine *à priori* on scientific data what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to the relief works; that the effect of the present rates should be tested by careful practical examination of the people themselves; and that, if it should appear that there is a change for the worse in their physical condition, the rates should be raised, but not otherwise, and that wherever really hard labour is exacted, a higher rate of wages should be given. This is practically what is now being done in the Bombay Presidency. Sir Richard Temple has, within the last few days, had a personal conference on this subject with the Government of Madras; and from a telegram from His Grace the Governor which reached us on the 14th instant, we learn that "the Governor in Council having considered various reports" (from district officers) "has decided to defer the consideration of the general adequacy of the scale for further report; the special attention of officers being directed to securing that labourers receive full benefit of allowances, and to scrutinizing all cases of apparent weakness; children under ten being relieved from test work, and weakly persons being formed into special gangs with special nourishment where necessary."

7. In our despatch of the 9th instant, we adverted to the insufficiency of the means at present available for transporting grain from Madras into the interior, the Madras Railway not being able to carry more than 700 tons a day. The subject has been engaging the careful attention of our Public

Works Department, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will have enabled, or will speedily enable, the Madras Railway Company to carry 1,400 tons a day. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for sheltering and housing the grain, both public and private, on the Madras beach.

8. In his Minute of the 6th instant, No. LIV, and the Memorandum annexed to it, Sir Richard Temple has furnished a revised estimate of the expenditure on, and loss of revenue from, the famine. The result is a total estimated loss of five crores and two hundred and eighty-one thousand rupees. In the Financial Statement made yesterday in the Legislative Council by our colleague Sir John Strachey, the net cost of the famine is set down at five and a quarter crores of rupees, or five millions and a quarter, according to the old calculation of two shillings for the rupee, of which sum £3,100,000 will fall on this year, and £2,150,000 on 1877-78. This estimate does not take into account future recoveries of land revenue suspended for the present, which Sir Richard Temple estimates at the considerable sum of Rs. 1,29,50,000 out of Rs. 1,87,96,000, which must for the time be left uncollected. The question whether these balances should be held in suspense or entirely remitted, is one which, as stated in our despatch of the 16th ultimo, we have deemed it proper to leave to the unfettered discretion of the local Governments. Sir Richard Temple states in his present Minute (paragraph 19) that many of the most experienced Collectors in both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are in favour of the plan of suspending only, and not entirely remitting, the land revenue on the dry or unirrigated lands. These opinions and the grounds upon which they are based, will doubtless receive due consideration from both the Governments concerned. For the present, however, we have deemed it safer to exclude from our calculations any reduction of the cost of the famine from this source.

9. We have this day received the following telegrams from Sir Richard Temple:—

Telegram, dated 15th March.

"I proceed for few days to Bombay Presidency. Throughout Madras Presidency the relief works are now fully controlled and carefully restricted to dimensions of actual distress. Much credit due to local officers in districts. The organization of charitable relief not equally successful, but further efforts being put forth. Destitute people often unwilling to resort to relief camps. Some casual deaths near Madras itself still happen, chiefly owing to insufficiency of measures in three large Zemindaries. Remedy being applied. Reduced wages still being tried. Spring crops good in many parts of distressed districts; prices somewhat stiffening. Condition of people good generally, but cholera breaks out temporarily in many places. Large accumulation of grain at Madras well housed. Anxiety about railway arrangement on Madras and Bombay lines. Still hope that these two lines will supply the large and active demands of inland grain trade. Markets continue well supplied."

Telegram, dated 16th March.

"In continuation of yesterday's telegram for mail. It was ordered a month ago throughout Madras Presidency, that if any children below seven years of age, belonging to persons employed on relief works, cannot be supported, they shall receive special relief. This is being carried out with my full concurrence. Children above seven have from beginning received relief wages. It has also been ordered, with my full concurrence, that if any relief labourer shall be found to suffer physically from reduced wages, he shall receive special allowance, or else be put to light work. Have complete evidence that most of the large gangs are standing the reduced wage without suffering. Whether they can bear it, as the season advances, remains to be seen. Having inspected in the presence of many officers about one hundred and thirty thousand relief labourers in scattered gangs throughout Madras Presidency, I have reason to believe the physical condition of these people to be generally good. I picked out in every gang every person who seemed below par, and suggested special measures regarding each individual."

10. There has been a further decrease in the number of persons on the relief works both in Madras and Bombay. In the former Presidency the number, according to the latest return, was 657,365 against 667,413, the number for the previous week. In Bombay the number was 223,865 against 263,053, the total reduction in the two Presidencies being thus 49,266. In Bombay, however, there were also children under seven years of age, and women in charge of them, to the number of 44,150.

In the number charitably relieved there was an increase of 10,226 in Madras, and a decrease of 999 in Bombay, the totals for the two Presidencies being 58,317 and 5,566, respectively.

The Mysore returns give 38,808 persons as employed on the relief works under Civil Officers, in addition to 30,794 employed by Public Works agency, and 30,097 in the receipt of charitable relief, making a total of 99,699.

No. 101, dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him on the advisability of commencing the earth-work of the "Sungum" project in the Nellore District.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.*

During my recent visit to the Nellore District, I was much struck by the possible advantages of what is known as the "Sungum" project for the employment of relief labour.

2. This project has, as I learnt, been professionally framed; the plans and estimates are ready, and the work could be put in hand at once, whereby many relief labourers now employed on village works could be at once employed under regular professional supervision.

3. The project is an excellent one for using the flood-waters of the Pennair river to fill channels which carry the waters to tanks and other reservoirs for irrigation. The head-works are situated at a point called "Sungum," near Atmakoor, on the Pennair river, about 30 miles above Aloor. The total cost is estimated at 27 lakhs of rupees (say £270,000); 94,000 acres would be irrigated, and the net returns in water tax are computed at 2½ lakhs (say £25,000) annually. The financial prospect is therefore fair enough.

4. Out of the total cost above set down—27 lakhs of rupees—the greater portion consists of earth-work and excavation, namely, 16 lakhs, as will be seen thus,—

	Lakhs.
Tanks and channels	16
Masonry distributaries	5
Anicut in Pennair	6
Total ...	27

5. Now, subject to correction, I understand from the District Engineer (with whom I had the advantage of travelling while in the Nellore District) that the earth-work, that is, the channels and tanks, might at once be undertaken by relief labour within the cost of 16 lakhs, which work would be useful so far as it goes, *without* the *whole* of the remaining expenditure, namely, 6 lakhs for anicuts and 5 lakhs for masonry distributaries, being necessarily undertaken. These works will, of course, be wanted for the complete project; but the project might be executed without them, and though in some degree incomplete, it might be useful without them. In this limited sense I learn that only three lakhs worth of masonry channels would be absolutely necessary. If executed in this manner, that is,—

with	16	lakhs, earth-work.
"	3	" masonry distributaries.
Total ...	19	

the project might yield net 1¾ lakhs annually in revenue returns. It would employ 200,000 persons for four months.

6. Considering the large numbers that are being employed on comparatively unproductive district and village works, I think it is a pity that relief labour cannot be employed on the earth-work of this really useful and well-considered project.

7. I bear in mind that all available labour is wanted for the East Coast Canal, which is also in the Nellore District, as is shewn in my minute of the 28th ultimo on the subject. But there is much difficulty in inducing the relief labourers to go there. And it is

possible that thousands of persons who would not go to the East Coast Canal would be willing enough to work on this Sungum project, which is favourably situated as regards their homes. And some thousands of relief labourers might be sent from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

8. It is true that the earth-work for the channels and tanks will not produce a result without the addition at least of three lakhs of expenditure for the masonry distributaries, but for this also relief labour would be to some extent available. And something might be contributed from the ordinary irrigation grant of the Presidency; of this point, however, the Madras Government would be the judge.

9. At all events, when so much stress is justly laid upon the employment of relief labour upon really good and reproductive projects, it seems proper to ask the notice of the Government of Madras to the merits, in this respect, which the Sungum project in Nellore possesses. If anything is to be attempted, then rapidity in commencing would be essential.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 103, dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him respecting the Nellore District, together with a Memorandum of the facts ascertained by him during his visit from 27th ultimo to the 1st current.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.*

In forwarding the Memorandum of facts ascertained by me during my recent visit to the Nellore District, it will suffice to make only a few general remarks.

2. The failure of the rains during 1876 in this district appears to have been more utter than I had previously supposed. Hardly one-third of the average rainfall was vouchsafed. At no period of the year did any sufficing rain fall: even the Pennair river failed to come down in flood; and the dam across that river opposite the town of Nellore and the irrigation works dependent thereon have this year proved almost useless. Along the East Coast line,—that is, in the villages immediately adjoining the margin of the sea,—some rain fell: but it dwindled away to the westwards, till almost nothing fell in the western parts of the district at the base of the Ghât range of hills. I found very serious drought prevailing and considerable distress, especially in the vicinity of the well-known hill fort of Udaigarh. The total outturn of the district is still estimated by the local authorities to be under four annas, or less than one-fourth of the average outturn. On the other hand, in some parts of the district, especially the eastern, the people, finding water to be near the surface, have, with commendable industry, made the most of this slender opportunity and have dug temporary wells or deepened old wells, and thus raised a certain amount of spring crops. Between Nellore and the East Coast Canal I saw cultivation of this kind stretching for several miles. In a short time the result of the accession of new grain supply will be felt throughout the district.

3. Meanwhile, the markets are well supplied with grain, coming both by inland and by water routes.

4. Out of the large number of relief labourers whom I inspected carefully (about seventeen thousand in all), very few were found to be apparently in a condition to sustain themselves; the vast majority seemed to be persons of the right sort for these works, that is, persons who really needed this form of relief. Their physical condition was generally fair. But among them were found sprinkled here and there persons whose physical state was low and unsatisfactory. Every one of these I brought to the notice of the Collector. The total number at the time of my visit, 55,000 persons on district works and 30,000 on the East Coast Canal (of which latter most belong to the Nellore District), in all 85,000, amounts to 6 per cent. on the population of the district—a proportion which, though liberal and sufficient to meet the existing distress, is not excessive, considering the failure of harvests.

5. But I think that this number ought not, without careful consideration, to be permitted to materially increase, because the condition of the ryots generally is reported to be good and free from indebtedness, and because the spring crops shortly to be harvested will bring in a fresh supply. To this favourable description the peasantry of the western parts form the only exception.

6. On the whole, I think that much more discrimination in regard to admission of people must in the first instance have been exercised in the Nellore District than in the Ceded Districts. The difference in the condition of the gangs in Nellore presented in this respect a marked difference as compared to the Ceded Districts, which is, so far, very creditable to the Nellore authorities. We may venture to believe that no undue expenditure on relief (to any appreciable amount) has been incurred in Nellore, which redounds to the credit of the Acting Collector, Mr. Sharp.

7. On the other hand, the occasional appearance, even among the ranks of the relief gangs, of persons in a reduced or depressed condition indicates clearly the need of a house-to-

house visitation, more systematic than heretofore, in the villages throughout the district. This inference I pressed on the consideration of the Collector, who seemed quite alive to it.

8. No relief camps in the improved style established near Madras have been opened in this district, though charitable relief is being administered at several places. Proper camps ought, I think, to be opened without the least avoidable delay.

9. The relief works have been sometimes useful, consisting of excavation of irrigation channels and reservoirs, but have often been of doubtful value, such as opening out roads which the local funds will hardly be able to keep in repairs in future. The task-work, though perhaps in some places fairly well exacted, has, I fear, often been little better than nominal; the relief labourers have been employed too near to their homes, and the matter has been allowed to become too easy and attractive. Doubtless the Collector will try to remedy this: and some remedy has already been applied in the western portion of the district through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Underwood, Assistant Collector.

10. In proof of the objectionable attractiveness of the petty district works, I may adduce the extreme difficulty of transferring relief labourers from these works to the East Coast Canal —an excellent work in a salubrious position, remarkably suited for purposes of relief, and distant only 30 miles on the average. Able-bodied relief labourers on the district works are being ordered to proceed to the East Coast Canal, but they refuse to obey and go on "strike," remaining for days and days out of work sooner than proceed. It is to be hoped that these difficulties will be overcome by the firmness and patience of the local officers and by the people themselves being awakened to a sense of the necessity.

11. I have in a separate Minute recorded my views regarding the East Coast Canal. Rumours unfavourable to the salubrity of the operations on this important project have from time to time been spread. I found, however, the position of the works very salubrious, and the arrangements, sanitary, engineering and others, excellent, and very creditable to the District Engineer, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, of whose practical ability I am disposed to form a high estimate.

12. If the commencement of the Sungum irrigation project (from the river Pennair, 30 miles above the town of Nellore) can be sanctioned, as recommended in my separate Minute, that will afford a further field for the profitable employment of relief labour.

13. Though the state of affairs regarding the relief of distress in this district may be generally pronounced to be favourable, yet there is this cardinal defect, that although the district has the very best relief work in all Southern India (the East Coast Canal) running through it, still the relief labour of the district is not brought to that work to any thing like a sufficient extent. The management of this particular matter is the primary point to which the attention of the Collector should be given.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the Nellore District, visited by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE *from the 27th February to the 1st March* 1877.

FROM North Arcot Sir Richard Temple entered the Nellore District, proceeding thither from Triputty *viâ* Kalustri and Goodoor. At the lastnamed place he was met by the Collector, Mr. Sharp, C.S., and after inspecting the relief labourers there, drove into Nellore on Tuesday, the 27th February. The next day Sir Richard visited the East Coast Canal works at Maipad, Korutoor and near the Pennair river, with the Collector and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the District Engineer: there he also met Mr. Stevens, who is employed on the canal works. About eight thousand relief labourers on the canal, and in the evening some hundreds more on works near the Pennair anicut at Nellore, were inspected. On Wednesday night Sir Richard left Nellore, with the Collector and District Engineer, reaching Nellarpalem the next morning. Here he saw the Tahsildar of the Atmakur Taluk and inspected about 4,500 relief labourers who had been collected there by previous arrangement. Continuing his journey to Nandeveram, he met there Mr. Underwood, C.S., Head Assistant, who was on tour in the western taluks. Mr. Underwood accompanied Sir Richard, after seeing the labourers at Nandeveram, to Murripad, where more gangs were drawn up. From Murripad Mr. Underwood returned; Sir Richard and staff proceeded in palanquins by the Dornel Ghât, Budvail and Sinhout to the Wontimetta railway station in the Cuddapah District. At Nellore Sir Richard also met Mr. Goldingham, C.S., District Judge, and Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police.

2. The following facts were ascertained by enquiry, chiefly from the Collector, Mr. Sharp, C.S.—

The district of Nellore has an area of 7,150* square miles, including zemindary tracts, and contains a population of 1,374,012 persons, according to the census of 1871. It is divided into nine Government taluks and four zemindary divisions, the extent and population of which are shown in the margin. Many zemindary villages, however, are scattered in all the Government taluks, except in Nellore and Rapur.

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Government taluks	4,626	897,845
Venkutgiri zemindary	1,853	348,370
Kalustri "	526	100,866
Chundy "	124	21,990
Mutyalpad "	21	4,941
	7,150	1,374,012

* In the Nellore District Manual it is stated to be 8,751 square miles.

3. The area of land in the Government taluks cultivated with the several food-grains, according to the returns sent to the Board of Revenue for Fusli 1285, was 884,852 acres, and the statistics of the important grains sown are as under:

	Area of crops sown in Fusli 1285. Acres.
Rice	200,910
Jouna or cholum	360,063
Ragi (small millet)	41,327
Luzza	63,381
Aruga	74,361
Varigalu	115,816
Pulses, &c.	29,494
Total	884,852

The current year's details of *crops sown* are not to hand as yet, but, speaking generally of the whole district with respect to the cultivated yield, there is an almost general failure of wet crops, with the exception of isolated patches here and there, under wells, under some of the Pennair river channels and spring-fed ponds. A great part of the wet area was not cultivated this year owing to the drought, and the sowings in many places were fruitless. As regards dry crops, those cultivated under wells have grown fairly, while the yield on those depending entirely on rain varies from nothing in some parts of the upland taluks to 4 annas or one-third of the average standard estimate. It must be, however, stated that a fair outturn is expected in a few villages of Ongole in the north of the district. The average yield of purely "dry crops" for the whole district may not be more than 3 annas. The rain-fed tanks in the district are almost entirely dry, while those under the Pennair anicut received but a scanty supply, so that cultivation under them was unsuccessful.

4. Of the total holdings of nearly 766,960 acres under the head of "dry" lands, only an area of 2,24,433 or 29 per cent. have been actually cultivated, and the Government demand on this area is only Rs. 2,98,265: besides the poor state of the crops in general, the many important and valuable "kanchas" or pasture farms are devoid of fodder.

5. The rainfall of this district from the month of April up to the end of January was very light, as will be seen from the following details:

	In.	Cts.
Average of four years to Fusli 1285	37	40
Average rainfall for Fusli 1285 from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876	27	29
Average rainfall for Fusli 1286, or from 1st April 1876 to 31st January 1877	11	35

Portions of the district feel the effects of the different monsoons which sweep in from the south-west and north-east, Udaigiri and Kanigiri receiving less than any other part of the district.

6. Nellore suffered from famine in the years 1832, 1854 and 1866, but the scarcity was not so severe as in the present year. The harvest of the year 1875-76 was on the whole poor and much below an average yield for nearly the whole district, especially as regards wet crops. The rainfall of that year was only 26 inches 49 cents against 44 inches 32 cents of the previous year. The year Fusli 1284 was marked by floods, when many important large tanks and river channels were breached, chiefly in Atmakur and in the principal rice-growing taluk, Nellore, on account of the Pennair floods. The two bad years succeeding the year of the floods have evidently tried the resources of the district generally. In ordinary good years the produce of the country not only supports Nellore itself, but much grain is generally exported both by land and sea to other districts.

7. The condition of the ryots and labouring classes is good in ordinary years. Many of them formerly acquired a good deal of wealth from the sale of indigo, rice, &c., but in Kanigiri and Udaigiri taluks the soil is very poor and the ryots proportionately so. The ryots of the Coast taluks are far better off than those of the western upland ranges. The number of pattadars registered as paying direct revenue to Government is 95,710; of these, 8,627 own pattas of Rs. 50 and upwards, and 87,083 below that amount. The actual cultivators and inamdars with their families amount to nearly five-eighths of the entire population of the district. The majority of the population of the district is agricultural; and the *bonâ fide* labouring classes who depend solely upon labour may be estimated at about a sixth of the population.

8. The markets of Nellore, Ongole, and most of the towns of the district are now well supplied with rice. The extraordinary demands of the western districts have much reduced the district stock. The unusually high prices have induced merchants and others to purchase and import grain both by sea from Cocanada and other places from the north, also by the East Coast Canal, and by land from Madras and from Guntoor, &c. Competition among

the merchants has now resulted in a slight fall in the price of grain. The present prices of grain as compared with ordinary prices, in seers per rupee, are given below:

	1st week, February.	2nd week, February.	Average for the last six years up to January.
Rice	8·	8·36	16·67
Cholum	9·18	9·24	24·42
Ragi	9·57	9·82	27·39
Cumbu	9·58	9·12	19·33
Wheat	6·87	7·	10·17
Gram	8·33	8·65	18·79

It should be remarked that cholum, cumbu and ragi are not easily obtainable in the local markets. In the upland taluks of the district the prices range one seer dearer than in Nellore itself; but owing to the public competition noticed above, and partly, the Collector thinks, owing to the example set by Government in importing grain by sea, prices fell. The country ryots send in their carts to Nellore and make purchases both for their own consumption and for purposes of trade. There is little fear that the supply will fail. Recently it appeared necessary to make special arrangements to purchase for the western taluks, but trade generally, the Collector thought, was in no way interfered with by this undertaking. The merchants of Nellore were ready enough to supply rice in Nellore itself, but were unwilling to cart it to the western taluks. This was the reason assigned for buying and transporting the grain already purchased, in anticipation of further want in the western taluks.

9. Owing to the scantiness of produce in Fusli years 1285 and 1286 and exportation, it is feared that the local stocks in hand are small, and no great quantity can be available for sale, as seed-grain is wanted for the next Fusli.

10. The affected tracts of this district are now relieved to a great measure by the many relief works already opened. The relief works consist chiefly of making new roads, river embankments, and repairing Government irrigation courses. Wells are either being newly sunk or repaired wherever water may be scarce, and the East Coast Canal already employs about 30,000 coolies, a few of whom are from the Ceded Districts as well as Nellore.

11. The following return shows the numbers employed on the 10th February in the several taluks:—

Taluks.	No. employed.	Percentage to the population.
Gudur	3,827	3
Rapur	2,783	4
Nellore	4,039	2
Atmakur	5,662	5
Kavali	5,610	7
Udaigiri	13,111	13
Kandukur	8,250	6
Kanirgiri	6,299	5
Ongole	1,526	1
Zemindary	5,899	2
	57,006	4
East Coast Canal ...	18,045	—

If it be remarked that as the percentages of population employed on relief works is very low, the district on the whole must be in a fair condition, it is answered that the idea of supporting himself as a cooly is held to be demeaning to a Nellore ryot. Malas and Madigas, who are in general exceedingly poor and have no such pride, form the majority of the present labourers. As there is no prospect of rain for the present, the numbers are expected to gradually increase. Task-work is now exacted on the East Coast Canal range only, but in the remaining parts of the district the ordinary wage system is in force, or was up to a recent date. The names of all the labourers are duly registered by the subordinate officers, some of whom come from the Survey Department, others from the Settlement, and some have been temporarily appointed. All the tahsildars and some of the taluk subordinates are now supervising the relief works, and the divisional officers, moving about frequently, exercise supervision over them all.

12. The following are the rates of wages now paid or about to be paid in the district:—

	*1st. As. P.	2nd. As. P.
For adult males	1 6	2 0
„ females	1 4	1 6
Children above seven years of age	0 9	0 10

* For lower standard of task-work, which is being gradually introduced.

The total expenditure up to the 17th February on relief works is stated to be Rs. 3,84,363 and on gratuitous relief Rs. 26,406. The number fed gratuitously on that date was 11,025. Relief labourers were in the beginning employed solely on road works from want of professional assistance, but with increased facilities for supervision, efforts are now being made to carry out irrigation works in communication with the District Engineer, who has sent in his proposals for repairing many tanks; and as each work now under progress may be completed, irrigation works will be gradually undertaken. But it is hoped that by far the larger part of the able-bodied labourers will be gradually drafted to the East Coast Canal.

13. At first relief was afforded in Nellore at the poor-house. Objections were found to this plan. Three different relief houses were then opened in the outskirts of the town. These by their proximity to the town attracted undeserving recipients. To lessen the risk of disease and to prevent imposition, two large relief camps have now been opened—one on the north, the other on the south of the town. Superintendents on Rs. 40 and 30 respectively a month have been appointed to supervise the cooking and distribution of food, and separate sheds have been erected for accommodating the helpless, sick, cholera and small-pox stricken paupers. There are in all 18 relief houses throughout the district. No attempt has yet been made to secure the people being detained in the camps, but the plan of compelling them to eat their food in the camps is being introduced. The taluk relief houses are under the direct superintendence of either a tahsildar or deputy tahsildar. The pauper recipients get their food only once a day, at the following rates:—

Each adult	One pound of uncooked food.	
Children under 14 years ...	Half ditto,	with salt.

14. The condition of the cattle is very poor. Very little fodder is now available as pasture. The harvest of ragi and cholum may relieve the sufferings of the cattle to a certain extent. The tahsildars and many ryots state that one-fourth of the number have already died from starvation, and that as many more are likely to die. Every effort is now being made to feed the most valuable cattle, and attempts are being made to use prickly-pear as fodder. Many ryots have sent their cattle to the Kistna district, Viligondas and Nanamalla hills, but the absence of water in these hills is a drawback. Locally, efforts are being made to keep the cattle alive by giving palmyra and date leaves and green leaves of trees, specially in the western taluks.

15. Except in the beds of rivers, where water can be obtained by sinking shallow wells, and in villages on the seaboard, drinking water is procurable only with difficulty every where, and more especially in the western taluks, Kanigiri, Udaigiri, Rapur, Darsi, Todeli and Venkutgiri. If no rain falls for the next two or three months, the distress for water is expected to be very great. On both sides of the road between Goodoor and Nellore many large pools of water were to be seen. Efforts are now being made to improve and add to all sources of supply from funds placed at the disposal of the Collector by the Board of Revenue, and the digging of ponds and wells is to be undertaken from the jungle conservancy funds wherever emergent. Special consideration is also given to the wants of Malas, &c., who are generally prohibited from drawing water from the ordinary supply wells. The Board's orders regarding the advances to be made for wells have also been published, and many advances have already been granted by the tahsildars.

16. The Rajah of Venkutgiri has promised to spend two lakhs on relief works. Up to this date he is said to have spent Rs. 13,000 nearly. The Rajah of Kolustri has done nothing for the Pamur range, which is south of Kanigiri, in a poor and distressed part.

17. Under the above circumstances it is feared that the average revenue will fall short in the Government taluks, and that even the realisation of arrears must be postponed to relieve the present distress of the poorer ryots. It is proposed to give liberal remissions under the head of "wet" lands, and some partial remissions in "dry," wherever the case is thought really emergent. Though the abkari contractors have suffered to a certain extent by low rates, the maximum guaranteed to Government is now being levied from them without the least difficulty. There is, it is said, a slight fall in their profits only, and that the Government demand should not therefore be foregone. In consequence of the loss of fodder and pasture, combined with the wants of the Jail and East Coast Canal authorities for palmyra leaves, trees, &c., the number of the palmyra and date trees is stated to have been much diminished, and it is proposed to reduce the demand on the toddy revenue. This will be considered in due course after obtaining the divisional officers' reports.

18. In the Collector's opinion the number of local applicants for relief work may reach 100,000 at the worst time. It is at present probably 70,000, *viz.*, 55,000 on local relief works + 15,000 relief labourers out of the 30,000 on canal. The Collector calculates the remissions on last year's figures thus:—

	Acres.	Assessment.	Probable remission or suspension.
		Rs.	Rs.
Dry	766,960	8,97,790	5,98,500
Wet	193,255	10,24,514	8,19,600

19. Sir Richard Temple has separately recorded his views on the East Coast Canal and the "Sungum" irrigation project.

No. 105, dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him, reviewing his former estimate of famine expenditure in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, together with a memorandum showing how the figures therein given have been arrived at.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.*

I HAVE been invited by the Government of India to submit a revised estimate of the cost to Government of the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, so far as known facts and the inferences therefrom deducible may enable me to do so, with an intimation that any figures of mine must be submitted immediately, if they are to be of any use; inasmuch as the financial statement by the Government of India may be coming forward by a very early date. I, therefore, on receipt of this instruction, despatched immediately a telegram on the 3rd March, to the effect that, owing to the actual accounts of the month of February and the beginning of March being so much more favourable than had been anticipated, to the expectation of the spring harvest and other favourable circumstances, the estimates given by me on the 5th and 13th February must be reduced for the total of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies as follows:—

Estimates of 5th and 13th February.		£	Estimate of 3rd March.		£
Expenditure	...	4,180,000	Expenditure	...	3,336,000
Loss of revenue	...	2,115,000	Loss of revenue	...	2,115,000
Total	...	6,295,000	Total	...	5,451,000

Difference, less on the 3rd March ... ... £ 844,000

To this total must be added £ 180,000, under the heading of Military, as shewn by the telegram from the Government of India, making up the grand total to £ 5,631,000. From this, however, must be deducted £ 350,000 on account of extra traffic earnings on guaranteed railways as shown by telegram from the Government of India, making the net grand total £ 5,281,000. But from this sum, it is still my opinion that it is proper to deduct the amount of probable recoveries of land revenue in future years, *viz.*, £ 1,295,000, which would make the net cost of the famine £ 3,986,000; and this I submit as my revised estimate.

2. It was also stated by telegram that, whereas the estimate of the 5th February showed the maximum number of persons expected to come on relief as 1,840,000, the present estimate showed a maximum of only 1,196,000 persons.

3. To-day a memorandum is being despatched showing in detail the data on which the above statements by telegraph were founded.

4. In the estimate of the 5th February, it was stated that the main factor was the number of persons expected to come to the relief works. The maximum in April, 1,840,000 persons, was obtained from figures given me, district by district, by the Collector mostly after full conversations on the subject, which took place on various dates immediately following the 14th January. In these conversations, much allowance was made for the reduction of the then existing numbers and the restriction of fresh admissions to the works in accordance with the principle which I knew the Government of India to have in mind and intention, and which I explained to the local officers. These principles, when thus explained to these officers, verbally, certainly seemed to commend themselves very much to the judgment of every Collector I met. And all the Collectors, almost without exception, seemed anxious to give effect thereto. I carefully avoided giving them authoritative advice or instructions, for which they were to look to the Madras Government alone. I confined myself to conferring with them and explaining to them for their own consideration principles and policy and the results of experience. I believe that in most cases they themselves, from their own observation, were prepared for these views, more or less, and proceeded to give effect thereto under the responsibility vested in them by their own Government. At the same time, I submitted the same views officially to the Government of Madras on the 19th January, together with practical recommendations for system and economy.

5. On the 25th January, the instructions of the Government of India (bearing date the 16th January) were received in the Madras Presidency, in which the above-mentioned principles were authoritatively laid down. The publication of these instructions doubtless stimulated all the local officers to further efforts in the direction of economy.

6. About the same time it appeared that the Madras Government had themselves formed the conclusion that the first outbreak of famine having been successfully met some systematic restrictions must be introduced. On the 28th January, they intimated to me their intention of adopting the substance of the recommendations which had been made to them by me officially. On the 31st January, their orders were officially issued to the district officers. And again the efforts of these officers were stimulated in the direction of a just and reasonable economy.

7. I have since travelled about from place to place in the distressed districts, seeing how far the orders of the Government of Madras were or were not being carried out, avoiding, as before, the giving of any instructions or even of advice, but showing the local officers how they could best give effect to the orders of their own Government.

8. It seems necessary to state the course of the procedure in order to show the reasons why I venture upon an estimate lower than that given a month ago.

9. The effect of all this upon the numbers upon the relief works may be thus seen. On the 9th January, the total number stood at 1,061,000. The number had been increasing weekly ever since the beginning of December. The beginning of January was thought by every one to be only the beginning of the trouble. No limit of relief had been in the first

instance indicated, and no principle of restriction had been prescribed, except the labour test, upon which reliance was placed. The people were availing themselves of the privilege to such an extent that ere long half, or more than half, the population of the Ceded District, and Kurnool seemed likely to come on relief. That alone would give two millions of persons, and the districts below the Ghauts seemed likely to yield another million. The necessity of making some fresh rules was forcing itself on the attention of the authorities. In the first instance, that is, in November and December, it was deemed best to let all have work who might ask for it, and to watch the result. But by January, the result showed that a rule must be promulgated to the effect that employment should not be given to those who seemed able to support themselves.

10. After making much allowance for the introduction of economy the sum of the calculations by the various Collectors showed a gradual increase, week by week, till the maximum of 1,840,000 was reached. Without such allowance for economy the total would undoubtedly (according to the practice which was obtaining in the beginning of January) have reached two millions before April, and would have exceeded it after that date.

11. But, instead of increasing, the January number of 1,061,000 has been falling week by week, until the latest returns of February show only 713,000. The Madras Government and its officers may be congratulated on this result, considering the good condition of the people generally, the absence of mortality (subsequent to the mortality which occurred in some places at the outset before the introduction of the new rules) and the effective manner in which the distress has been met. In the face of this, however, it is impossible to maintain the estimates, which I had been before obliged to present for March, namely, 1,480,000 ; especially as there is a spring harvest ripening in several of the distressed districts, to an extent greater than the original anticipation. By parity of reasoning, it has become necessary to reduce the estimate for April and the subsequent months in the manner described in the memorandum, which will speak for itself. As time did not admit of a further reference to each Collector, it was thought best to make the alteration rateably all round. But although there is no present reason to apprehend that any district will show actually more than what is shown in this revised estimate, there is reason to expect that some districts will show even less, such as Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly. On the whole, however, I have deemed it better to submit the revised estimates in its present form, believing that it has within itself a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies.

12. The same remarks apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the heading of charitable or gratuitous relief.

13. While system and economy have been considered, every precaution has been taken to prevent those considerations causing relief to be withheld from those who really need it.

14. From the very day of entering the Madras Presidency, I have been constant and urgent in pressing on all concerned the duty of saving human life from starvation ; of preserving people from such emaciation as might be dangerous to health ; of not only admitting all deserving and needy persons who might apply for relief, but also of searching for and relieving all those who, being in such need, might from any cause fail to apply for relief, and further of making this search in the most comprehensive manner, village to village, and house to house. This is the practice of humanity in relief operations in the highest and strictest sense of the term. This is the discriminating charity which, while rejecting those who are not in real need, succours those who are in such need, and takes care that none of them shall escape observation or fail to receive assistance. This most important subject was officially brought forward on the 16th January (two days after my arrival), again on the 19th January, on the 4th February, on the 5th February, on the 8th February, on the 9th February, on the 11th February, on the 14th February, on the 26th February, on the 5th March, on the 6th March. This subject has formed the topic of more official representation on my part than any other subject whatever. And several of these representations are couched in the most forcible terms which I am able to employ. In every place which I have visited, and to every relief officer, European or Native, whom I have met, the matter has been explained by me in practical detail, and all those concerned have been shown exactly how they can most effectually compass this paramount object. In short, everything that can be thought of has been and is being done in this respect.

15. I can bear witness that this matter has always been thoroughly understood by the Madras Government and its officers, whose humane intentions can hardly be surpassed.

16. As regards the Madras Presidency, I must here reiterate what has been stated on previous occasions, that the revised estimate assumes that the usual spring showers of April be vouchsafed in Southern India, and that the checks and restrictions ordered by the Madras Government on the 31st January be steadily and faithfully maintained. If there be failure in any of these respects then the estimate may become exceeded, more or less seriously.

17. As regards the Bombay Presidency : I represented officially the expediency of economy in several respects on the 12th January and on various subsequent dates. The reduced estimate recently framed by the Government of Bombay has been embodied in my general estimates.

18. In respect to the searching out and relieving of all cases of serious distress, I addressed the Government of Bombay officially on the 12th January, and have repeated these representations on several subsequent dates. The Government have, I believe, been from the beginning fully alive to this consideration.

19. In the revised estimates I have adhered to the recommendation submitted with my minute No. XXX of the 13th February, regarding the suspension, and not the remission, of

only the land-revenue from the dry or unirrigated lands in Southern India, because I find that so many of the most experienced Collectors in both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are in favour of this plan. Here again the revised estimate assumes that the coming rains will be propitious and the harvests of the next season will be abundant. If there shall be failure in these respects then the estimate will be greatly disturbed.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum of the revised estimate of the probable cost of the famine in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies with respect both to relief expenditure and loss of revenue.

It has now become possible to prepare from the figures available for the month of February, a revised estimate showing both the anticipated loss of revenue and the expenditure on relief in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

2. *Relief Works.*—In paragraph 5 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum attached to Sir Richard Temple's minute No. XXVIII of the 5th February, the estimated numbers on relief works for the six months from February to July inclusive were thus given:

Total number of labourers in	February	... ...	1,228,000
Do.	do.	March	1,480,000
Do.	do.	April	1,840,000
Do.	do.	May	1,530,000
Do.	do.	June	795,000
Do.	do.	July	310,000
			7,183,000

Now the actual numbers on relief works in Madras were, according to the returns I have seen—

On the 10th February	868,423
On the 17th do.	759,275
On the 27th do.	713,821

which give an average of 780,500, and to make allowance for the higher number at the beginning of the month, the average for the whole of February may be taken at 800,000. The Board of Revenue, in their report for the week ending the 17th ultimo, stated that the scale of wages ordered in Government order of 31st January 1877, No. 329, had not yet begun to take effect, and that the time for the introduction of the new scale must be counted from the receipt by Collectors of Government order of 12th February 1877. It will be safer for the purposes of this estimate not to assume that the orders of economy had taken effect to any great extent during the month of February. If this be granted, the 800,000 labourers of February must be considered to have cost an average of Rs. 3 for that month (see paragraph 6 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum, to which allusion was made above). The difference between the estimated number for February, *viz.*, 1,228,000 and the actual number, *viz.*, 800,000, is 428,000, *i. e.*, about 35 per cent. on the estimated number, 1,228,000.

3. It is not expected that the number on the relief works will rise in March above the average number given for February, 800,000; it is evident that even to attain that number a rise of over 80,000 must take place: but the settled tendency of late has been downwards. Instead, therefore, of the estimated number for March, *viz.*, 1,480,000, it will be fair to take the number 800,000 as not likely to be exceeded.

4. For the remaining months, April to July inclusive, it will be safest to calculate upon the same percentage of reduction in the estimated numbers that has actually taken place in February in the number for that month, *viz.*, 35 per cent. on the estimated numbers. While, on the one hand, due allowance has been made in the previous estimates for the more trying circumstances of the months, April-July; on the other hand, the scrutinizing of the gangs will be more strictly carried out, as experience is gained, as tests are enforced and supervision improved: add to this that the district of Tinnevelly, which was thought likely to have 100,000 labourers in April and 50,000 in March, had on the 27th February only 1,295 persons on relief works; moreover, the improved prospects of the ragi crop in parts of the districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot have to be considered; and on the whole it may be permissible to take the same percentage of reduction of numbers of labourers for the months April-July that has actually taken place in February, *viz.*, 35 per cent. on the estimated number of labourers for the month. The result of this calculation will be found from the appended statement to give a total of 3,708,750 labourers from March-July inclusive: and as it may be assumed that the Government orders for the reduction of wages will have generally come into force from the beginning of March, this number of 3,708,750 labourers may be estimated to cost Rs. 8,653,750 (at the average rate of Rs. 2⅓ a person for each month, according to paragraph 5 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum).

5. The cost of the labourers' wages for February being 800 000 × Rs. 3=24,00,000, and for March to July Rs. 86,53,750, the total cost of the relief work wages in Madras for the six months from February to July amounts to Rs. 1,10,53,750, say Rs. 1,10,53,000. These figures compared with the same item in the previous estimate, *viz.*, Rs. 1,79,00,000 show a reduction of Rs. 68,47,000, *i. e.*, £684,000.

6. In the Bombay Presidency, according to the Bombay Government's letter No. 109A-460, dated 24th February, to the Government of India, the revised estimate of expenditure upon relief works, charity, &c., amounts to 116 lakhs; which sum, being compared with the former estimate of 126 lakhs, shows a saving of 10 lakhs in the Bombay expenditure.

7. *Gratuitous relief.*—The number of recipients of gratuitous relief amounted at the beginning of February to about 60,000 persons—see paragraph 9 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum. Whereas in that same paragraph 100,000 has been taken as the number of persons to receive such relief in February, the real number was on the 27th ultimo slightly over 40,000. If 50,000 then may be considered as the mean number of recipients of gratuitous relief in February, when 100,000 was the number estimated, a large margin for the increase in the recipients of charitable relief (which must occur as the supervision on relief works is more strictly enforced) will be left, if instead of a half, two-thirds (*i. e.*, Rs. 12,00,000) of the former estimate of the cost of gratuitous relief (*i. e.*, Rs. 18,00,000) are reckoned as the probable cost under the same heading. Thus the reduction in Madras will be six lakhs under this heading; and the aggregate of the probable saving under both headings is £744,000. In Bombay the aggregate reduction under both headings of relief works and gratuitous relief has been given at 10 lakhs.

8. The figures will then stand thus:—

	£
The total relief expenditure for the Bombay Presidency was, according to the former estimate	1,260,000
Deduct	100,000
Revised estimate	1,160,000
The total relief expenditure for the Madras Presidency was according to the former estimate...	2,920,000
Deduct	744,000
Revised estimate	2,176,000
The total relief expenditure in both presidencies according to the revised estimate will be—	
In Bombay	1,160,000
In Madras	2,176,000
TOTAL ...	3,336,000

9. From the telegram received, it appears that the Government of India have taken the probable loss of revenue as £2,000,000, and have also debited to famine a charge of 18 lakhs (£180,000) in the Military Department, an item which had not been previously included in Sir Richard Temple's calculations. These two items, added to the £3,336,000 previously ascertained, give a total of £5,516,000. On the other hand, the Government of India take credit for railway revenue amounting to £350,000; thus the net result would be reduced to a cost of £5,166,000.

10. Sir Richard Temple's former estimate of the probable loss of revenue, which would occur if the local Governments shall promise remissions of the land revenue, amounted to £2,115,000, thus exceeding the estimate of the loss of revenue framed by the Government of India by £115,000: that is the cost of the famine would be £5,166,000+£115,000, *i. e.*, £5,281,000.

11. Sir Richard Temple's views on the important point of land revenue remissions were fully stated in the Minute No. XXX of the 13th February and Mr. Bernard's memorandum which accompanied it. If those views meet with acceptance, it is not too much to hope that the sum of £1,295,000 (see paragraph 15 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum) will represent the probable recoveries of land revenue in future years: and if this sum be deducted from the cost of the famine above given, *viz.*, £5,281,000, the net cost will be £3,986,000.

12. This estimate, like the others, which have been framed and submitted by Sir Richard Temple, postulates that the checks which have been recently ordained for the reduction of expenditure will be maintained in full force, and that the usual showers in April and May will fall. It has not been overlooked that in such a district as Tinnevelly, where severe distress was expected, it is a matter for consideration with the Board of Revenue whether the relief works should not be closed immediately, nor has the fact been disregarded that in some districts early spring crops are approaching maturity, which will before long afford work to the agriculturists, and a supply of food for a month or two to the population.

13. With respect to the distribution of the revised estimate of famine expenditure in Madras, *viz.*, £2,176,000 between the years 1876-77 and 1877-78, the following statement

may be offered in the order adopted in paragraph 11 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum appended to Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. XXVIII of the 5th February, thus:—

For the year ending March 31st 1877.

	Rs.
Relief works and other expenditure according to the Accountant General's statement up to end of December	37,25,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during January	31,17,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during February	24,00,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during March	18,67,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges to 31st March 1877	6,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief to 31st March 1877	4,00,000
Cost of grain purchased by Government	30,24,000
	1,51,33,000
Deduct cost of Government grain to be expended up to 31st March ...	7,22,000
	1,44,11,000
Say ...	£1,441,000

For the year 1877-78.

	Rs.
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages, April to July 1877	67,86,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous. charges, April to July 1877	12,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief, April to July 1877...	8,00,000
	87,86,000
Deduct cost of Government grain to be expended, April to July 1877 ...	14,44,000
	73,42,000
Say ...	£735,000

	£
	1,441,000
	735,000
Total estimated expenditure ...	£2,176,000

14. Some of the above figures require explanatory notice. The cost of the wages of relief labourers for February has been shown to be Rs. 24,00,000. For March the number of labourers given in the revised estimate is 800,000, who, at the average rate of Rs. 2⅓ a month for each person, will cost Rs. 18,67,000:

	Rs.
i. e., for February...	24,00,000
for March	18,67,000
	42,67,000

The revised estimate of expenditure on relief works from February to July was given as Rs. 1,10,53,000: from this, deducting Rs. 42,67,000, the result is obtained of Rs. 67,86,000 as the revised estimate of cost of relief works from April to July.

15. For additional establishments and miscellaneous charges in the original estimate the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 was taken, as 10 per cent. on the original estimate of relief wages for the six months February to July (see paragraph 8 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum). These additional establishments and charges will not be materially affected by the variations in the numbers of relief labourers. Therefore one-third of the Rs. 18,00,000 may be estimated as the cost for the two months February and March; and two-thirds of the Rs. 18,00,000 as the cost for the four months April to July.

16. With regard to the gratuitous relief, in the revised estimate the sum of Rs. 12,00,000 has been taken as the cost. As in the preceding paragraph, this may be debited, one-third to February and March and two-thirds to the four months April to July.

17. Similarly, in deducting as a set-off three-quarters of the cost of Government grain (as that grain will be used to pay labourers or relief paupers), it appears correct to credit one-third and two-thirds of the Rs. 21,66,000 to the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 respectively.

18. In the Bombay Government's letter, referred to in paragraph 6 above, the revised estimate of expenditure of 116 lakhs is distributed thus, *viz.*, 47 lakhs to 31st March and 69 lakhs subsequent to 31st March.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

Statement referred to in paragraph 4 of the memorandum dated 6th March 1877.

	Estimated number of people on the works during the month of						Total
	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
According to minute of 5th February ...	1,228,000	1,480,000	1,840,000	1,530,000	795,000	310,000	7,183,000
Revised estimate ...	800,000	800,000	1,196,000	994,500	516,750	201,500	4,508,750
Difference ...	428,000	680,000	644,000	535,500	278,250	108,500	2,674,250

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

Coimbatore,
6th March 1877.

No. 107, dated Coimbatore, 7th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him, reviewing the objections raised by Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the reduced scale of wages.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *reviewing the objections of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the reduced scale of wages, dated Coimbatore, 7th March* 1877.

I have examined and considered, with the attention due to the opinions of an officer so highly qualified and accomplished, the letter from Surgeon-Major Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner of Madras (addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government), in which he records various professional objections to the reduced scale of ration directed to be adopted by that Government in its Resolution of 31st January last. The particular point to which he objects is the allowance of one pound avoirdupois per diem to an adult labourer (not performing severe task-work), plus ½ anna in cash. Inasmuch as his views, if these were to be adopted without adequate deliberation, might involve a large and unnecessary expenditure of public money, I would submit, for the consideration of the Governments of India and Madras, a few remarks on these objections.

2. Into the purely professional part of his arguments I cannot enter, further than to note that, while no doubt abstract scientific theories of great value on the subject of public health are of modern growth, the Indian population with which we are now dealing have lived for centuries in disregard of them, and practically at the present date the poorer classes, even in countries much more civilised than India, do not actually obtain either in food, lodging or ventilation the amount declared by scientific men to be necessary. I would further note particularly that most of Dr. Cornish's observations refer to Europeans, living in a cold climate, where waste is greater, and largely exceeding the natives of India in average weight, requiring therefore more food. The Edinburgh enquiries which he cites, however applicable to European cases, and however valuable in the abstract, are not strictly and exactly applicable to the poorer classes of the Madras Presidency.

3. The practical question however is this. Can, and does, the new scale of wages suffice to keep the people, with whom we are now dealing, in fair health under present conditions and circumstances? More than this Government has declared itself unable to undertake.

4. Dr. Cornish seems to object, on the ground that a diet sufficient to sustain a man's life when at rest may be "*wholly inadequate* to his needs when employed on tasks necessitating severe physical exertions," and again that "a man engaged on task labour and paid at the rate of 1 lb. of grain and half an anna in cash" cannot "procure a sufficiency to eke out the defects of his grain ration." I do not know whether Dr. Cornish would admit that 1 lb. of grain is sufficient to maintain a Native of India; in a state of rest, perhaps he would. The evidence of relief camps in the Madras Presidency, however, shows that a Native at rest can gain flesh on a pound a day.

Note.—I was informed at Vellore that indigent adults admitted to the relief camps in consequence of their inability to work have improved considerably on a ration of a pound a day. Dr. Fox, Civil Surgeon, and Captain Harris, the Relief Officer, were agreed on this point.

5. But in paragraph 5 he says that, the "combined testimony" of numerous observers showed that "the maximum grain allowance of a man *in health and in work* was not less than 24 ozs." or 1½ lbs.

6. He apparently assumes that by the new scale, a man cannot obtain 1½ lbs. But in the first place it is to be observed that at present prices throughout the greater part of the distressed district, a man can, with the half anna which he receives in cash, buy an extra half pound of grain a day and still have a small margin over for condiments, that is, he earns sufficient to allow him the minimum quantity requisite to keep him in health while at work. More than this, I submit, it is not in the power of Government to do.

7. Let it be assumed, however, that a man receives the one lb. plus the half anna, which will give him something over in grain, together with something for condiments. Then there is one defect in Dr. Cornish's line of argument which appears to me to invalidate his conclusions. I consider that the particular misapprehension to which I am about to advert, renders his remarks inapplicable to the state of things as at present existing in the distressed districts. His argument is, that the present rate of wages (equal to 1 lb. in grain with ½ anna in cash), "will not permit of severe labour or task work,"—is insufficient for men "employed on tasks necessitating severe physical exertion;" thereby implying that the bulk of the relief labourers in the Madras Presidency are employed on such tasks. This, however, is so far from being the case that the general condition of the people on the works approaches much more nearly to one of rest than to one of severe physical exertion. There are probably very few out of the thousands employed by Government, who do nearly as much work as they do in ordinary seasons for their own support. In short, the reduced scale (one pound and half-anna) is not applied to persons undergoing severe physical exertions, but to persons who are on light work or are comparatively at rest. In many places task work has not yet been introduced; in many others it is only nominally enforced; and where it is in actual operation, the amount of labour exacted is extremely light.

8. It must be remembered that in the Madras Government Orders of 31st January, two rates of working pay are laid down, and that all persons who do work amounting to 75 per cent. of the Public Works rates receive one pound of grain and one anna in cash; while those who receive a pound of grain plus half an anna (who alone are referred to by Dr. Cornish) are only required to render task-work at half the Public Works rates. Now the Public Works labourers are paid by piece-work and no definite task is asked for; they do as much or as little as they like and are paid accordingly.

9. The result is that those who really undergo the severe physical exertions described by Dr. Cornish do actually receive wages equal to 1½, perhaps even 2 lbs. a day, which is tantamount to what he recommends. It is only for those who do not undergo such exertion that the lower scale recommended by me and ordered by the Government of Madras is intended. Practically, at this time, by Public Works rate is meant the amount of work done per rupee, and relief labourers on the first standard are expected to do three-quarters as much for a rupee as common labourers; that is, supposing the Public Works Department rate for earth-work to be 8 cubic yards per rupee, then relief labourers of the 1st class have to do 6 cubic yards for the same money; and two annas being taken as the minimum wage on which they can be maintained in health, ¾ of a cublic yard is the task assigned to enable men in this class to earn their two annas. It is considered (and this is in accordance with Dr. Cornish's views) that persons doing less work than this can live on less, so while the 2nd class labourer does only ½ a cubic yard of earth-work daily he receives in return 1½ anna. But, as observed, the Public Works rate is not a task but a scale, and ordinary labourers are not content to earn two annas daily by excavating 1 cubic yard, but, as a matter of fact, earn much more than this. I was informed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the District Engineer of Nellore, that some of the gangs at work on the East Coast Canal were earning 5 and even 6 annas a head daily, that is, were doing five or six times as much work as is demanded from the relief labourers on the lower scale.

10. The work of such relief labourers could, therefore, scarcely be described as "severe physical exertion" even if it were fairly rendered; and in many, if not in most, districts it is still little more than nominal. As more efficient supervision is introduced and task-work really exacted, all those willing to do the very moderate task asked for will gradually be admitted to the higher standard and receive full wages, while it is submitted that the lower rate is sufficient to maintain those employed on nominal tasks of extreme lightness.

11. The objection to the new scale, which Dr. Cornish states in detail, is popularly formulated by the phrase "a full day's wage (that is, something more than the 1 lb. and the ½ anna) for a fair day's work." But the phrase postulates that there is a fair day's work, which is just what the vast majority of the relief labourers do *not* render. Therefore, they are not entitled to, and do not physically need, the full day's wage. Where they render a really fair day's work, there they do receive under the new rules more than the reduced scale.

12. The rates were avowedly recommended by me as experimental, and if they shall be found insufficient, they may be increased; but it appears to me that they have not yet been found so, and that Dr. Cornish argues from a mistaken premise, which undermines his conclusions. If the poor people were found to be falling off in condition, then I would at once recommend an alteration in the rate. But at present we have no such experience.

13. As a matter of fact, I must repeat that payments are not made in grain, but in cash. A pound of grain has been estimated as costing one anna, and in no cases have the wages paid been less than an anna and a half, the anna being the supposed equivalent of a pound of

grain, and the half-anna being available to eke out the ration. An anna, however, represents in most parts of the worst districts more than one pound of grain. At Adoni, for instance, where nearly 50 per cent. of the population were recently on work, one anna will purchase about 1½ lbs. of cholum, which is the staple food of the people, leaving each labourer half an anna to buy pulse, condiments, &c.

14. It is impossible over such a large tract of country as is now affected with scarcity, where prices vary to some extent in almost every district, to lay down any rule which may not be open to local criticism and inapplicable to certain localities, but the scale laid down appears to me to be on the whole sufficient to yield the people that subsistence which alone Government can afford. We would gladly give more if it were in our power; but we must content ourselves with saving life and cannot pretend to prevent all forms of distress.

15. There is one point which I must concede to Dr. Cornish's argument. In laying down the minimum scale, it was of course intended that each labourer should be able to consume his own wages, and not have to share them with other persons of his family. These members of the family should either work for themselves or, if unable to do so, should be admitted to gratuitous relief. The case of young children who accompany their parents to the works, but are too young to work—that is, children from one year to seven years of age—has already attracted my attention, and I have recommended in a separate minute that subsistence allowance be granted to them.

16. Further, I would urge as the one motive common to the Governments of India and Madras, and to all connected with the famine relief works, is the preservation of life and the mitigation of extreme suffering at the smallest cost to the State, consistent with the attainment of the object in view, that the enquiry as to whether the reduced scale of wages is sufficient to enable the people to tide over the next few months without serious danger to themselves, should be decided not by pre-conceived physiological theories, but by patient practical examination of the people themselves, with a view to ascertain whether there is in fact any, or any serious change for the worse in their physical condition, under the new scale, as compared with their average condition in ordinary times. Having carefully inspected during my tour in this Presidency thousands of relief labourers, I give it as my opinion that, with very few exceptions, which are not as a rule traceable to insufficient relief wages, the general physical condition of the labourers is as good now as in ordinary years. If, as already stated, I find after a little more experience that the new scale of wages does seem insufficient to maintain the people in health, I will be the first to say so; but so far this has not seemed to me to be the case.

17. In conclusion, it is not possible, I submit, to determine *a priori* on scientific data what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to our relief. The real point to be considered is, whether in ordinary times they get more than one pound a day for a male adult. This is an economic question, which can be determined by calculating the rates of wages in the rural districts—not the wages of trained professional labourers employed by public bodies—not the wages of stalwart men of the professional class of workmen, but the men of lesser physique and lighter frame, such as that of the village poor—but the wages received by the labouring poor in the villages of the interior, and then by taking the prices of common grains in ordinary years. Now, from enquiries made in various districts of the Madras Presidency, I apprehend that the labouring poor in rural localities can hardly get more than one pound a day for a male adult in ordinary times. If this be so, then the reduced scale must be sufficient for these same people on the Government relief works and need not be increased.

No. 109, dated Coimbatore, 7th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him on the subject of granting a subsistence allowance to the children of relief labourers.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *on the subject of giving subsistence allowance to the younger children of relief labourers.*

Since the introduction of the new scale of wages, complaints appear to be made that relief labourers are sometimes accompanied to the works by children too young to work, *i. e.*, below seven years of age, who have to be supported out of the earnings of their parents; and suggestions have been offered that a subsistence allowance should be made on account of such children.

2. The new scale is avowedly a minimum allowance sufficient for one person, and it is evident that if a labourer has to divide his wages with other persons, they will not suffice either for himself or for them, and suffering must result. All persons who are able to do light work can earn subsistence on the works for themselves, all who are unable to work are entitled to gratuitous relief, so that it is only the young children who have to be considered. These can-

not be separated from their parents even if it were desirable to send them to the relief camps, which, in my opinion, it is not. They accompany their parents to the works and have to depend for food on some small share of the family earnings. When several members of a family (father, mother and elder children) are employed, it is probable that one or two small children could be sustained out of the joint wages; but in cases where there may be only one or two bread-winners, and perhaps three or four children, a supplementary allowance will be necessary.

3. I believe that in some way or other the local officers have the power to afford additional aid to persons burdened with young children, and that such children do in many places get something extra, but I think it is now time that relief officers should be formally vested with a discretionary power for the relief of all children between one and seven years of age. Up to a year the child is at the breast; at seven he is admitted to the works.

4. A child of six requires much more food than a child just weaned, and it might be expedient to have different rates for children of different ages, say one rate for babies from one to three years, and another for children from three to seven, but I think that any fixed rate would be so open to abuse that it would probably be better to leave the amount of aid to be granted to the discretion of the local officers, subject to a maximum limit not exceeding half the rates paid to working children.

5. I would also suggest that this aid should not be indiscriminately given to all children who may be brought to the works, as this would probably lead to large numbers of children being sent to the works by parents not on relief at all, and thus an abuse might spring up. It would be preferable that enquiry should be made into individual cases, and the aid extended to such cases only as seem to need it.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 112, dated Salem, 8th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him on his third visit to the North Arcot District.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Vellore, 5th March 1877.*

In continuation of the Minutes and memoranda regarding my first and second visits to the district of North Arcot, I have to record the result of a further visit to that district. I was induced to pay this third visit because my information about the degree of distress in some parts of the district was conflicting, and because in other parts, especially zemindaris, there was reason to fear that distress might become serious.

2. On this occasion I visited the town of Tripathy, accompanied by the native officials of the place, where the arrangements made by Veeraswamee Chetty, a native gentleman, for charitable relief were inspected. Upwards of one thousand persons were being fed gratuitously, of whom about one-fourth were certainly able to work and were unworthy of this form of relief, one-fourth were perhaps able to work, and the remainder were either destitute and depressed, or else were poor and weakly. The native donor stated that this charitable work had been going on for many weeks, that the daily number often exceeded 1,200, and had been as high as 2,000, even sometimes 2,500.

3. I then proceeded to Chendragiri, 15 miles distant, to meet the Collector. All the way thither excellent spring crops were met with, watered by irrigation channels from the river Surnamukhi. At Chendragiri, ascending the hill, we saw that these ripening crops extended for miles, also along the other valley through which runs the road to Chittoor. At the town of Chendragiri I saw some gangs of relief labourers and some few persons being fed gratuitously—some also who when offered a reception at the relief camp at Arcot refused to go. Here were learnt the particulars of the distress undoubtedly prevailing in some thirty villages in that portion of the taluk in the neighbourhood Rungumpet and of the relief works provided there, which appeared to me to be sufficient. Otherwise in the rest of the Chendragiri taluk there is a fine crop on the ground, sufficing for the maintenance of the resident population.

4. Returning to Tripathy, we met the Agent of the Mahant of that well-known and wealthy shrine and the principal person of the place: he affirmed that all the destitute poor of that locality were being cared for. At Ranugunta, near the Tripathy railway station, there is a small relief work open under a European subordinate.

5. I then visited, in company with the Collector, the town of Trittany; saw some gangs of relief labourers and some recipients of charitable relief; heard the statement of the Police Inspector, who thought that there was severe and unrelieved distress in some of the neighbouring villages, and the counter-opinion of the native Sub-Magistrate, who thought that there could not be such distress, as the relief works which he had opened were not well attended. This latter view was to some extent borne out by the sight of excellent crops on the ground at intervals for many miles round. The Police Inspector did not appear to have regularly reported to the Sub-Magistrate the result of the observations made. It was understood, however, that in future this want of intercommunication would be rectified.

6. I then proceeded to Puthoor, the railway station for Narayana-venum (apparently the same place as that called Nurnaverum in the police reports). There was not any charitable relief being administered, but one thousand persons of the poorest classes were paraded by the Magistrate for my inspection, on the report of the Native Sub-Magistrate that these persons fairly represented those classes in the town. I picked out 24 persons who, from physical depression or emaciation, seemed fit subjects for inquiry; the Collector expressed his intention of dealing with these cases and of instituting a house-to-house inquiry to see whether any more similar cases could be found. The remainder—that is, the vast majority—were in fair condition, and did not at all complain of distress. Thereabouts also there was a considerable area under good crops. Though there was no relief work at the place, still the works open at or near Tripathy and Trittany would suffice to afford employment to those who might need it.

7. The towns of Narayana-venum and Trittany are the principal places in the Karwetnagar zemindary. The eastern portion in the direction of Madoo Pauk is reported to have suffered much from drought. Otherwise this zemindary has been favoured by the seasons which elsewhere proved so disastrous. Autumnal showers gave it a fair winter crop. Irrigation from wells and from water-courses will give it a good spring crop. So far, then, this tract has not suffered from drought, and therefore there ought not to be distress among the cultivating peasantry. Still high prices may have caused employment in the fields to be narrowed and restricted (ryots working themselves instead of employing labour), and will have reduced the scanty means of such tribes as Yenadas, Irulas, Korchas, and others who wander about that part of the country. I carefully read the report by Mr. Austin, Sub-Collector, made after his visit. He is an officer of much humane zeal. On enquiry he stated that he could not discover any proof of famine, though there might be some partial distress and some individual misery.

8. I examined the returns of crime presented by the Magistrate. It appeared that towards the end of 1876 crime had been extraordinarily rife, but had since subsided. There do not seem to be any bad symptoms at the present time in this respect.

9. In the local reports previously made to Government I failed to find notice of the fact that for some time past extensive private charity had been dispensed daily at the town of Tripathy.

10. I then visited Kalustri, the head-quarters of the zemindar, who met me there, together with the Sub-Magistrate. The zemindar reported having employed a considerable number of persons on relief works which were just being closed on completion. But the Sub-Magistrate stated that he had received authority from the Collector to open some relief works, which had been opened. Out of 1,200 persons being fed daily by the zemindar, I carefully inspected 600. Many belonged to the Yenade tribe and seemed physically depressed. The worst of them were about to be despatched to the relief camp at Ranipet, near Arcot, by the Collector's direction, in order that they might be better cared for. The zemindar complained much of the drought, which complaint was confirmed by the Sub-Magistrate. My impression is, that the drought has been exceptionally severe in this zemindary.

11. After a few days' interval (for my visit to Nellore) I returned to the North Arcot District, and proceeded to Ranipet, near Arcot, and inspected the relief camp there, which really was nearly all that could be desired, and was fairly well filled with persons deserving charitable relief. Some gangs of relief labourers were also inspected. Then, passing through the town of Arcot and seeing some relief gangs there, I drove to Arni, where a large number of poor are being fed by the jagirdar, most of whom are deserving, but some are not. A ten-anna crop (that is, a crop somewhat, but not much, below the average) is expected in the jagir. No relief works are open at present: if any are required, the jagirdar is prepared to open them. The spring harvest all round Arni is coming on. I had all the lower classes of the town of Arni, some 2,000 persons, paraded for inspection. They were found to be in good condition. I there met the Deputy Collector (a Muhamadan gentleman) and the Tahsildars of the Wandewash and the Poloor taluks. The crop in Wandewash appears by the best evidence to be little below the average, and no relief works are at present proposed there. The crop in Poloor is not quite so good, and relief works are ready to be opened there if need should be apparent.

12. I then proceeded to Vellore by the Kaneimbady pass. I found that the large numbers on the charitable outdoor relief which existed at the time of my previous visit had melted away on the opening of the relief camp. Without doubt there had been some abuses in connection with this charity. I inspected the relief camp there, which was found to be nearly all that could be desired, and fairly well filled with persons deserving this kind of relief. The arrangements in this camp, as in the Ranipet camp, are creditable to Captain Harris, the Superintendent.

13. At Vellore I met the Sub-Magistrate of the zemindary of Kongonda. He reported much distress in that quarter, which would be met by the relief works which were being opened, and was partly being relieved by the private charity of the zemindar.

14. I then left the district for Coimbatore.

15. During this my third visit the following things seemed to me to be required:

1st.—The converting of the ill-regulated private charities at Tripathy, at Kalustri, at Arni, at Punganur, at Kongonda, and other places into well-regulated relief camps. The private contributions should be studiously maintained, it being so great an object to encourage private charity, but the donors might well be induced to consent to let their contributions be managed by Government officers, so that undeserving applicants may be rejected and only the

deserving entertained. Otherwise experience shows that private charity in this country is so apt to mingle the undeserving with the deserving, wherefrom demoralisation ensues. The Collector is arranging to form a relief camp on this principle at a suitable place near Tripathy.

2ndly.—The rendering of the relief camps more attractive or rather less repulsive to the poorer classes than they now seem to be. It is indeed an object to render them unattractive comparatively, as an indirect check upon people unduly availing themselves of the charity. But they do not fill so rapidly as might be expected under existing circumstances, and there must be some sort of prejudice arising against them, despite all the carefulness with which they are managed. I incline to attribute this to defective arrangements in respect to the allocation of the people in their several castes. This subject is being considered by the local authorities.

3rdly.—The inspection by selected Government officials of every village throughout the several zemindaris existing in this district, namely—

Punganur,	Kalustri,
Arni,	
Karvetnagar,	Kongonda,

in order to see whether the house-to-house visitation by the village headmen to search out cases of distress is carried on with the same precision and certainty as in the regular ryotwari villages. I understand that the collector intends to have this done.

4thly.—A special house-to-house visitation in the several towns,—Vellore, Arcot, Tripathy and others,—not only to search for unrelieved distress among the lowest classes, but also to ascertain whether distressed persons of the better, though broken-down, classes who are too proud to come forward may not receive special relief. This, I believe, the Collector has ordered to be arranged by the severa municipalities.

5thly.—The arranging of some light textile work on which the distressed weavers (so numerous in this district) might be employed, the digging and delving on ordinary relief works being unsuited to them. This also the Collector has under consideration.

16. I have now at various times visited the following taluks in this district—

Chittoor,	Gudiathum,
Vellore,	Chendragiri,
Palmanair,	Wallaja,

Arcot,

and the following zemindaris:

Punganur,
Karvetnagar,
Kalustri,
Arni.

The only taluks unvisited are Wandewash and Poloor, and the only zemindary Kongonda; but of all these I have met the native officials.

17. I find that distress does not threaten the mass of the people; that the numbers on relief works will probably not much exceed the comparatively small number now employed, if only the usual showers of April shall last; that the numbers on charitable relief will probably increase considerably as the season advances; that in the old towns, scattered over the district, in the sacred haunts so much frequented by pilgrims and beggars from distant places, and in the jungle tracts fringing the edges of the district, there are classes among whom many cases of individual distress are to be expected; that on the whole the relief measures taken in hand are sufficient to meet that degree of distress which is to be anticipated; that the relief works are of a small description, the number of able-bodied relief labourers not being large enough to justify their congregation upon large works, but if such large works should be wanted, there are many tanks to be repaired; that in some particular places the delay which at one time occurred was owing to technical and other reasons beyond the control of the local authorities; that the arrangements for house-to-house visitation in every village (save the zemindaris, which are being separately arranged for) are very systematic and satisfactory. I have discussed with the Collector every measure of relief which I can think of. My impression is, that he is now doing everything which ought to be done in this respect.

18. The Collector, Mr. Whiteside, appears to me to be a very able and experienced officer—on the one hand very anxious to spare the Government money and to prevent the Government being imposed upon, on the other hand equally anxious to prevent any accident occurring to human life and to relieve every person who really needs relief—specially acquainted with the ways of the people in this district, and alive to all the devices by which some might try to unduly benefit by the State bounty, yet fully aware of all their merits and virtues, and entirely sympathising with all distress which may actually occur. He is zealously and humanely seconded by his Sub-Collector, Mr. Austin, and the Assistant, Mr. Cox.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras showers are reported from Malabar (above 1·5 inch), Kurnool, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly; the numbers on relief works are 657,465; there is a decrease of 19,600 in Bellary, 3,000 in Kurnool, 2,700 in North Arcot, and 1,800 in Chingleput: an increase of 9,500 in Nellore, 4,600 in Salem, and 2,000 in Coimbatore; net decrease 9,805. No rain has fallen in Bombay, and there is no other change. From Mysore no rain is reported: about 69,000 people are employed on relief works and works under public works supervision. A little rain has fallen in six districts of the Central Provinces; the prospects of the harvest are generally good. In Berar the harvest has been reaped, and land is being prepared for the next crop. There have been thunderstorms with hail in Rajputana and Central India: prospects are very good. Showers and hail are reported from several districts of Bengal: no material damage has been done; the yield of the *rabi* crops is fair. Slight rain has fallen in Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand in the North-Western Provinces; prospects are good. In Oudh also there have been showers. In the Punjab rain is reported from Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi; prospects are favourable. Rain has fallen in Assam, but more is wanted in Sylhet.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Mar. 13th)	·35 at Sattanapalli; elsewhere none.	*Sajja* and *raggi* still being sown in places; standing crops under wells fair; where harvested, other food-grain gives outturn about ¼, *raggi* ¾, horse-gram about ½; prices slightly risen in five taluks; cholera seizures 874, deaths 269, in eight taluks; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue; no pasture; fodder and water getting scarce in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 9·88, *cholum* 12·19, *raggi* 14·29, *cumboo* 11·58; imports by sea—rice 18⅓ tons, *cholum* 2¼; by land not reported; number on relief works 2,824; number fed gratuitously by Government 380, by people 920.
Kurnool	(„ 13th)	·70 in Kurnool on last Tuesday evening; none reported elsewhere.	White *cholum* and paddy crops in good condition under wells and channels; fever, cholera and small-pox prevalent; cholera seizures 138, deaths 117; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder, some being fed on prickly-pear in Kurnool; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·35, *cholum* 9·17, *sajja* or *cumboo* 9·91; number on relief works 191,546; gratuitously fed, exclusive of 2,200 fed in Kurnool *lungerkhana*, 11,233, including children under 7 years; import of Government grain 1,174 tons in the district, private import 263 tons; Markapur taluk return not received; number on works there and gratuitously fed estimated; the decrease in the number of coolies is due to improved supervision; the slight fall in the prices is due to import of grain and harvest under canal.
Cuddapah	(„ 13th)	Showers in 4 taluks.	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·26, *cholum* 9·63, *raggi* 10·53, *cumboo* 9·21; people on relief works 58,282; gratuitously fed 1,287; cholera deaths 854; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,766.
Bellary	(„ 13th)	...	Average prices, second sort rice 7·13, *cholum* or great millet 8·3, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 10·3, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·37 seers of 80 tolas; imports 4,311 tons—accounts from three railway stations only; 214,718 persons on relief works, decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 19,614, this is owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, and prevalence of cholera; 17,287 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with revised return for previous week 823, this is chiefly owing to the admission of children of coolies on relief works in some taluks and to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in other taluks; 4,390 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; slight rainfall in Harpanhalli, Kudligi, Adoni, Gooty, and Pennakondah, none in others; cholera in 14 taluks, small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted.
Nellore	(„ 13th)	*Nil*	Average prices in this week—second sort rice 7·96 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·93, *raggi* 11·92, cumboo 9·79; imports on behalf of Government, rice 161 tons; on behalf of merchants, rice 227 tons, *raggi* 55 tons, *cholum* 7 tons; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 84,425; number fed gratuitously 6,904; 326 deaths from cholera; small-pox, cholera, dysentery, and fever are prevalent throughout the district; cholera and small-pox very severe in Gudur, Atmakur, Nellore, Kanigiri and Udayagiri taluks; most wells dried up almost everywhere in the district; much scarcity exists of water even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad, large numbers have perished.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Mar. 13th)	*Nil*	Prices in seers of 80 tolas—rice second sort 9·52, *raggi* 10·97, *cumboo* 12·32, *cholum* 10·78; imports of grain 293 tons; number on relief works 6,562, number gratuitously fed 5,451; public health, cholera, fever, and small pox prevalent more or less throughout the district; pasturage *nil*; water scarce.
North Arcot („ 13th)	*Nil*	For week ending 9th March average prices in Government seers—second sort rice per rupee 8·1, *cholum* 9·6, *raggi* 9·8, *cumboo* 8·7; relief work coolies 15,110; decrease owing to cholera and introduction of reduced rates; persons gratuitously fed 1,398; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 13th)	...	Rice second sort 9 seers, *cumboo* 10¼, *raggi* 11¾, *cholum* 12¼; rice imported *nil*; number employed 577; gratuitously fed 20; tahsildars and deputy tahsildars superintend; cholera deaths reported 203 out of 326 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7, *raggi* 8 1/16, *cumboo* 8¼, *cholum* 8½; import of all grains 1,006; number on relief works 46,700, number gratuitously fed 2,930; ditto private 620; health, cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 14 per cent., due to large number fed in relief camps, and to the opening of an additional camp at Uttengiri.
Coimbatore („ 13th)	...	Prices in most taluks stationary, slightly fallen in Coimbatore, Palladum, Caroor and Dharapuram; average rice second sort 7·98, *cholum* 9·72, *raggi* 10·15, *cumboo* 10·57; imports estimated, rice 380 tons, other grains 256; no rain except a shower at Palavady in Sattiamangalum taluk on the 7th; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 831, deaths 597; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 24,418, more admissions in Oodoomalpet, Caroor and Dharapuram; gratuitously fed 1,093; no further deterioration among the people on works in Oodoomalpet taluk; Sattiamangalum tahsildar reports decrease of strength.
Tanjore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices, rice 8¾ seers, *raggi* 12, *cumboo* 10¾, *cholum* 11 1/16; imports, rice 2,980 tons; relief works none; 216 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 13th)	*Nil*	Rice 8 seers per rupee; *cholum*, *raggi*, and *cumboo* almost stationary; import, rice 1,632 tons, other grains 151; number on relief works 8,986; charitable relief 526; cholera and small-pox throughout the district with a little mortality; total deaths 234; wells and tanks dry; people in many parts emigrate to other places; cattle poor for want of fodder and water; cattle disease in Madura, Dindigul, Melur and Tirumangalum.
Trichinopoly („ 13th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 7 1/16 seers, *cholum* 16¾, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10½; import of grain for week ending Saturday 98 tons; number on relief works on 9th instant 20; all coolies have since left; decrease owing to low wages and task-work; some now employed on Cauvery bridge work under the Public Works Department; gratuitously fed on 10th instant by public subscription 1,406; cholera, 190 seizures, 115 deaths; small-pox, 320 attacks, 41 deaths; cattle disease called *vekkai* among cattle in Udayapalayum taluk; cattle elsewhere healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 13th)	...	Slight showers in Satur and Tenkasi; no freshes; no improvement in prospects; pasture and water-supply in 3 taluks scanty; food-grains, sufficient supply; prices stationary; cholera still bad; cattle disease called *vedoopoo* continues with mortality in 2 taluks, average prices per rupee, second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas; *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 11, *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 659, *cholum* 11, and *cumboo* 80 tons; number on relief works 2,509; number gratuitously fed 272; increase in number on relief works owing to return of emigrants to their villages.
Malabar („ 13th)	...	Showers in east and south above 1⅛ inch; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 2,741, *raggi* 118, *cholum* 608 tons; exports, rice 665, *raggi* 561, *cholum* 7 tons; prices of rice stationary in five taluks, slightly fallen in others, highest 7¾ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10¾ in Calicut, average 9½ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13¾ Indian seers; cholera and small-pox in 8 taluks, deaths from former 193; cattle healthy except in Walluvanad; pasture failing; 688 coolies on Kolathur road.
Bombay—(Mar. 15th)		*General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged.
Sind (Mar. 14th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri 6 feet 10 inches on 5th against 5 feet 3 inches on same date last year; hail in Kotri taluka on 12th; 12 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, 3 deaths; cases of inoculation discovered; cattle disease increasing, 395 deaths at Sehwan, 25 at Ghorabári and 20 in Sákro; rice sowing commenced in Shâhbandar, Taguma taluka.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rust appearing in wheat; small-pox continues; cattle disease in a few talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Sind—continued.		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Rain threatening; no change as regards *rabi* crops; chicken-pox prevailing in Jacobabad; fever reported from Kutch Gundava.
Guserat (Mar. 14th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather growing warm, no other change.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik. (Mar. 14th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox prevailing.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 14th).		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in Bassein, Bhiwandi and Wára talukas; fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 14th).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox and cholera as last reported.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 1 taluka, cases 16, deaths 7.
Sholapur ...	...	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Satara and Khatau talukas; 42 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 14th).		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 233.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 533.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera 57.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera prevails, deaths 88.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 14th).		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Public health good; weather getting warm.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and the districts mentioned last week. Cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country, a few cases in Upper Mahratta Country, and a few cases in one or two of the Deccan Collectorates.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather moderately cold, cloudy on the 5th and 6th instant, with rains at intervals, accompanied by lightning and hailstones; the hail has slightly injured the cold-weather crops in some places; the rain will assist in sowing the *pania aous*; cholera is reduced to a few sporadic cases in villages scattered over the whole district.
Noakholly ...	·12	Weather—the high winds which began on Monday, the 5th instant, have continued to the end of the week; the slight rain on the 5th has had the effect of lowering the temperature; ploughing for the early rice has begun; cholera has much abated; some stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the Sudhárám station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·8	Weather cool in the morning and hot at noon; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms*; the prospects of tobacco are on the whole good.
Hill Tipperah ...	·39	Weather warm; a good deal of wind and a little rain on the 5th and 6th instant; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	2·20	Weather seasonable; the crops are good, save in the wave-stricken tracts; there were gales on two days of the week; the health of the district has improved, but cholera in a sporadic form is still present in thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Golachipa, and Bowful; the cattle are reported to be in good health everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	·50	Weather cloudy, with occasional rain and wind; mornings foggy; ·34 of rain at Goalundo and 2·20 at Madareepore; the prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory; the spring crops in some places are reported to have been damaged by hail; health of the district is good.
Dacca ...	·23	There have been heavy fogs on three mornings, otherwise the weather has been seasonable; the crops continue to be very favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather—slight rain and storm in places on the 6th instant; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	1·32	Weather stormy, with more rain than usual at this time of the year; the spring rice is doing well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Return not received.	Weather occasionally cloudy and warm; there are almost no crops on the ground except sugarcane and vegetables; public health is generally good.
Jessore ...	·26	Weather warm and steamy; the crops are generally good; the winter crops in the north are being gathered, and the rain has been favourable for ploughing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather damp and hot; fogs in the morning; a little rain on the 4th instant; the *rabi* crops on the ground look well and are ripening; sugarcane is being extensively planted; preparations for the early rice sowings are forward.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; the *rabi* crops are doing well, except in thana Mirzapore, where they have suffered from the rains; peas, lentils, and linseed are being reaped in most parts; *boro-dhan*, or spring-rice, is promising, and is still being sown in parts; the prospects generally are favourable; health is good.
Pubna ...	·2	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather generally getting hotter, though mornings and evenings are tolerably cool; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are still favourable; the transplanting of spring-rice continues, also the sowing of *til*.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the mornings from the 9th instant are misty; pulses are being gathered with good outturn.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warm; mornings cloudy; strong wind from the west; the *rabi* crops are promising; they are not yet fit for harvest.
Rungpore ...	·70	Weather getting warm; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops continue to be good and satisfactory; ground is being prepared for the early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; it is becoming warm; the fields are still being prepared for the *bitri* rice and jute, and the sowings have commenced in some places; the tobacco crop continues favourable and will have to be very soon reaped; the general health is reported to be good.
Jalpáiguri ...	·24	Weather getting warmer every day; about twelve annas of sugarcane have been gathered; the tobacco harvest has commenced.
Darjeeling ...	·06	Weather milder; sunshine in the early part of the week; wheat and barley on the ground are progressing favourably; land is being prepared for the next sowings.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and hot; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	The hot weather has set in; there are no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather close and warm; generally foggy in the morning; there was a dust-storm on the evening of the 6th instant, followed by a few drops of rain; the ploughing of the rice land is still going on; the harvesting of peas, *masuri*, gram, and *teora*, is almost over; vegetables are doing well; the public health is normal; cholera in a sporadic form prevails here and there.
Burdwan ...	1·01	There was a hail-storm on the evening of the 10th instant, but no perceptible rain; the prospects of the crops are good; the public health is fair, only a few cases of cholera reported; the sub-divisional officer of Culna reports that cattle disease is raging in his jurisdiction.
Bankoora ..	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; the cold weather crops generally are being reaped with good outturns; the sugarcane is only an eight anna crop.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and bright; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; hailstones fell in Doomka on the evening of the 10th instant; heavy clouds and rain in the hills; there is nothing particular to note about the crops this week.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the crops are good, also the health of the district.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest is now beginning, and the outturn is expected to be good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and daily getting warmer; the first three days of the week were occasionally cloudy; the wind was variable; in the latter part of the week, it was from the south-east; its temperature varied from 63° to 81°; the crops are all good; cholera is almost disappearing.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather, mornings are still pleasant, days are warm; state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably warm; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are everywhere good; a few cases of small-pox are reported in the jurisdiction of Sursund outpost; otherwise the public health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright; still cool in the mornings and evenings, and getting warm in the day-time; the thermometer has risen very rapidly in the last 24 hours; the *rabi* crops are ripe, and are being harvested; the outturn is expected to be very good; opium is being gathered; the sowings of indigo have commenced; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather, hot during the day, and cool at night; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are very good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warm; the *rabi* crops are being reaped in some places with a fair outturn; health is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather warm with light easterly winds; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 94·4°; state and prospects of the crops continue good; public health is generally good; small-pox is appearing in some villages in the Nowadah sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Shahabad ...	·29	Weather getting hot; there was a heavy storm on the night of the 13th instant; peas and *musoor* are still being harvested; the *rabi* crops generally promise well; small-pox is reported from thanas Ramgurh and Bhubooah.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the wind is becoming hot during day time; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but beginning to get very warm; the prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week; general health is good, except in Palamow, where cases of small-pox are still reported.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the only crops now on the ground are gram and barley, which are looking well.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; pulses and wheat are being gathered, and the yield of both is satisfactory; no other crops on the ground; *mowah* and mango are most promising; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·05	Weather mostly fine; the ploughing continues; sporadic cholera is present, chiefly along the pilgrim route, and a few deaths from small-pox are reported; cattle disease has decreased.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; the winter crops are reaped; no other crops on the ground at present; cholera is rather prevalent owing to influx of pilgrims.
Pooree ...	*Nil* ·11 at Khoordah.	Weather fair; some of the *dalua* paddy is in ear; ploughing is still going on briskly on the low lands; the shipment of rice still continues, and the prices are stationary; cholera is reported from almost all parts of the district.
		General Remarks.—There was rain in many districts during the week; it was attended with storm and hailstones in some places, and the cold-weather crops are said to have suffered a little; these crops are being harvested, and the yield is a fair one; the spring rice is doing well, and the preparations for the autumn rice and jute are in progress; tobacco promises good results, and will soon be cut.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 12th)	...	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad („ 14th)	...	Prospects good.
Jhansi („ 15th)	...	Gram and peas reaped; injury to wheat from blight not serious; weather cloudy.
Meerut („ 14th)	Slight rain	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 14th)	·4	Prospects good.
Almora („ 12th)	...	Weather unsettled; partial showers and storms in various directions.
Agra („ 14th)	...	Crops favourable; dust storms with slight rain may cause some damage.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 14th)	Slight rain on 11th and 12th.	Prospects good.
Sitapur („ 14th)	·8	Recent cloudy weather and high winds affected *rabi* harvest to certain extent.
Fyzabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	No change; harvesting commenced; prospects favourable.
Rae Bareli („ 13th)	...	Prospects good, but heavy clouds about and rain would do harm.
Punjab— (Mar. 14th)		
Delhi	·4	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province continue good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	
Umballa ...	*Nil*	
Jullundur ...	·5	
Lahore ...	·2	
Ráwalpindi ...	·1	
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	
Peshâwar ...	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 10th)	·30	*Rabi* gathered and now being threshed; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Warm; ground being prepared for sugarcane sowings; cholera in places.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; *rabi* favourable; few cases of cholera; prices easy.
Bálaghát ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; *rabi* gathering; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Warm; *rabi* cutting; health good; prices stationary.
Chánda (Mar. 11th)	...	Cloudy; threshing of *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 12th)	...	Days warm, nights cool; reaping of *rabi* continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 13th)	...	Cloudy and close, with occasional slight showers of rain; *rabi* gathering; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 14th)	...	Hot; *rabi* gathered; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Warm and cloudy; *rabi* ripening; small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provs.—continued.		
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Heavy rain with hail and thunder-storm on 12th and 13th; blight has appeared in wheat in some villages; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	·13	Heavy thunder-storm; no injury reported yet; *rabi* excellent; health good.
Seoni ...	·18	*Rabi* ripening; cholera continues.
Damoh ...	·04	Prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·20	*Masur* injured; other crops good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Late rains doing some damage, but prospects of harvest generally good.
British Burma— (Mar. 15th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Twenty-five deaths from cholera in Akyab town, a few cases also in Naaf and Rathaidoung, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in Myohoung and Koladan townships.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Cholera in Tyantay township; otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 3 cases cholera at Maoobin.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	Two deaths from cholera; slight cattle disease in Mengyee township; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 13 deaths, in Mahathaman 2, in Padoung 1; small-pox two cases.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 15th)	·92	Hot and oppressive at beginning of week; slight showers on 10th, 11th, and 12th; *asu* cultivation commenced; public health good.
Sylhet 15th)	·10	More rain wanted; field-work continues.
Mysore—		
Bangalore ...	...	Daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved are respectively 12,202 and 19,454 including the town.
Túmkúr ...	...	Ditto 9,119 and 2,471.
Kolar ...	...	Ditto 1,904 and 1,831.
Mysore ...	...	Ditto 1,929 and 3,274.
Hassan ...	...	Ditto 6,885 and 364.
Shimoga ...	...	Ditto 1,351 and 503.
Kadur ...	...	Ditto 1,498 and 515.
Chitaldroog ...	...	Ditto 3,920 and 1,685.
		General Remarks.—Total on relief works and charitably relieved are respectively 38,808, and 30,097, irrespective of those employed by public works agency, daily average of which is 30,794; price of ordinary rice from 12 to 18 pounds per rupee; condition unimproved; cholera still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 15th)	...	Land under preparation for ensuing cultivation.
Central India— (Mar. 14th)		
Indore ...		
Gwalior ...		
Neemuch ...	·14	Health good; wheat and grain crops excellent; opium has suffered from hail.
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ulwar (March 14th)	·16	Thunder, rain and hail on 10th and 11th; crops promising.
Deoli („ 10th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jeypore ...	·2	Crops ripening favourably; health good.
Ajmere ...	...	Thunder and some rain, weather cooler in consequence; no damage to crops reported; small pox still prevalent.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 2nd April 1877, at 5 P. M. (Railway time).

His Excellency will visit Lucknow, Naini Tal and Ranikhet, and arrive at Simla towards the end of the month.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 19th March 1877.

No. 241.—A VACANCY having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Major-General Sir E. B. Johnson has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 246.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain W. J. Williamson, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade in Assam, to officiate as Inspector General of Police in the General Police District of that Province, and also as Inspector General of Prisons, under Section 6, Act XXVI of 1870, Commissioner of Abkari Revenue, under Section 3, Act XXI of 1856, and Superintendent of Stamps in the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

No. 249.—The services of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 255.—The Honorable Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe and the

usual subsidiary leave, with effect from such dat as he may avail himself of it.

No. 262.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, Barrister-at-Law and Standing Counsel, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 265.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. Prinsep, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 196.—Assistant Surgeon Shib Kristo Das is dismissed from the service of Government.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 94.—Major-General C. A. Barwell, C.B., resumed charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, from Captain M. Protheroe, on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 98.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Baghail Sing, Extra Assistant Superintendent and Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, during the absence on furlough of Captain R. J. Wimberley, or until further orders.

No. 99.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain W. B. Birch, 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 9th instant, during the absence on furlough of Captain R. J. Wimberley, or until further orders.

Mr. E. H. Man, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Captain Birch.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Man.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, *vice* Mr. Tuson.

Mr. F. P. Goddard, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. Brookes.

PATENTS.

The 22nd March 1877.

No. 198.—Specifications of the under-mentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 31 of 1876.—Mr. J. Fraser, Engineer, Carnac Iron Works, Carnac Bunder, Bombay, for "improvements in rotary engines."

No. 60 of 1876.—Mr. S. W. Clark, of London, England, Iron Merchant, for "improvements in hand signal lamps."

No. 62 of 1876.—Mr. C. E. Bowhay and Mr. Kunj Behari Lall Khanna, Mechanical Engineers and Contractors, Devonshire Iron Works, Allahabad, for "a safety permanent way railway chair and key."

No. 63 of 1876.—Mr. J. P. Collins and Mr. H. C. B. Petman, Contractors of Allahabad and Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces of India, for "improvements in burning bricks, tiles, and other light pottery wares."

No. 92 of 1876.—Babu Deb Narain Bysak, No. 3, Prosonno Coomar Tagore's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, for "working the ordinary Bengali oil mill with steam power, with an improvement in the mill itself."

No. 5 of 1877.—Mr. W. MacLellan and Mr. J. P. Smith, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, Engineers, for "a new and useful improvement in the construction of railway sleeper chairs."

No. 9 of 1877.—Mr. P. J. Dussaud, Merchant, of the firm of P. & J. Dussaud Freres, and Mr. J. Duchez, Merchant, of the Firm of Duchez and Bendinger, both of Bordeaux, France, for "improvements in tanning and in apparatus connected therewith."

No. 13 of 1877.—Mr. G. W. Miltimore, of Janesville, in the County of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, United States of America, for "a new and improved car axle."

No. 15 of 1877.—Mr. F. W. Mackenzie, Engineer, of Gelfahatting Tea Factory, Bisnauth, Assam, but at present of Calcutta, for "improvements in drying tea and apparatus employed therefor."

No. 16 of 1877.—Babu Sheeta Nath Ghose, son of Giridhur Ghose, Talookdar of Roygram, in Station Lohargurah, in the District of Jessore, for "a weaving machine."

No. 796.—Mr. C. Powell, late Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency, now of Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, has filed an amended specification supplying certain omissions in the previous specification of his invention for the manufacture of ratan, cane and bamboo vehicles, either wheeled or portable.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—CUSTOMS.

Fort William, the 21st March 1877.

No. 70.—In the exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6, Clause *b*, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt gunny bags and gunny cloth from all duties of Customs.

SURVEYS.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 196.—In Notification No. 90, dated the 14th ultimo, granting leave on medical certificate for one year to Mr. H. E. Gastrell, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, after the word "Europe," read "or Australia."

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 205.—The under-mentioned Officers have been appointed Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd Grade, in the Marine Survey Department, with effect from the 6th of October last :—

Lieutenant W. H. Coombs, R.N.
Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1877.

No. 27J.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, "The Justices of the Peace Act," the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major A. L. Playfair to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

POLITICAL.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 620P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. C. Gumpert as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

No. 622P.—With reference to Notification No. 2845P, dated 24th November 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur Le Chevalier Charles Grondona as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 624P.—With reference to Notification No. 2946P, dated 1st December 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Robert McCraken as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 626P.—With reference to Notification No. 2948P, dated 1st December 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Robert McCraken as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 22nd March 1877.

No. 640P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. Diefenbach to act as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. S. E. Voigt.

No. 642P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. P. F Eisenlohr as Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 647P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. deColons as Consul for Denmark at Madras.

No. 649P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Bernard Leumann as Consular Agent for Italy at Moulmein.

No. 651P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Sheikh Mahomed Azim, Riding Master in the Mayo College, Ajmere, late Duffadar, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the honorary rank of Jemadar.

GENERAL.

The 17th March 1877.

No. 663G.—PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 25th February 1877 :—

Jemadar Jalim, to be Subadar, *vice* Juggurnauth Tewarie, invalided.
Havildar-Major Dowa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Deena Ram, invalided.
Color Havildar Ooma Ram, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jalim, promoted.

No. 664G.—Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C.S., Assistant Resident at Mandalay, has passed the examination in Burmese, prescribed by Foreign Department Resolution No. 2809P, dated 15th October 1875.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 670G.—Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the date after the 12th March 1877, on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 671G.—Captain C. B. Euan Smith, 1st Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, to be in charge of the current duties of the Residency, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 676G.—Colonel W. Nembhard, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be in charge of the duties of Judicial Commissioner, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 8th March 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Allardyce.

The 22nd March 1877.

No. 691G.—Major V. E. Law, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Superintendent of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police, took temporary charge of the current duties of the Office of Political Agent, Jeypore and Kishengurh, in addition to his own duties, from Captain C. A. Baylay, on the afternoon of the 20th February 1877.

No. 692G.—APPOINTMENTS.—The following temporary appointments, with effect from the date of assuming charge, are made in the Mysore Commission consequent on the death of Major Gompertz, Deputy Inspector General of Police :—

Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Police, *vice* Major Gompertz.

Major C. S. Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Captain Mackenzie.

Mr. J. Lacey, B L., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Blair.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 699*G*.—PROMOTION.—Captain H. DeP. Rennick, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, with effect from the 29th January 1877, *vice* Mr. Knowlys.

No. 705*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. T. Cooper is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd Class and is posted to Bhamo.

No. 709*G*.—LEAVE.—Colonel M. Thomson, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from 2nd April 1877.

No. 710*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Colonel A. Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps, at present doing duty at Fort William, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 711*G*.—POSTING.—With reference to Notification No. 710G, dated 23rd March 1877, Colonel A. Elderton, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted as Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, with effect from 2nd April 1877, *vice* Colonel M. Thomson, on leave.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1877.

No. 1665.—Mr. W. Waterfield, B.C.S., made over charge of the Offices of Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle, to Mr. A. Anthony, after noon, on the 23rd February 1877, and received charge of the Offices of Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency from Mr. E. F. Harrison, after noon, on the 14th March 1877.

No. 1684.—Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S., received charge of the Offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr. T. W. Biss, before noon, on the 14th March 1877.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

The 22nd March 1877.

No. 1709.—The following Resolution is published for general information:—

Read again—

Resolution No. 3334, dated 14th December 1870.

Read—

The Financial Statement made by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey to the Legislative Council of the Government of India on the 15th March 1877, and the Abstracts of the Accounts and Estimates therewith presented.

RESOLUTION.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council has resolved to re-incorporate in the Imperial Estimates and Accounts, in the manner described in this Statement by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, the transactions of the Local Governments, which have, since 1871-72, been represented by a single net entry in the Imperial Estimates and Accounts under the Head *Allotments for Provincial Services.*

2. Additional Revenues have been already surrendered to the provincial uses of the Governments of *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces* and *Oudh*, and additional Services transferred to their management and responsibility: it is the intention of the Governor General in Council, after consultation with the other Local Governments, to propose similar expansions of the measure of December 1870 in respect to the Revenues and Services of the other Provinces.

3. In consequence of the arrangements thus completed or contemplated, it is necessary to revise the conditions under which the Local Governments administer the Revenues and Services entrusted to their particular use and management.

4. In supersession, therefore, of all existing regulations upon the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that, till further orders, the following shall be the

Rules and Conditions which apply to the administration by the Local Governments of all Revenues and Services surrendered to provincial uses and management.

I.—Without the previous sanction of the Government of India—

(1) No additional taxation may be imposed, and no change made in any existing system of Revenue management;

(2) No new general service or duty may be undertaken: whenever a Local Government proposes to undertake any such new service or duty, it must satisfy the Government of India that it can provide the funds for it, temporarily, if the service or duty is temporary, and permanently, if it is permanent;

(3) No appointment may be created with a pay of more than Rs. 250 a month; and no addition may be made to the pay and allowances of any officer if they exceed, or would, after the addition, exceed, Rs. 250 a month;

(4) No appointment of which the pay and allowances are more than Rs. 250 a month may be abolished; and the pay and allowances of no such appointment may be reduced;

(5) No class or grade of officers may be created or abolished; and the pay of no class or grade of officers may be raised or reduced;

(6) The rates of discount upon the retail of stamps and court-fee labels, and the local duty on spirit and drugs, must not be altered: the Governor General in Council reserves the right of forbidding any such alterations as are likely to injure the Revenues of neighbouring Provinces or prove otherwise inconvenient;

(7) No addition may be made to the pay or allowances of any individual officer, or class of officers, that may lead to increase in the emoluments of any public servants doing duty in the same Province, whose pay and allowances are not charged under one of the transferred Heads of Service. The Government of India reserves the right to forbid alterations in rates of pay or allowances, which, in its opinion, would produce inconvenience in other Provinces;

(8) No money may be removed from the Public Treasury for investment, or deposit elsewhere: the Government of India, which is responsible for the provision of ways and means for the public service in all Departments, must, always, retain, as at present, in its own hands, absolute and unconditional control over all money in the Public Treasury: a Local Government may not withdraw such money except for expenditure upon the public service;

(9) No alteration must be made in the form or procedure of the Public Accounts;

(10) No services previously rendered to other Departments at the charge of the Departments made over to the control of the Local Governments may be diminished, and no services previously rendered to these Departments at the charge of other Departments may be increased;

(11) No line of through communication may be abandoned, or allowed to fall out of repair.

II.—Returns are to be made quarterly, through the several Administrative Departments of the Government of India, to the Financial Department, showing every change made in the pay of any officer, every new office created, and every existing office abolished; also any unusual or extraordinary charge incurred, and any expenditure discontinued.

III.—All Standing Orders and Rules of the Supreme Government are to be observed, including, in particular, the Rules in the Codes of the Financial and Public Works Departments, Travelling Allowance Rules and the Rules and Circular Orders of the Comptroller General.

IV.—Returns, Accounts, and Estimates are to be submitted to the Supreme Government in such forms, and at such times, as may be prescribed.

V.—The Local Governments must keep the Governor General in Council, in the several Departments, fully informed of their executive and financial proceedings; the Governor General in Council will not relinquish his general powers of supervision and control in any Department: but His Excellency in Council will, as far as possible, avoid interference with the details of the administration of the transferred revenues and services, and any embarrassment of the provincial finances.

VI.—A Local Government must accept, without remonstrance, any charge which would, under the system in force before 1871-72, have been recorded, under any of the transferred Heads of Account, in the Accounts of its Presidency or Province; and must not raise objections on such grounds as that the charge has originated outside the Presidency or Province, or that the Presidency or Province is not interested in it, or the like: if any doubt arises at any time, whether any charge should or should not be entered under any particular Head in the Accounts of any Presidency or Province, such doubt must be solved by one test only, *viz.*: "How would it have been entered if it had occurred before 1871-72, when the powers and responsibilities of Local Governments were first enlarged?" Thus, for example, the pay or leave allowances of an officer belonging to another Administration on duty or on leave in the North-Western Provinces, and drawn there, must be charged in the Accounts of the North-Western Provinces: the Governor General in Council did not intend by the measure of 1870, and does not, now, intend, to introduce, or authorise, any change of practice in such matters, or any inter-provincial, inter-presidential or inter-departmental adjustments, not theretofore allowed: in regard to all such transactions, the arrangements made with the Local Governments were calculated upon the basis of the system which existed before the year 1871-72.

VII.—The grant made to a Local Government for all the services entrusted to its administration is a consolidated grant: no claim will lie against the Imperial Treasury on the ground that the cost of any service exceeds the amount at which it was estimated in the calculation of the consolidated grant.

VIII.—In the management of its finances, a Local Government must never absolutely exhaust its Balance in the Imperial Treasury: the Government of India will not accept any estimates, or allow any transactions, by a Local Government, which involve the expenditure of more money than is at its credit in the Imperial Treasury: it is the duty of every Accountant General to take care that this condition is never infringed, and promptly to report to the Governor General in Council any transgression of it which is not, upon his representation, immediately rectified by the Local Government addressed.

IX.—A Local Government may not lend money from the Balance at its credit in the Imperial Treasury: the Government of India will always pay every attention to any recommendation for the loan of public money in excess of the powers which are entrusted to a Local Government by law or rule; but all loans alike must be from the Imperial Balances; such operations must not be mixed up with the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Government for the collection and appropriation of the Public Revenues or the administration of the Public Services.

X.—It is a general condition precedent to the delegation of all authority to disburse public money that it shall be *bonâ fide* for a public object; nothing must be carried out by means of the public funds for the advantage of any individual or body of private persons, unless, in accordance with some declared or established rule or principle, recognised by the Government of India: it is the duty of every Audit Officer, at all times, to challenge any infringement of this principle; and every Local Government must submit, for the orders of the Government of India, any representation made to it by any Audit Officer in accordance with this Rule which it does not promptly accept.

XI.—On or before the 31st January of each year, each Local Government must forward to the Government of India in the Financial and Public Works Departments and publish in the Local Government Gazette, in detail of Major Heads, with such explanations as may be necessary for the due understanding of its financial administration—

(1) An Account showing—

(*a*) The balance of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury at the beginning of the last complete financial year;

(*b*) The revenues appropriated during that year to provincial uses, and the supplementary assignment from the Imperial Treasury;

(*c*) The expenditure under provincial responsibility during that year;

(*d*) The balance of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury at the end of that year;

(2) Revised Estimates in the same detail for the current financial year;

(3) Estimates in the same detail for the coming financial year.

XII.—The Governor General in Council reserves power to modify, add to, or repeal these Rules and Conditions at any time.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 1754.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877.*

	Bullion or Coin received.		Coined and examined.
	From Government.	From Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of February 1877—			
Calcutta	32,78,196	...	27,55,741
Bombay	7,800	68,67,608	35,33,848
TOTAL ...	32,85,996	68,67,608	62,89,589
First two months of 1877—			
Calcutta	32,78,720	10,66,911	53,94,928
Bombay	7,800	1,83,39,922	75,32,848
TOTAL ...	32,86,520	1,94,06,833	1,29,27,776

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of February 1877 ...	36,10,880	3,500	36,07,380	1,20,89,071	8,95,621	1,11,93,450	1,56,99,951	8,99,121	1,48,00,830
First 2 months	49,97,677	51,726	49,45,951	2,43,80,432	30,50,098	2,12,50,334	2,92,98,109	31,01,824	2,61,96,285

PENSIONS, &c.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 1687.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for case (*f*) under Section 29 of the Civil Pension Code :—

(*f*)—Second writers and darogahs on Jail establishments in the Bombay Presidency.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 1766.—Consequent upon the admission of the countries mentioned below into the General Postal Union, the following revised postage rates and conditions will have effect from the dates mentioned opposite each, *viz.* :—

For full detail of this heading see Indian Postal Guide of October 1876.

Prepayment is compulsory for Newspapers and Packets and for letters also when marked with a "c".

	COUNTRIES, &c.		Each Letter. Per ½ oz.	Each Letter. Registration fee.	Each Newspaper. Per 4 ozs.	Each packet of newspapers, printed papers, &c. Per 2 ozs.	REMARKS.
			Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	
BRITISH COLONIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST APRIL 1877.	CEYLON—						
	Via Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or from Aden, by *British Packet*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden, by *French Packet*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	By *Land Post*	I	*c* 2	4	1	1½	
	By *Indian Packet*	I	*c* 2	4	1	1½	
	By *Private Vessel*	IV	*c* 2	...	1	1½	
	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Singapore* or *Penang*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras and Moulmein, by *Indian Packet*, through *Singapore* or *Penang* ...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer), through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras, or from Aden, by *French Packet*, through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	By *Private Vessel*	IV	*c* 4	...	1	1½	
	LABUAN (NEAR BORNEO)—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Singapore*...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras and Moulmein, by *Indian Packet*, through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer), through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	MAURITIUS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, *viz.*, SEYCHELLES, RODRIGUES AND THE AMIRANTE ISLANDS—						
	Via Calcutta or Madras or from Aden, by *French Packet* ...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Bombay to Aden and thence by *French Packet*	I	4		1	1½	
	TRINIDAD ... BRITISH GUIANA — *Via* Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	BERMUDA ... JAMAICA ... — *Via* Brindisi through *Italy*	I	5	4	1	1½	
	HONG-KONG—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*	I	*c* 4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer)	I	*c* 4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras or from Aden, by *French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	I	*c* 4	4	1	1½	
	By *Private Vessel*	IV	*c* 4	4	1	1½	

For full detail of this heading see Indian Postal Guide of October 1876.
Prepayment is compulsory for Newspapers and Packets and for Letters also when marked with a "c."

	COUNTRIES, &c.		Each Letter. Per ½ oz.	Each Letter. Registration fee.	Each newspaper. Per 4 ozs.	Each packet of newspapers, printed papers, &c. Per 2 ozs.	REMARKS.
			Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	
SPANISH COLONIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST APRIL 1877.	CUBA ... *Via* Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	c 6	4	2	2½	
	PORTO RICO ... *Via* Brindisi through *Italy*	I	5	4	1	1½	
	PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Singapore*...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras and Moulmein, by *Indian Packet*, through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer), through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
DUTCH COLONIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST MAY 1877.	NETHERLANDS INDIA OR DUTCH EAST INDIES—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Singapore*...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras and Rangoon or Moulmein, by *Indian Packet* through *Singapore* ...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer), through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras or from Aden, by *French Packet*, through *Agent on Board*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	DUTCH GUIANA—						
	Via Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	c 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi through *Italy* ...	I	5	4	1	1½	
	DUTCH WEST INDIES INCLUDING CURACAO, BONAIRE, AMBA, DUTCH PORTION OF ST. MARTIN, ST. EUSTATIUS AND SABA—						
	Via Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	c 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi through *Italy* ..	I	5	4	1	1½	
JAPAN WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST JUNE 1877.	JAPAN—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Hong-Kong*	I	c 4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras or from Aden, by *French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	I	4	4	1	1½	
BRAZIL WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST JULY 1877.	BRAZIL (EMPIRE OF)—						
	Via Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	c 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi through *Italy* ...	I	5	4	1	1½	
PORTUGUESE COLONIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST JULY 1877.	MACAO—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Hong-Kong*	I	c 4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet*, (Opium Steamer), through *Hong-Kong*	I	c 4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras or from Aden, by *French Packet*, through *Agent on board*	I	4	4	1	1½	

For full detail of this heading see Indian Postal Guide of October 1876.
Prepayment is compulsory for Newspapers and Packets and for Letters also when marked with a "c."

	COUNTRIES, &c.		Each Letter. Per ½ oz.	Each Letter. Registration fee.	Each newspaper. Per 4 ozs.	Each packet of newspapers, printed papers, &c. Per 2 ozs.	REMARKS.
			Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	
PORTUGUESE COLONIES WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST JULY 1877—*contd.*	CAPE DE VERDE AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, (BISSAU AND CACHEU)—						
	Via Brindisi, through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi, through *Italy* ...	I	5	4	1	1½	
	ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS (GUINEA—AFRICA), WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AJUDA—						
	Via Brindisi, through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi, through *Italy* ...	I	5	4	1	1½	
	ANGOLA (GUINEA—AFRICA)—						
	Via Brindisi through the *United Kingdom*	I	*c* 6	4	2	2½	
	Via Brindisi through *Italy*	I	5	4	1	1½	
	MOZAMBIQUE—						
	Via Bombay to Aden or from Aden and thence by *Zanzibar line* ...	I	4	4	1	1½	
	TIMOR (OCEANIA)—						
	Via Bombay or from Aden, by *British Packet*, through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta or Madras and Moulmein, by *Indian Packet*, through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	
	Via Calcutta, by *Indian Packet*, (Opium Steamer) through *Singapore*	I	4	4	1	1½	

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 267.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE,
No. 67. *London, 15th February 1877.*

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major-General J. A. Ewart, C.B., being placed on the Staff of the Army in India, with a view to his commanding a Division in Bengal, *vice* Major-General A. Macdonnell, C.B., whose period of service is about to expire.

I have, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 268.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Major T. O. Underwood, Squadron Commander (on furlough), to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Major J. Gillespie, deceased.

Captain T. Shepherd, 3rd Squadron Commander (on furlough), to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Underwood.

Captain E. A. Money, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Shepherd.

Lieutenant E. Lloyd, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain Money.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Major A. FitzHugh, Wing Commander, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), and Officiating Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the Office, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Close, proceeding on furlough.

No. 269.—GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODYGUARD—

Havildar Gunput Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Futteh Khan, invalided. Dated the 1st May 1876.

No. 270.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," 16th February 1877, pages 751 and 752, India Office, 14th February 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and resignation amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Cecil Coles Dyce, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd December 1876.

Major Henry Phipson Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, to rank from 23rd July 1876, in succession to General H. C. M. Cox, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Charles Depree. Dated 9th December 1876.

Major Henry Roche Osborn. Dated 9th December 1876.

Major Edward Henry Cassan Simpson. Dated 9th December 1876.

Major George Bowan Cassan Simpson. Dated 9th December 1876.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Hadow Jenkins. Dated 10th December 1876.

Major Eugene Clutterbuck Impey. Dated 10th December 1876.

Major William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan. Dated 10th December 1876.

Major Lawrence Henry Williams. Dated 10th December 1876.

Major Gilbert James Pasley. Dated 20th December 1876.

Major James Vere Hunt. Dated 20th December 1876.

Major Charles Ferguson Sharpe. Dated 20th December 1876.

Major Philip Henry Farrell Harris. Dated 20th December 1876.

Major Thomas Edward Vander Gucht. Dated 20th December 1876.

Major Brooke Rynd Chambers. Dated 20th December 1876.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur Donald Butter. Dated 12th December 1876.

Captain Lionel Smith. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Robert Cecil Richard Clifford. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Henry Sullivan Jarrett. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Leopold John Herbert Grey. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Edmund Swetenham. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Henry Marsh Pratt. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Charles Henry Cantor. Dated 13th December 1876.

Captain Henry Bristow Sanderson. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain Connel O'Donel. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain Horace Christopher Fagan. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain George Farquhar Irving Graham. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain Charles James Garstin. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain Alan Murray. Dated 20th December 1876.

Captain George Atkins. Dated 20th December 1876.

BENGAL ARMY.

Late 1st European Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, to be Major. Dated 6th September 1876.

PAGE 752.

Resignation.

Captain Edmond Hughes, Bengal Infantry. Dated 15th November 1876.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the removal of the name of the under-mentioned Officer from the list of the Army:—

Captain Charles Boswell Norman, Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 271.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

The following *provisional* promotions are sanctioned in the Ordnance Department of the Hyderabad Contingent:—

Quartermaster Thomas Gannon, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, from 5th December 1876, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. O'Grady, deceased.

Sub-Conductor Henry Forde, to be Conductor, from 25th November 1876, *vice* Conductor T. S. Ranson, pensioned.

Staff Sergeant Cornelius Ryan, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Sub-Conductor, from 25th November 1876, *vice* Sub-Conductor Forde, promoted.

Staff Sergeant Henry Smith, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Sub-Conductor, from 5th December 1876, *vice* Quartermaster Gannon, promoted.

No. 272.—NATIVE ARMY—

Jemadar Luchmun Singh appointed on probation to the 4th Bengal Cavalry in G. G. Os. Nos. 946 and 1048 of 1874, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st November 1874.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 273.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Howey, Infantry.

Captain A. P. Broome, General List, Infantry, Officiating Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain W. R. Hamilton, General List, Infantry, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain W. W. Biscoe, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers.

Lieutenant C. Hackett, 5th Foot.

Lieutenant C. A. Mercer, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment.

Lieutenant R. C. D. Wilson, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.

Lieutenant G. E. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 274.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the under-mentioned Officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel CHARLES PATTON KEYES, C.B., *Madras Staff Corps, Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Ensign	4th April 1843.
Lieutenant	30th November 1848.
Brevet Captain	4th April 1858.
Captain	2nd February 1860.
Brevet-Major	16th April 1861.
Major	4th April 1863.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	5th August 1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4th April 1869.
Brevet Colonel	11th August 1869.

APPOINTMENTS.

Adjutant, 1st Punjab Infantry...	18th May 1849.
2nd in Command, 1st Punjab Infantry	6th June 1850.
Commandant, Kemidi Rifle Corps	8th July 1854.
Commandant, 1st Infantry Punjab Irregular Force ...	9th May 1860.
Officiating Commandant, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force	19th March 1869.
Commandant, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force...	23rd June 1869.
Brigadier-General, Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force	19th April 1870.

WAR SERVICES.

In February 1850.—Present as 2nd in Command of the 1st Punjab Infantry, with the Force which accompanied His Excellency the late Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, into the Kohat Pass—received the thanks of His Excellency and of the local Government.

March 1850—Present with the regiment in the relief of a body of Mooltanees in a town on the Kohat-kotul which was surrounded by the Pass Afqeedees, on which occasion the regiment was unaided and sustained heavy loss—received the thanks of Government. October 1851—On field service as 2nd in command of the regiment. May 1852—On field service when the regiment, owing to treachery in transmission of orders, made a forced march of seventy miles into action, present at Prangghar, Taha-Kote, Errosha, and several other minor affairs, in the Eusufzie and Ranazi valleys—received the thanks of Government. December 1852—On field service in command of two companies of the regiment in a secret expedition against the Omerzie Wuezerees in the Kafir-kote hills—Services acknowledged by Government. March 1853.—In command of a wing of the regiment on field service against the mountain tribes in the Salimanee range—services acknowledged by Government. December 1853—On field service with the 1st Punjab Infantry. 1854—On field service in command of Scinde Rifle corps. 1855—On field service in the Meranzie valley in command of the Scinde Rifle corps. In April 1860, commanded 1st Punjab Infantry in the expedition against the Wuzeerees, marched through their hills to their head-quarters at Kanagoorum—received the special thanks of Supreme and Local Governments and of the Secretary of State for India, and Brevet Majority. August 1863—On field service in command of the 1st Punjab Infantry and Hazara Mountain Battery to watch the Hindustani Fanatics at Satana. Joined Umbeyla Field Force in October, and served throughout the Umbeyla Campaign—severely wounded. Received the special thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Supreme and Local Governments, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy and the Order of the Bath. February 1869—Organized and commanded a secret expedition against the Bezoties, a turbulent tribe on the Kohil border—received the special thanks of the Supreme and Local Governments and of the Secretary of State for India, and Brevet Colonelcy. April 1869—Commanded a field force against the Cabul Kheyl and Taza Kheyl Wuzeerees—received the thanks of the Supreme and Local Governments, medal and two clasps. Organized and commanded an expedition against certain villages in the Lower Dour valley—received the hearty thanks of the Local and Supreme Governments.

From the 23rd September 1876, in room of Colonel A. Stewart, R.A., deceased.

Colonel EDWARD JAMES LAWDER, *Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Native Infantry.*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Ensign	18th June 1839.
Lieutenant	17th August 1844.
Captain	1st May 1854.
Brevet-Major	20th July 1858.
Major	18th February 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel	18th June 1865.
Brevet-Colonel	18th June 1870.

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster, 44th Regiment, Native Infantry ...	21st April 1843.
Adjutant, 44th Regiment, Native Infantry ...	15th October 1844.

From the 1st Dec. 1876, in room of Col. J. E. Mayne, retired.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army ...	9th October 1849.
Assistant Quartermaster-General	6th December 1851.
Deputy Quartermaster-General	17th February 1863.
Officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 28th Native Infantry	27th „ 1866.
2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 24th Native Infantry...	1st April 1867.
Officiating Commandant, 14th Native Infantry ...	24th July 1868.
Officiating Commandant, 24th Native Infantry ...	6th June 1871.
Commandant, 24th Native Infantry	18th February 1873.
Commandant, 1st Native Infantry	15th „ 1875.

WAR SERVICES.

Served as Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army with the Saugor Field Division, the whole time it was in the field in 1858-59; was present at the attack on Jheeghum, 10th April 1858; the affair of Kubraie, 17th April; the battle of Banda, 19th April; the relief of Kirwee, 25th December, when Division Head Quarters with the Horse Artillery and Cavalry marched 84 miles in 37 hours; storming of the heights of Punwarree, 29th December 1858—Brevet-Major, Medal and Clasp.

From the 1st December 1876, in room of Colonel J. E. Mayne, retired.

Colonel THOMAS CRAUFURD LONGCROFT, *Madras Staff Corps.*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Ensign	20th August 1839.
Lieutenant	16th August 1842.
Brevet-Captain	20th August 1854.
Captain	28th November 1854.
Major	18th February 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel	20th August 1865.
Brevet-Colonel	20th August 1870.

APPOINTMENTS.

Acting Adjutant, 16th Regiment Native Infantry ...	23rd August 1844.
Acting Paymaster, Southern Division, Bombay Army ...	5th January 1845.
Acting Quartermaster and Interpreter, 16th Regiment Native Infantry	15th December 1845.
Quartermaster and Interpreter, 16th Regiment Native Infantry	18th February 1851.
Adjutant, 16th Regiment Native Infantry	7th May 1851.
Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department ...	4th August 1856.
Brigade-Major Thayetmo	30th November 1856.
Assistant Adjutant-General, British Burma Division ...	11th April 1862.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Head Quarters	28th September 1866.
Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General	16th December 1868.
Officiating Adjutant-General	9th November 1869.
Deputy Adjutant-General	29th September 1871.
Officiating Adjutant-General	16th August 1872.

From the 12th December 1876, in room of Major-General *Sir* A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., succeeded to the Colonel's Allowance.

No. 275.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 164 of 1877, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the following Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes, respectively, of the Order of British India, with effect from the 1st January 1877:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar Major Mherwan Sing, "Bahadur," 40th Regiment Native Infantry.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Major Mahomed Ismail, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Subadar Major Appavoo, 36th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Sheik Ibrahim, 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Major Ballagoovoo, 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 276.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, admitting certain Native Officers of the Madras Army to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, for "Subadar Homed Beg, 9th Regiment Native Infantry," read Subadar Major *Furreed* Beg, 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

PENSIONS.

No. 277.—Ressaldar Buldeo Singh, 16th Bengal Cavalry, having served 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the N. W. P. Circle.

No. 278.—Gowra, widow of the late Sunkur, pensioned Sirdar of Ordnance Drivers, 3-23rd Royal Artillery, is granted the 3rd Class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 1-12 per mensem, for three years, from the 1st September 1876, payable in the N. W. P. Circle.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 279.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Brigadier-General Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, K.C.B, Bengal Staff Corps (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen),—private affairs, for one year five months and twenty-four days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Colonel Henry Drummond, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stannus Graves, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major George Barnard, in medical charge, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Shepherd, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Engineer-in-Chief of Light Railways, and Assistant Secretary, Railway Branch, Government, N. W. P., Allahabad,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Walter Elliot Rutherfurd, Bengal Staff Corps,—for twenty months—one year on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Linley Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Hazaribagh, Bengal,—medical certificate, for one year, under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Geoffrey Craythorne Hall,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Honorary Surgeon-Major John Richard Deane,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor William Adolphus Armstrong, Army Commissariat Department,—medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 280.—Captain Alfred Allen Stokes, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for ten months from the 9th April 1877.

No. 281.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. C. Drury, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside in England under the terms of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1872

No. 282.—ERRATUM—

In G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877, granting Major W. S. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, furlough to Europe, omit the words "Commandant, Chunar Fortress and European Invalid Battalion."

No. 283.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Mr. G. W. Kellner, C.S.I., Accountant General, Military Department, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 14th March 1877, and the resumption of his duties as Accountant General on the 19th March 1877.

No. 284.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Major-General *Sir* H. W. Norman, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 259 of 1877,—*Japan*, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., G. G. O. No. 216 of 1877,—*Cathay*, 26th February 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. A. Napper, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1288 of 1876,—*Viceroy*, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

Major H. McD. DeW. Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 51 of 1877.—*Viceroy*, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

Captain F. F. Cotton, R.E., G. G. O. No. 191 of 1877,—*Pekin*, 12th March 1877, from Bombay.

Captain H. M. Evans, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 22 of 1877,—*Viceroy*, 19th March 1877, from Calcutta.

ORDNANCE.

No. 285.—STORES—

The following clauses in List of Changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st August 1872.

2309. Clasp knife.

Dated 1st December 1875.

2812. Cord, drum, side, brass.

Dated 1st June 1876.

2916. Carriage, iron, wrought, travelling, complete, field, rifled M.L. 9-pounder (mark I strengthened).

2917. Carriage, iron, wrought, travelling, complete, field, rifled M.L. 9-pounder (mark II), addition of tensile stays, &c.

Introduction of wheels with 3-inch tires, phosphor-bronze pipes, and clearance of ·05 inch.

2923. Plate, range, brass, rifled M.L. gun, 9-pounder, 6 cwt., charge 1lb. 12 oz., (mark I).

MEDALS.

No. 286.—It is notified that in future War Medal Ribbons may be obtained on payment from the Army Clothing Department, Alipore, for British and Native Troops, on half-yearly indents to be submitted by Commanding Officers on 1st April and 1st October.

For the present a uniform rate of twelve annas per yard will be charged for the ribbons marginally noted.

Crimean.	Puniar.
Indian Mutiny.	China.
Turkish.	Abyssinia.
Good Conduct.	North-West Frontier, Persia & Burmah.
New Zealand.	I.—Punjab War.
Afghanistan.	II.—Ditto.
Scinde.	Order of Merit.
Maharajpore.	

Nine inches will be the minimum quantity of Medal Ribbon which may be indented for.

This order cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 1080 of 1864 which refers to Medal Ribbons for British Corps.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 287.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops:"—

Article 1074 is re-constructed as follows:—

"1074. A monthly allowance of Rs. 100 is authorized in aid of the maintenance of a band in each regiment of native infantry in which one is established."

G. G. O. No. 4 of 1877.

Article 1039*a*.—Add the following additional Clause:—

"Furlough granted under this article, for a period not exceeding three months, is not to be considered as furlough requiring an interval of three years' service between two furloughs. Such furlough will, however, be excluded from the three years' service required between two furloughs."

G. G. O. No. 24 of 1877.

Article 292 is re-constructed as follows:—

"292. An officer of the staff corps or Indian army, who may be permitted to serve on the personal staff out of India, will receive, at the charge of the Indian revenues, the English furlough pay of his rank for a period of three years only, in addition to the allowances that may be assigned to him from other sources; the tenure of such appointment is limited to five years, subject to the liability of recall should his services be required in India. The whole of the time so passed will count towards Indian pension."

G. G. O. No. 43 of 1877, paras. 8—9.

Insert the following articles:—

"381*a*. An officer who may be permitted to serve beyond the limits of India, shall, while so serving, receive, at the charge of Indian revenues, the English furlough pay of his rank in addition to the allowances that may be assigned to him from other sources—but see article 292."

G. G. O. No. 43 of 1877.

"556*a*. The pay of an officer who may be permitted to serve beyond Indian limits will be regulated by article 381*a*."

G. G. O. No. 43 of 1877.

Article 2135 is re-constructed as follows:—

"2135. When an officer of the staff corps or Indian army is called for to serve on the personal staff out of India, the whole of his service under such circumstances, shall count towards Indian pension; but to secure this privilege in the case of an officer whose services are lent for other than imperial purposes, either in England, or in a British colony, or to a foreign State, he must contribute to the Indian exchequer a proportion, not exceeding one-fifth, of the emoluments which he may receive during such transfer of his services."

G. G. O. No. 43 of 1877.

Article 1667*a*.—*Add*—After the word "employment" the words "or on leaving his corps or battery to proceed to England as an invalid, or for discharge."

G. G. O. No. 78 of 1877.

Article 997, third line, and article 2129, clause (*e*), second line.—Expunge the word "permanent," which was inserted under the authority of G. G. O. No. 560 of 1876, now cancelled.

G. G. O. No. 103 of 1877.

Article 892, third line.—Expunge the parenthetical sentence "(reckoning from date of first permanent commission)" which was inserted under the authority of G. G. O. No. 560 of 1876, now cancelled.

G. G. O. No. 103 of 1877.

Article 1043*b*, second line.—Expunge the parenthetical sentence "(counting from date of first permanent commission)" which was inserted under the authority of G. G. O. No. 560 of 1876, now cancelled.

G. G. O. No. 103 of 1877.

Insert the following articles:—

"373*a*. For all purposes under the staff corps warrant, except for the calculation of service qualifying for admission to the staff corps, and for furlough and pension, an officer's service will be considered as commencing from the date of his first permanent commission."

G. G. O. No. 103 of 1877.

"322*a*. An officer of the staff corps or Indian army selected for admission to the staff college, Sandhurst (article 314*a*), who may hold an appointment with a native regiment, will be seconded for the whole period of his absence from regimental duty."

G. G. O. No. 104 of 1877.

Article 921*a*.—*Add*—"This article does not apply to a general officer on the divisional or brigade staff."

G. G. O. No. 127 of 1877.

Articles 1005 and 1006 are cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"1005. Leave granted under these rules without furlough pay, will not reckon as furlough already taken in calculating the balance at an officer's credit, or as part of the total of eight years allowed, as shewn in article 1022; but all furlough with furlough pay, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, taken under these rules, will so reckon."

G. G. O. No. 197 of 1877.

"1006. Furlough and leave previously taken, under the rules of 1796 or 1854 will count, as respects officers who have elected these rules, as follows:—

G. G. O. No. 197 of 1877.

Furlough on private affairs, with pay, taken under the rules of 1796 or 1854, counts in all respects as furlough.

Leave on sick certificate under the rules of 1796 does not count in any respect as furlough.

Leave on sick certificate, with pay, under the rules of 1854, counts as part of the maximum of eight years allowed under these rules, but until the maximum thus made up be reached, this leave will not count as furlough already taken in determining the amount of furlough to which an officer is entitled.

Leave without pay under the rules either of 1796 or 1854, does not count in any respect as furlough."

Article 971.—The last sentence commencing "this rule," &c, is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"This restriction does not apply to short leaves to sea, *i. e.*, three months, nor does it apply to a general officer of the staff corps or of the local service who may be unemployed."

G. O. C. C. of 2nd June 1856. G. G. O. No. 1244 of 1869.

Article 1009.—*Add*—"A colonel of the Indian army who may be desirous of proceeding on furlough on the expiration of his term of brigade command, may, if he has furlough at his credit, avail himself of it without reference

G. G. O. No. 198 of 1877.

to the restriction of having served three years from the date of his last return to duty."

Article 1595, page 299.—After "Transport Sergeant-Major" *insert* "(Bengal)," and in the columns of *staff pay* and *remarks* enter:—

G. L. 217-18 of 5th March 1877.

Rs.	A.	P.	
10	0	0	After three years' approved staff service as transport sergeant.
20	0	0	After seven years' approved staff service as transport sergeant.

Article 344, clause *d*.—The following rates of pay for quarter-masters are to be substituted for the existing rates:—

G. L. No. 933-6 of 19th February 1877.

	"Daily. £	s.	d.	Daily. Rs.	A.	P.
ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.						
Quarter-master on first appointment ...	0	12	6	6	2	0
After 10 years' service, &c.	0	13	2	6	7	2
After 15 years' service, &c.	0	13	8	6	11	1
After 32 years' service, &c.	0	15	2	7	6	10
ROYAL ARTILLERY.						
Quarter-master on first appointment ...	0	9	6	4	10	5
After 10 years' service, &c. ...	0	11	0	5	6	2
After 15 years' service, &c. ...	0	11	8	5	11	5
After 32 years' service, &c. ...	0	13	2	6	7	2
CAVALRY.						
Quarter-master on first appointment ...	0	10	2	4	15	8
After 10 years' service, &c. ...	0	12	2	5	15	4
After 15 years' service, &c. ...	0	13	8	6	11	1
After 32 years' service, &c. ...	0	15	2	7	6	10
INFANTRY.						
Quarter-master on first appointment ...	0	8	2	4	0	0
After 10 years' service, &c. ...	0	10	2	4	15	8
After 15 years' service, &c. ...	0	11	8	5	11	5
After 32 years' service, &c. ...	0	13	2	6	7	2"

Page 78.—"In the sixth line, *for* the word "and" *substitute* "or."

Article 533.—The concluding sentence "nor when on leave" &c., to be expunged, and the following substituted:—

G. L. No. 933-6 of 19th February, 1877.

"but when on leave from regiments on the Indian establishment and not entitled to pay and Indian allowances, they will draw the same rates of English regimental pay as quarter-masters serving at home—Article 344, clause *d*."

Insert the following additional article at page 70:—

G. L. No. 77-8 of 1st March 1877.

"315 *a*. An officer who may be unavoidably retained in command of a native regiment, after attaining colonel's allowance, will draw pay and allowances as follows, until relieved:—

I.—If a staff corps officer—staff corps pay of lieutenant-colonel, *plus* command allowance, *plus* colonel's allowance.

II.—If not a staff corps officer—regimental pay and allowances of colonel (*minus* horse allowance) *plus* command allowance, *plus* colonel's allowance."

Article 1253.—After the words "court-martial" *insert* "or removal from the service."

G. L. No. 409-12 of 7th March 1877.

Article 60, clause *b*, page 19.—Immediately below "Examiners, Medical Accounts ... Rs. A. P. 400 0 0" *insert*.

G. L. Nos. 582 of 22nd May 1876 and 101-4 of 8th January 1877.

"Ditto additional for the management of Fund Offices ...	Bengal ...	300 0 0
	Madras ...	150 0 0
	Bombay ...	150 0 0"

Article 1636 is re-constructed as follows:—

G. O. No. 310 of 1875.
G. L. No. 1242 of 29th January 1877.

"1636. Hospital apprentices are entitled to pay, rations, quarters or compensation in lieu, from the date of passing the entrance examination, but no payment on this account will be made until they have been attested, which will be carried out immediately on their being posted."

Article 1288, clause *f*, page 244.—Expunge the concluding sentence "if in receipt of British pay only during such leave."

G. L. No. 1413-16 of 31st January 1877.

Article 62, clause *b*, page 28.—*Substitute* "Rs. 500" for "Rs. 400" as the staff pay of the 2nd-in-Command, Central India Horse.

G. L. No. 1292-3 of 24th April 1874.

Article 134, clause *h*, page 45.—Expunge the words "Bengal and Punjab" after "Butts and Targets."—Instead of the words "Repairs of arms" in the fourth line *substitute* "ditto."

Bombay G. O. C. No. 436 of 1876.

Article 412.—Expunge the parenthetical sentence, after the words "troop of Cavalry."

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

Article 441, clause *b*, page 162, is re-constructed as follows:—

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

"*b* CAVALRY.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Petty stores and repairs, for camp equipage, each regiment.	Drawn by the quarter-master.	1	8	0
Butts and targets, each regiment.		4	0	0
Shoeing, each horse (payable to troop farriers) ...		0	12	0
Stationery, each troop ...		10	0	0
Repairs of arms and accoutrements, each troop ...		10	0	0
An allowance of 1½ annas per maund for grinding grain, barley or other grain issued to the horses, will be given to cover all petty charges incurred in preparing the food.				
Riding house expenses, each regiment, (drawn by the riding-master) ...		34	4	7"

Article 1733.—After the rates of pay *insert* "These rates of pay will also be issued, to one private per squadron, in British cavalry regiments, while employed as assistant to the farriers."

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

Insert the following note at foot of page 316:—

"NOTE.—The following is the establishment of lance ranks to be paid in India:—

G. G. O. No. 78 of 1877.

	Lance Sergeants.	Lance Corporals	Acting Bombardiers.
Cavalry, each regiment including depôt ...	4	12	...
Infantry, each regiment including depôt ...	5	15	...
Horse and field artillery, per battery ...	...	...	4
Garrison, mountain and heavy artillery, per battery	...	...	3"

No. 288.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, "Native Troops":—

Article 191.—In the third line after the words "field service" *insert* the words "including camps of exercise."

G. L. No. 219-20B. of 5th March 1877.

Article 19.—*Add*—"When any portion of the journey can be performed by rail or steamer, free passages for such portions, and tra-

Madras G. G. O. No. 141 of 1877.

velling allowance for the remainder of the journey, will be granted."

Article 343, page 66.—In the foot-note (*) *for* "Bengal regiments" substitute "Bengal and Bombay regiments."

Bombay G. O. C. No. 436 of 1876.

Page 67.—In the foot-note (*) *for* "Bengal cavalry" substitute "Bengal and Bombay cavalry."

Bombay G. O. C. No. 436 of 1876.

Article 559, page 114.—Opposite "Farrier," in the columns of "Pay" under "Madras" *insert* "Rs. 14" and under "Bombay" "Rs. 15."

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

To the foot-note, *o*, after the words "field artillery" *insert* "and one grass-cutter or syce per troop in each regiment of British Cavalry."

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

Page 115.—To the foot-note *n* add the words "see note *o*."

To the words "ditto, after 3 years" and "ditto, under ditto" in the second and third lines, affix the letter *o* and enter the following in the proper place at foot of page :—

"*o*. A monthly allowance of Rs. 2 each is granted for two syces per troop of British cavalry employed in the repair of line gear."

G. G. O. No. 1278 of 1876.

Article 78, clause *b*, page 18.—To the word "Naib-Ressaldar" affix a dagger †, and enter the following note at foot of table, under the word "Sowar" :—

† The rank of naib-ressaldar is abolished, all men being promoted to the grade of ressaidar but restricted to the pay and pension of the former rank until they would otherwise be promoted; the supernumeraries in the grade of ressaidar being absorbed by the promotion of two jemadars for every three vacancies in the rank of ressaidar, the men thus promoted drawing the present pay of naib-ressaldar until they become a part of the fixed establishment of three ressaidars.

G. L. No. 1308 of 26th February 1877.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1877.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 17th to 23rd March 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Services.					Rs. A. P.		
Dean Philip Palmer, M.D. (*a*).	Surgeon ...	Bengal Medical Establishment.	Sept. 4, 1876	Will found	3,091 1 6		
George Nicholson Saunders (*b*).	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	Nov. 11, 1875	Testate ...	212 0 0		

(*a*) Next-of-kin—Dr. — Palmer, Merrion Square, N. Dublin.
Legatees—
Brother—James Dodwell Palmer, Esq., Ceylon, administering.
Sister—Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Palmer, Dublin.
(*b*) Widow—Mrs. Frances Rachel Saunders.
Children—Annie Isabella, Frances Mary, George Frederick Cullen, Administrator General administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 23rd March 1877.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 2.—The services of Mr. J. S. J. Kortright, 1st Officer of the Indian Government Ship "Czarewitch," and Mr. W. H. H. Cox, 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer "Enterprize," being no longer required, are dispensed with from this date.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 19th March 1877.

No. 124.—Mr. E. Lumsden, Accountant, 4th Grade, Assam, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

No. 125.—The following Royal Engineer Soldiers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers, 1st Grade, and posted as follows :—

To State Railways under Director.

Corporal J. M. Browne.
" W. Martin.
" J. Tudball.

To Military Works Branch.

Corporal S. Chambers.
" J. Franklin.
" M. Meara.

Bengal Irrigation.

Corporal G. Trusler.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 126.—Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 127.—Mr. F. Finch, Probationary Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 128.—Mr. G. Read, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for two weeks, with effect from the 9th March 1877.

No. 129.—The following *temporary* promotions are made, with effect from the 1st January 1877, in the Establishment of Accountants in the State Railway Branch, consequent on the departure of Mr. Davis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, on sick leave:—

From 4th to 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. Ogden, Rajpootana State Railway.
Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 130.—The services of 2nd Class Apothecary H. J. Finnamore, attached to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 131.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. F. S. Meik, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India.

No. 132.—Lieutenant W. J. Mackenzie, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

The 22nd March 1877.

No. 134.—The services of Mr. T. Martin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (Temporary Superintending Engineer), are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

No. 135.—Mr. W. B. Macrone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate under Section 14 of the Civil Leave Code, and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 31st December 1876.

No. 136.—Baboo Baroda Prosada Basu, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 3rd February 1877.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 137.—The services of Lieutenant M. H. Gregson, R.E., 2nd Assistant Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request.

No. 138.—B. S Rungia Naidoo, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to Mysore.

TELEGRAPH.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 133.—The following officiating promotions are made, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th February 1877, *vice* Major H. Mallock, B.S.C., Director of Construction, on privilege leave:—

Major J. Eckford, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 1st Grade, to be Director of Construction.
Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to be Superintendent, 1st Grade.
Mr. R. B. Flindell, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1877.

No. 37.—Mr. J. M. Lane, an Officiating Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 12, and subsidiary leave for ten days, under Section 24 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1877.

No. 38.—Mr. T. McKelvey, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for eighteen days, under Section 24 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th February 1877, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from furlough.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1877.

No. 63.—Mr. H. Andrews, Cable Clerk, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, leave on private affairs for six months, under Section 5, and subsidiary leave not exceeding fifteen days, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Good Friday, the 30th, and Saturday, the 31st instant, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1877.

No. 1742.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 20th March 1877.

No. 11.—Mr. C. D. Potter, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which his services can be spared.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1877.

No. 11.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. William Sinclair, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, for one year, in India, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, after the close of the present field season.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P. W. D. RAJPUTANA.

Camp Burr, the 15th March 1877.

No. 660S.—Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, having availed himself, from the 26th December 1876, of the two months and fourteen days' privilege leave of absence granted to him as per Notifications Nos. 35S, and 411S, dated 8th January and 24th February 1877, and having resumed charge of his office from Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams on the forenoon of the 8th March 1877, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, resumed charge of his office from Captain H. J. Nuthall on the forenoon of the 8th March 1877.

By Order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 20th March 1877.

No. 309.—Surgeon R. Caldecott, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days, with effect from the date, during the current month, on which he may avail himself of the same.

H. D. DALY, *Major-General,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 10th March 1877.

No. 159.—Captain F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Akola, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 18th March 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

IMPERIAL MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1877.

Dr. John Anderson, M.D., is appointed Superintendent, instead of Curator, and Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Deputy Superintendent, instead of Assistant Curator, from this date.

By order of the Trustees,

H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th March 1877.

No. 26.—Baboo Sreekisto Bhose, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from Bengal to Military Works Branch, by Public Works Department Notification No. 51, dated 8th February 1877, is posted to Executive Engineer's Office, Bareilly Division, Military Works, which he joined on 7th December 1876, before noon.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 109, dated 3rd November 1876.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 16th March 1877.

No. 14.—Under instructions from Inspector General, Military Works, Barrack Sergeant Clarke, temporarily transferred to the 4th Circle, Military Works, reported his departure for Mooltan on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 15.—Mr. S. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Morar Division, Military Works, the latter of which he joined on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 17th March 1877.

No. 540.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Lieutenant A. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, II Chukrata Division, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th instant.

Æ. PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

Rawal Pindi, the 14th March 1877.

No. 368.—Gunner G. E. Moore, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the II Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, left that station on the forenoon of 3rd March 1877, and joined the Mooltan Division on 7th idem.

Sergeant M. Hanley, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Mooltan Division, Military Works, left that station on the afternoon of 8th March 1877, and joined the II Rawal Pindi Division on forenoon of 10th idem.

The 17th March 1877.

No. 382.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Bayly, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, has returned from the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 412, dated 9th October 1876, on the forenoon of 15th March 1877.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1877.

With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 93, dated the 2nd March 1877, Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India at Calcutta, made over charge of his office on the afternoon of the 8th March 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

Lahore, the 14th March 1877.

No. 369.—Baboo Preo Nath Gangooly, 4th Grade Accountant, on probation, appointed by Public Works Department Notification No. 75 of 22nd February 1877, joined the office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 12th March 1877.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th March 1877.

No. 50.—Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindoostani on the 7th March 1877.

The 19th March 1877.

No. 51.—Mr. C. Younghusband, Assistan-Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Jhelum Division, Punjab Northern Railway, from the 1st to the 10th November 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 17th March 1877.

No. 45.—Mr. J. V. Jones, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Chenab Division, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 178, dated 16th December 1876, on the forenoon of the 12th March 1877, and from the latter date is transferred to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Mr. G. E. Thomas, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Revenue Establishment, State Railways, availed himself of the leave granted in Notification No. 18, dated 1st February 1877, on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1877.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th March 1877.

No. 46.—Mr. J. B. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for 15 days with effect from the 2nd April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 47.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 21, dated 5th February 1877, Mr. F. E. Robertson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his departure on the forenoon of the 1st March 1877, making over charge of the Reti Division to Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on that date.

The 15th March 1877.

No. 48.—The following posting has been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District:—

Lieutenant E. Balfe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 20th March 1877.

No. 5.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 105, dated 7th instant, Lieutenant C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily transferred to the Dhond and Munmar Railway, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 17th March 1877.

No. 11.—Privilege leave of absence for two and half months is granted to Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, with effect from 15th April next, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1877.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 28th February 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,59,600	1,53,53,500	1,08,04,700	1,63,51,800	39,88,600	3,01,000	2,97,07,100	82,800	4,26,70,300	26,23,000	33,14,000	12,92,02,025
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,000
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	33,400	47,700	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	95,600
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	...	...	1,600	...	8,900	...	...	13,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	61,100	...	63,700	500	...	95,000	...	3,07,000	...	...	5,28,300
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,60,600	1,54,17,100	1,08,39,600	1,63,95,700	39,89,100	3,01,000	2,98,03,700	82,800	4,25,98,200	26,23,000	33,14,000	12,98,70,425
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	4,500	77,800	75,100	15,500	20,500	...	12,000	...	4,49,000	...	...	6,54,400
Balance on 15th March 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,506	31,56,100	1,53,39,300	1,07,64,500	1,63,80,200	39,68,600	3,01,000	2,97,91,700	82,800	4,19,49,200	26,23,000	33,14,000	12,92,16,025

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1877, enfaced from India, 2,388 lacs; re-transferred from London, 2,448 lacs.
" 16th Jan. 1877 to 31st " " " 13 " " " 8 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb, " " 22 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " to 28th " " " 4 " " " 6 "
" 1st Mar. " to 15th Mar. " " 6 " " " 6 "
2,433 lacs. 2,474 lacs.
2,433 "
Balance against London ... 41 lacs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th March 1877.

J. GORDON,
Depy. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th March 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities ...	97,05,260	8	6
Reserve Fund	16,71,119	2	5	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	49,10,804	5	4
Public Deposits at Head Office ... 88,69,596 0 11; Public Deposits at Branches ... 95,15,746 1 5	1,83,85,342	2	4	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	46,18,828	1	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,09,14,763	9	2	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,97,24,911	14	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,94,854	6	9	Balances with other Banks ...	3,21,880	15	2
Sundries	8,04,464	13	3	Bullion	7,18,719	6	10
				Dead Stock	10,32,841	13	8
				Stamps	10,790	13	0
				Sundries	2,35,005	12	1
					4,12,79,043	10	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... 93,69,040 1 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 1,14,22,460 5 10	2,07,91,500	7	6
TOTAL ...	6,20,70,544	1	11	TOTAL ...	6,20,70,544	1	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 22nd March 1877.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Medical Examinations:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Rudra, Bhagavatchandra ... Medical College.
Sarkar, Natavar ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal ... Medical College.
Dás, Manmohan ... Ditto.
De, Devendranath ... Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kailaschandra ... Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandyopadhyay, Girijapada ... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Prandhan ... Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan ... Ditto.
" Bamacharan ... Ditto.
" Bibhutibhusan ... Ditto.
" Haridás ... Ditto.
Dutta, Khirodkumar ... Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath ... Ditto.
Mallik, Kunjalal ... Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Chandrabhusan ... Medical College.
" Suryyanarayan ... Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath ... Ditto.
Chakravarti, Harinath ... Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra ... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra ... Ditto.

Das, Amarnath	...	Medical College.
„ Amritalál	...	Ditto.
„ Hiralal (1st)	...	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Narendranath	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Nityacharan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Nrityagopal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
Ray, Lalvihári	...	Ditto.
„ Sastivar	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunjalál	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gangagovinda	...	Ditto.
Sen, Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Durgananda	...	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Sasibhusan	...	Ditto.
Tillaimuttu, J. C.	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Athur Ali	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath (1st)	...	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	Ditto.
Basak, Nrityalal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
„ Maumathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Brittain, James	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Apurvakrishna	...	Ditto.
Das, Brajanath	...	Ditto.
„ Indrakumar	...	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
„ Revatimohan	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Rasiklal	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Lalvehari	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Dharanidhar	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Durgacharan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
„ Badrikanath	...	Ditto.
Purkaith, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Gopikananda	...	Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Sil, Kshetramohan	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Narendraprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Pratápnarayan	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd March 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 2—21453	20	Govind Ramchunder, of Oomraotee.
„ —14215	20	Eshwunt Suckaram, Nazir, Bassim.
„ —14218	20	

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 20th March 1877.*

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1874.			
H86	C 92—74450	10	Nathu Sakharamset, Nasirabad, Khandesh.
	C 67—56394	20	
	„ —56395	20	
1876.			
180	C 84—25862	20	D. C. Lobo, Royal Hotel, Bombay.
1877.			
39	M 19—12648	10	R. H. Hill, Noha, near Nasseram.
40	M 16—79927	10	Narayen Ramchandra Chendvirkan, Koompta.
41	M 4—51594	5	F. J. Double, Fyzabad, Oudh.
	„ —51596	5	
42	M 4—74462	5	The Post Master General, Bombay.
43	M 21—40915	10	Moulvi Abdul Kadir, Akola.
M17	M 22—34125	20	Ramchandra Balloojee, Lower Colaba.
	„ —34126	20	
18	M 27—17575	10	Lieutenant E. W. Dun, 22nd Regt., N.I., Peshawur.
	„ —17574	10	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; *The 13th March 1877.*

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 3—05020	100	Hajee Kassim, Merchant, Udipy, South Canara.
J 10—02342	100	
„ —03126	100	
„ —04105	100	
„ —04516	100	
J 5—68063 } wrongly joined.	20	Vycoonta Camathy, 2nd Teller, Paper Currency Office, Calicut.
„ —68093 }		

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office; *The 12th March 1877.*

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
14	E 13—09977	100	Lieutenant-Colonel A. McKenzie, Assistant Commissary General Kasauli.
	„ —09978	100	
15	E 12—33670	20	The Post Master General, Punjab.
16	E 7—42680	5	Tulsi Ram, Accountant General's Office, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
7	E 7—48847	5	Kaleh Khan, Khansamah, Dak Bungalow, through the Cantonment Magistrate, Meean Meer.
	„ —48846		
8	E 7—39317	5	Gunga Pershad, Treasurer, Umballa.
	„ —39318		

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office; *The 17th March 1877.*

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5	F 8—50838	20	Henry Smith, Head Assistant, Office of Chief Inspector, Post Offices, C.P., Nagpur.
	F 7—71820	10	

HALF NOTES.

		Rs.	
35	F 7—69289	10	S. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar.

NOTES MISMATCHED.

		Rs.	
17	F 7—61361	10	Mahomed Yacoob Ali, Agent of Mahomed Ismail Sha, of Narsinghpur.
	„ —61359		

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; *The 15th March 1877.*

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
100	B 35—85184	20	Mr. W. Simmons, Bangalore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
260	B 40—27109	5	Narrainsawmy Naicker, Ramnadpuram.
	B 52—12326	10	
261	B 42—17164	20	Streenivassa Ragava Charyar, Madras.
	„ —50157	20	
	„ —59086	20	
	B 50—44827	100	
262	B 40—18857	5	C. Vaidinadien, Cochin.
263	B 44—92907	100	Paramashwaraya, Mangalore.
50	B 43—82346 } wrongly joined.	50	T. Chinnasawmy Moodelliar, Madras.
	„ —83546 }		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acott. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 12th March 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
462	L 81—52769	50	Jugdeo Sahai.
463	L 83—67099	100	Babu Ram Lal Gossain.
464	L 81—69108	50	Hurry Mohun and Peary Mohun Roy.
467	L 83—17496	100	Mr. William Young, C.S.
	„ —05439	100	
	„ —38934	100	
	„ —38935	100	
	„ —38936	100	
468	L 83—77237	100	Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co.
	„ —77238	100	
	„ —77239	100	
	„ —77240	100	
	„ —77241	100	
	„ —77242	100	
	„ —77256	100	
	„ —77262	100	
469	L 83—14439	100	Mr. R. DeDombal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
539	A 78—36353	10	Mr. H. H. Macleod.
	L 16—81395	5	
	L 11—21248	5	
540	L 26—29823	5	Babu Brojo Lal Mittra.
541	L 86—69937	10	Miss M. Mendies.
542	L 25—67983	5	Grish Chundra Chowdhuri.
543	L 17—21857	5	Babu Hurro Lal Mozoomdar.
	„ —21858	5	
544	L 62—07079	10	Lala Methoo Lal.
	L 87—17533	10	
545	L 60—41037	10	Hafeezoolla Khan.
546	L 32—46446	10	Mr. S. Toom.
547	L 67—04542	50	Babu Mohima Chundra Das Gupta.
548	L 83—60455	100	Mr. W. O. A. Beckett.
549	L 87—62812	10	Mrs. A. Cox.
550	L 57—65081	10	Babu Motookdhari Lal.
551	L 81—25950	50	Mr. F. Wyatt.
552	L 46—13109	20	Babu Tarra Chand Das.
	L 15—76066	5	
	L 24—00549	5	
553	A 93—61868	20	Babu Debendra Krishna Mittra.
353	L 89—35534 }	20	The Manager, Lowrie's Hotel, Kalka.
	„ —35535 }		
354	L 17—73348 }	5	Mrs. E. Jeffroy.
	„ —73356 }		
355	L 17—03947 }	5	Babu Brojo Gopal Ghosh.
	L 15—44172 }		
356	L 80—82092 }	20	Babu Issen Chunder Sen.
	L 79—97893 }		
357	L 80—36484 }	20	Babu Shama Pado Bhuttacharjee.
	L 77—08677 }		
358	L 44—94833 }	10	Babu Jodoo Nath Chakravarty.
	„ —94832 }		
360	L 21—33838 }	5	Saik Abdulla.
	„ —33839 }		
361	L 89—59783 }	20	Babu Tarra Chand Das.
	„ —59283 }		
	L 11—73804 }	5	
	„ —73803 }		
181	L 39—05780 }	10	Babu Aughore Chunder Chatterjee.
	„ —02502 }		

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd March 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

WANTED

An Accountant for the Durbhungah Collectorate; salary Rs. 40. Apply sending copies of testimonials to Collector.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

22nd March 1877 ... Rs. 1,40,257-8-11.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
23rd March 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rs		Balance of Bullion		
		On the General Treasury	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 12	...	...	2,12,555	8,60,915	70,75,283	14,90,115
" 13	..	...	2,11,402	6,57,557	70,80,425	16,93,473
" 14	...	...	1,92,492	5,35,880	69,87,218	18,93,291
" 15	...	...	96,627	4,35,075	69,87,173	19,93,596
" 16	...	...	2 10,692	2,16,384	68,98,341	23,12,307
" 17	...	...	2,14,682	14,249	68,01,239	24,14,422

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th March 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

From the 10th March to the 15th April 1877, arrangements have been made for booking Express Carriage Dâks from Umballa to Kalka at the Calcutta Post Office* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dâk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 30. Two ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 23rd March 1877.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th March 1877, at 7 P. M.; also mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 27th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Goa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th March 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 30th March 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 29th March 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 31st March 1877, at 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd March 1877.

Alexander, A.
Allen, E. A.
Anderson, Jas.
Antram, Mrs. B.
Baildon, S.
Breslaner, M.
Borah, Surgeon S.
Burgess, Mrs. A. R.
Burgess, Hugh.
Doherty, D.
Daly, C.
Davies, H.
Davis, Mrs.
Denning, J. B.
Dodgson, Chas. H.
Dunsford, Mrs. K. C.
Egerton.
Falmon, B.
Ferrari, Dr. D A.
FitzGerald, Jas. R.
Grant, Jas.
Granger, John H.
Gray, G.
Grueber, Mr.
Grundy, Mrs. L.
Hall, Henry.
Hallett, Captain.
Hare, R. D.
Hattersley, Miss E.
Haworth, H.
Heley, W.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Hughesdon, C.
Hurley, P.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jackson, L. W.
Jones, E B.
Jones, C. M.
Kaech, A.
Kelly, Jas.
Landeshut, Mrs.
Lawrence, Mrs. A. M.
Lincoln, E W.
Logan, Bellew.
MacDougal, W. C.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Agreeably to Rule 57, the following resolution passed at the Fifth Annual General Meeting of subscribers held on the 28th January 1877, is published for general information:—

That for meeting the current expenditure of the Fund up to 31st March 1878, the Directors be authorised to draw from the Deposit Account with the Government of India, agreeably to Rule 55, to the extent of Rs. 3,650 provided in the Budget Estimates just passed.

RAMSHUNKER SEN, *Chairman.*
PREONATH DUTT, *Secretary.*

The 22nd March 1877.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,

BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned hitherto carrying on business at Cawnpore under the style and title of Mitchell & Co., have by mutual consent dissolved partnership from this date, and the business will be carried on by Mr. Cuthbert Cooke.

W. MITCHELL.
CUTHBERT COOKE.
F. J. MITCHELL.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

With reference to the above, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Agent at Cawnpore under the title of Cuthbert Cooke & Co.

CUTHBERT COOKE.

CAWNPORE,
1st March 1877.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 232 of 1876 (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of William DeMonte Sinaes, an insolvent, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant), and dated the 30th day of November 1876, the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, who have executed a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the 10th day of March 1827, and expressed to be made between Luis Joseph Barretto and Edward Brightman, surviving members of the said firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of the 1st part, John Palmer, William Amslie, George Ballard, William Melville and Robert Browne, of the 2nd part, and the several persons, creditors of the said Luis Joseph Barretto and Edward Brightman who, by themselves or their respective Attorneys, should execute the said Indenture of the 3rd part, and all other persons claiming to be interested in the said Trust Deed are, on or before Saturday, the 28th day of July 1877, to send to the Office of the Registrar

of this Court, in its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Judge for the time being exercising Original Jurisdiction in the Court House on Saturday, the 11th day of August 1877 at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

DIGNAM AND ROBINSON, *Plaintiff's Attorneys.* } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

The 16th March 1877.

Goods of HENRY OATTS, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, late of Nohatta, Jessore, Indigo Planter, who died on the 18th May 1876, and Probate of whose Will was granted to Mrs. Anne Oatts, his widow, and sole Executrix, on the 13th June 1876, by the High Court, Calcutta, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of April 1877, after which date the Executrix will distribute the assets of the estate of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which she has then had notice. And notice is hereby further given that the said Executrix will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim she shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 23rd day of January 1877.

SANDERSON & Co.,
Attorneys for the said Executrix.

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased, late Manager of the Coochela Tea Company, Limited, at Hylakandy, Cachar, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March 1877, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,
Administrator to the Estate of the deceased.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1877.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION ACT, 1877.

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29. Effect of such dependent's unfitness from ill-health to return to Straits.
30. Compensation to emigrant or dependent for ill-treatment on journey to depôt.
31. Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.
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SECTION.

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34. Emigrant to give his pass to Master.
35. Emigration Agent to be present at embarkation.
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37. Power to prohibit emigration to the Straits Settlements.
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Recruiting without being licensed.
Recruiter omitting to take engaged labourers before Magistrate or Protector.
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42. Receiving emigrants on board without license or certificate.
43. Failure to comply with requirements of sections 34 and 36.
44. Penalty for landing emigrant or dependent at other than specified port.
45. Taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.
46. Prosecutions under this Act by whom to be instituted.
47. Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Act not to apply to certain vessels,
49. or to contracts with Native seamen and menial servants.
50. Emigration Agent and his subordinates and Protector of Emigrants to be deemed public servants.
51. Indian Emigration Act, 1871, not to apply to Straits Settlement.
52. Repeal of Act XIV of 1872.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

An Act to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate emigration under engagements to labour from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

I. This Act may be called "The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* direct.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Emigrate."

"Emigrate" denotes the departure of any Native of India out of the said territories, under an engagement to labour in the said Settlements :

"Emigrant."

"Emigrant" means a person who "emigrates" within the meaning of the above definition :

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a District, a Magistrate of a division of a district, or any other person appointed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act :

"Vessel."

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

From what port emigration lawful.

3. It shall not be lawful to emigrate except from such ports as may from time to time be declared by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, by a notification in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, to be ports from which emigration under this Act shall be lawful.

The Local Government may, at any time, by a like notification, revoke any such notification.

II.—EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Appointment of Emigration Agents.

4. The Government of the Straits Settlements may, from time to time, appoint such persons as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council approves, to act as Emigration Agents at such ports as aforesaid.

Any Emigration Agent so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Government of the Straits Settlements.

III.—PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS.

Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.

5. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall direct such persons as he thinks fit to act as Protectors of Emigrants under this Act at such ports and for such local areas as may be assigned to them respectively, and may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, assign to such persons such establishment as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council thinks fit.

General duties of Protector.

6. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to any special duties assigned to him by this Act, shall, so far as is in his power, protect and aid all emigrants with his advice or otherwise, and cause all the provisions of this Act to be duly complied with.

Inspection of vessels with return emigrants.

He may also inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Protector, and inquire into the treatment received by such emigrants both during the period of their service in the Straits Settlements and also during the voyage, and shall make a report thereon to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Such Protector shall also aid and advise such return emigrants, so far as he reasonably can, when called upon by them to do so.

IV.—EMIGRATION DEPÔT.

Establishment and licensing of depôt.

7. Every Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants at the port at which he is Agent. Such depôt may be licensed by the local Protector of Emigrants after being inspected and approved of by him.

Fee for license.

For every such license the Emigration Agent shall pay to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of fifteen rupees.

Inspection by Protector.

8. The Protector of Emigrants may, at any time, examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to, and shall do so at least once a year.

And he may at any time cancel the license, if he considers that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy, or has in any respect become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, or if the local Emigration Agent fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act.

Agent and his subordinates to afford facilities for inspection.

The Emigration Agent and all persons in charge of, or employed in, the depôt, shall give the Protector every facility for making such inspections as he may deem necessary or proper, and shall afford him all such information respecting the depôt and the emigrants as he may require.

Supply of medical aid and comforts.

9. The Emigration Agent shall provide at the depôt such medical aid and comforts as the Protector may from time to time direct.

V.—RECRUITERS OF LABOURERS.

Protector to license recruiters.

10. Each Protector of Emigrants shall license so many fit persons as he deems necessary, to be recruiters of labourers for the Straits Settlements; and no person shall engage or attempt to engage any Native of India to emigrate, or shall otherwise act or be employed as a recruiter of labourers, except under a license from a Protector of Emigrants.

Duration and cancelment of license.

11. No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of any recruiter, the Protector of Emigrants who granted it may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Form of license.

12. Every such license shall specify the local limits within which the person licensed may recruit labourers, and shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed.

Fee for license.

For every such license the recruiter shall pay to the Protector a fee of five rupees.

Recruiter to obtain Magistrate's countersignature to license.

13. No recruiter shall engage, or attempt to engage, labourers in any district without having first exhibited his license to a Magistrate in such district, and obtained the countersignature of such Magistrate thereupon.

No Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

If any Magistrate who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his signature as aforesaid, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Protector of Emigrants who has authority to cancel the recruiter's license.

VI.—CONTRACTS WITH EMIGRANTS.

Conditions of validity of emigration contracts.

14. No contract made by a recruiter with a Native of India to emigrate shall be enforceable by the recruiter or his principal unless it—

(*a*) is expressed in writing;

(*b*) is executed by the recruiter on behalf of some principal in the Straits Settlements;

(*c*) states the terms, if any, agreed on as to the redemption of the recruit's engagement for employment, or of the unexpired term of such engagement;

(*d*) the term of the recruit's employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him, and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same are registered in the manner provided in section eighteen.

But nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent such Native from insisting, if he thinks fit, that such contract shall be performed.

Contents of such contracts.

15. Every such contract shall—

(*a*) contain an engagement for employment to be provided by such principal for a definite term not exceeding three years; and

(*b*) specify the nature of the services to be performed by such recruit and the rates of wages (not less than twelve cents a day for an able-bodied male adult) payable in respect of the same.

Certain agreements declared void.

16. Save as provided by section fourteen, clause (*c*), every agreement entered into by a Native of India in the territories subject to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, to pay money to any person in the Straits Settlements, in consideration of pecuniary or other assistance given to such Native to emigrate, shall be illegal and void.

Every contract not containing the particulars required by section fifteen shall be illegal and void.

Medical examination of intending emigrants.

17. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf or, in default of such appointment; before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the Straits Settlements and to work there.

Dependents.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to the Straits Settlements; and the medical officer shall examine such persons and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Form of certificates.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed; and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person so examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Emigrant to appear before Magistrate, and be examined.

18. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract.

If it appears on such examination that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register

(*a*) the name, the father's name and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended he shall proceed:

(*d*) the name of his employer:

(*e*) the term of his employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

Registration when to be refused.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of the contract into which he has entered, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, or finds that the contract is not in accordance with section fifteen, he shall refuse to register the particulars specified as aforesaid, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents.

19. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied that such dependence and willingness exist, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt the existence of such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Copies of registered matters.

20. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections 18 and 19.

Copy of entry in register to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.

21. A copy of every entry made in the registry book by a Magistrate, shall be forthwith forwarded by such Magistrate to the Emigration Agent and to the Protector of Emigrants.

Registration.

22. The registration required by sections 18 and 19 shall, in the case of emigrants recruited in any local area for which a Protector of Emigrants has been appointed, be effected before him instead of a Magistrate; and such Protector shall furnish to the emigrant one copy of the matters so registered, and another copy of the same matters to the Emigration Agent.

Fee for registration.

23. For the registration of every recruit under section 18, the recruiter shall pay to the Magistrate or to the Protector of Emigrants, as the case may be, such fee not exceeding one rupee, as may be from time to time directed by the Local Government.

VII.—ARRIVAL AT DEPÔT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

Arrival at depôt to be reported.

24. The arrival of each emigrant at the depôt shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

The Emigration Agent may institute such examination of the emigrants as he thinks fit in order to satisfy himself of their fitness to emigrate.

Duty of Emigration Agent on arrival of emigrants.

25. The Protector of Emigrants shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival at the depôt of each emigrant not registered by himself, question such emigrant as to the mode in which he has been treated on his journey to the depôt, and shall at the same time examine the emigrant's contract and the copy of the register furnished to him under section 20.

If, for any reason, further inquiry is necessary, he shall make such enquiry forthwith.

Contersignature of register.

26. If in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants the examination and enquiry made under section 25 disclose no valid reason against the fulfilment of the contract, and the emigrant has not become physically unfit for emigration, the Protector and the Emigration Agent shall countersign the emigrant's copy of the register and the Emigration Agent shall make out and deliver to the emigrant an embarkation-pass signed by the Emigration Agent, and countersigned by the Protector, stating the name and the age of the emigrant and the name of his father, certifying that he has been duly registered for emigration to the Straits Settlements and mentioning the port of debarkation.

Grant of embarkation pass.

27. If the Protector of Emigrants considers that any emigrant is physically unfit to emigrate, and that he has not dishonestly represented himself as physically fit;

When the emigrant to be sent back to the place of registration.

or that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment of any such emigrant, as makes it just to vacate the contract;

or if the Emigration Agent refuses without the consent of the Protector to countersign the emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or to be bound by the contract;

the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent, or the recruiter with whom the contract was made, forthwith to pay to him such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such emigrant to return to the place where his name was registered under section 18; and may take any steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such emigrant to such place;

Payment of expenses of sending him back.

and any emigrant who from his state of health is in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants physically unfit to undertake such return, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent until he is reported by the Protector of Emigrants fit to undertake such return to such place.

28. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent or recruiter to pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which his name was registered under section 19, as well as to feed or lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant at the depôt.

Payment of expenses of dependent accompanying emigrant.

29. If the Protector of Emigrants has reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to the Straits Settlements, or his detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent, and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been found under section 27 to be physically unfit to emigrate.

Effect of such dependent's unfitness from ill-health to return to Straits.

If the emigrant still desires to emigrate, then the dependent shall be kept and returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section 27.

30. If upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that, during the journey thither, he has suffered any ill-treatment, or the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Compensation to emigrant or dependent for ill-treatment on journey to depôt.

31. On failure of the Emigration Agent or of such recruiter for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any sum, ordered to be paid under any of the four last preceding sections, the Protector may pay the same to, or on behalf of, the emigrant.

Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable by the Protector, with six per cent. per annum interest from the date of payment, from the Emigration Agent, or from such recruiter.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Protector gave such Emigration Agent or recruiter an order to pay such money, and that the Emigration Agent or recruiter for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith.

32. Whenever the Emigration Agent refuses, without the consent of the Protector, to countersign an emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or is chargeable with a breach of any duty which any contract with an emigrant expressly or by implication imposes upon him, the Protector may, if he thinks fit, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of damages for the breach of such contract.

Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of contract.

In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the Emigration Agent.

VIII.—EMIGRANT VESSELS.

33. No Master or other person in charge of a vessel shall receive on board any emigrant unless such vessel has been licensed, under the law for the time being in force relating to the carriage by sea of Native passengers, to carry passengers for the intended voyage and unless the Master of such vessel has obtained a certificate from the Protector of Emigrants authorizing him to receive on board the number of emigrants specified therein.

Emigrants not to be received on board vessels other than those licensed under Native Passengers Act.

or without certificate from Protector.

No such certificate shall be granted by the Protector of Emigrants unless he has satisfied himself that the vessel has been licensed as aforesaid, and that provisions and water for the number of emigrants to be specified in the certificate according to the scale prescribed under such law have been actually put on board such vessel.

Protector not to grant certificate unless satisfied that vessel has been licensed and has provisions on board.

34. On embarkation, every emigrant shall deliver to the Master of the vessel the embarkation pass granted to him under section 26, and the Master shall not receive any emigrant on board unless he delivers up such pass.

Emigrant to give his pass to Master.

35. The Emigration Agent shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall see that the Master duly examines the passes of the emigrants, and shall himself also examine such passes.

Emigration Agent to be present at embarkation.

The Emigration Agent shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not a pass.

36. The Master of every vessel carrying emigrants shall, after the embarkation of the emigrants, and before the departure of the vessel, give to the Emigration Agent a list of all emigrants on board, signed by himself and mentioning the port of debarkation, and shall retain a counterpart of such list signed by the Emigration Agent.

Master to deliver list of emigrants.

A copy of such list signed by the Emigration Agent and Master shall be sent to the Protector of Emigrants before the vessel sails.

IX.—SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

37. Whenever the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants and the enforcement of the engagements entered into with them immediately upon their arrival at the Straits Settlements, or during their residence therein, the Governor General in Council may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration under this Act to the said Settlements shall cease from a day to be specified in such notification.

Power to prohibit emigration to the Straits Settlements.

When any notification has been published under this section, emigration under this Act and the making of contracts to emigrate to the Straits Settlements shall be unlawful from the day specified in such notification.

38. Such notification may be revoked in like manner by the Governor General in Council, and thereupon emigration to the said Settlements shall again be allowed from a day to be specified in the revocation.

Revocation of prohibition.

From the day so specified all the provisions of this Act authorizing emigration to the said Settlements shall be revived and have the same effect as if such emigration had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced, during the time of such suspension.

X.—OFFENCES.

39. Whoever, except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, engages or attempts to engage any Native of India to emigrate,

Making unlawful contract of labour.

or whoever engages, or attempts to engage, any Native of India to enter into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal,

or, not being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, acts or is employed as a recruiter of labourers for the Straits Settlements,

Recruiting without being licensed.

or being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, removes or attempts to remove any person whom he engages in any district from such district until the particulars required by section 18 have been duly registered,

Recruiter omitting to take engaged labourers before Magistrate or Protector.

shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

40. Whoever, by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, or false pretences, causes or induces or attempts to cause or induce any Native of India to emigrate or to enter into any contract to emigrate, or into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal, or to proceed to the said Settlements without having entered into any contract, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and any police-officer may for such offence arrest him without warrant.

Use of force, fraud, &c., to cause a Native to emigrate.

41. Whoever, without lawful authority, issues any written order to the police to assist himself or any other person to procure labourers to proceed to the said Settlements, or falsely represents that such labourers are required by the Government, or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

False representation of Government authority.

42. Any Master of a vessel not licensed as provided in section thirty-three who knowingly receives on board, for conveyance to the said Settlements, any emigrant or person who has entered into a contract hereby declared illegal,

Receiving emigrants on board without license or certificate.

and any Master of a vessel licensed as aforesaid, who knowingly receives any emigrant as aforesaid without having previously obtained a certificate under the said section, or in excess of the number specified in such certificate,

shall be liable for each emigrant or person so received to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both, and the vessel shall be liable to be forfeited.

43. Any Master of a vessel who receives on board such vessel any emigrant for the said Settlements and fails to comply with the requirements of sections 34 and 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Failure to comply with requirements of sections 34 and 36.

44. Any Master of a vessel landing any emigrant or dependent at any port other than the port of debarkation specified in embarkation-pass and list, unless in case of stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, shall be liable for every emigrant or dependent so landed to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Penalty for landing emigrant or dependent at other than specified port.

45. Any Master of a vessel who having cleared such vessel for the said Settlements, takes on board any emigrant not entered in the list mentioned in section 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every emigrant so taken on board.

Taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.

46. All prosecutions under sections 42, 43, 44 and 45 shall be instituted by the Emigration Agent, or by the Protector of Emigrants, or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government.

Prosecutions under this Act by whom to be instituted.

47. All the powers vested by law in the officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be

Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

exercised by such officers for the prevention and detection of the illegal embarkation of emigrants on board vessels bound for the said Settlements and of other offences against this Act.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Act not to apply to certain vessels.

48. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any vessels in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's vessels.

or to contracts with Native seamen and menial servants.

49. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any contract with, or the emigration of, any Native seaman, or other person who of his own free will contracts to navigate or serve on board of any vessel, or who embarks on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or any person who contracts to serve as a menial servant only and who embarks as such menial servant.

Emigration Agent and his subordinates and Protector of Emigrants to be deemed public servants.

50. The Emigration Agent and all persons employed by him and the Protector of Emigrants shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indian Emigration Act, 1871, not to apply to Straits Settlements.

51. The Indian Emigration Act, 1871, shall not apply to the Straits Settlements, unless and until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declares it so to apply.

Repeal of Act XIV of 1872.

52. Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*) is hereby repealed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 12.)

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of .

A. B. described in the Roll annexed is hereby licensed under the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, to be a recruiter of labourers.

[*Here set out the local limits within which the recruiter is licensed to act.*]

This license will be in force until the day of , unless previously cancelled.

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village and district to which he belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 17.)

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to the Straits Settlements [and to work there*].

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
(*Here add designation of examining officer*).

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VI OF 1877.

An Act for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Opium Act, No. XXIII of 1876, section one, enacts that the said Act shall come into force on the first day of April 1877 : And whereas it is expedient to postpone the day on which such Act shall come into force; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Opium Act when to take effect.

1. The said Act No. XXIII of 1876 shall come into force, not on the first day of April 1877, but on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1877 :—

No. 6 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces to provide out of the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, for payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new section for section 10 of Act XVIII, 1871.

1. Section 10 of the said Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted :—

Assignments from general fund.

"10. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time assign from such Fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility, and he shall from time to time allot from such Fund an amount to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

(*a*) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications;

(*b*) the maintenance of the rural police and district post;

(*c*) the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(*d*) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience:

Proviso.

Provided that the amount assigned in respect of such canals and railways shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in the year in which the assignment was made, and that the amount allotted to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section shall be at least ninety per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in such district in the year in which the allotment was made."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to make a small amendment of Act No. XVIII of 1871, which provides for the levy, in the North-Western Provinces, of rates on land for local purposes. These rates are in the first instance credited to a general Provincial Fund, from which the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign amounts to be applied in each district for certain specified purposes.

These are the construction and maintenance of Roads and Communications; Rural Police; District-post; Education; Hospitals; Lunatic Asylums; Markets; Wells and Tanks; and other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience: the annual assignment made to each district must not be less than the total amount of local rates levied in it; but any portion of such assignment which remains unexpended at the end of the year may be spent in any way which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks beneficial to the North-Western Provinces generally.

The principle is thus recognized, that these rates may, in part at least, be expended on objects of provincial utility; and, as a matter of fact, a large portion of them has been so expended. As it is not now wished to increase the burdens on the land, the present Bill proposes to authorize the Local Government to make assignments from the local rates for the purpose of meeting charges on account of Irrigation-works and Railways of provincial utility: the maximum amount of such assignments is fixed at ten per cent. of the total sum levied under the proposed Act, leaving 90 per cent. to be spent as at present; but there is no reason for anticipating that the actual proportion of the rates so assigned will amount to this maximum. The total amount of the local rates levied annually in the North-Western Provinces is about £430,000, and the proposed amendment of the law will not seriously diminish the existing grants for local purposes.

CALCUTTA; *The 16th March 1877.* } J. STRACHEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th March 1877:—

No. 7 OF 1877.

A Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that persons carrying on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the provinces under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Annual licenses to be taken out.

2. Every person who, on and after the first day of April 1877, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in the same schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs: provided that, for any such license granted between the first day of November in each year, and the thirtieth day of April next ensuing, there shall be paid only one-half of such fee.

Officer to grant license.

3. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of Land Revenue of the district or place in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on his trade or dealing in more than one district or place in the North-Western Provinces, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district or place in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by any Assistant or Deputy Collector under the Collector's orders, and the Courts shall take judicial notice of such signature.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

4. Every such license shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof:

(*b*) the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the licensee;

(*c*) the fee paid for the license:

(*d*) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and

(*e*) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *primâ facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

Commencement and expiration of license.

5. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of April next after the day of the granting thereof.

Renewal of license.

6. Every person to whom any such license has been granted and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

Collector to determine class and grade under which licensee is to be charged.

7. The Collector shall from time to time determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged.

List of Licensees.

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

8. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1877 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under this Act in the district or place aforesaid. Such list shall state—

(*a*) the trade or calling of each of the persons therein named;

(*b*) the class and grade under which he is charged; and

(*c*) the fee paid for his license.

Such list shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and the list, or such part or parts thereof as he shall think fit, shall be filed in such other places as the Collector directs, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times, without any payment.

Collector to issue notification showing classes and grades chargeable, &c.

9. The Collector shall, at or about the same time, issue a notification, in such form as the Local Government directs, showing the classes and grades chargeable under this Act, and the fees which members of each class and grade are charged, with such other information as the Local Government may direct.

The notification shall be published in the principal muhallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned.

Notice to person charged.

10. So soon as may be practicable after the issue of such notification, notice shall be served on each person charged: provided that in any year it shall not be necessary that such notice shall be served on any person charged under this Act in the year immediately preceding.

Such notice shall contain—

the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the person charged;

the class and grade under which he falls;

the fee payable by him under this Act;

the date on which such payment is to be made;

the mode and place of payment and the person to whom the fee may be paid;

the penalty incurred by failure to make payment of the fee on the given date;

and shall notify that if the person so served continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the notice must be made in the year 1877, within thirty days of receiving the notice, and within thirty days next after the first day of January of each subsequent year.

Petition of objector.

11. Any person served with such notice and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such service, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade or altogether removed from the list.

Verification.

The statements contained in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Hearing of petition.

Appeal from order on petition.

12. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed shall hear the same and pass such order thereupon as to him shall seem fit:

Provided that if in his judgment the fee which the petitioner has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual nett earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section eleven, be deemed a valid objection:

Provided also that if in the judgment of the Collector the nett annual earnings of the petitioner are less than two hundred rupees, the petitioner's name shall be removed from the list.

Any person dissatisfied with such order may, within fifteen days from the date thereof, present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose decision upon such appeal shall be final.

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, the Collector's order thereon, and all other documents (if any) connected with the case.

Penalties.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

13. If after expiry of the period mentioned in the notice served on him under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person carries on his trade or calling without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay twice the fee with which he would otherwise have been chargeable under this Act, and on receipt of such payment, the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

License to be produced on demand.

14. Every person required by this Act to take out a license, who without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

No person shall be proceeded against for any such offence except at the instance of the Collector, and there shall be no appeal from any sentence under this section.

Receivers, Courts of Wards and Trustees.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

15. Receivers or managers appointed by any Court in India, and the Courts of Wards, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.

16. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any receiver appointed by any Court or Court of Wards is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such receiver or Court of Wards, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

Power to require returns from Municipalities.

17. The Collector of the District may require any Municipal Committee constituted under Act No. XV of 1873 to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class and grade under which they respectively fall and the fees payable by them respectively.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns, but the Collector of the District has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, classes and grades aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

Notice to Municipalities.

18. When the return mentioned in section 17 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling

on it to pay to the Collector of the District, within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the said Act No. XV of 1873.

Miscellaneous.

Payment of taxes raised and penalties recovered under Act.

19. All taxes raised and penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Local Government, or as such Government shall from time to time direct.

Powers of Collector and Commissioner under Act may be exercised by other officers.

20. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector, an Assistant or Deputy Collector, and a Commissioner of Revenue, may be exercised and performed by such other officers or persons as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer or person so appointed when required by him to do so.

Exemptions from Act.

21. Nothing in this Act applies to (*a*) persons being itinerant vendors only, or (*b*) persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Power to exempt and make rules.

22. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(*a*) exempt from the operation of this Act any portion of the territories subject to such Government or any class of trade or dealings falling under the said schedule;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for allowing to the persons employed in the collection fees not exceeding three per centum on the fees so collected charged to the licensees, and (3) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

CLASS I.

		Fee payable by licensee.
Bankers ... ... Wholesale-dealers in country-produce ...	First grade ...	Rs. 64
	Second grade	„ 32
	Third grade ...	„ 16

CLASS II.

		Fee payable by licensee.
Cloth-sellers ... Dealers in iron ... Metal-vessel-sellers... Fuel-sellers (talwálas) Chaudhrís ... Agents ... ... Letters-out of conveyances and cattle ... Contractors (thíkadárs) ... ... Printers and publishers	First grade ...	Rs. 32
	Second grade	„ 16
	Third grade ...	„ 8

CLASS III.

Persons carrying on any trades or dealings not above specified.	First grade ...	Rs. 16
	Second grade	„ 8
	Third grade ...	„ 4
	Fourth grade	„ 2

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to impose a light License-tax on Traders and Dealers in the North-Western Provinces. Similar measures are in force in many large Indian towns and (under Act XIV of 1867) in the Central Provinces. The principal trades have been classified and graded, and a specific sum is put down against each class and grade: the highest license fees proposed are those on Bankers and wholesale dealers in country-produce, and they vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 64 a year: other traders will have to pay smaller sums, which are in some cases as low as Rs. 2, and in no case exceed Rs. 32.

CALCUTTA, *16th March 1877.* J. STRACHEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1877:—

No. 8 OF 1877.

A Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the admission of European Military Lunatics into Asylums, and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of Native Military Lunatics; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the "Military Lunatics Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXI of 1872.

2. Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) shall be repealed.

Procedure in respect of European officer or soldier declared lunatic.

3. Whenever any European officer, Warrant-officer, Non-commissioned officer, soldier or other person subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force has been declared a lunatic, in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs, and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns, and it appears to one of the Surgeons General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs, that it is inexpedient that he should be removed to England, or that he should be detained in military custody until he can be conveniently sent to England, such Surgeon General may, if he think fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said lunatic into the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur, Madras or Bombay, or such other Lunatic Asylum as may be duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor General in Council;

and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the lunatic in the asylum, and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom, in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being, or until the Surgeon General applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

Report in case of Native officer or soldier appearing to be insane.

4. Whenever any Native officer, Non-commissioned officer or soldier appears to be insane, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to which he belongs shall report the case to the general officer commanding the division or district or force in which such regiment or detachment is serving.

Examination of Native by committee.

5. Such general officer shall thereupon cause the said Native to be examined by a committee composed of at least two medical officers, or (if this be impracticable) by a regimental committee comprising the officer in command of the wing or squadron to which the Native belongs and the medical officer in charge of the corps or detachment of which such wing or squadron forms part.

Procedure on Native being found by committee to be insane.

6. If the said committee or regimental committee (as the case may be) are satisfied that the Native is insane, the officer commanding the division or district or force may, if he thinks fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said Native into a Lunatic Asylum, and shall then send him thither under military escort; and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the Native into the asylum and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Procedure for discharge of European or Native military lunatic.

7. Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum that the discharge of a military lunatic, whether European or Native, is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the general officer commanding the division, district or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of military lunatics into asylums, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Payment of expenses of lunatic.

8. The Paymaster of the military circle within which any such asylum is situate shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of every lunatic, whether European or Native, received and detained under this Act.

Legalization of past receptions in asylum.

9. All military lunatics heretofore received into Lunatic Asylums shall be deemed to have been so received in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It appears that at present there is no law whatever under which British soldiers afflicted with mental disease can be admitted into, or (when cured) discharged from, Lunatic Asylums in this country; and the primary object of this Bill is to legalize such admission and discharge.

At the same time the opportunity has been taken to amend the law as to the discharge of Native military lunatics. The Bill proposes to repeal Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) and re-enact it with the necessary addition.

H. W. NORMAN.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1877:—

No. 9 OF 1877.

A Bill to revive and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. XXIII of 1867 (*for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Panjáb*) received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th day of March 1867, and by section 17 of the said Act was limited to expire in ten years from the date of passing it; And whereas it is expedient to revive the same Act and to amend it in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Act XXIII of 1867 to be revived.

1. The said Act shall be revived and shall remain in force until the Governor General in Council otherwise directs.

Amendment of Act XXIII of 1867.

2. For the word "Commissioner" wherever it occurs in the said Act, the words "Sessions Judge or Commissioner" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Panjáb Murderous Outrages Act, XXIII of 1867, expired on the 18th instant, and the primary object of this Bill is to revive it.

At the same time the opportunity has been taken to amend the Act by extending to the Sessions Judge the jurisdiction which it gives to the Commissioner only.

E. C. BAYLEY.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. [Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 28th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.

SALT-TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, although there was no motion before the Council, he desired to ask permission to say a few words with reference to the report of the Select Committee, as he found himself constrained to dissent from its most important recommendation, and he might not have another opportunity of acquainting the Council with his reasons for doing so.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT having given his consent,

MR. DALYELL said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that about four weeks ago his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had introduced the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea, and that MR. DALYELL had then criticised it as a most arbitrary measure, and one which was likely to press with very considerable hardship on a large class of poor sea-faring people in the Madras Presidency who were engaged in the coasting and over-sea salt-trade, and who invariably carried on their operations in vessels of a lesser burthen than three hundred tons. His hon'ble friend had, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill the previous week, merely stated that there was no law in force at present to prevent foreign salt, or salt shipped from Bombay without payment of duty, with intended destination to Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast, and smuggled salt being taken in lieu of it and carried on to the port for which the vessel was originally cleared, and that that had caused a considerable amount of smuggling which it was proposed to put a stop to by the provisions of the Bill, as it would prevent salt being carried in vessels of a lesser burthen than three hundred tons except under very strict conditions, and would authorize the boarding and search of vessels suspected of carrying on an illicit traffic in salt. Now, MR. DALYELL confessed that he did think that before the Council was asked to accept and to refer to a Select Committee a measure conferring on the executive such great powers of inquisitorial and vexatious interference with a considerable portion of the coast and over-sea trade of the country, they were entitled to receive a somewhat less brief account of the circumstances which, in the opinion of his hon'ble friend, had rendered the measure necessary, than had been accorded by him. It was also clear from the remarks which had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith when the Bill was introduced that he held the same opinion, and MR. DALYELL had been a good deal surprised that neither his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, nor the hon'ble member who was in charge of the Department from which the Bill had originally emanated, was apparently in a position to inform the Council, in reply to the remarks which were then made, on what grounds it was necessary to introduce the measure. It was true that his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had alluded to a certain large bundle of papers, which he had not brought with him, but which was said to contain voluminous correspondence with the Local Governments on the subject of the Bill, and he had told the Council that the objections which had been raised by the Madras Government had been referred to the Madras Salt Commission, and that they had reported in favour of the measure. But he did not adduce from the large bundle any argument in favour of the Bill, nor did he inform the Council what was the nature of the objections which had been raised by the Madras Government. MR. DALYELL also thought that his hon'ble friend's allusion to the restrictions on salt carried by land over the inland-customs-line were peculiarly unfortunate, when he remembered the debate which took place two years ago on the Madras Salt Bill, in which nearly every member who spoke on the question had alluded in no measured terms to the restrictions placed on salt carried by land by that very line, and to the hindrance caused thereby to the inland trade—a hindrance which, according to Sir Barrow Ellis, the member in charge of that Bill, amounted almost to a stoppage of interchange of commodities between the Central Provinces and Orissa. Though MR. DALYELL had been surprised that his hon'ble friend could not give any good reasons for the measure, he concluded that there *were* such reasons which his hon'ble friend could not call to mind, and that his first step would be to take an early opportunity of printing and circulating papers which would clearly show the necessity of the measure. Nothing of the sort, however, had taken place, and though MR. DALYELL had obtained from the Madras Government some of the correspondence which referred to that Presidency, it was only through the courtesy of his hon'ble friend that he had obtained a glance at the voluminous papers on the subject, and he believed that the very papers on which the Committee's report purported to be based had not yet been printed and circulated. A cursory inspection of those papers at their meeting had had the effect of inducing the Committee to make considerable modifications in the Bill, for it would now only take effect on the west coast

of India, although the power of extending it to other parts of India would still rest in the executive Government. Since the meeting of the Committee, he had had a further opportunity of examining the papers more carefully, thanks again to the consideration of his hon'ble friend, and he believed that if other members had been able to do so, they would have come to the conclusion which he had arrived at, that no satisfactory case had been made out for the passing of any measure at all. When he said no case, he meant that no satisfactory evidence had been adduced that smuggling was so rife, or that danger to the revenue was so considerable, as to justify a measure which must cause serious annoyance and vexation to the whole petty coasting and over-sea trade of the empire. No doubt it was not intended to interfere with the honest trader. But if the Bill was not intended to be a dead letter altogether, it was clear that under its provisions all the small craft which swarmed upon the coast must constantly be overhauled and inspected whether they were engaged in carrying salt or any other article of merchandize, and that this inspection would probably be carried out by a poorly paid Marine Police. In fact, as far as he could judge, the result of the Bill would be to extend to all the coasts of India all the most objectionable features of the salt-customs-line, and the result might here also be the stopping of the interchange of commodities as far as small country-vessels were concerned; or in other words, the suppression of the means of obtaining their livelihood of a not insignificant proportion of the Native population.

MR. DALYELL'S further perusal of the correspondence had also led him to conclude that his hon'ble friend had not clearly appreciated the intention of the measure, and a second examination of his printed Statement of Objects and Reasons appeared to show that he was also mistaken in his estimate of the existing law. For, as MR. DALYELL understood the law, the Customs-law, which prohibited the surreptitious landing of any articles of merchandise, applied to salt as much as to any other commodity. Then he apparently supposed that the Bill would prevent salt being smuggled from Bombay on to the west coast, but it appeared from the papers that it was intended to effect this object in quite a different manner, namely, by an executive order. In future all salt shipped in Bombay would be required to pay the full duty before being removed for export. And, as the whole manufacture of salt was under strict Government supervision, that would effectually prevent any smuggling of this kind of salt. The declared object of the measure, according to the Revenue-circular of the Government of India and the Madras Salt Commission's report, was clearly the suppression of illicit traffic in *foreign* salt, that was, salt made at Goa, Muscat and other places, and there was no satisfactory proof given in the papers that the smuggling of *this* salt was at all general at present. It was true that it was stated that, as soon as this order was passed in Bombay requiring the pre-payment of full duty, the traders who now carried salt to the west coast would turn to Goa for their supply. But it would be time enough when they did so, and when a large amount of smuggling took place to call on this Council to legislate. And even then he questioned whether the Bill would have the desired effect, for it would not be possible under it to seize Goa-salt in Goa-ships unless within British India, that was to say, within three miles of the coast; so that a salt-smuggler would only have to cruise about at a distance of three miles from the coast and watch his opportunity of running a cargo, and by this means avoid the provisions of the Bill altogether. It seemed to him that the far preferable course would be, if it should occur that the salt-traders obtained their supplies from Goa and smuggling took place, to make some arrangement with the Portuguese Government that an export-duty should be charged in the same way as a duty was chargeable on salt exported from Bombay.

Another very serious objection to the Bill which had occurred to him was that it must necessarily enhance the price of salt in these two districts in an objectionable manner, although the price had been raised some fifteen per cent. only two years back, and although the compulsory pre-payment of duty at Bombay must also have an effect in the same direction. It was true, no doubt, that the financial necessities of the State might authorise the levy of

a duty even on a commodity which was so essential to the very existence of the people as salt. But he thought that the Government were bound not to pass any measure which could in any way increase the price of salt independently of the duty levied upon it, and that they should moreover endeavour to remove any cause existing which was likely to have that effect. He had always felt himself that the proper course was to view the salt-tax as merely an engine for the purpose of collecting a moderate poll-tax, and on these grounds he should be glad to see a change in the mode of levying the duty by the adoption of a plan which he did not think had ever been brought under consideration in the very numerous discussions which had taken place during a long series of years in regard to this tax. He thought that the salt-duty should be a differential duty, not as at present with reference to locality, but regulated by the saline properties—the *strength*, so to say—of the article, in the same way as the excise-duty on spirits varied according as it was above or below London proof. This change of system would be a great boon to the two Madras districts which would be chiefly affected by his hon'ble friend's measure. And he believed it would not result in any reduction of the Government revenue, although there was reason to suppose that it would have the effect of putting a stop to a great extent of the smuggling which was said to exist. He thought he was approximately correct in saying that the salt made in these districts was of inferior quality and so deficient in saline properties that one pound of Bombay or east-coast salt would go as far as two pounds of district-made salt. If this was the case, it was clear that if the population of these districts were to use district-made salt instead of foreign salt, they would be obliged to consume double the quantity which they now used; so that even if the duty on the district-salt were reduced by one-half, it would result in no reduction of the revenue; and as it was said that the cost of the manufacture and carriage of foreign salt was double or more than double the cost of production of the indigenous salt, the public would to that extent be the gainer. No doubt it would be impossible to carry out the proposed system with strict exactness, but he thought when any particular district or group of districts was found to produce salt of very inferior quality, the people of the locality should be allowed to bring it into consumption by permitting them to consume it at a lower rate of duty than that charged on a superior quality of salt. Such a scheme would no doubt open out an entirely new field of enquiry as to the consumption of salt in different parts of the empire, and it might result in clearing up anomalies as to consumption in different localities. For instance, if it was found that Cheshire salt imported for use in Lower Bengal was thirty per cent. stronger than the salt in Madras, that would account for the fact that in Madras twelve pounds per head were consumed and in Bengal only nine pounds, and would prove that the true duty charged upon the article in the two places was not so different as it was now supposed to be.

He felt however that he was perhaps digressing from the subject of the Select Committee's report, but he might say briefly, after going carefully through the correspondence, that he found himself unable to recommend the passing of the Bill; first, because he believed that the order about to be passed in Bombay, requiring prepayment of full duty on all salt exported, would remove all existing necessity for any Bill of the sort; secondly, because, even if the necessity should arise hereafter, the Bill as it stood would not, in his opinion, effect the object in view; and, thirdly, because it would unnecessarily enhance the price of salt in the two west-coast districts of the Madras Presidency.

In conclusion he could not do better than read to the Council the final remarks of the Madras Government as to this Bill, and he ventured to submit that the opinion of that Government was entitled to the gravest consideration at the hands of the Council in regard to a Bill which so largely affected the Madras Presidency. His Grace in Council had written as follows in the last communication on the subject:—

"Without an efficient preventive force, the provisions of the Bill cannot be enforced. The provision of such a force both by land and sea to prevent smuggling on an extensive coast-line must prove exceedingly expensive, while its success will be doubtful; and the Bill will

either deprive a large number of Madras vessels of an ordinary article of freight, or will introduce a harassing system of passes and exemptions, which, to the small ship-owner, means either cost in money or loss of time."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thought, as the information which had been circulated to the Council in reference to this Bill was considered by the hon'ble member to be defective, it was desirable that the correspondence which had taken place should be further examined and an ample selection printed and circulated for the information of members before the question of passing the Bill was taken into consideration. He hoped that, with that understanding, the hon'ble member would be satisfied.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, after listening to the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, he felt somewhat disposed to infer that his hon'ble friend's own recollection not being very complete as to what had passed when the Bill was introduced, he had attempted to refresh his memory by consulting certain incomplete and inaccurate accounts, instead of referring to the authorized records of the Council. MR. HOPE thought that when reference was made to those records, it would be seen that, on the occasion of introducing the Bill, he had given to the Council sufficient information as to the main principle of the measure. He did not understand that it was necessary or customary, in introducing a Bill, to do more than to sketch its general principle, and to state briefly the necessity which gave rise to it. That sketch he considered that he made. He thought he had said everything that was necessary on the first occasion; especially considering the fact that his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell was about to be appointed a member of the Select Committee, which would afford him full opportunity for considering the Bill in any form or at any length he thought proper. As far as he was aware, it was not customary in introducing a Bill to lay before the Council a complete printed *résumé* of all the correspondence. What was done was to explain the principle of the Bill. It then issued to the Local Governments for their opinion, and all the papers received in reply were printed and circulated, and past records were consulted when necessary. Therefore, under the circumstances, and explaining as he did the reasons and necessity for the measure, he did not think that he had afforded an insufficient account of what was proposed to be done. He was glad, however, to think that his hon'ble friend himself had had full opportunity of perusing the papers, which had been sent to him as soon as they had been collected. As for the non-production of the papers at the time of the introduction of the Bill, and the amusing story of their being very voluminous, and left at home, he would remind the Council that what had really taken place was, that His Excellency the Viceroy having been absent on a tour at the time the Bill had been brought up in the Executive Council, and consequently being unaware of what had taken place, had asked him whether the Bill was the result of communication with the Local Governments, and he had replied that there had been a voluminous correspondence with them, which had lasted, as well as he remembered, for four years, but he had not got the papers with him. The same reasons, as to want of information, which were offered by his hon'ble friend for not accepting the measure would, MR. HOPE thought, justify him in not replying to his criticisms in detail until all the papers were before the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL desired to explain that the expressions which he had ascribed to his hon'ble friend were taken entirely from the official report of the proceedings of the Council, and he believed that if anybody would take the trouble to compare the version of his hon'ble friend's remarks which he had just given, with the official report of them, he would find them almost word for word the same.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said there was one feature in this Bill to which he desired to offer strong opposition; that portion or clause which proposed to give the Presidency Magistrates greatly extended criminal powers, namely, to sentence prisoners to two years' imprisonment. No doubt that had been introduced in order to relieve the High Courts of a great deal of petty business. But he maintained that it overshot the mark. Many years ago he was told by persons who served as grand jurors and petty jurors, of the very paltry nature of the cases which were sent up to the then Supreme Court for trial, and that was a great error. But now the proposal which had been made much overshot the mark, and he could not sit content to see Magistrates with no great experience authorized to sentence persons to the extreme punishment of two years' imprisonment. In London the Police Magistrates were always Barristers of considerable standing and great experience, sometimes of ten, twenty or thirty years, and he believed that the extent of imprisonment they could award was six months; every offence deserving higher punishment they were obliged to commit to the Court of Criminal Sessions. Why in Calcutta gentlemen of much less experience should be allowed the power of sentencing to four times the amount of imprisonment, he could not for the life of him understand. He was bound to believe that the six hon'ble members who had signed the report of the Select Committee had given great consideration to this and other points of the Bill, but there was such a thing as reconsideration, and if it was possible he would ask that the Bill be recommitted, in order that this point might be again considered. But if that could not be done, he could only record his protest against the measure, and his hope that the Presidency Magistrates would use as little as possible the new powers with which they would be invested.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE thought it due to the Council to offer a certain amount of explanation supplementary to that which was recorded on a previous occasion. It would be remembered that the Bill laid before the Council in February 1876 was simply an application of the Code of Criminal Procedure (as it stood) in almost all cases excepting certain ones in which alteration was desirable in the Presidency-towns. And the only material difference between it and the Code of Procedure for the Mufassal was a difference in the extent of power which it was proposed to give. It was then proposed to give the Presidency Magistrates without appeal double the power of imprisonment they previously possessed, that was, to give them the power of sentencing without appeal up to one year instead of six months, and also to raise their power of fine up to Rs. 1,000; and it was further proposed to empower them to sentence, subject to appeal, up to two years, in the same manner as the District Magistrates in the Mufassal did. The Bill was republished, and all the objections received were fully considered and a further report was presented in June of last year. The Bill as then laid before the Council contained very material alterations in wording and arrangement. Moreover, it went back so far as to reduce the proposed summary power of one year's imprisonment to the existing summary power of six months and the fine to two hundred rupees. At the same time it left the limit of sentence subject to appeal as was originally proposed. It likewise made three alterations of considerable importance in the nature of the record. It required that the Presidency Magistrate should record the evidence in all appealable cases and in all cases of fine above two hundred rupees and imprisonment exceeding a term of six months. It likewise obliged him to frame a charge in all cases punishable with imprisonment above six months, and laid on him the obligation of recording the reasons for his judgment in all cases whatever of imprisonment, even for a day, and in every case of fine exceeding fifty rupees. It also made another alteration preventing the Magistrate from issuing process upon mere suspicion.

The Bill as now for the fourth time laid before the Council contained only one alteration as to jurisdiction as revised on the last occasion, which was made on the joint recommendation of the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and was to the effect that in cases of fine only, the Magistrate need not record his reasons for conviction, except where the

fine exceeded two hundred rupees, instead of fifty rupees as at first proposed. As regards the constitution of the Courts, however, the Bill made a very important enlargement, for it provided, in accordance with a recommendation made by Sir Richard Temple and repeated by the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that a case might be tried by two or more Magistrates sitting as a Bench. And further, with reference to procedure it made three more amendments in the same direction as the previous one in regard to process. It precluded the Magistrate from ordering a previous enquiry by the Police to ascertain the truth of a complaint; it provided that warrants of arrest and search should always be directed to the Police instead of allowing them to be directed to private persons in emergent cases; and finally it did not contain the clause which had been inserted in the previous Bill, with the view of placing a telegram on the same footing as a letter as regards the power of having it produced in open Court.

On the question of jurisdiction, MR. HOPE proposed to remark at somewhat greater length. He himself was one of those who regretted the change made in June last, of reducing the summary power of the Presidency Magistrates from one year to six months, because it appeared to him that the very material restrictions imposed on the Magistrate of framing a charge and recording the evidence and the reasons for his judgment were quite sufficient. And for this he could now say that he had very high authority on his side. He knew that there were Judges of the High Court, both European and Native, who shared the opinion he held, and he might possibly quote even higher authority. He would ask why Presidency Magistrates should not be competent to exercise the power now proposed to be given to them? He was glad to think that the post of Presidency Magistrate was held in all the three Presidency-towns by Native gentlemen as well as European. In regard to these Native gentlemen, he would not be guilty of the impertinence of expressing his personal or individual opinion as to the manner in which they performed their duties. But he might say, without fear of contradiction, that they performed them to the entire satisfaction of the public at large. He need hardly do more than call to mind two cases which had occurred in Bombay during the past year, in which it had happened that European gentlemen of high position had been brought before Native Magistrates, and it was universally agreed on those occasions that even the Barrister Judges of the High Court could not have shown greater fairness, tact and judgment than had been shown by the Native Magistrates. He would further remind his Native friends who might be disposed to object to this increase of power given to Native Magistrates, that their argument might be used against themselves. If they were not prepared to allow a Native Magistrate in the Presidency-towns to exercise the power, subject to appeal to the High Court, of passing sentences of imprisonment up to two years, and of six months without appeal but subject to *certiorari*, how could they maintain that their countrymen ought to be made District Judges with powers infinitely greater, and District Collectors and Magistrates with all the great powers of an executive nature which we knew they exercised? Then again as to the objections made to such Presidency Magistrates as were Barristers. If they were unfit as a class to have the powers proposed, how could they be fit for Mufassal Judgeships and Benches, to which some people desired to appoint them?

But people might answer—"our objection was not based on the ground of unfitness of the persons appointed, but on our preference for the system of trial by jury which we happen to enjoy in the Presidency-towns." Now this appeared to him to be an objection which was based on sentiment, and it might be said to be as useless to argue against sentiment as to argue about tastes. Trial by jury was a very old institution; it had a very long history, and a history which was studded with conspicuous failures. The fact was, that although it might be a good institution under ordinary circumstances, it failed completely where public feeling was excited. Whenever any strong sentiment possessed the public mind, it was reflected in the jury. We had only to look to Ireland to see that, in cases where religion or politics were concerned, the jury-system did not ensure justice. In England, again, we saw the same

thing when national antagonism was raised by the Orsini trial. And in India we had only to look round us to be aware that it was a constant complaint that justice was not invariably done when the jury had to decide between a European and a Native. In short, one might say that it failed to give either to society or to the subject special protection just at the very time when there was the greatest need of it. One would be disposed to think that trial by a Judge who was trained to weigh evidence, and who was controlled by an intelligent Bar and also by means of a writ of *certiorari* and a provision for appeal, would be more likely in the long run to give satisfactory results than the institution to which he had referred. However, as he had said before, there was little use in arguing against sentiment. The Bill as it stood practically yielded to the force of that sentiment as regards many kinds of cases which would have gone before a Magistrate under the Bill as it was, but which would not do so under it as now amended; and it only withdrew from a jury minor cases, such as were daily tried in the Mufassal without practical harm, though under less light. For further improvement we must trust to time. Time had effected great wonders in the direction of law-reform. We had lived to see that provisions of law which less than a century ago had been considered as the perfection of human wisdom were now considered the perfection of human folly. Already, trial by jury was quietly abandoned in England, in a considerable class of cases, and he had very little doubt that eventually it would be relegated, except in rare instances, to the institutions of the past. It would come to hold, he trusted, the position which we saw occupied by some bowl of ancient and valuable China, placed on high on the mantel-piece or the pier-table for general admiration, but never used except on occasions of the greatest importance. Or again, to change the metaphor, it might come to be treated like that most venerable and venerated personage, our grandmother. We were all familiar with her aspect in old age, surrounded by a large circle of affectionate and respectful relatives, relieved one by one of the various functions, social and domestic, which her declining years rendered her unable to perform, and at last laid gently and honourably in the grave by grandchildren and great-grandchildren, to whom the freshness of her budding youth, and the beauty of her matured womanhood were alike traditions of an earlier generation.

He now turned to a less sentimental branch of the subject, and would observe, with regard to the provision for Benches, that those who had heard the remarks he had made as to the Native Presidency Magistrates would quite understand that their admission to Benches could not otherwise than meet with his approval. He could not say that he himself looked for any great advantage from the collective action of Benches, or thought that the decisions of three Magistrates were likely to be more wise than those of one. But the establishment of Benches would have one valuable recommendation; it would induce Native gentlemen to give their attention to public business, and he hoped that from sitting jointly with stipendiary Magistrates they would be led to sitting singly. Native Honorary Magistrates had done, and were doing, much good work in the Mufassal, and he had no doubt that they might do the same in the Presidency-towns, with equal advantage to the political relations of the State and the public, and to the stipendiary Magistrates who would be relieved in their laborious duties.

With regard to the three further changes made in limitation of the Magistrates' powers, the chief objection that occurred to him was that they would render more difficult the assimilation at some future date of the Presidency procedure to that in the Mufassal.

He should perform his duty very imperfectly if he omitted to notice a memorial which had been received a week ago. It was presented by a society called the Indian League, and it purported to embody certain Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in March last. But in March last we had not presented our second amendment of the Bill, and yet all the references in the memorial were to the Bill as last amended; so that he had some doubt how far this influential meeting could be said to sanction the present memorial, and whether, if the meeting had seen the amended Bill, they might not have deemed further agitation to be unnecessary. As regards trial by jury, to which much of the memorial was devoted, he need not say anything further. But

there were some minor points which should not be overlooked. The memorialists were under a misapprehension in supposing that the Magistrate was not required to assign any reasons. Again, section 117 was simply copied from the Criminal Procedure Code. Then he found here again entertained a misapprehension which he had endeavoured on a former occasion to dispel, that an appeal by the Crown was given to the Government as the executive Government—that it was a right which was not enjoyed by a private party; whereas in fact an appeal was given to the Crown on behalf of the whole community, and was scarcely ever exercised by the Crown in its own behalf.

There was one point in regard to which the Council was very much indebted to the Indian League. They had pointed out a blot which he proposed to remedy. Under section 174 as it at present stood, the High Court would be able to inflict a higher punishment than what the Magistrate could impose. He would move an alteration in section 174, clause (*b*), to meet that objection.

There were several minor matters in noticing which he would not take up the time of the Council. There was also an objection raised to section 17 with respect to the liberation of a female above the age of fourteen years, and it was said that the section was "fraught with the gravest mischief." But the memorialists overlooked the fact that this provision was in their own Bengal law, Act IV of 1866, section 31. He was not aware that the gravest mischief had arisen from it. It was also noticed with reference to section 87 that hardship would arise owing to the Bill making no distinction between summons-cases and warrant-cases, but the fact was that no summons-cases were tried by the High Court.

There was only one other matter, which had been brought to their notice this morning. It related to the definition of "pleader" in the Bill. The Bill as originally drafted provided that an accused person might be defended by any person with the permission of the Magistrate. This would give, it had been said, an arbitrary power to the Magistrate, who might refuse to allow a prisoner to be defended, and it was amended by giving a right to be defended by an advocate, attorney or pleader, and "pleader" was defined to mean a pleader of a High Court established by Royal Charter. It was now pointed out that the definition was not comprehensive enough, as there were persons practising in the Calcutta Police Courts who were not pleaders of the High Court. That might perhaps be met by adding that "pleader" should mean a pleader as defined under the Act XX of 1865. But it was also objected that even if those words were inserted some other difficulty might arise in Madras or Bombay. He therefore proposed to strike out the definition altogether.

MR. HOPE had to say in conclusion that not only had he taken up much of the time of the Council in making these remarks, but he must plead guilty to two previous convictions for the same offence, and he would only express the hope that the Council would render it impossible that he should offend again by passing the Bill at that sitting.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR thought the objections which had been made to the Bill by an hon'ble member were valid and were deserving of fair consideration, but he submitted that they had already received the most careful consideration. The Bill had been before the Council in one form or another nearly four years, and there was no part of it which had received so much consideration and been the subject of so much discussion as the special point which the hon'ble member had raised. The objection of the hon'ble member, as far as he understood it, was made solely to the increased powers to be conferred on Magistrates. But he forgot that precisely the same powers to which he objected were exercised throughout the length and breadth of the country by Magistrates in whose selection we had not the same choice as we had in the case of the Presidency Magistrates. We were obliged to employ a number of officers in sub-divisions and sadr stations of whom we knew very little and had not the same previous knowledge as we had in the case of Magistrates appointed in the Presidency-towns. He should have thought that if in any place it was safe to leave these large powers in the hands of Magistrates, it would be in the Presidency-towns, where every judgment and every word uttered was taken down by reporters and published in the newspapers

and subjected to public criticism and opinion, and where all orders would be subject to an immediate appeal to the High Court on the spot. He thought that if such powers could be exercised at all by any one in the country, they could be more safely exercised by Police Magistrates in the Presidency-towns than anywhere else, and it was out of the question now to go back and say that these powers should not be exercised in the interior.

Then as to the removal of cases from the cognizance of juries, HIS HONOUR thought that by so doing we were more likely to get juries to devote their careful attention to the matter brought before them and arrive at good verdicts, than by over-burdening them and employing them for days and days in deciding petty cases. It must be remembered that our jurors were all busy men and had to be taken away from their work at much inconvenience to sit on juries, and he thought that, as a rule, we should get a better class of men if they found they were only called upon to attend to cases of really serious importance. Other remarks which he had intended to make had been anticipated by his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, and he need add nothing further.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said he had only one word to say by way of supplement in reference to the hon'ble Mr. Cowie's remarks as to the increased powers proposed to be given to the Presidency Magistrates, that practically the Magistrates in Madras had exercised these powers for a long series of years. The Madras Act permitted them, with the consent of the prisoner, to exercise these extended powers. In all such cases the prisoner was asked whether he wished to be tried summarily by the Magistrate or by the High Court, and he believed that prisoners had always preferred to be tried summarily. No objection whatever had been raised to this course, and as far as he was aware no failure of justice had taken place. The High Court had also been largely relieved of business; to the extent of about three-fourths, that was to say, its present business would be just four times as much if the Presidency Magistrates did not exercise the powers which they did.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said the Police Magistrates Bill was framed with a view to remove the uncertainty of the procedure for the trial of cases by the Presidency Police Magistrates. So far as it removed that uncertainty and simplified the present complicated practice obtaining in the Police Courts, the proposed measure would no doubt be hailed by the public as an improvement upon the old law. It was also satisfactory to notice that the Bill made no distinction between the powers of a European and Native Magistrate with regard to the trial of British-born subjects.

But he might be allowed to notice some other provisions of the Bill upon which some dissatisfaction might be felt by all sections of the Calcutta community. He alluded to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates as regards the trial of cases hitherto triable by the High Court Sessions. At present the Police Magistrate was invested with the powers of a second class Mufassal Magistrate under the Criminal Code of Procedure. To raise his powers to that of a first class Magistrate, and at the same time to allow him to try a large and serious class of offences without the aid of a jury, would create discontent and would, the Mahárájá feared, work serious evil. If it be determined however to increase his powers, he would recommend the limit to be one year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees, with an appeal to the High Court in all cases when the sentence exceeded six months' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees, as very properly provided for by section 167 of chapter XII of this Bill. The Natives of this city had come to regard the jury-system as a valuable safeguard of their rights and liberties. They cherished it as one of their dearest privileges enjoyed for a long time past. It was not therefore desirable to take away this safeguard by increasing the number of cases triable by Magistrates under this Bill. As by sections 115 and 116 of the Bill they would be allowed to try cases summarily when the punishment would not exceed the period of six months or a fine of two hundred rupees without the framing of a charge against the accused and the recording of evidence of the witnesses, he would suggest that in all cases in which the Magistrate would inflict more than three months' imprisonment, he would be bound to record the evidence of the witnesses adduced in

behalf of both the parties, and also to state in his judgment his reasons in full for conviction, so that the party who might feel himself aggrieved might have his remedy by way of motion before the High Court. The Mahárájá was certainly of opinion, and he believed the public hoped and expected, that in all cases in which the accused would be liable to more than a year's imprisonment, he should be tried by jurors at the High Court Sessions. The recording of evidence in the cases cited by him would, he apprehended, entail such an amount of work as could not be performed by the present staff of Police Magistrates; but in the interest of justice it would be necessary that the record should be full and complete, even if, for the securing of that object, it be necessary to entertain an additional number of Police Magistrates.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said—"This Bill has been so long before the public, and has met with so much attention and criticism, official and other, that I shall confine the remarks I have to make to its most general and important features. I was indeed under the belief that the objections made to our original proposal to increase the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates had been so carefully considered and so completely met by the modifications which were made in the Bill last June, that all unfriendly feeling to the measure had died away. Notwithstanding the lapse of many months, we heard of no objections to our Bill No. V, except that the Magistrates themselves thought that we had been too cautious in requiring them to record reasons for their judgments in certain cases. A paper however has very recently come to us from a very respectable Society, the Indian League, which shows that the respectable feeling which loves whatever exists has not been quite overcome in all quarters. And we have to-day heard from two of our honourable colleagues that they also have objections to altering that which exists.

"With reference to the memorial of the Indian League, I wish to make some remarks to the Council. They take objection to three important points of principle comprised in the Bill, and more or less discussed in the papers which reached our hands prior to last June. The first, and I think the most important, point is the right of appeal by the Crown in cases of acquittal; the next is the power of enhancing punishment on an appeal by the prisoner; and the other is the increased range of jurisdiction given to the Presidency Magistrates.

"As regards appeal by the Crown, I am glad to see that the objections to it are now confined to a narrower range than formerly. I had the honour some few weeks ago to meet a deputation of the Indian League, at which they contended that it was not just or expedient to allow such an appeal at all, and I on my part did my best to point out that in India appeals were found to be necessary things; necessary evils it may be, but still necessary things; that we had therefore allowed them to the prisoner, and that for the welfare of society, they ought to be allowed to the Crown. I cannot however flatter myself that it is owing to any eloquence of mine that the fundamental objection then felt by them has now disappeared. I suspect that the change is owing to the eloquence of events: for we have recently seen here in Calcutta under our very eyes two striking cases, in which the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has had to speak his mind, and which I should think would convince the most sceptical that an appeal by the Crown may be a great benefit to society.

"The subject is one on which the Government have lately been making enquiries how the law of 1872 works, and we find that the right of appeal is one which is exercised sparingly and cautiously by the Local Governments, and that both executive and judicial officers are agreed that its operation is beneficial.

"No doubt it is a power which should only be exerted in adequate cases: and if that precaution is observed, it is certain that the suspicion, which so far as I know was only due to its novelty, and which has already died away to a great extent, will wholly disappear; and this appeal will be looked upon as an integral and valuable part of our criminal system.

"But I turn now to the special objections taken by the memorialists. The first is as follows :—

"'In connection with the subject of appeal, your memorialists further feel themselves bound to protest against the anomalous and inequitable character of the distinction laid down in section 168 of the Bill, by which it is proposed not only to reserve to the Government a right, denied to the subject, of appealing against an order of acquittal or dismissal, but while the period for an appeal is limited, in the case of private individuals, to a period of one month from the date of the order appealed against, a period of two months is allowed to the Government for the same purpose.

"'The grievous inequality involved in these provisions is, your memorialists submit, materially aggravated by the circumstance that the Magistrates are appointed, and may be dismissed, by the very authority on whom it is proposed to confer this extraordinary and exclusive right of appeal, and by the vast disparity in power and position between the Government and private suitors.'

"The complaint then is, not that any appeal is given at all, but that there is an inequality between the Crown and the prisoner. The first allegation of inequality is very oddly put, because the memorial complains that the right of appeal against an acquittal is given to the Government, but is denied to the subject. That certainly is so, but then I never heard of a prisoner who desired to appeal against his own acquittal. I suppose the memorial must mean that a prisoner cannot appeal against his conviction. But then the statement, though ceasing to be absurd, would become untrue, for the Bill does allow an appeal by the prisoner against any conviction in a case beyond the present summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates. So the inequality is reduced to this, that the Crown may appeal in all cases, and the prisoner only in the more important ones. But such an inequality as that is a necessary inequality, unless we are to say that prisoners shall have a right of appeal in every case, even if they are fined a pie or imprisoned till the rising of the Court. If there is a conviction, you can distinguish between a light sentence and a heavy one, and say that there may be an appeal in one case and none in the other. But if there is an acquittal, how can such a distinction be drawn? One acquittal is the same as another acquittal, so far as regards the sentence passed. Moreover, though the Crown does not appeal in petty cases, it may wish to appeal on an important question of law, and such questions may arise in a case which is otherwise of no great importance. If anybody will show us a plan for exact equality between Crown and prisoner, we may consider it, but nobody has shown us such a plan, and I believe nobody can do so. If the Crown is to have an appeal at all, the cases for appeal must be left to its discretion. It has not yet busied itself with appeals in petty cases, and I venture to say that it will never do so.

"The other ground of inequality alleged by the memorial is that the Crown has a longer time for appealing than the prisoner has. I must say that these gentlemen seem to have looked on this matter as one of pure arithmetic. They seem to have reasoned thus: a right of appeal is a good thing, therefore a person who enjoys that right for two months is twice as well off as one who enjoys it for only one month. But I beg to say that the right of appeal is not a luxury or matter of enjoyment to some favoured person. It is, as my friend the Lieutenant Governor well knows, a difficult and responsible duty, to be discharged by high and responsible officers. To enable them to discharge it properly, time must be given for the case to reach their hands. They must take legal advice, and they must make such enquiries as are necessary to understand the exact nature of the case and to judge whether it calls for an appeal. If time is not allowed for these things, the public will not get the amount of benefit which the right of appeal by the Crown is calculated to confer. Cases will be appealed in a hurry which further enquiry would show were not worthy of appeal, merely because the time is running out within which the Government must make up its mind. This provision of the Bill has been framed in the public interest, and for the purpose of having the question of appeal or no appeal maturely decided by the high officers who have to exercise their discretion on it.

"I say moreover that, looking at the question merely as one of time, and of work to be done in a given time, the prisoner has before him a very simple

problem to be decided by himself alone; the Crown a complicated one on which several opinions must be taken, and that one month to the prisoner is a more liberal allowance of time than two months to the Crown.

"The next objection taken to an appeal by the Crown is thus stated—

"'A similar objection applies, in the opinion of your memorialists, to the further provision contained in this section, by which it is declared that, in cases so appealed, the High Court may direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate; for however justifiable the distrust implied in an application for the removal of a trial may sometimes be in the case of a private suitor, it seems neither decorous nor politic that the Government, in whose favour alone this power could be exercised, should call in question the competency of a Magistrate selected by itself.'

"Here are distinct assertions that certain powers are given in favour of the Crown which are not given in favour of the subject. And whatever may be the value of the argument on pure logical grounds, I decline to examine it, because no one of the assertions on which it rests has any foundation in fact. It is not true that the power of directing a new trial can be exercised only in favour of the Crown, for by section 174 of the Bill it can be exercised in favour of the prisoner. The section under consideration says nothing about the removal of a trial, but speaks only of a new trial. And even if a new trial is ordered to take place before another Magistrate, in the first place that will be the act of the High Court and not of the Government, and in the second place it will not involve any question of the competency of the Magistrate, but only of his fallibility. Unfortunately we are all fallible however competent we may be, and it is in consequence of this common touch of nature, that any appeal at all is necessary.

"So much I have to say of the reasons which are actually expressed in these objections. But besides these it seems to me that there is underlying the whole an idea as false and mischievous as any idea can be; an idea not plainly expressed, probably an attempt to express it would at once show its true character, but so far implied, that if you take it away, the words used become meaningless and lifeless. The idea I speak of is, that in this matter of criminal procedure the interests of the public and those of the Government are contradictory and antagonistic to one another. And I am the more desirous of remarking on it because it enters more or less into other arguments put forward in the paper I am commenting on, and in other utterances both on this measure and on cognate ones.

"Now I ask, what is the meaning of all these insinuations about the great disparity in power between Government and private suitors, which means prisoners: about Magistrates being appointed and removed by Governments, and about its being indecorous and impolitic that Government should call in question the competency of a Magistrate selected by itself? If these expressions mean anything at all, they mean that the Government is to be looked upon as a wicked Government, prone to use Courts of Justice as engines of oppression, and to disgrace Magistrates who are too upright to comply with its wishes. Anything more contrary to the fact, anything more purely imaginary, it is impossible to conceive. The various branches of the Indian Executive Government, being human, are liable to make mistakes, but they certainly do administer the criminal law, whether as original prosecutors or as appellants, in perfect good faith and in the public interest; and since I have been in India I have never heard it so much as alleged that a single appeal from an acquittal or a single prosecution originated by the Government was a vindictive or an improper proceeding. But if there is nothing of that kind to be found in our society, all these remarks are gratuitous insinuations which had better be omitted.

"In the year 1874, when we were making some small alterations in the Criminal Procedure Code, some other friends of ours—the British Indian Association, then represented by the Mahárájá Ramánáth Tagore and now by the two able gentlemen who sit at this table—urged us to revise the Code, and to take away some powers that had been given to the Crown; amongst others, this power of appealing from an acquittal. On that occasion I objected to proceed upon speculative grounds, and asked to be supplied with evidence that the power in question had been worked harshly. No such evidence was forthcoming, and the Council did not think it desirable to make the suggested alterations. So I would tell these memorialists that an ounce of fact will be of greater value than a hundredweight of insinuations that Government is in the habit of abusing power given to it for the public good.

"I do not indeed suppose that the memorialists have formulated to their own minds the proposition which they must maintain in order to gain a footing

for the kind of argument I am speaking of. On the contrary, I feel sure that they, in common with other educated Indian gentlemen, would disclaim all such ideas. All suggestions of this kind seem to me to be mere borrowed plumes which do not fit the borrower. They are borrowed from speeches and writings of purely English origin, which, whatever may be thought of their value as applied to England, are applicable to certain phenomena of English society and certain phases of English history which find no counterpart or similitude in India.

"I will further illustrate this extraordinary preference of speculation to hard facts from the comments which the same paper makes on section 17 of the Bill. That is the section which enables a Presidency Magistrate to set at liberty a woman or a female child under the age of 14 years who is detained for an unlawful purpose. Upon this the memorialists say that it involves an innovation in the existing law, if it is not in direct conflict with sections 372 and 373 of the Penal Code, and that it is fraught with the gravest mischief. Now I can assure the memorialists that there is no conflict between this section and the Penal Code, for the two laws relate to quite different subjects. Whether the practical suggestion which they go on to make is a good one or a bad one I really do not know; but I know that it would require a great deal of enquiry before we could adopt it. I do not now enter into that matter; for the point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council is, that our section is no innovation at all. It has been the law in Calcutta for at least twenty years, and if it is calculated to produce the evils which these gentlemen apprehend, those evils would certainly have come to the surface. I ask where is the evidence that this provision has produced any evil at all? There is no such evidence. The evils which the memorialists have conjectured are so invisible, so completely non-existent, that they actually do not know that the law they so fear has been long at work in Calcutta.

"I pass now to the question of enhancement of punishment on appeals by prisoners. On this point it appears to me that the memorialists have made one sound stricture. It does not seem to me a matter of great importance, but it is sound and just as far as it goes; and my friend Mr. Hope is about to move an amendment which will meet the objection made by the memorialists. But what is their objection to the principle? It is thus stated,—

"'Section 174 of the Bill gives the High Court, on appeal, power to enhance any punishment that has been awarded by a Magistrate. Your memorialists are aware that the Code of Criminal Procedure already vests the Appellate Courts with a similar power in cases tried in the Mufassal; but they submit that, though the provision is one which, in rare cases, may promote the ends of justice, this consideration is of trifling moment compared with the fact that the fear it must create is calculated to deter innocent persons from exercising the right of appeal, and that it is thus opposed to the principles of both justice and humanity.'

"Now, of this argument as of the former ones, I must say that it is a pure speculation without any basis of fact or probability. I ask what evidence there is of the assertion that any one, be he innocent or be he guilty, is deterred from appealing by the fear of enhanced punishment? There is no such evidence. Speaking of the matter as one of probability, I should say that an innocent man would never be deterred by such a consideration. A man who knows in his own conscience that he is innocent, is just the man who will not suppose that the higher Court will punish him more heavily. On the contrary, he will go to it in the hope that his innocence will be made clear. No doubt the guilty conscience which makes cowards of us all may be so deterred, and if so, I do not see the harm of it. But I cannot believe that the motive would operate at all except in those cases in which a man, being guilty, had the good luck to escape in the lower Court with a very light punishment. Such a man, if his punishment could by no means be increased, might hope that luck would befriend him in the Court above more than it had already done in the Court below. But if he knows that his punishment can be increased, he may think twice over it. Such cases are not likely to be numerous enough to affect the bulk; and in fact we have no reason to believe that the percentage of appeals has been affected by the change in the law which was effected in the year 1872.

"I may add that this change of the law is one which has also been the subject of recent enquiry by the Government, and the result of the enquiry is that the Courts have used their power with much discretion and with quite satisfactory results.

"The third general objection taken by the memorialists has already been observed upon, namely, the extension of the power of the Presidency Magistrates. They speak of its magnitude in rather exaggerated terms, and say that

it can only be justified by some sudden emergency or some very general increase of criminality. Surely it can be justified by showing that it conduces to the general convenience and to the despatch of business; that it is a jurisdiction which is worked without mischief and with benefit over all India except the Presidency-towns; that it is of the same nature as that which has long worked in the Presidency-towns themselves, only with more safeguards attached to it; and that the circumstances of the Presidency-towns, though differing in some respects from the Mufassal, do not differ in this respect that we should be inclined to give a less amount of jurisdiction to the Presidency-town Magistrates than we give to Magistrates in the Mufassal. All we purpose is to give to the Presidency Magistrate the same amount of jurisdiction as a first class Mufassal Magistrate has. Is there any reason for thinking them unfit to exercise such powers? I have heard none. Is there any reason for thinking them fit? I will answer in the words of the British Indian Association, who sent us in a paper when they were opposing this Bill in a prior stage.

"The paper I should say is a very well written one, very interesting from its history of the law, and it has exercised great influence on the deliberations of the Select Committee, and has had a considerable share in moulding the Bill into its present shape. Hear what it says:

"'The present limits of the summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the Presidency-towns has worked satisfactorily, and your memorialists are not aware that any public inconvenience has accrued therefrom.'

"Now, speaking broadly, the Presidency Magistrates have for twenty years and upwards been able to inflict fines to the extent of Rs. 200 and imprisonment for a term of six months. That they can do without keeping any record, and with no appeal from them to the High Court; and no sort of complaint is made. Is it likely that they will begin to abuse their powers because they are empowered to pass heavier sentences coupled with the obligation of keeping a record and with the liability of appeal to the High Court? Is it not rather more prudent and more wise to argue from the known to the unknown, and to conclude that those who have been found faithful in a few things may well be made rulers over many things?

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Cowie has told us that we are overshooting the mark. He has not told us how far we are overshooting the mark, or indeed what the mark is. That I suppose he leaves us to find out. I say that it is impossible to draw any line in such a matter as this, that will be perfectly satisfactory to all minds. I believe I am not misrepresenting the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal when I say that in his opinion we are undershooting the mark, for he thinks that some more jurisdiction may well be conferred on the Town Magistrates.

"Every time such a subject is discussed, there will be some differences of opinion. For an illustration, I turn again to the paper of the British Indian Association. I find that in the year 1856, when it was proposed to confer on the Magistrates of Calcutta the larger jurisdiction which they have since exercised, a most weighty opinion was given against the proposal. Sir Lawrence Peel advised the Government that they ought not to give so large a jurisdiction to a single Magistrate. But the Association go on to tell us that the Bill was passed into law without material modifications, and also that the result had been perfect contentment.

"I dare say the same thing will happen twenty years hence, when the Government of the day come to propose some further extension of the system. The Council will then be told that in the year 1877 two eminent Members of Council, who will then I hope be enjoying a combination of ease with dignity, had opposed the extension of the Magistrates' powers and had said that it would be a dangerous thing to give them so much power. And I trust that the Law Member of that day will be able to answer as I do now. 'Nevertheless, the Bill was carried with no material change, and the result has been perfect contentment.'

"Now one of the great objects of this Bill has been to assimilate the procedure of the Presidency-towns and that of the rest of India so far as their varying circumstances will admit. In several respects material to the present purpose the circumstances of the two localities differ: and those who study this Bill and compare it with the Code of 1872 will find corresponding differences. But where is the reason why a Presidency Magistrate should not have as large a jurisdiction as a Mufassal Magistrate, except that it has not been so

hitherto? The only reason I have heard assigned is that the Town Magistrate is generally a younger man. But on the other hand, he has the advantage of a Bar, a Press, a Public, and the close proximity of the High Court, to which the prisoner may appeal, or which can of its own motion, directly it hears of any thing going wrong, call up any case from a Magistrate to itself.

"No doubt to a certain extent jury-trials will be displaced. They will not however be displaced to the extent which is urged in this memorial, nor to the extent which my hon'ble colleagues appear to suppose, because, they put their objection as though every case which may be dealt with by the Magistrate must be dealt with by him. They have not observed that the Magistrate has full discretion to commit to the High Court—a discretion which doubtless he will exercise in important cases. Neither have they observed that, under the large powers given to it by the Act of 1875, the High Court has a discretion to call up any case they please from the Magistrate's file. I ask whether such safeguards are not ample? Is it not certain that if a case is of such importance as to demand the intervention of a jury, it will find itself before a jury, either by the discretion of the Magistrate himself, or by the intervention of the High Court using the more simple process that we have substituted for the writ of *certiorari?*

"I cannot at all go along with my friend Mr. Hope in his onslaught upon juries. I am an English lawyer and have seen something both of Judges and juries, and I say that, apart from political considerations and looking simply at the object of getting justice, there are many kinds of cases which I would sooner take before a jury than before a Judge. I admit that there are difficulties and drawbacks in the way of working the system in India, but I have certainly no abstract dislike to the jury-system. As far as my mind is concerned, it has never for a moment entered into it to advocate this extension of powers from any preference of some other tribunal to a jury. I rest my case upon the public convenience and upon the wisdom of extending a system which has answered so completely as our system in the Presidency-towns. These arguments are strongly reinforced by what my hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell has told us to-day of the procedure in Madras. The prisoner there has the rather curious privilege of electing his tribunal: on the one side the High Court and a jury, on the other the Magistrate. And it seems that almost invariably—or I think I understood Mr. Dalyell to say quite invariably—he elects to be tried by the Magistrate.

"Let the Council bear in mind that jury-trials are, and have long been, displaced by the jurisdiction of Presidency Magistrates in the majority of cases, and that not a word of complaint is heard. If you wish to be consistent and say that all criminal cases must be tried by juries, you must alter the law in that direction. But can any reason be assigned why we should keep the line drawn exactly at its present point? Why should we not draw it at a different point, if we can thereby relieve our hard-worked High Courts and jurors of some more of those cases which we are told take up a great deal of their time and constantly turn out to be of a very petty character?

"On this point also the memorialists have insinuated that the Magistrate is appointed and removed by the Local Government, as if the Local Government was a lion going about seeking whom it may devour, or as if a Magistrate's Court was a lurking den in which the innocent may be privily murdered. But I will only remind the Council of what I said before on this topic, and will pass it over without further remark.

"When sinister imputations have been set aside; when hard facts have been substituted for guesses; when exaggerated statements have been reduced to their true dimensions, I think it will be seen that this measure is only a natural, moderate and timely extension of a system which has been thoroughly tried by experience and found to be good and suited to the circumstances of India. I do not often venture to prophesy, because it is a very dangerous trade. But in this case I feel very certain that the arrangements provided by this Bill will work with greater ease and certainty, and with no greater amount of complaint, than the law which is now at work, and that in a few years those who now still forebode evil will have quite forgotten their fears, or if they remember them, will wonder why they should have been excited by so simple and reasonable a change.

"Therefore I hope the Council will accept the Report and pass the Bill without material alteration."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY wished to say but a very few words. Indeed after the very able and complete exposition which his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse had just given of the operation of those sections of the Bill to which objection had been taken, there was very little that remained to be said. He only wished to refer to one or two points, one of them of a purely personal nature. He desired, in the first place, to recognize the testimony which his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna had borne to the general usefulness of the Bill in its present shape, to the effect that it was an improvement in the procedure which now obtained in the Magistrates' Courts; and that if regard was had to the Bill in its general aspect, there was much to satisfy the public that it was a measure calculated to consolidate and improve the existing procedure of the Courts, even if a difference of opinion existed on some minor points.

In the second place, he wished especially to express his own entire concurrence in the opinion which had been given by his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse in regard to juries, and to say that he did not in the least concur in the opinion which the hon'ble Mover had expressed as regards the usefulness of the jury-system. He quite admitted that its usefulness as a judicial instrument was not unqualified, though he was not wholly prepared to condemn it even in that respect, and he agreed with Mahárájá Narendra Krishna and some of the memorials which were addressed to the Council, that it should not be regarded solely as a judicial instrument. It was something more; he would not say that it was exactly a political institution, because, though no doubt the jury-system in our own country had played an important part in history, it had not done so, and was never perhaps likely to do so, in India. It had, however, what he might call a legislative function. He recollected many years ago, when he was a pupil of an hon'ble gentleman who subsequently sat with great honour in this Council—Sir Henry Maine—he recollected his remarking with regard to legislation, that in many instances legislation had a share in maturing and advancing public opinion, while on the other hand, public opinion had often exercised a most salutary influence in correcting legislation; and he recollected Sir Henry Maine giving two instances in which these reacting influences had been experienced. One was the case of the law as to duelling, in which legislation had proceeded in advance of public opinion, and had brought it into harmony with true morality; the other was as regards infanticide, and in that instance a strong expression of public opinion had brought the law, originally severe even to cruelty, into a humane and useful shape. There was no doubt that an expression of public opinion upon the condition of the law was often valuable, and the action of juries was one of the most ordinary means of so expressing the law. It was certain as a matter of fact that by the continued action of juries the improvement in the law of infanticide was brought about, and therefore he thought the institution was one not lightly to be discarded.

He came now to some remarks which were made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cowie, and which, if he understood him rightly, had not been quite completely answered by Sir Arthur Hobhouse. He understood that Mr. Cowie would draw the line at six months, and he understood the hon'ble gentleman to say that he could see there was no earthly reason why a power which was limited in the case of the London Magistrates should be in any way extended in Calcutta.

[The Hon'ble MR. COWIE explained that he would draw the line at six months without appeal, and twelve months with an appeal.]

The hon'ble gentleman's argument seemed to be, either that there was some inherent propriety in limiting to six months cases which should not go to a jury, and that in fact British legislation always recognized this line of distinction, or else that there was no difference between the circumstances of London and Calcutta. As regards the first argument, he thought it had no exact foundation. He himself recollected many years ago going the round of a petty sessions in Ireland with an officer who was there called a Residentiary Magistrate. He remembered perfectly that at that time the law certainly admitted much heavier punishments being given by Magistrates in petty sessions without the intervention of juries. He was not in a position to say what the law was now, but he believed it had not been materially altered as to the extent of jurisdiction. The presiding Magistrate in practice, he believed, was usually now a Barrister. At that time it was not so. In that particular case the gentleman was a military officer who held the Peninsular and

Waterloo medals, and he did his work very well. Having himself some experience of magisterial work in India, SIR EDWARD BAYLEY was very much struck with the curious analogy in the character of the cases disposed of and in the way in which they were treated. He believed also—he was not quite certain—that in some of our colonies which legislated for themselves large powers were given to Magistrates to deal with certain cases without the intervention of juries. He believed that his hon'ble colleague Sir Andrew Clarke could confirm him on this point; and that in some colonies, as was said now to be the case in Madras by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, a prisoner was allowed to elect to be dealt with summarily by the Magistrate in preference to being committed for trial to a superior Court. Therefore he thought there was no inherent principle in English law which regulated the limit of punishment to be given with or without the intervention of a jury to six months. He thought that nobody who sat here for a moment would doubt that the circumstances of London and Calcutta were not exactly the same, though in many respects certainly we might wish that they were. But with respect to the particular circumstances which bore on this question, there was no doubt, as his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor had pointed out, that we had not the same abundance or quality of material for juries, nor had we the same facility for employing the superior Courts, as existed in London. The superior Courts in London especially were comparatively numerous. It was not so in the Presidency-towns, where we had only one such Court, and that much overworked. There was therefore no similarity in the circumstances of London to those of Calcutta, and no principle in law which limited the summary trial of criminal cases to six months' imprisonment. He believed that if the Council had done anything, it had rather undershot the mark than overshot it. He himself, as a member of the Committee, was personally in favour of still further enlarging the powers of the Magistrates. But he coincided with the majority of the Committee in thinking that probably as an experiment it would be safer to limit it to the period fixed in the Bill. He had no doubt, as his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse had said, that experience would show that we ought to have proceeded still further.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that, for clause (*b*) of section 174 the following be substituted:—

"(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the Presidency Magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or"

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the definition of "Pleader" be omitted

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

PANJAB COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th March 1877.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 14th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums. He said that it had recently been brought to notice that no legal authority existed under which European soldiers could be received into or retained in Lunatic Asylums, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief recommended that a Bill should be introduced to supply the omission. His Excellency also recommended that Act XXI of 1872, for lunatic Native soldiers, should be repealed, and its provisions incorporated in the Bill, and that, at the same time, a small addition should be made detailing the procedure under which any Native soldier might obtain his discharge. If permission were given, he proposed to introduce a Bill which would supply these wants.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT No. XXIII OF 1867 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prolong and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867 (*for the suppression of murderous outrages in the Panjáb*). He had to state that the Act, which was passed on the 18th March 1867, was passed for a period of ten years only. It would in consequence expire on the 18th of the present month, and some explanation was due to the Council of the reasons which delayed the introduction of the present Bill till so late a period. The truth was that some months ago the Panjáb Government submitted a draft measure for the consolidation of several special laws, chiefly relating to procedure, which now obtained in the Panjáb, and among them Act XXIII of 1867 was included. That draft measure necessitated very careful enquiry into various subjects, and a good deal of delay had consequently arisen, more particularly with regard to certain points in civil procedure which depended very much upon the shape which the Bill now before the Council for amending the Code of Civil Procedure would assume.

The consequence was that the remaining period of the currency of the Act had slipped by almost without notice, and it was now likely that the Panjáb Courts Bill, as it was called, would not be introduced into this Council and become law at least for several months to come. Moreover, on reconsideration, the Panjáb Government would prefer that this Bill, which was altogether different in substance to the rest of the Draft Bill, should receive separate consideration, and as it was of a somewhat special character, they desired that it should be introduced and considered in full assembly of this Council before it left Calcutta. This was the reason why the Bill was introduced at this late season of the year and so short a time before the expiration of the law which it was intended to prolong.

He would not detain the Council very long with an account of the policy of the Act itself, because it was very fully discussed indeed when the Bill was originally introduced. As it so happened, the Council then contained several very eminent members especially experienced in the necessities of the districts to which the law was intended to apply. He would mention the names of Lord Lawrence, Lord Sandhurst, Sir Henry Durand, Mr. Brandreth, and Mr. Riddell, who unanimously approved the principle of the measure and considered it a necessary one; and their arguments were accepted by such authorities as Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Massey, and Sir William Muir.

He would very briefly recapitulate the objects of the Act and the reasons which were given for enacting it. The first section of the old law enacted that it should be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, with the previous consent of the Governor General of India in Council, from time to time to declare any part or parts of the territories under his government to be subject to the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Act, and also to withdraw the same. When the law should be thus extended any fanatic who should murder, or who should, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 307, attempt to murder, any servant of the Queen or other person, should on conviction thereof be punished either with death or with transportation for life, and all his property should be forfeited to Government. Then after that the chief provision was, that the person so offending should be tried summarily, usually by the Commissioner, but also in certain cases, where the Commissioner was not on the spot, under the special authority, either of the Commissioner or of the Local Government, by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. From the decision of the officer who so tried the prisoner there was no appeal, but the sentence was immediately executed. The rest of the Act consisted mainly of certain safeguards in order to prevent the measure being extended beyond the immediate necessities of the case; that was to say, the third section provided, for example, that every offence made punishable under the Act should be an offence within the meaning of the Penal Code. The object of that section was to provide for the trial separately of abetments and smaller connected offences. The effect of that clause was therefore to exclude all those minor offences, although connected with the principal offence, from the operation of the Act. It was also provided that, when it was found that a case taken up under the Act ought not to come under it, it should be remitted for trial in the usual way.

These were the provisions of the Act, and the reasons for passing it he would now briefly state. There were a great many of these offences perpetrated on the frontiers of the Panjáb. Our frontier-districts were inhabited by very wild and lawless races, and the districts beyond the border by tribes who were for the most part savage and fanatic to the last degree. Many of these men, simply to gratify motives of fanaticism, were perpetually making attacks, generally on the European civil officers, though not exclusively,—in one case, a lady was attacked. He was informed by the Foreign Department some time ago, that there were twenty-eight cases in which officers were either killed or severely wounded since the annexation of the Panjáb. There were, besides, other cases in which the attack was not successful. That would shew that these attacks were sufficiently common and numerous to warrant the special interposition of Government. As a matter of fact the one thing these people disliked was summary punishment. Sir Henry Maine quoted, in his speech on the introduction of the Bill, a case in which a man who attacked his victim

suddenly and from behind was asked by the officer who seized him why he killed him, and why, if he wanted to kill him, he did not come forward fairly and openly from the front? He said "that would never do; I might be killed myself." The officers, therefore, of the frontier had in self-defence, and practically with the approbation of the Local Government, taken these cases into their own hands, and had, in violation of the law no doubt, summarily tried and executed offenders of this class. In every case, however, a special reference to Government had been requisite for the condonation of their acts, and as Mr. Brandreth pointed out, the officers who thus executed the offenders were in the eyes of the law quite as guilty of murder as the men they executed. It was considered highly indecorous that this authorized scandal should continue to exist. Moreover, it was thought, and, as he should presently show, experience proved rightly, that the formal acceptance by Government—the regular authorization—of this summary procedure would have an extremely good effect in putting an end to these outrages altogether. For these reasons, after a very long discussion, extending over several weeks, the Council in 1867 unanimously accepted the Bill. The Government of the Panjáb now urged that the law should be continued. Their argument was, first of all, that the reasons which necessitated the introduction of the Bill in the first instance remained, it might be said, with undiminished force at the present moment. The tribes were not less fanatic than they were; they had now no more tender regard for human life than they had before; except perhaps within our own border, it could hardly be said that they were less hostile to us: nearly all the causes therefore which operated to bring about these outrages were still as active as ever. But on the other hand, there was no question that the number of these outrages had very materially diminished since the passing of the Act. He was not in a position to give exact statistics, but as he had already stated, between eighteen and twenty years there had been twenty-eight successful attacks of this sort, and during the ten years since the Bill was passed, there had been only one or two—the exact number he did not know. He hoped that he would be in a position, by the next meeting of the Council, to say exactly; but he remembered one case, the case of Dr. Mackertich, in which that gentleman was attacked and seriously wounded, and the assassin was punished under the provisions of this law. The Government of the Panjáb attributed this marked diminution in this class of offences to the existence of this law, the provisions of which were now well known. In fact many a man who would commit an outrage of this kind in the hope of escape, either by the delays of the law, or by some chance, or on appeal, now knew that, instead of having any opening of this kind, his case would be disposed of summarily and he would be executed on the spot, and he would therefore very likely be, and in fact it would seem that many had been, deterred by the existence of this law. The Panjáb Government accordingly requested the Council to continue the law, and the Bill SIR EDWARD BAYLEY proposed to introduce would therefore be simply in the main a continuing Bill. It would provide that Act XXIII of 1867 should continue in force until the Governor General should otherwise direct. In the notice of this motion the Bill was termed a Bill to prolong and amend Act XXIII of 1867, but in reality the amendment was a purely technical one. When the Act was passed, there was no such officer as an Additional Commissioner on the Frontier; that office had since been created, and in the ordinary course of business he would in many cases be the proper person to try such offences. It was therefore proposed to amend the Act by including the term Additional Commissioner, or Sessions Judge, as might be found convenient.

These were the only remarks he had to make. He trusted that they would convince the Council that the reasons for this exceptional procedure as originally enacted were in reality, though the procedure in itself might appear severe, humane and wise, and that the Act since its passing had worked so as to repress what were very cruel outrages, and had effected a very important political object.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements be taken into consideration. He said:—"I think that after what has been said on previous occasions in Council about this Bill, the very briefest recapitulation of the circumstances will suffice for taking the report into consideration. Emigration from Madras to the Straits Settlements is of old standing, dating from a time anterior to the beginning of this century. Latterly it has been carried on to a considerable extent under contracts which bind the labourer for a definite term, the customary term, I believe, having been two years. By our general Emigration Act of 1864, and again by the general Emigration Act of 1871, the effect, the unexpected effect, was produced of rendering all assisted emigration to the Straits Settlements illegal, and it was found that it could not be made legal by the Government except by subjecting that emigration to all the provisions of the general Emigration Act. Now that is not desirable. Emigration to the Straits Settlements is of a different character to that which is dealt with by the general Emigration Act. There are two very important points of difference; one is the shortness of the distance, which makes quite unnecessary many of the compulsory and expensive safe-guards found necessary for longer distances; and another is the old standing of the emigration and the establishment of large Tamil societies in the Straits Settlements themselves. The course we took was to pass an Act by which the Governor General in Council should be empowered to relieve the Straits Settlements from the provisions contained in the general Emigration Act, and that was done in the year 1872. It was intended that the two Governments, the Government of India and that of the Straits Settlements, should arrange with one another to make the best law for governing the subject; and that has at length been done. The Straits Settlements have passed an Ordinance regulating emigration upon their side, and we have framed a law regulating emigration upon our side, which is the Bill before the Council.

"When I last addressed the Council on this subject I informed them that the Ordinance that had been passed was suspended. We have now heard within the last few days that the suspension has been removed and that the Straits Settlements Ordinance is in full work. Now that Ordinance contains two very important features. One is the establishment of a Protector of Emigrants, who is the nominee of the Madras Government. We shall therefore have an official, who may be called an Agent, within the country to which our subjects go, who will furnish us with ample detailed information as to their condition in that country. That is a thing we have desired to have in other countries to which our subjects go, but which we have not been able to obtain. We shall now obtain it in the Straits Settlements, and we hope to be able from time to time to make such arrangements as circumstances may point out to be best.

"Another feature is that the Ordinance makes illegal, according to the Straits Settlements law, every kind of contract bearing upon emigration which is illegal according to our law; so we have only got to provide by our law that certain things shall or shall not be done, and the Ordinance immediately fastens upon them and makes them a portion of the law in the Straits Settlements. In all cases we have required certain conditions as essential conditions of a contract of emigration. I explained these to the Council when I introduced the Bill, and the Committee have made no alteration in them. The principal features are that we require that a minimum of wages shall be provided, and that a maximum of the term of labour shall be provided, which, under the advice of the Madras Government, we have fixed at three years.

"The Committee have made no material alteration in the Bill as it stood when it was introduced. I mentioned then that we had framed it on the lines

drawn by the Madras Government. We have had no communication since with the Madras Government, beyond sending them notice of what we were doing, and therefore I assume that they are quite content with the Bill as it was introduced; and as we have only altered it in detail, we may proceed with confidence to pass it.

"There is only one other point which I wish to make the Council quite clear about, namely, that we are not interfering in any way with emigration not under contract; that has been going on for a great number of years. I have no doubt that it is greatly to the benefit of both countries, and we therefore do not want to interfere with it. If any person in the Straits Settlements likes to take free emigrants without contract, taking his chance of their working for him, he may do so, but he cannot compel them to work, if they will not. On the other hand if he wants a contract by which he can compel them to work for him, then he must take a contract subject to the conditions which are fixed in this Bill. With regard to the rest of India not being the Madras Presidency, there is now no emigration to the Straits Settlements; we therefore leave that in the same legal position in which it now stands."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE wished to make a few remarks on this Bill, especially as in its early history he was more or less an involuntary actor in the circumstances that led to its conception. His hon'ble colleague had mentioned that the Indian Emigration Bill in its application to the Straits Settlements was allowed to sleep from 1871 to the present time. The condition of the Tamil settlements in British territory on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, to which it would only practically apply, was very flourishing. But at the end of 1873 a certain large estate got into excessively bad odour, and there was no doubt that in that estate great neglect had existed with reference to the sick and weak classes of labourers. Some public agitation was locally excited, and the Indian Press subsequently took the subject up. He had just assumed the government of the Settlement and on the circumstances becoming known to him, he at once deputed a special Commission to enquire into the truth of the various statements that had been made. The Commission examined witnesses and went very minutely into the matter, and reported that, with the exception of this single plantation, there was nothing whatever to show that the coolies were not treated excessively well; that in this particular case, however, there was some apparent abuse, and that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution of the owner of the estate. The usual proceedings were then taken by the Police, and their action resulted in the manager of the estate, and several tindals or overseers, being consequently brought to trial before Sir William Hackett, now Chief Justice of Ceylon, and then Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements at Penang. The principal, the owner, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the manager (quite a young man) and the tindals were awarded punishments of more or less duration. For the enquiries that had been instituted, however, that, and to some extent this, Government were responsible; they showed that the province was destitute of all public means for giving relief or succour to the sick; hospitals, dispensaries, medical aid, all being practically wanting. SIR ANDREW CLARKE took steps afterwards to have this want provided for, and the Madras Government expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. They moreover complied with a requisition made to them and sent down medical men and apothecaries. Hospitals were built and things were fairly established to the interests of the coolies, when both the India and Colonial offices moved in the matter. About the same time, in the House of Lords, a noble Peer who had heard the exaggerated reports drew attention to them; and in referring to this, SIR ANDREW CLARKE hoped that he was not trespassing too much on the consideration of the Council in availing himself of the opportunity thus offered him of making a personal explanation which would remove all imputations under which he lay, and which had been more than once repeated in the Press of India. The noble Lord then, in drawing attention to what had transpired in Province Wellesley, stated that in consequence of pressure put upon him, SIR ANDREW CLARKE had released the owner and manager of the estate alluded to, before their punishment was fully completed. The facts of the case were these; that he himself

did not move in the matter until the Judge, who had tried the case and who subsequently, having reason to doubt the truth of the evidence, went again over the whole of it very carefully, and advised him to remit the punishment; and on his advice and with his full approval, orders by telegram were sent to release at once the manager of the estate, who had been suffering severely in health from the punishment: he was released, but the release came too late, for the unfortunate man had but time to reach his ruined home and family to die. His own conviction was, that the man was guilty only of poverty and mismanagement of his property, but his (SIR ANDREW CLARKE's) responsibility in the matter was simply that of acting on the recommendation of the highest authority, that of the presiding Judge, who was convinced in his own mind that there was a case at least for the mercy of the Crown.

It would be seen, SIR ANDREW CLARKE stated, from what he had said, that the law as it stood was more than sufficient to punish in the Straits all culpable neglect or wrong-doing, and thus passing to the measure itself, he would further say that he believed that the Bill as it stood, as far as the emigrant-population of India and a flourishing industry were concerned, was in the wrong direction. If he could have had the Bill framed by his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Burma Bill, extended to the Straits Settlements, he believed it would have been greatly to the benefit of Province Wellesley.* The practical operation of the present Bill would be to double the expenditure on the Planters; they would have to incur increased expense to bring emigrants from Madras, and on the whole the expense would be very seriously augmented by the cumbrous and involved operations of this Act. It might be said that the Planter would have this weight thrown upon him; granted: but eventually the whole weight would have to be borne by the coolies; while under the old law the coolies contracted to labour for a period of from eighteen months to two years, you now relegated them to an enforced bondage of three years or more. The effect of that would be no doubt to a very great extent, he believed, to reduce legal and under-contract emigration from the Madras Coast to the Straits Settlements, and throw us back to the very infamous system of emigration without contracts, to which his hon'ble friend had alluded.

If legislation took any direction whatever, it ought to take the direction of preventing people from going to the Straits Settlements without contracts. It was among those of the Tamil population who were induced by their own countrymen to emigrate, that evils had arisen. Many of them passed into the Dutch Settlements, and it was asserted that thus many Natives were kidnapped and taken to the plantations of tobacco on the coast of Sumatra, and this could not happen to coolies under engagement with European Planters, who were restricted or who would, by respecting its provisions, suffer from the operations of this law. That blot you practically did not hit by this Bill, although he thought the Government of the Straits Settlements were alive to it and would legislate for themselves. Before he left the subject he would wish to assure the Council and those who had taken an interest in this matter, that having visited the large majority of estates, he never saw labourers more muscular and apparently well-to-do; the women covered with gold or silver ornaments, and quite sufficient to exercise the mind of any Famine Commissioner; the children even quite healthy—and there were numbers of them—were looking perfectly happy and contented. As to their Lines, he had the opportunity of seeing since some of the Lines of Native regiments in India, and he could only say that hints for their improvement might be taken from the Lines of the Planters of the Straits provided for their coolies. Indeed, on the estates of the late Mr. Horsman, nothing could be better built and conserved. Even our Municipality of Calcutta might take a lesson from these Lines, and improve the squalid hovels that to so great an extent existed in this City of Palaces.

This Bill would pass, and he must content himself by saying that he believed it would seriously check emigration, a result which he for one would regret, because there was no doubt that the Tamil population of the Straits were in a better condition than their countrymen whom they had left in

India. Great numbers of them were well-to-do, with large properties, and any thing which would check that emigration from the coast of India was undesirable, at the same time that it would cripple and reduce the large industries in sugar and other tropical staples which were valuable to that part of the country and to interests both English and Indian.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said :—"I wish to say a few words with respect to what has fallen from my hon'ble colleague. His objections to the measure are in effect objections to the principle of the Bill—a Bill which he says truly enough has been the result of a good deal of negotiation between the Governments of India and Madras, and the Government of the Straits Settlements, the India Office and the Colonial Office. So far as my hon'ble colleague objects to the rather cumbrous formalities which our Emigration Acts throw about emigration, I am very much disposed to agree with him; and I have said once or twice, when I have had Emigration Bills to introduce, that prior Emigration Bills have been framed, not with the view of assisting emigration, but of impeding it. I myself believe that emigration is a very healthy thing, notwithstanding there may be some cases of hardship here and there, and it is much to be desired that we should assist it. At the same time, we are making a law under which people will leave their homes and lose their liberty for a period of years, and it is exceedingly difficult to maintain such a law against hardships inflicted on the labourers, unless you take great care to throw protection around them. What has been done in this instance is, in consideration of the nearness of the country, in consideration of having a nominee of one of the Indian Governments to protect the emigrants, and in consideration of old standing practice, to make it easier to conduct emigration to the Straits Settlements than to other countries. I do not believe that other countries find that employers of labourers are ruined by the amount of safeguards we have thrown around emigration. I dare say it is some expense to them; no doubt it is, but still emigration goes on."

[The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE explained that in other Colonies the State paid for the cost of emigrants, and that is the reason why he said he would prefer the Burma Bill. The State advanced the money, but in this instance the planters have to borrow it at high rates of interest.]

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE resumed—"There is exactly the same arrangement in respect of labour-contracts in Assam, Káchár and Sylhet, as in respect of the Straits Settlements, and the law which regulates emigration to the provinces I have named is more stringent in respect to the protection thrown around the emigrant than the law which is before the Council to-day. But the proposed remedy suggested by my hon'ble colleague seems to be calculated to throw on the planter a great deal more burden than the law I ask you to pass. He says we ought to prevent people going without contracts. But if we say there shall be no free emigration, that not a single emigrant shall leave our shores without a contract, surely we shall create a great deal more expense than if we enact the provisions of this Bill.

"Our position is quite plain. If a man goes as a free man, so that his master takes his chance of his serving him or leaving him, he may do so to this country; and people may assist him; though to other countries such assisted emigration is illegal. On the other hand, if he goes for a term of years, he surrenders his personal liberty and subjects himself to a highly penal law if he does not labour in a proper way. Therefore we say certain precautions shall be taken to show that he understands the nature of his contract, and to show that he is a proper man to enter into the contract.

"The other point is that we have not provided against kidnapping. I can understand how in India we can provide against kidnapping; but how are we to provide against it in the Straits Settlements? That should be the office of the Government of the Straits Settlements. No doubt our attention has been called recently to the fact, or at all events to the allegation, that some of the persons who emigrated from Madras to the Straits Settlements were carried over to Sumatra and other countries beyond the dominions of the Straits Settlements. We do not know the details of these proceedings very well, or what became of the people; but we rely on the new agency to be established to be fully in-

formed of these matters, and we have decided to hold our hands from any further arrangement with the Government of the Straits Settlements in these matters until we get that information which we expect to get from the Protector of Emigrants, who no doubt will send full reports on the matter.

"On these grounds I think the Bill is one which the Council may fairly accept, and I trust that the ominous forebodings of my hon'ble colleague in respect of the effect it will have on the planters of the Straits Settlements will not be fulfilled."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE was alluding, with reference to kidnapping, to the 40th and 41st clauses of the Bill, which made provision for its suppression within British waters in the Straits: but kidnapping might go on without the Straits Government knowing of it, in the case of its taking place outside their territory.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OPIUM ACT POSTPONEMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force. He said that the object of the motion might be stated in a very few words. The Opium Act, which received His Excellency's assent on the 14th December last, provided that the Act should come into force on the 1st of April of the present year. It was provided by section 8 of the Act that rules on various matters of importance should be made by the Local Governments, and these rules required the sanction of the Government of India. The Act was so drawn that it was, he might say, impossible for it to come into operation until the rules had been passed. But unfortunately the framing of these rules had taken up much longer time than was anticipated, and we were now in this position, that rules had been submitted by only two or three Governments, and it had become plain that there was no chance whatever that before the 1st of April the Government of India would even have received the draft rules, much less have had time to consider and sanction them. Under these circumstances, it had become essential to ask the Council to postpone the date on which the Opium Act should come into force.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said that he ought to have stated just now that it had not been thought necessary or desirable to name any specific date on which the Act should come into force, but to say that it should come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council might by notification direct on that behalf. This would remove all chance of a similar mishap to that which had occurred occurring in the future. As it was important that the amendment of the Act should take place as soon as possible, and that we should be able at once to inform the Local Governments that the operation of the Act had been postponed, he would now apply to His Excellency to suspend the rules for the conduct of business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT would adjourn the Council to an earlier date than usual. He wished to adjourn it, if convenient to hon'ble members, to tomorrow the 15th of the present month at the customary hour

of assemblage. And his reason for doing so was that he hoped the hon'ble member in charge of the Financial Department of the Government would be able to take that opportunity of making to the Council his Financial Statement. He thought that hon'ble members would probably feel that it would not be convenient, and indeed would not be practicable, that the Financial Statement should come immediately under discussion on the same day that it was made. He had no doubt that it was a statement which would require the attention of the Council some time, and he proposed at the close of the Council tomorrow, either to adjourn the Council to the customary weekly day of meeting, or to some other day which he hoped to be able to name tomorrow. In the meantime the Council was now adjourned till tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 15th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 15th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LOCAL RATES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871. He said—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

"MY LORD; For the first time since 1872, a Statement regarding the Finances of British India is made before the public, and in this Council. During the last five years, no legislation has been proposed in connection with the Budget, and, under those circumstances, no Statement could have been made in the Legislative Council, without infringing the provisions of the Act of Parliament by which the Council was constituted: the Government is glad, on the present occasion, to be able to return to the practice which formerly prevailed.

"I do not, however, propose to submit to the Council the whole of the details which explain the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of 1875-76, and the Regular Estimates for 1876-77. They are more

than usually voluminous; and it seemed desirable to keep them separate from my present Statement. The first year for which your Excellency as Viceroy is financially responsible, is now about to commence, and this is the first opportunity which I have myself had, since I assumed my present office, of stating the opinions which I have formed: the time is especially fitting for making the examination of our existing financial position, and of the operations of the past and the present year, as complete as possible: but I could not do this without entering into a mass of details, which, however valuable and interesting they may be, would be out of place, and sometimes hardly intelligible, in a statement made orally to this Council. I have, therefore, thrown them into a separate Minute: it has been published to-day, and it is now in the hands of the Members of the Council: in it I have endeavoured to give the fullest information in my power regarding the Accounts and Estimates of the two years which are now about to close. I propose to give to the Council a brief summary only of some of the main results which that Minute shows, and to confine myself now for the most part to an explanation of the Estimates of the coming year; to a statement of the facts necessary for a clear understanding of our present position; to noticing some of the more important principles by which the Government of your Excellency proposes to direct its future financial policy; and to describing the measures by which we hope to improve the existing condition of affairs: some of those measures will require the sanction of this Council.

"I must, before going further, quote from my Minute an explanation which is there given at greater length. 'The Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

"'From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support, and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented there by a single net entry under the head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary Statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

"'The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate Statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, nor their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72. Thus, henceforth, any one desiring to ascertain the gross revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage, and that the re-combination of the Accounts of the Imperial and Provincial Governments into one Imperial Account, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore.'

"I have one more preliminary remark to make. I ask the attention of the Council to the observations made in my Minute, regarding the use of Pounds Sterling in our Accounts and Estimates: for the reasons there given, I came to the conclusion that it was better to state all the figures in Rupees; and I have done this in my detailed review of the Accounts of 1875-76 and of the Regular Estimates of 1876-77. In spite of the apparent inconsistency, I shall to-day usually speak to the Council of Pounds sterling, on the old assumption that the English pound is equal to ten rupees, because I shall thus make myself more readily intelligible to my audience; and, as the figures which I shall have to give will, for the most part, represent estimates only, exact

accuracy is less important: it must, however, always be borne in mind that, when I speak of Pounds sterling, I am really using a conventional term of account, and that the Pound sterling of my Statement means ten rupees, a very different thing from the English pound.

"The Accounts of 1875-76 show a surplus on the ordinary account of £1,668,882. If the extraordinary expenditure on Public Works be included, this surplus becomes a deficit of £2,601,740.

"In 1876-77 a deficit is expected on the ordinary account of £2,278,300. Including the extraordinary expenditure, the deficit is £6,678,300. The result on the ordinary account is worse than the original estimate by £2,422,300. This is due to the famine in Madras and Bombay, which is now expected to cost in loss of revenue and in direct expenditure £5,250,000. Of this sum, £3,100,000 belong to 1876-77, and £2,150,000 to 1877-78. If there had been no famine, there would be a surplus on the ordinary account of £624,800 which exceeds the original estimate by £480,800.

"I come now to the Estimates of *Revenue and Expenditure* in 1877-78, and the *Ways and Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year.

"We estimate that the Revenues of 1877-78 will amount to £52,192,700, and the Expenditure to £56,442,400. Thus we expect a Deficit in 1877-78 of £4,249,700, of which, however, £3,628,000 has been granted for the construction of Extraordinary Public Works. Excluding this outlay, we expect a Deficit on the Ordinary Account of £621,700. We estimate the cost of the Famine in 1877-78 at £2,150,000.

"Thus it appears, *primâ facie*, that, but for the Famine, our Estimates would show a Surplus of £1,528,300. I am obliged, however, at once to dispel the flattering impression that might be gathered from this statement, by the observation that one of the indirect consequences of the Famine is the reduction of the entry under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange* by an amount which I cannot estimate at less than £700,000: there would, however, be a set-off to this, if there were no Famine, in a lower charge for interest by perhaps £100,000: thus I am led to think that, but for the Famine, our Estimates, as they stand, would have shown a surplus of £928,300. But this really represents the facts in too favorable a light, because the Expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works includes a sum of £1,206,300 to be spent on works which will not be remunerative, and which, as I shall explain further on, ought, therefore, in my opinion, to be looked on as ordinary: if these charges had been so treated, the estimated Surplus of £928,300 would have been converted into a Deficit of £278,028. It will also be seen, immediately, that I am estimating Opium at net £250,000 more than it was estimated for the current year; and also that the causes of apprehension in regard to the value of silver are, unhappily, by no means removed.

"Still, making all allowances, these general results are decidedly encouraging: the expenditure on unremunerative public works has never been hitherto treated as an Ordinary Charge; and it is highly satisfactory that the Estimates of the year should give us reason to believe that our income will not only cover the whole of the charges which have always been classed as Ordinary, but will go far towards paying for those great public works which, although required for the service of the Empire, are not expected to be directly profitable.

"The Famine is, altogether, so serious a disturbing cause, that it seems hardly worth while to make general comparisons; however, I place together the Revenue and Expenditure of the three years as follows:—

	Revenues.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Excluding Public Works Extraordinary.		Excluding Public Works Extraordinary and Famine.
	£	£	£		£	£ Surplus.
1875-76	52,515,789	55,117,536	2,601,747	Surplus	1,668,882	2,177,437
1876-77, Regular Estimate	51,206,700	57,285,000	6,078,300	Deficit	2,278,300	624,800
1877-78, First Estimate...	52,192,700	56,442,400	4,249,700	Deficit	621,700	928,300

"*I. Land Revenue*, shows an improvement, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £934,500, but is still below the Original Estimates of 1876-77 by £441,400. Elsewhere than in *Madras* and *Bombay*, there is a small improvement of £3,300 compared with last year's Estimates: the loss, therefore, is entirely caused by the Famine, which is expected by the Local Governments to affect their Land Revenue adversely, in 1877-78, by £495,100.

"*II. Tributes.*—Compared with the present year's Original Estimates, the decrease is only £2,100, which is owing to the postponement of the Nawanagar Tribute in Bombay on account of the Famine.

"*III. Forest,* shows a decrease of Revenue, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £32,800, and a decrease of charge amounting to £20,600: the decrease of Net Revenue is thus £12,200. It occurs in *Burmah,* where we cannot depend upon a continuance of the high Revenue of the present year.

"*IV. Excise.*—The increase of Revenue (£74,200) is due partly to the arrangements made with Local Governments, which I shall presently describe, whereby an increase of £15,000 is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury in *Bengal,* the *North-Western Provinces,* and *Oudh;* but chiefly to the expectation that the *Excise* Revenue will not suffer in 1877-78 from the Famine so much as it is expected to suffer in 1876-77: the increase compared with the Original Estimates of 1876-77 is only £36,700; which is not nearly equal to a full year's normal growth of the revenue under this Head.

"*VI. Customs.*—The small increase of £17,700 is in *Burmah,* where the Revenue is, this year, unusually low, owing to the export of rice being late.

"*VII. Salt.*—Following the usual custom, I do not propose to estimate any increase of *Salt* Revenue.

"*VIII. Opium.*—The recent Estimates under this important Head have been for net round sums, as follows:—

	Millions.
1874-75	5½
1875-76	5¾
1876 77	6

"The details of the Estimates have, in fact, been adjusted to the total Net Estimate, instead of the Estimate being based upon the details. The actual Net Revenue obtained in past years seems to me to justify the expectation that we shall receive at least (net) £6,250,000 in 1877-78; and I have entered this sum. I am aware that it is important to those engaged in the trade to know the number of chests of Bengal Opium that the Government intends to sell in future; and that, at the present moment, a peculiar interest attaches to the intentions of the Government, owing to the large reserve of 35,315* chests which it already possesses, with the prospect of another good crop this year.

"This reserve has been accumulated in the pursuit of a policy long ago deliberately adopted, the object of which was to enable the Government to make the supply of Bengal Opium to the market as far as possible steady, and independent of calamities of season. The great crop of 1876 has placed the Government in a position to obtain this object earlier than there was any reason to expect; and we have been, for some time past, engaged upon an enquiry what number of chests we can, hereafter, offer to the market without risk of failure and without objection in other ways. It has been, once again, satisfactorily ascertained by the independent testimony of the Revenue Officers, that the cultivation of the poppy is a source of prosperity to the agricultural population in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and is popular with them, and that it does not tend to any objectionable consumption of the drug by them. But the enquiries necessary to enable the Government of India to determine its permanent policy are not quite completed; and I regret that I can say, at present, nothing more definite than that, in the calendar year 1878, the Government will certainly not sell less than 50,000, or more than 54,000 chests of Bengal opium. We shall not leave the market in uncertainty as to our intentions for a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

"*IX. Stamps.*—It is usual to estimate no increase under this Head, although a normal increase is to be expected: the increase of £32,400 which I enter to-day, is the consequence of the engagements with the Local Governments of *Bengal,* the *North-Western Provinces,* and *Oudh,* which I shall presently describe, and is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury by these Governments.

"*X. Mint.*—The net revenue from the Mints is estimated to be about the same as this year, the decreased receipts being counterbalanced by decreased charges.

	Chests.
* Behar	18,087
Benares	17,228
TOTAL ...	35,315

"*XI. Post Office* shows an increase of Revenue, £22,100, and a rather larger increase of charge, £30,600: this occurs in England, and is chiefly for the manufacture of the half-anna envelopes, the popularity of which is so great that we have been unable to supply the demand for them: the Government of India was aware that the concession of a labelled envelope for the price of the label only was a substantial reduction of the rate of postage; we may be well satisfied with the complete success of this measure, which will, I doubt not, eventually affect the revenue favorably.

"*XII. Telegraph.*—The provision for this Service is £180,000 net: the Telegraph Department would have been very glad of a larger grant; but we could not, under the circumstances of the year, supply it: it has been arranged, however, that if the Revenue should, as is not improbable, grow during the year, the excess may be added to the grant for expenditure; in other words, we have made a quasi-contract with the Department for a net grant of £180,000 for the year.

"*XIX. Gain by Exchange.*—The decrease of £74,800 follows the decrease in the Revenue from the *Guaranteed Railways,* which I shall presently explain.

"*XX. Miscellaneous.*—The Regular Estimate contains an item of £49,500 for premium on Government shares sold to the Bank of Bengal: this will not be repeated; sundry exceptional receipts in England also are not expected to recur: hence the decrease of £97,900 under this Head.

"*Public Works Ordinary Receipts.*—Of the increase (£65,400) £18,000 is in consequence of a contract to supply the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with 36,000 tons of coal from the Warora Colliery at Rs. 5 a ton. The rest is in Bombay, the Government of which Presidency has resumed for Provincial purposes certain tolls on roads estimated to yield £53,348, which have hitherto been recorded under Local Funds.

"*Irrigation.*—The improvement of £50,900 under *Irrigation* is the ordinary growth of this source of Revenue.

"*Provincial Contributions* are expected to produce £415,100: of this, the sum of £374,700 is contributions from the Governments of Bengal (£274,700) and the North-Western Provinces (£100,000) in discharge of the responsibility which, as I shall presently explain, the Government of India is about to impose upon them for the interest on the capital expended on Extraordinary Public Works: the Balance (£40,400) is the estimated draft upon separate provincial Resources in support of the Services administered by the Local Governments.

"Including a further grant of £25,000 to Burmah, *the Balances of the Local Governments* are expected to increase by the net sum of £69,100.

"On the EXPENDITURE Side, the sum of £101,700 has been retrenched, as will presently be explained, from the Grants to be made over to the Governments of *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Oudh*, for the additional Services to be entrusted to them. This retrenchment has been *pro formâ* thus shown in the Estimates; but the Local Government may redistribute it at their discretion—

	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Oudh.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	...	5,000	...	5,000
Law and Justice ...	10,000	5,000	...	15,000
Police	20,000	...	...	20,000
Education	4,000	...	...	4,000
Stationery and Printing ...	5,000	...	...	5,000
Public Works ...	20,000	9,400	...	29,400
Balances Decreased ...	...	16,000	7,300	23,300
TOTAL ...	59,000	35,400	7,300	101,700

"*Interest* shows an increase of £235,800, which will be explained by the proposed loan operations of the year.

"The satisfactory decrease of £26,500 under *Interest on other Accounts,* is owing to the relief obtained by the Treasury from the charge for interest upon the Guaranteed Railway Revenue Balances; the Government of India had never admitted the right of the Companies to this interest: Her Majesty's Government have acknowledged the force of the arguments used by the Government of India; and the Railway Companies have acquiesced in the withdrawal of the privilege. The charge was only real when the Companies earned surplus Revenue; in other cases, it went to swell the Net Traffic Earnings made over to the Government of India towards meeting the

Guaranteed Interest, and so diminished the net charge upon the Revenues for that item; therefore, in its bearing upon the Estimates of the year, this saving must be taken in connection with the estimated charge for *Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts*, which must show some corresponding increase. The measure is, however, calculated to save at least £6,000 a year.

"*3. Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The Imperial portion of this Grant is always fixed at £300,000; the increase of £15,000 is the amount necessary to make up this sum.

"*4. Land Revenue.*—The decrease of £20,600 is owing to the completion of settlements, and the retrenchment of £5,000 in the North-Western Provinces.

"*8. Salt.*—The increase of £32,200 is nominal, the decrease in 1876-77 having been casual: it occurs chiefly in *Madras*, to provide for petty construction and repairs omitted this year.

"*14. Administration.*—The decrease of £36,000 is estimated in the hope that the expenditure in 1876-77 may prove to have been abnormally high: the amalgamation of Oudh and the North-West Provinces has caused some saving under this Head.

"*15. Minor Departments.*—The excess of £9,500 is for Chinchona operations in Darjeeling.

"*16. Law and Justice.*—The excess of £37,300 would have been £52,800, but for the retrenchments in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces: the excess is to some extent balanced by excess receipts (£34,400): the remainder is for a large increase to the establishment of Law Officers in Bengal, the result of the recommendations of an influential Committee under the presidency of our colleague Sir Arthur Hobhouse, which recommendations have been approved by the Secretary of State for India.

"*17. Police.*—The decrease of £22,400 under *Police* is owing to the *pro formâ* exhibition under this Head of part of the retrenchment from the Government of Bengal: that Government may, possibly, effect the retrenchment in some other way.

"*18. Marine.*—There is a decrease of £21,700, which is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £6,700 under Receipts.

"*19. Education.*—Including the grant for *Education* from Local Funds (net £274,000) the net expenditure on education is estimated at £913,400.

"*20. Ecclesiastical.*—Adding the Grant under this Head in the *Army* Estimates, the total Grant for *Ecclesiastical Services* is £196,600.

"*21. Medical.*—The increase of £6,500 is almost entirely in the Provincial portion of this Grant, and does not, therefore, require explanation: adding the Grants for *Medical Services* in the *Army*, net £324,300, and from Local Funds, net £93,500, the total estimated expenditure under this Head in 1877-78 is £1,016,400.

"*22. Stationery and Printing.*—The excess of £49,000, notwithstanding the retrenchment of £5,000, is in the Provincial portion of the Grant; it is evident that the expenditure in 1876-77 has been unusually low.

"*23. Political Agencies.*—The expenditure connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title in 1876-77 explains the decrease of £137,100 in 1877-78. In the review of the Regular Estimates for the current year, in my separate Minute, I have shown that the total charges incurred throughout the whole of India on this account, under all heads, will probably not exceed £100,000: the exact net cost of the Delhi Assemblage cannot now be stated, but, according to an estimate lately made, it will be about £50,000: considering the great political importance of the event, I think that this expenditure was very moderate.

"*26. Superannuations.*—The excess of £12,200 is for the most part in England, where the payments on account of the Military Funds and of the annuities of Covenanted Civil Servants are still increasing.

"*27. Loss by Exchange.*—I have already said that the large diminution under this Head is connected with the loan operations of the year. The estimate here is that the Secretary of State will raise 12¼ millions Sterling by Bills for Rs. 13,85,00,000: any one can, of course, calculate that these figures involve an estimate that our Bills will yield 1*s.* 9·23*d.* the rupee; but it is uncertain how much will really be drawn; and the estimate is not intended to indicate that the Government expects that its remittances will be effected at any particular rate. Either by bills, or by borrowing, the Secretary of State must get £16,000,000

for the Home Treasury in 1877-78; and I cannot say, with certainty, how much he will raise by bills and how much by borrowing.

"The rate for the adjustment of transactions with the Imperial Government and of furlough allowances and family remittances during the year is fixed at 1*s.* 9½*d.*

"28. *Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure on account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which is recorded in the Accounts of 1876-77, will be absent in 1877-78: this is the chief item of the decrease of £40,100 under this Head: the remainder is in the provincial portion of the Estimates.

"*Famine Relief*—Is expected to cost £486,000 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have given in my review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, details showing the estimated charges for the famine in the current and in the coming year. The gross estimated cost is £3,735,400 in Madras and £1,809,700 in Bombay, making a total of £5,545,100, of which £2,209,100 is loss of revenue and excess cost of army supplies, and £3,336,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. Deducting the estimated addition to the earnings of the railways, consequent on the famine, the total estimated net cost of the famine is £5,250,000, of which £3,100,000 will fall on this year, and £2,150,000 on 1877-78.

"*The Army* shows no improvement in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77; but, on the contrary, an increase of net charge amounting to £49,500. The other items in the Statement which I have explained in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, are, however, more favorable; and the true net cost of the Army, according to that Statement, will be £145,907 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have entered at some length in that Minute into the question of Army expenditure, and have shown how extremely serious the question is.

"*Public Works Ordinary.*—The decrease of £70,000, as will be apparent upon reference to the Table given in the review of the Regular Estimates, is partly nominal, and partly in the *Irrigation* Grant.

"The entire Grants for expenditure on Public Works in India during 1877-78 aggregate £11,489,774, as follows:—

	At Home.	In India.	Total, converting Pounds into Rupees at the average rate of exchange for the year.
	£	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Ordinary ...	102,700	3,86,69,000	3,98,30,139
Less Receipts	18,100	18,14,000	20,18,641
Net ...	84,600	3,68,55,000	3,78,11,498
Net grant from Local Funds ...	...	1,37,57,000	1,37,57,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	734,500	2,89,35,000	3,72,39,347
Guaranteed Railways; Current Account; as calculated in my separate Minute	...	1,39,24,964	1,39,24,964
Ditto Capital Expenditure ...	747,200	—12,83,000	71,64,934
Loans to Public Bodies... ...	...	50,00,000	50,00,000
Total .			11,48,97,743

"*State Railways* show a net improvement of £87,600, the Net Revenue of the year being estimated at £191,800, a satisfactory improvement: as I have shown in reviewing the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, the growth of the revenue from these lines is highly encouraging.

"*Land and Supervision.*—Decrease, £13,200: this item must now diminish as the Guaranteed Railways approach completion: but the charge for Supervision alone is upwards of £50,000.

"The *Guaranteed Interest* payable by the Government is expected to increase by £580,700, and the Gain by Exchange to diminish by £74,300; altogether the Estimate for 1877-78 shows a burden of £610,700 in excess of that of 1876-77. The true burden is, as I have shown in my remarks upon the Regular Estimates, £1,392,496, and the true excess, owing to a more favorable estimate of exchange, only £443,260. Some portion of the decrease of the Net Traffic Earnings is nominal: the half-yearly Accounts of the Railway Companies are made up on the 30th June and 31st December, when any surplus found due to the Companies is paid to them: but the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India do not, in this respect, follow the contracts, but record the transactions of the financial year: thus the Estimates which I have presented for 1876-77 include all the earnings of

the Railways to the 31st March 1877. Moreover, it takes some time to complete and audit the Accounts of the Railway Companies and to send them to England; and the surplus due to the Companies is not paid until they have been examined and accepted there. Thus it happens that the large surplus of £400,000 due to the Railway Companies in respect to the period embraced in our Regular Estimates will not be paid till next year, when it will appear in reduction of the Net Traffic Receipts recorded in the Finance Accounts of that year. The surplus payments recorded in the Finance Accounts in 1876-77 are estimated at £299,400, so that the Estimates of 1877-78 are adversely affected by this item to the extent of £100,600.

"I beg to call the special attention of the Council and of the public to the facts and figures regarding these railways which are given in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute; I will not repeat them here; but they possess the highest importance and interest; the increase in the traffic, the decrease in the working expenses, and the diminution of the burden imposed on the Revenues of the Empire, are most satisfactory; and I look upon the progress of these Railways as one of the most hopeful and important facts connected with the future of our finances.

"The Delhi Assemblage is estimated to have added a sum of £90,000 to the Net Traffic Earnings of 1876-77, and lastly, the chief part of the Famine Traffic will, it is believed, fall into 1876-77.

"*Public Works Extraordinary.*—The Grant is £3,628,000, of which £128,000 is to cover a payment at Home postponed from 1876-77 to 1877-78: the effective Grant is thus only 3½ millions, of which £2,500,000 is for Railways, and £900,000 for Canals. We are most anxious not to check the progress of these beneficial works, and we shall be glad to grant a little more money in the course of the year, if we find ourselves in a position to do so. Of the present Grant of £3,628,000, £1,206,300 is for expenditure on the *Punjab Northern* and *Indus Valley* State Railways. There will still remain the sum of £1,487,800 to be spent before these Railways, which are not reproductive works (although we hope to reap a small revenue from them) are completed. The programme of State Railway construction operations during the year is as follows:—

	£		£
Rajputana line ...	150,000	Northern Bengal ...	290,300
Western Rajputana ...	100,000	Tirhoot	95,600
Neemuch	196,000	Rangoon	158,500
Holkar	100,000	Punjab Northern ...	272,500
Warda Valley ...	22,700	Indus Valley... ...	933,800
Sindhia	205,400		

I am very glad that the Government is at last able to commence the important work of connecting the lines from Northern India and Rajputana with those of the Bombay Presidency, by Ahmedabad and Neemuch; and I trust that it may be found possible to push the work forward rapidly to completion.

"The total grant for Irrigation Works in 1877-78 is as follows:—

	Grant, 1877-78. £
Ordinary	900,600
Extraordinary	900,000
TOTAL ...	1,800,600

Of the Ordinary grant £143,808 is to be spent on Works, £401,579 on Repairs, £342,292 on Maintenance; Conservancy Establishment, and Establishment for collection of revenue, and the balance on tools and plant and State expenditure on guaranteed Irrigation Works. The Extraordinary expenditure (£900,000) is to be incurred principally on the following projects:—

	£		£
Sirhind Canal ...	140,900	Sone	191,000
Western Jumna ...	74,900	Orissa	63,400
Baree Doab ...	24,800	Midnapore ...	20,500
Swat River ...	30,500	Godavery Deltas ...	28,600
Ganges	80,000	Kistna Deltas ...	14,800
Agra	10,000	Moota Canal ...	31,900
Lower Ganges ...	170,000		

"I have now to explain the *Ways* and *Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year 1877-78: in doing so, I must

invite attention to the Abstract Tables in the right-hand corner at foot of Statements IV, V, and VI, which contain the figures of which I have now to speak.

"I have stated that the Expenditure of the year is expected to exceed the Revenue by the sum of £4,249,700; £283,300 must be provided from the remaining Balances of the Military Funds to supply the difference between the subscriptions to the Funds recorded under XVIII, *Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances*, and the payments to the beneficiaries of the extinct Funds for which the State is now liable: £500,000 is required for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*, such as Municipal Corporations, Port Trusts, and the like: the *Guaranteed Railway Companies* will draw upon us for £618,900.

"It is expected that the Balances of these Companies in our Treasuries on the 31st March will be only £421,000: it is satisfactory to observe that we now owe the Companies little; and that, in the course of a few months, we shall owe them nothing.

"The *Deposit and Remittance Accounts* are estimated to result in the net withdrawal of £470,900 from the Public Treasury.

"Lastly, we want the sum of £823,400 in order to raise our Balances to the lowest amount necessary for carrying on the service of the year. The Government of India is not responsible for the management of the Home Treasury by the Secretary of State in Council; but I remark that the transactions of that Treasury during the year are expected to end in a reduction of the Secretary of State's Balances by £136,900, leaving them at only £1,011,200. With reference to the large transactions of the Home Treasury (aggregating £34,000,000 a year), and to past experience, this amount cannot but be considered moderate.

"The amount of the working balance that the Government of India ought to have at its credit or in its treasuries in India at the beginning of the financial year, has been the subject of frequent discussion: like the balances which any private individual keeps ready at his command, the amount which the Government of India requires must obviously depend upon the sum of its transactions and upon their geographical distribution, and upon various other considerations: if transactions are concentrated in one or two treasuries, a much smaller aggregate working balance will suffice than if they are spread over a multitude of treasuries scattered over vast distances.

"The following Statement of the public Receipts and Disbursements since 1869-70 will be useful in an investigation of the proper amount of the working balance of the Government of India:—

Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasuries of the Government of India at Home and in India.

	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Balances at close of the year.		
	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1=Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.
	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	17,621,822	90,30,62,700	107,92,80,920	17,755,320	86,54,16,230	104,29,69,430	2,892,483	13,94,04,510	16,83,29,340
1870-71 ...	19,473,577	99,68,89,680	119,16,25,450	19,000,088	96,81,06,760	115,87,07,640	3,305,972	16,81,87,430	20,12,47,150
1871-72 ...	15,740,339	118,45,73,750	134,19,76,140	16,235,220	113,27,83,030	129,50,35,230	2,821,091	21,99,77,160	24,81,88,060
1872-73 ...	15,712,672	107,36,39,160	123,07,65,880	15,535,319	110,57,39,380	126,10,92,570	2,998,444	18,78,76,930	21,78,61,370
1873-74 ...	16,121,090	105,08,65,300	121,20,76,200	17,105,896	109,84,07,810	126,94,66,770	2,013,638	14,03,34,420	16,04,70,800
1874-75 ...	17,194,897	106,35,17,120	123,54,66,090	16,412,165	105,20,73,400	121,61,95,050	2,796,370	15,17,78,140	17,97,41,840
1875-76 ...	15,693,341	103,05,46,292	118,74,79,702	17,569,812	101,27,09,495	116,84,97,615	919,889	16,95,24,940	17,87,23,930
1876-77 ...	19,166,300	99,50,32,000	118,66,95,000	18,938,100	104,91,60,000	123,85,41,000	1,148,100	11,53,97,000	12,68,78,000
1877-78 ...	16,861,100	101,33,58,000	118,18,69,000	16,988,000	100,37,55,000	117,36,35,000	1,011,200	12,50,00,000	13,61,12,000

"There are in India 233 treasuries, besides 1,048 revenue sub-divisions of districts, at many of which there is some kind of a treasury, and besides outlying treasure-chests.

"A preponderating share of the land revenue is received in India in the spring; but the expenditure and the bills of the Home Government go on, more or less evenly, all the year round: the result of this peculiarity is that the balances of the Government in India, if not recruited by loans, or sustained by interruptions of the Secretary of State's drafts, subside rapidly from about June, till they reach their lowest point about the end of October, the balances at the end of which month may be expected to fall at least £3,000,000 below the balances at the end of March.

"Having regard to the magnitude of the transactions at our Public Treasuries, (aggregating upwards of £200,000,000 a year), the vast extent of the territories administered by the Government of India, the numerous separate receptacles of public money scattered over the country, and the unequal distribution of the revenues over the year; remembering also the liability of the Government of India to sudden demands upon its treasury for war, famine, or other public necessities, and the scanty resources of the Indian money market, Lord Northbrook's Government determined, a year ago, that it was only prudent to provide for balances at the end of the year aggregating £13,500,000 for ordinary purposes, besides a reserve which Lord Northbrook thought should be substantial: but, under the present financial pressure, we must put up with the inconvenience of a smaller balance, and I propose, therefore, to provide for a closing balance of only £12,500,000. Enquiries are now in progress as to the smallest working balance necessary in each Province: when these investigations are completed, and further experience is gained of the working of the Reserve Treasury, the Government of India will be in a position once more to consider what is the proper amount of balance, altogether, to provide at the beginning of each financial year.

"Before leaving the subject of the balances of the Government of India, I wish to make a few remarks upon some of the misapprehensions that often prevail concerning them. Some people seem to suppose that the Government of India can spend money from the public balances without entering the transactions in the Public Accounts, and that these balances are a mysterious hoard from which we can help ourselves without the inconvenience of justifying or explaining our proceedings: others have gone the length of gravely proposing that the Government of India should credit its balances, or a slice of them, as revenue.

"But there is really no mystery at all about these balances, which do not differ in character from the balances at credit of any private individual: not a rupee of public money can be spent, or is spent, which does not come from the public balances; and not a rupee can be taken from these balances without the fact being recorded and brought to account. The plain truth is, that the Accounts and Estimates which it is my duty to review and explain to-day, exist only for the purpose of recording what money has passed, or is expected to pass, into and out of these balances, and to explain and justify every addition to, and every reduction of, these balances: if the disbursements recorded in the Accounts of the year exceed the receipts, the balances are reduced; if the receipts exceed the disbursements, the balances are increased. Thus, by submitting to a reduction of the public balances, the Government of Lord Northbrook was able to pay some part of the cost of the Bengal famine, without borrowing; but this did not enable the Government to keep a single item of the expenditure out of the Public Accounts: it seems almost absurd that I should gravely say this; but the strange misconceptions that often appear seemed to demand some such explanation.

"Our liabilities in excess of the produce of our revenues aggregate £6,946,200.

"Of this sum we expect to receive £81,000 from the *Civil Service Funds*, £50,000 from *Savings Bank Deposits*, £139,700 *Surplus of Local Revenues*, and £175,500 from certain other deposits called *Sundry Obligations*, which include the Nizámat Stipend Fund, the Bahu Begam's Stipend Fund, and certain Guaranteed Railway Funds.

"The balance is £6,500,000, and this is the net sum which I now estimate that we may have to borrow in the course of the year. I do not forget that the ten year debentures of 1867, the outstanding balance of which amounts to £458,100, are due and payable on the 1st June 1877; but I am not yet prepared to make any special announcement regarding them.

"Of the net sum of £6,500,000 which the Government thus estimates that it may have to borrow in the course of the year, £250,000 is expected from His Highness the Mahárájá Sindhiá for the Gwalior Railway: our present hypothesis is that of the residue, 3¾ millions sterling will be borrowed by the Secretary of State in England and 2½ millions in India.

"But I must here give an important warning: upon the face of the Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI will be found, for the first time, the following note—

'The estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed, and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by bills in 1877-78, are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself

that the Secretary of State in Council will raise by bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England, as the case may be.

This note is added under instructions from the Secretary of State. In order to make these *Estimates of Ways and Means* for the Service of the coming year, it is necessary to set down the amount that it is proposed to borrow, and to frame a hypothesis whether the money will be borrowed in India or in England: but the Government of India is not authorised to commit the Secretary of State to borrow or not to borrow any particular sum during the year: and it is not usually possible to communicate the prospects of the year to the Secretary of State with sufficient fullness to enable him to decide, finally, upon the proposals of the Government of India.

"These important Statements must, therefore, be understood henceforth to be, so far as prospective loan operations are involved, only provisional forecasts; and must not be held in any way to commit the Government of India or the Secretary of State to borrow for the service of the year, either the particular sum set down, or in particular proportions in India and England.

"Moreover, the Secretary of State for India can borrow no money in London without first obtaining authority from Parliament: and at the present moment he has no such authority, having exhausted the statutory powers granted to him on the occasion of the Bengal Famine. It is obviously quite impossible for the Government of India to say that Parliament will authorise the Secretary of State to borrow more money in London; and the Government of India is not even at liberty to pledge the Secretary of State to make application to Parliament for fresh powers to borrow. What I have said, therefore, must be distinctly understood as expressing only the views and intentions of the Government of India, and must not be construed as implicating the Secretary of State, or pledging him to any course of action. I am afraid that this will not be considered altogether satisfactory; but the Government of India is not now in a position to state more definitely how provision will be made for the service of the year.

"The Government of India is fully alive to the importance of satisfying its requirements in India without resorting to the London market more than is absolutely necessary; and if, in the course of the year, circumstances should favor such an arrangement, and the Government of India is in a position to act upon its own judgment, a larger share of the whole amount than £2,500,000 may be offered to the market in India. On the other hand, the Governor General in Council will not, so far as the decision rests with him, submit to any unreasonable terms; and, if the conditions acceptable to the money market in India should appear too unfavorable, he will not hesitate to recommend to the Secretary of State to endeavour to obtain power to borrow in England as much more than 3¾ millions sterling as is found to be really wanted.

"Supposing that the Secretary of State borrows 3¾ millions sterling in England, it will be necessary for him to raise by bills upon India 12¼ millions sterling. To effect this, it is calculated that he must sell bills for about 26½ lakhs of rupees a week throughout the year: the Government of India is accordingly authorised to announce that bills for 26½ lakhs of rupees will, according to present intentions, be offered for sale, weekly, during April and May.

"I will begin what I have now to say to the Council with a brief review of the results of the financial administration of the last seven years, ending with 1875-76, the last year for which the Accounts are completed. I think that this will be useful in enabling us to form a correct judgment of our present position; and the period which I have taken is a convenient one, because, while it was one of general peace and prosperity, a serious famine occurred in it, and a large expenditure took place on unremunerative public works: the results of the seven years may be fairly assumed to contain few elements of a specially abnormal character. In saying this I do not forget the great expenditure on the Bengal famine; but, on the other hand, it must be remarked that, since this period of seven years closed, we have already to meet another famine which will not cost much less; nor have we any right to assume that we shall escape more easily in future.

"The gross revenues during the seven years ending with 1875-76 aggregated £357,573,100, and the total expenditure amounted to £370,555,000. Thus the expenditure exceeded the revenues by £12,981,900.

"During the seven years the sum of £19,654,000 was spent upon works classified as extraordinary, and £6,500,000 was spent from the imperial revenues, on the relief of the famine in Bengal.

"Out of the sum spent on Extraordinary Public Works, £4,771,000 was expended on the construction of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways. These railways belong to a class of works of which I shall again speak; they were not undertaken as reproductive works; and, although it is anticipated that they may yield a net return of 2 per cent. on their capital cost, I shall, in a review which I wish to be severe, exclude their cost from the extraordinary head of account, and treat it, as I think strictly speaking it ought to have been treated from the first, as ordinary expenditure. This correction will leave the sum of £14,883,700 as fairly representing extraordinary expenditure on reproductive public works; and, if there had been no famine, we should have been able to pay for the whole of these unremunerative works, and there would have been a surplus in the seven years, according to the Accounts as they are now constructed, of £8,401,700.

"But, in order to obtain a true conception of the financial results of the seven years, some further adjustments are necessary; included in the Gross Revenues is the sum of £2,443,300 transferred from the Book Capital of the extinct Military Funds: great doubts are felt whether it is right to reckon these transfers as Revenue at all, unless, indeed, interest be charged *per contra* as if the Funds were still in existence; and, for my present purpose, I prefer to exclude them. I will also exclude the sum of £986,900 by which the financial results of the seven years are estimated to appear better than they really are, owing to the peculiar mode in which the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury are combined with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries.

"If these two disturbing causes be eliminated, the true financial result of the seven years, including the cost of unremunerative public works, and excluding the cost of famine relief, would be a surplus of £4,971,500. But it has to be remembered that during the same period, the income tax, which has ceased to be one of our sources of revenue, yielded, net, £4,364,900: if, therefore, there had been no income tax, there would have been a surplus of £606,500, after meeting the charges for unremunerative public works, but excluding the charges for famine.

"Another consideration favourable to the finance of these seven years deserves mention: we accumulated a reserve stock of 35,315 chests of Bengal opium, the cost of which will be recovered in future years, with the profit or revenue yielded at auction: the cost of these 35,315 chests may be reckoned at £1,412,600, of which about £850,000 is included in the recorded expenditure of 1869 to 1876.

"On the other hand, a substantial benefit accrued to the revenues upon the redemption, on the 30th April 1874, of the capital stock of the East India Company. The Sinking Fund created by Act 3 and 4, William IV, Cap. 85, Sec. 12, amounted, on that date, to £7,876,439, and its appropriation towards the redemption of the stock relieved the Revenues from the payment of about £315,000 a year.

"Upon the whole, it may be said that this retrospect is satisfactory. From the 1st April 1869 to the 31st March 1876, not only was no addition made to the debt of the country, except for reproductive works, but a substantial portion of the money invested for these works was really provided from current revenue.

"If we look at details, we shall find further encouragement: the growth of the Net Revenue under its main Heads was as follows:—

		1869-70.	*1875-76.*	*Improvement.*
		£	£	£
Land Revenue	...	*19,603,000*	*20,142,800*	*539,800*
Excise	..	*1,997,100*	*2,407,000*	*409,900*
Customs	...	*2,167,200*	*2,470,000*	*302,800*
Salt	...	*5,463,000*	*5,702,200*	*239,200*
Stamps	...	*2,224,900*	*2,692,400*	*467,500*
Opium	...	*6,130,900*	*6,252,000*	*121,100*
Total	...	*37,586,100*	*39,666,400*	*2,080,300*

"The Net Yearly Imperial Expenditure during the same period was as follows:—

	Civil, except Famine Relief.	Famine Relief.	Military.	Grand Total.	Total, excluding Famine Relief.	Total, excluding *Loss by Exchange.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1869-70	...23,242,400	...	15,250,800	38,493,200	38,493,200	38,314,000
1870-71	...23,246,200	...	15,119,400	38,365,600	38,365,600	37,797,800
1871-72	...22,178,000	...	14,733,700	36,911,700	36,911,700	36,515,700
1872-73	...23,797,000	...	14,596,800	38,393,800	38,393,800	37,628,700
1873-74	...22,494,100	3,864,700	14,217,400	40,576,200	36,711,500	35,725,000
1874-75	...22,258,800	2,237,900	14,386,400	38,883,100	36,645,200	35,747,300
1875-76	...23,226,400	508,500	14,262,900	37,997,800	37,489,300	36,059,600

"Thus the net revenue increased during the seven years by more than £2,000,000, or at the average rate of nearly £300,000 a year, while the net expenditure, excluding famine relief, showed no tendency to increase at all, and was actually less in 1875-76 than in 1869-70. Excluding also *Loss by Exchange*, an element which may be said to be practically altogether beyond our control, the net expenditure in 1875-76 was less than the net expenditure in 1869-70, by £2,254,400, of which about £1,000,000 was in the Army, and the rest in the Civil Department: I wish to call special attention to this fact, for it is very important and very encouraging, and reflects great credit on the past administration of our finances.

"Notwithstanding the large amount borrowed during this period, the net charge for *Interest* rose only from Rs. 4,60,67,220 in 1869-70, to Rs. 4,61,69,190 in 1875-76. This favourable result is due to the redemption of the East India Company's Stock already explained; to various successful operations for the reduction of the rate of interest on our Loans; and to the progress of the investment of the Reserve of the Paper Currency Department.

"I think that the facts and figures which I have given for these seven years* show that the finances were administered during this period with great care, economy, and success: I look upon them as highly honourable to the Governments of Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and to my predecessors Sir Richard Temple and Sir William Muir: nor must I omit to give due credit to Mr. Chapman, who, during the whole of this period, was Financial Secretary, and who, fortunately for the Government and for me, still holds that post. It is not now my object to enter into a detailed review of the Financial Administration of past years; but if I were to do so, I might say much more to show the extreme care with which it has been directed. It must be remembered, also, that during this period considerable reductions in taxation were effected; besides the abolition of the Income Tax, which for my own part I regret, the Customs Tariff was revised, and some of its most objectionable features removed: a great portion of the duties on exports have been swept away; the general rate of import duty has been reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.; and the whole of the tariff valuations have been carefully corrected.

"It is no doubt very encouraging to find that since 1869-70 we should have paid our way so well: we must not, however, deceive ourselves into supposing that the facts which I have stated prove that the Finances are in a condition which leaves nothing to be desired: it ought clearly to be understood that, if such charges as those for famine and for unremunerative public works cannot be provided out of the ordinary revenues, the state of our finances must be unsound.

* The following abstract shows how Ways and Means were provided for the Public Service during these seven years. It will be seen that besides the *Deficit of Imperial Revenue*, Rs. 12,98,20,550, we had to find Rs. 1,52,03,280 for the several *Service Funds*, Rs. 5,20,04,100 for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies* (including Rs. 2,01,27,802 for the purchase from the Bombay Port Trust of the Elphinstone Company's Property), and Rs. 1,66,20,930 for the *Guaranteed Railways*. Moreover, we raised the *Balances in our Treasuries at Home* and in *India* from Rs. 13,20,17,840 by Rs. 4,67,06,090 to Rs. 17,87,23,930. Thus altogether our obligations in excess of our Revenues amounted to Rs. 26,03,54,950. Of this amount, the *Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues* yielded Rs. 51,96,530. *Savings Bank Deposits* supplied Rs. 88,28,280; the net result of the *Deposit* and *Remittance* transactions was in our favour by Rs. 1,79,07,790 (chiefly repayments by Her Majesty's Government of advances made in India for the Abyssinian Expedition), and we borrowed Rs. 22,84,22,350.

Abstract of Ways and Means Account, 1869—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues ...	51,96,530	*Deficit of Imperial Revenues* ...	12,98,20,550
Savings Banks Deposits	88,28,280	*Balance of transactions with Service Funds*	1,52,03,280
Balance of Deposit and Remittance Accounts	1,79,07,790	*Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*	5,20,04,100
Borrowed	22,84,22,350	*Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn*...	1,66,20,930
		Balances in Treasuries increased ..	4,67,06,090
	26,03,54,950		26,03,54,950

"These questions are so serious that I wish to refer to them before going further; for, unless we have clear conceptions regarding them, it will be impossible to understand what our financial position really is.

"It cannot be too distinctly stated that charges for the relief of famine must be looked upon as ordinary charges; they are so shown in the Accounts of the present year, and in the Estimates now before the Council; and they were shown in the same way for the Bengal famine by the Government of Lord Northbrook. In the Financial Statement for 1874-75, Lord Northbrook showed very clearly that, whatever means we may take to obviate or mitigate these calamities, famines cannot, under present circumstances, be looked upon as occurrences of an extraordinary character; he said that, in the ten years which had elapsed before 1874, there had been three serious famines in India—the Orissa famine in 1866, the famine in Northern India in 1869, and the famine in Behar in 1874. We have now, unhappily, to add a fourth to the list, that from which a vast tract of country is now suffering, and which will, I fear, prove a not less serious calamity than those which preceded it. Such being the facts with which we have to deal, we cannot, as Lord Northbrook stated, safely depend upon loans for meeting the charges on account of famine. 'It is necessary,' he said, 'that, besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided, in addition, in ordinary times, as shall constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines:' if this condition, he said, were fulfilled, and a sufficient surplus secured in years of prosperity, deficit might be endured with less objection in occasional years of adversity. The Government of India, it was stated, had, therefore, resolved to use its best endeavours to maintain for the future a considerable surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, and thus to make provision beforehand for any calls which were likely to arise on account of famines. This resolution on the part of the Government was undoubtedly wise; but, since the charges for unremunerative public works cannot rightly be excluded, the conditions laid down in 1875 have not, in my judgment, been fulfilled: and considering that we have lost the income tax, it is impossible to anticipate that they will be fulfilled in future, unless we take some further steps for ensuring a larger surplus of income over ordinary expenditure.

"I must now mention the other great Head of expenditure regarding which, if we wish to form a correct idea of our real financial position, it is essential that there should be no misunderstanding: I refer to those great public works undertaken to meet the political and military necessities of the empire, but which are not expected to be directly remunerative.

"As an illustration of the kind of works to which I now refer, I will take the railways already mentioned, which are under construction in the Punjab and on the Sindh Frontier: these works will doubtless be very beneficial to the country through which they pass; but they are not undertaken on such grounds as this, but because they are considered, for political and military reasons, to be essential to the service of the Empire; there is no profession that they will be directly remunerative; and, if we have borrowed money for them, we have done so simply because it was held impossible to construct them in any other way; such works cannot properly be called Extraordinary in the technical sense in which we now use that term. They differ only in magnitude, and not in kind, from the works which we pay for out of the ordinary revenues, such as barracks, or fortifications, or other works which involve a heavy outlay and give no direct return. I am afraid that it can hardly be denied that the system which has hitherto been followed, under which these necessary, but not directly remunerative works have been mixed up with works which we expect to be directly profitable, has tended to make us less chary in spending money, than we should have been if the expenditure had been shown, as the famine expenditure is shown, among the ordinary charges of the year: our public Accounts ought to give a complete statement of the actual facts of our financial position, with no reservations or evasions, however unpleasant the appearance of the facts may be.

"I wish it had now been practicable to remove altogether from the Extraordinary head of account all the works of the class which I have

been describing: it has, however, been decided that we cannot now do this, and that we had better not attempt to correct past errors of classification: for the future, it has been resolved, in communication with the Secretary of State, that no work shall, under any circumstances, be classed as Extraordinary, unless we are satisfied that it will yield a net income sufficient to cover the interest upon its capital cost: it has also been decided, in respect to future works, that, if a work has been classed as Extraordinary, and it be ascertained, subsequently, that the estimates of profit were fallacious, any further expenditure upon it shall not be treated as Extraordinary, but entered among the ordinary charges. I think, for my own part, that there is very much to be said in favour of the view that we might, with propriety, go much further, and do away with all distinction between Ordinary and Extraordinary expenditure: this would involve no change in our policy; we should still borrow money for useful works; and, although our Budget Statements might usually close with the announcement of a deficit instead of a surplus, and would have a less agreeable appearance, the deficits would have no more real or serious existence than they have now: this, however, is a matter which I need not now discuss: the decision which I have now stated, and on which the Government is resolved to act, will, at any rate, place matters on a sounder basis in future.

"The figures which I have given show that, during the past seven years, we should have just managed, after meeting all charges for unremunerative Public Works, to bring our expenditure within our income, if there had been no income-tax and no famine: but we cannot omit famine from our calculations; and we have now no income-tax: it therefore follows, judging by the experience of these seven years, that our ordinary revenues are just sufficient to meet all ordinary charges excepting those for the relief of famine, for which we may consider that no provision is now made: I think that the estimates of the current and coming years tend to confirm this general conclusion.

"What, therefore, we now have to do, is to establish a sufficient margin of annual income over ordinary expenditure, to enable us to meet with certainty not only the charges for famine relief, according to the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook, and charges for unremunerative public works, but for other demands which cannot be foreseen, but which will inevitably occur: this is the more important because, in India, we have, under present circumstances, almost no means, such as those which can always be applied in England for temporarily increasing the public income to meet a temporary necessity.

"Our financial position also requires improvement to enable us to carry out measures necessary for the regular progress and better administration of the country: there are administrative improvements which are very necessary; and, above all, there are urgent fiscal reforms, closely affecting the economical and commercial interests of India, which, for want of means, have hitherto been hardly touched. It is easy to give illustrations of my meaning: there are the duties on cotton goods, of which I shall have to speak again; and, independently of them, I do not think that any one will maintain that our Customs Tariff is in a satisfactory condition. Then, there are the Inland Sugar duties, to which also I shall refer again presently: six years ago I heard them called, in this Council, the most discreditable relic of the dark ages of taxation that exists in India: every one agrees in this judgment; but the Sugar duties still exist. Take, again, the system under which we levy our Salt revenue in Northern India: no one denies that it is a positive disgrace to a civilized Government; but it remains unaltered. The time is perhaps hardly come for talking of the repayment of debt as a practical object to be aimed at, or for hoping that we may be able to dispense with borrowing even for reproductive public works: for works which are not reproductive we ought not, except under the pressure of extreme necessity, to borrow a sixpence: the increase of debt is so serious an evil, that we must strive to reduce our borrowing to a minimum even for remunerative works, and provide as much money as possible for them from ordinary revenues; so always that we do not allow this determination to check the progress of necessary great works of public improvement, or to interfere with the execution of great fiscal reforms such as those which I have mentioned.

"There is another matter which obviously has a most important bearing on this subject—the question of the future value of silver: I am afraid that we cannot, with any confidence, expect to avoid serious loss hereafter from disturbances in the relative values of the precious metals; and no one can now measure the future deranging effect upon our finances of these disturbances. In connection with this subject, I must mention the great importance of sparing no efforts to prevent the increase of the sum which we have to pay annually in England in gold. I have referred to this subject in my separate Minute, and have said that, although I do not now wish to give opinions in regard to the measures, if any, which ought to be adopted, the subject is receiving, and will continue to receive, all the attention which the Government can give it.

"In asserting that our financial position must be improved, I by no means desire to see the improvement pushed to an extreme: I wish for no such surplus of income over expenditure as would involve the necessity of imposing heavy burdens on the country or might tempt the Government to launch out into extravagancies: I ask, only, for such a reasonable margin on the right side of the account, as will enable us to pay our way honestly, to avoid increasing the burden of debt, and to carry out, at a reasonable and moderate rate, necessary measures of administrative and economical progress.

"Now it is certain that we cannot bring about in the coming year any such improvement as I desire: with famine in a large part of India it is obvious that no time could be so inopportune as the present, not only for imposing fresh burdens on the people who are suffering, but even for measures involving serious administrative changes: we could not, at such a time as this, ask the Governments of Madras or Bombay even to undertake the examination of new financial schemes: all that we can now attempt is to lay down, as fully as we can, the principles by which the Government of India intends to be guided, and to take such steps as may be practicable for carrying out our programme in those provinces which are in a prosperous condition.

"The only means by which the necessary improvement in our financial position can be gained are fresh taxation, or reduction of expenditure, or increased productiveness of existing sources of revenue, or a combination of these means.

"It will be understood, from what I have already said, that I have no measures to propose at present for the imposition of any general taxation: it may be a cause of special relief to some of my audience to learn that the rumours which we have heard from time to time about the re-imposition of an income-tax have no foundation. As to the income-tax, I freely confess that I regretted its disappearance; but there has been no thought of restoring it. The Government is obliged to propose some other taxation, of which I shall speak further on.

"In regard to reduction of expenditure, the only head under which there has, lately, been any serious increase of charge is the Army; I have mentioned this in the Minute now before the Council as a cause of grave anxiety, over which the Government of India has comparatively little control: in regard to the possibility of future reductions of Military Expenditure, all I can say is that the Government of India will do everything that it properly can do to effect them. It is only in the great Imperial Services that we can now hope to see much done in this direction; for there is comparatively little room for saving on the ordinary charges of the Civil Administration carried on, for the most part, by the Local Governments: we have, however, every reason to believe that, under the system of provincial assignments established in 1871, and which we are now further developing, these charges will bring no fresh burdens in future on the Imperial Treasury; and the actual reductions of Imperial Expenditure, for which we are able to take credit in our Estimates for the coming year, in consequence of the extension of that system, are, as I shall presently show, not unimportant.

"I believe that much may be done to increase the productiveness of existing sources of income, and I will explain the measures by which the Government hopes that this may be effected.

"We all remember the schemes which a great Englishman put forth, some twenty years ago, for the better government of India. He told us, with an

eloquence which he alone possesses, of the folly of supposing that so vast a country, with its twenty different nations and its twenty languages, could ever be bound up into a single State. 'What you want,' he said, 'is to decentralize your Government: what would be thought if the whole of Europe were under one Governor who knew only the language of the Feejee Islands?' Now, much as I respect Mr. Bright—and no one has a sincerer respect for him than I have—I am not going to defend the projects by which he would have abolished the Governor-General-in-Council and would have established half a dozen separate Governments in India, having no connection with each other, and each of them directly subordinate to the Secretary of State at home: I believe that, sooner or later, the result of such a plan, if it were put in operation, would be the destruction of our Indian Empire; and I am not one of those people, who unfortunately are not wanting now-a-days, who can look with complacency on such a prospect; nor will I accept it as even a possible contingency.

"If there be one thing more essential than another in India, it is, in my opinion, a strong Central Government; and I utterly disbelieve that we can ever get such a Government out of India itself. Nevertheless, there was a basis of truth and wisdom in Mr. Bright's proposals: it is, in many respects, quite true that what we want is to decentralize our Government; although I dislike the term decentralize, because it conveys to many people the false notion that we desire to diminish the central authority of the Supreme Government: on the contrary, we desire to see that authority increased, and made the strongest possible reality; and I am convinced that we can only maintain true imperial control by refusing to meddle with details which the local authorities can alone understand, and with which they alone can intelligently deal: no Government, whether it be Imperial or Provincial, can ever really deserve to be called strong, unless it be conducted on these principles.

"As Your Excellency told us the other day, on a very different occasion from this, we have been far too much disposed to disregard the fact that India is no homogeneous country, but a continent containing many nations, the differences between which are at least as great as those which exist between the nations of Europe: it is farther from Lahore to Calcutta than from London to Naples; and, wide as the difference is between England and Italy, there is probably far less difference between those two countries in all their physical conditions, and far less difference between their inhabitants, than there is between the Punjab and Bengal. Nor is it at all true that our existing Indian Provinces are merely artificial divisions: there are, no doubt, varieties of race and language and customs to be found within a single Province; but Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab have, nevertheless, each of them, a fairly well-defined and distinct character.

"I believe that the views which I have now been stating, and which Your Excellency has, on more than one occasion, publicly declared, are especially true in regard to measures of taxation and finance; we should think it very unreasonable to suppose that the same plans of taxation and financial administration are applicable to all the countries of Europe; and it is just as unreasonable to suppose that the same plans are applicable throughout India; a system which may be excellent in one Province may be as bad as possible in another.

"Now, the Government is not so foolish as to imagine that there is any essential distinction between provincial and imperial taxation, or between provincial and imperial expenditure: when we talk of throwing upon the Local Governments new responsibilities for increasing the public revenues; or of relieving our finances by making provincial certain obligations which have hitherto been imperial; we are not so ostrich-like, or so dishonest, as to imagine or to profess, that, by any juggle of names, we can alter the nature of new taxation and make it less burdensome to the people; or that the actual expenditure of the Empire is diminished, when we say that charges for certain classes of works, which have hitherto been imperial, shall henceforth be provincial; indeed, in the Accounts as now remodelled, no distinction whatever is made between imperial and provincial revenue and expenditure. I have, nevertheless, a strong conviction that decentralization, leading, as I believe it, infallibly, will do, to improved administration, will bring about a great increase in the productiveness of existing sources of revenue, great diminution of the evils of fresh taxation if fresh taxation becomes necessary, and great economy in expenditure.

"In regard to expenditure, an important step was taken by Lord Mayo six years ago. I will ask Your Excellency, although I am afraid I have no better object than that of saving myself a little additional trouble which would be entailed by explaining my views over again to the Council, to allow me to read a passage from an old paper of my own, in which I endeavoured to describe the reasons for the measures taken by the Government of India in 1870: a clear conception of those reasons is essential to the proper understanding of the plans which are now proposed.

"Under the system which Lord Mayo found in force when he became Viceroy, the Local Governments, which practically carry on the whole administration of the country, had almost no powers of financial control over the affairs of their respective provinces, and no financial responsibility: everything was rigorously centralized in the Supreme Government, which took upon itself in detail the provision of funds for every branch of the public service throughout India. The business of supervising in a central office all the details of the receipts and expenditure of the empire had become so enormous, that its proper performance was impossible: 'I do not think,' wrote Sir Henry Maine in 1867, 'that anybody can have observed the recent workings of our system of financial control, without coming to the conclusion that, if it be not on the point of an inevitable collapse, it is, at all events, in great danger of going to pieces unless the strain be lightened somewhere.'

"For many years before Lord Mayo became Viceroy, the ordinary financial condition of India had been one of chronic deficit; and one of the main causes of this state of affairs was the impossibility of resisting the constantly increasing demands of the Local Governments for the means of providing every kind of improvement in the administration of their respective Provinces: their demands were practically unlimited, because there was almost no limit to their legitimate wants: the Local Governments had no means of knowing the measure by which their annual demands upon the Government of India ought to be regulated: they had a purse to draw upon of unlimited, because unknown, depth; they saw, on every side, the necessity for improvements; and their constant and justifiable desire was to obtain for their own Provinces and people as large a share as they could persuade the Government of India to give them out of the general revenues of the empire; they found by experience that the less economy they practised, and the more importunate their demands, the more likely they were to persuade the Government of India of the urgency of their requirements: in representing those requirements, they felt that they did what was right; and they left to the Government of India, which had taken the task upon itself, the responsibility of refusing to provide the necessary means.

"The Government of India had totally failed to check the constant demands for increased expenditure: there was only one remedy—to prevent the demands being made; and this could only be done by imposing on the Local Governments a real and effectual responsibility for maintaining equilibrium in their local finances: there could be no standard of economy until apparent requirements were made absolutely dependent upon known available means: it was impossible for either the Supreme or Local Governments to say what portion of the Provincial revenues was properly applicable to local wants: the revenues of the whole of India went into a common Fund, and to determine how much of this Fund ought fairly to be given to one Province and how much to another, was impracticable. 'The distribution of the public income,' General Strachey wrote, 'degenerates into something like a scramble, in which the most violent has the advantage, with very little attention to reason: as local economy leads to no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste is reduced to a minimum: so, as no local growth of the income leads to an increase of the local means of improvement, the interest in developing the public revenues is also brought down to the lowest level.'

"The unsatisfactory condition of the financial relations between the Supreme and the Local Governments led to still more serious evils: constant differences of opinion about petty details of expenditure, and constant interference of the Government of India in matters of trivial importance, brought with them, as a necessary consequence, frequent conflicts with the Local Governments regarding questions of provincial administration, of which they were the best judges, and of which the Government of India could know little: the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments were altogether inharmonious; and every attempt to make financial control more stringent, increased an antagonism, the mischief of which was felt throughout the public service.

"To Lord Mayo belongs the honour of applying the only effectual remedy for these serious evils: he resolved to give to the Local Governments the economical standard which they required; to make over to them a certain income by which they must regulate their local expenditure; and to leave to them, subject to certain general rules and conditions, the responsibility of managing their own local affairs.

"From the commencement of the official year 1871-72 the financial control of the following services was transferred to the Local Governments: Jails, Police, Education, Registration, Medical Services, Printing, Roads, and Civil Buildings.

"The views of Lord Mayo were stated by himself in the Legislative Council on the 18th March 1871, as follows:—'Under these eight heads it is proposed to entrust the administration, under a few general conditions, to the Provincial Governments, and a fixed contribution will be made from Imperial Revenue every year. * * It is impossible to prophesy or say, at present, what can be done in the far future; but I should be misleading the Local Governments if I were not to say that it is our opinion that these sums are now fixed at an

amount which cannot be exceeded for at least a number of years: I think it desirable that this should be perfectly understood; because one of our objects is the attainment of as great an amount of financial certainty as is possible. * * But, in addition to the increased power of administration which it is proposed to give to the Local Governments, an administrative change will take place, which I think they will be able to exercise with advantage: they will have a large sum to devote to local objects; the power of allotment will be left absolutely to them; and they will be able to vary their grants for roads, civil buildings, education, and other heads, from year to year, as they may think most desirable; in some Provinces it may be desirable in one year to spend a larger sum on roads; in others it may be desirable to fill up some shortcomings with regard to education or other objects. The Local Governments will thus be able to exercise that power of allotment with much greater satisfaction to themselves and to the public, than they did under the old system, when they were obliged to consult the Supreme Government, not only as to the allotments that were made in the beginning of the year, but also with regard to any appropriations that were thought desirable within the year, provided that those appropriations exceeded a certain amount * * I have heard it stated that, by the proposals which we make, there may arise a separation of interests between the Supreme and Local Governments: I fail to perceive any strength whatever in this assertion: I believe that, so far from there being a separation of interests, the increased feeling of responsibility and the feeling of confidence which is reposed in them will unite and bind together the Supreme and Local Governments to a greater extent than before. * * I believe that we shall see, in place of greater uncertainty, greater certainty; we shall see works and objects carried on with more vigour, enthusiasm, and with less hesitation, when these works and these objects are effected under the immediate responsibility of those who are most interested in them.'

"The gross sum made over to the Provincial Governments for these services, and some few others transferred since the scheme was first introduced, amounted, including receipts given up, to about £5,600,000."

"After nearly six years' experience, we can confidently say that the results of the new system have been thoroughly satisfactory. Objections have been made to some of the details; and Local Governments have often said that the change did not go nearly far enough; but, in regard to the main principle and the general success of the new arrangements, I believe that neither the Government of India nor any Local Government has ever felt a doubt. Every object with which the change of system was made has more or less been gained: the old friction between the Supreme and Local Governments has been greatly diminished; the authority of the Supreme Government and its powers of general control, instead of being weakened, have become stronger and more real, since the attempt to interfere in all sorts of petty details was abandoned; the Local Governments have been able to carry out many measures of improvement which would otherwise have been impracticable; and, so far as I know, there has not been a single counterbalancing disadvantage.

"The most important object of all, so far as the Imperial finances are concerned, that of economy and preventing increase of expenditure, has been completely gained, as I think the following figures will show. The charges which were made over to the Provincial Governments were selected because they were especially liable to increase. In 1863-64 the net expenditure for the services afterwards transferred to the Provincial Government was £5,112,000; and, during the four following years, it continued to rise, until in 1868-69 it amounted to £6,030,000: in 1869-70 it was nearly the same, but a little less. In 1870-71, before the new system was introduced, a determined and successful effort was made by Lord Mayo's Government to reduce the charges which had been growing at so alarming a rate; and they fell, in that year, to £5,197,000. The new system of which I have been speaking was then introduced; and, after it had worked for five years, the result, in 1875-76, was that the charges for the assigned services were £5,305,000: there was practically no increase of expenditure; the total charges were only about £200,000 more than they were in 1863-64; they were less by £700,000 than they were in 1868-69. It is true, as I have just shown, that the great reduction took place before the change was actually made; but, if we may judge from what had happened before, the demands of the Local Governments for larger grants to carry out administrative improvements would certainly have gone on increasing; and I believe they would have been as irresistible as before.

"I will not take up the time of the Council with details showing the manner in which the charges for each of the assigned services have varied; but it may

be said generally that there has been no growth of expenditure under any heads, excepting *Education* and *Medical*: these charges, which were £458,000 in 1863-64, and £909,000 in 1870-71, rose to £1,007,000 in 1875-76: in other words, the people have got more Schools, and Hospitals, and Dispensaries, although less money has been spent on Jails and Police. The financial results of the new system have, thus, been entirely satisfactory; the constantly recurring demands, and the consequent embittering controversies between the Supreme and Local Governments have ceased; and, I repeat, that, not only has all this been attained without any sacrifice of financial authority on the part of the Government of India, but there can be no question that this authority is stronger and more efficient than before. From the time in which the new system was introduced until now, I do not believe that one single authority who has seen how it has worked has expressed anything but confident approval of the principles on which it was based.

"When the measures of 1870 were taken, there was a great deal of talk about local taxation; and it was loudly asserted that new burdens were being imposed on the country which were none the less serious for being called local. There was no foundation for this statement, nor did the Local Governments obtain any powers of taxation beyond those which they previously possessed: the truth is that, excepting in the Punjab and Oudh, where new rates for local purposes were imposed on land by Acts of the Imperial Legislature, and to a very small extent in Bombay, the measures of 1870 led to no fresh taxation whatever. The estimated revenue, throughout the whole of India, from local taxes, rates, and cesses in 1877-78 is only £2,233,000.

"The weak point in those measures was this, that, while they transferred to the Local Governments the responsibility for meeting charges which had an undoubted tendency to increase, the income of which the Local Governments had to dispose, although not quite a fixed amount, had little room for development: the difficulty has perhaps not, hitherto, been generally felt to a serious extent, because it has been met by economy and good management: it must however, be felt hereafter; and, for this and for still more important reasons I have always maintained that the system of Provincial Assignments established in 1871 ought to be applied not only to expenditure but to income. What we have to do is, not to give to the Local Governments fresh powers of taxation, but, on the contrary, to do all that we can to render fresh taxation unnecessary, and to give to those Governments direct inducements to improve those sources of existing revenue which depend for their productiveness on good administration.

"I will take as an example the two great heads of income, Excise and Stamps (including the items under Law and Justice hitherto reserved as Imperial Revenue), which are estimated to yield together, this year, net, £5,393,800. The whole of this goes into the Imperial Treasury: the increase or decrease in the receipts depends entirely, in the long run, on good or bad management; and bad management means the wasteful throwing away of revenue without any relief to the country. The administration, although centralized in the Government of India, has to be carried on by the officers of the Local Governments, and I doubt whether there is a single Province in which great improvement in the administration is not possible: throughout a large part of India the evasion of the Excise and Stamp duties is notorious; and, although I will make no guesses about the amount of revenue which we are thus losing, my belief is that it is very large. I have a strong conviction of the financial importance of this matter; and the importance is not merely financial, if I am right in believing that better administration would give us a large additional revenue of a thoroughly unobjectionable character, without the country feeling that any new burdens had been imposed upon it.

"How is this better administration to be obtained? The answer seems to me simple: it can be obtained in one way only; not by any action which gentlemen of the Financial Department, or any other Department of the Supreme Government, can take while sitting hundreds or thousands of miles away in their offices in Calcutta or Simla; not by examining figures and writing circulars; but by giving to the Local Governments, which have in their hands the actual working of these great branches of the revenue, a direct and, so to speak, a personal interest in efficient management. It may

be very wrong, but it is true, and will continue to be true while human nature remains what it is, that the local authorities take little interest in looking after the financial affairs of that abstraction, the Supreme Government, compared with the interest which they take in matters which immediately affect the people whom they have to govern. When Local Governments feel that good administration of the Excise and Stamps and other branches of revenue will give to them, and not only to the Government of India, increased income and increased means of carrying out the improvements which they have at heart, then, and not till then, we shall get the good administration which we desire; and with it, I am satisfied, we shall obtain a stronger and more real power of control on the part of the Central Government than we can now exercise.

"We have not yet been able to work out in detail all the arrangements for carrying out this policy; and it is only with the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, that it has hitherto been possible even to communicate officially on the subject. Although there will be nothing in the proposed measures requiring legislation, their importance is so great that I will give to the Council some account of the plans which have been, in all points of importance, settled with the complete and cordial concurrence of the Local Governments which I have named.

"I will explain first the measures taken for the North-Western Provinces. We propose to transfer to the Local Government the Revenues derived from Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, Collections from the Tarai and Bhábar and Dúdhí estates, and some miscellaneous items: the total amount which the Local Government will make good to the Imperial revenues on these accounts will be £698,400: this sum exceeds by £4,700 the amount estimated to have been actually received in the present year. The most important of the revenues transferred are Excise, Stamps, and the hitherto reserved revenues under Law and Justice: the net revenue assigned under these heads is £640,600; and the transfer has been made subject to certain conditions. These sources of revenue have gone on pretty steadily increasing throughout India; and it is not proposed to surrender to the Local Governments any part of that normal growth of income which might have been expected to continue if no change of system had been made. On the other hand, while we desire that the Local Governments shall share largely in any increase of revenue to which their own improved administration may lead, it is evidently reasonable and necessary that the Imperial revenues should share in this increase also. In the North-Western Provinces, however, these particular sources of revenue have grown less, and fluctuated more, than elsewhere, and it is proposed that, for the two next years, the Local Government shall pay to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any net increase which may result under its management, the Government of India undertaking on its part to bear half of any deficit: two years hence, the arrangement will be open to revision. If there should be any new legislation intended to increase or reduce any of the assigned revenues, the amount due to the Imperial Treasury will have to be reconsidered.

"As regards expenditure, it is proposed to reserve as Imperial those grants only which, for some particular reason, it seems inexpedient to transfer to provincial responsibility: these are as follows:—

	Estimated Grant, 1877-78. £
(1).—*Interest on other Accounts*	2,400
(2).—*Refunds (excepting refunds of Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, and Deposits)*	9,600
(3).—*Settlements*	102,800
(4).—*Allowances to District and Village Officers*	32,700
(5).—*Special temporary increase to the pay of Covenanted Civil Servants*	4,500
(6).—*Forests*	43,700
(7).—*Account and Currency Offices*	22,000
(8).—*Minor Departments*	8,800
(9).—*Ecclesiastical*	20,000
(10).—*Medical Establishments*	28,600
(11).—*Political Agencies*	3,000
(12).—*Allowances and Assignments*	52,000
(13).—*Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances* ...	62,500
(14).—*Miscellaneous*	3,500
	396,100

"The reasons for the reservation will, in most cases, be self-evident; and I need not trouble the Council with them: I will only say, in regard to one of the heads, "Forests," that the question remains to be considered whether this ought not also to be transferred to local management. The amount provided for these reserved services in the Estimates of 1877-78 is altogether £396,100.

"The principal remaining services are Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Administration, Stationery, and Law and Justice. These and some others were estimated to cost, in 1877-78, £736,300: the existing provincial allotment for Police, Jails, Education, and the other services transferred under the arrangements of 1870, is £651,100: the total charges for which the Local Government will be responsible amounts, therefore, to £1,387,400. The Local Government, however, is satisfied that it can undertake those services with a somewhat smaller consolidated grant; and the sum of £35,400 will, therefore, be deducted from the total assignment, and will be a saving to the Imperial Treasury, leaving as the net amount to be actually granted £1,352,000. The revenues made over being £698,400, the net expenditure from the reserved Imperial revenues will be £653,600: subject to the conditions on which the transfer is made, the Local Governments will be entitled to add to its Balance in the Imperial Treasury any sum by which the provincial income in any year exceeds the provincial expenditure, and must, on the other hand, make good any sum by which that expenditure exceeds the income.

"It will be incumbent upon the Local Government, in managing its finances, never to exhaust the Balance at its credit with the Government of India; the Government of India will not accept any Estimates or allow any transactions which involve the expenditure of more money than is at credit of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury; and it will be the duty of the Accountant General, on behalf of the Government of India, to take care that this condition is never infringed; to enable the Government of India to enforce this condition, the Local Government, when submitting its yearly estimates, will always state its opening Balance, and the effect thereon of the estimates presented. Subject to this condition, and to the other rules and restrictions which have been laid down, the Local Government may spend at its own discretion the funds placed at its disposal. I need not describe these rules and restrictions in detail; but the most important of them provide that, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, no fresh taxation can be imposed, or any change made in any system of revenue management; no new general service can be undertaken; no appointment with pay exceeding Rs. 250 a month can be created, or reduced, or abolished; and no class or grade of officers can be created or abolished or its pay altered; that no standing order or rule of the Supreme Government shall be changed, and that returns and accounts shall be submitted in the forms prescribed. Full power is reserved to the Supreme Government to modify, add to, or repeal any of these restrictions and conditions. The liberty of action thus conceded will not affect the duty of the Local Government to keep the Governor General in Council, in the several Departments, fully informed of its executive and financial proceedings: the Government of India will continue to exercise its general powers of supervision and control in all Departments; but it will, as far as possible, avoid interference with the details of the local administration, and everything which might lead to embarrassment of the provincial finances.

"I will not take up the time of the Council by describing in detail the arrangements made for carrying out a similar change of system in Bengal and in Oudh, because they are, in all matters of principle, similar to those adopted in the North-Western Provinces. The scale, however, of the whole settlement with Bengal is much larger; the exact figures are not yet quite fixed; but the total amount of the revenue surrendered in 1877-78 for provincial uses will not be less than £1,910,000, and the total expenditure transferred for the same year will not be less than £2,430,000. A retrenchment of £59,000 from the existing grants has been made, with the consent of the Local Government; and the existing Imperial expenditure will consequently be reduced by this sum.

"Altogether, the immediate saving to the Imperial Treasury by the arrangements entered into with Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, is

£101,700, besides the guarantee of normal increments to the transferred revenues, amounting to £44,000: the estimates of the year are thus better by £145,700 than they otherwise would have been. I hope that when it becomes possible to enter into similar arrangements in other Provinces, equally satisfactory results may be obtained.

"The measures of which I have hitherto spoken will, we confidently hope, lead to improvement in administration, to economy in expenditure, and to increase of revenue, while they involve no fresh taxation. There are other measures, closely connected with them, which the Government proposes to adopt, which cannot, I am sorry to say, be carried into effect without an increase to existing burdens, an increase which, although it involves no fresh imperial taxation, will not, on that account, be less real. We propose, so far as it may be practicable, to make each Local Government responsible not only for the management of many of the great public works which we are constructing with borrowed money, but for meeting the charges which these works entail.

"I must now refer to the system under which our so-called Extraordinary public works are carried on.

"No one is more alive than I am to the importance of providing the railways and works of irrigation which India requires; and, for my own part, nothing would induce me to support a policy which interfered with their progress. Our railways have, in my opinion, been constructed on a scale more expensive than was necessary, and the system of guaranteeing interest on the capital expended has led to extravagance: I believe that the money which has been actually spent on our railways would have been sufficient, if it had been spent in a more economical way, to cover India with a net-work of railway communication sufficient for all the commercial and political requirements of the country, if not for all the luxuries of locomotion: but it is easy to be wise after the event; the Government of the day had practically to choose between having these expensive railways, and having none at all; and its choice was perfectly right. Although the system of borrowing under which India has had to pay for these works has entailed very serious burdens, the benefit which they have conferred upon the country has been literally incalculable: I will say nothing of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity which they have given us; I will only ask you to reflect on what would, at this moment, be happening through a vast extent of country in Western and Southern India if we had no railways: but for them, the people would probably be now dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands; and it would have been beyond the power of the Government to save them, if it had devoted to the task all the resources of the Empire. With such facts as these, and those which I have narrated regarding these railways in my review of the Regular Estimates, staring us in the face, the statements which we sometimes hear that these works ought not to have been constructed with borrowed money, and that we ought to have waited until we could provide the necessary funds from the surplus resources of the year, seem to me to deserve no serious consideration.

"We may say the same of the great works of irrigation: the works already in operation have enormously enriched great tracts of country, and have provided for many millions of people security against famine: no one who has seen, for example, as I have, the irrigated districts of the North-Western Provinces, and who remembers what they were before the canals were constructed, can doubt the priceless value of the benefits which they have conferred. I will not now enter into the causes, arising, in my opinion, mainly from defective systems of financial management, which, in many instances, have prevented these great and admirable works from giving as speedy and as large direct returns as they ought to have given; but I have no doubt that these causes are removable.

"Although the value of our railways and canals is so immense, and the necessity of going on with their construction so obvious, I have always felt that the system under which we are incurring, on this account, a heavy load of debt is attended with very serious evils; and I hope that it will not be imagined

that in proposing the changes of policy of which I am about to speak, the Government intends to relax the stringency of the rules which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have prescribed in regard to the construction of public works with borrowed money: we desire, on the contrary, to make these rules more stringent, and to obtain more complete security that, except under special circumstances, and for the necessary protection of great imperial interests, no money shall be borrowed for any works in respect of which we cannot say, with certainty, that the direct receipts will, at the very least, cover the interest on the capital expended.

"The system under which our so-called Extraordinary works are now carried on was described in the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in July 1873 and in June 1875: the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India in the former of these Resolutions was that we might continue, without fear of financial embarrassment, to borrow annually a sum of 4½ millions sterling for the extension of Railways and Irrigation works in India. The grounds of this belief were stated in the Resolution of 1875, in the following words:—

"In the year 1872-73, after deducting the net receipts derived from works in operation, there remained a sum of £2,378,140 charged to revenue for the interest of money borrowed, whether directly by Government or indirectly through Guaranteed Companies, for the construction of reproductive public works: the term reproductive is meant to imply, not that all these works are likely to be in themselves remunerative as an investment of capital, but that their effect will be to add to the general wealth of the country. The condition of the finances was such as to satisfy the Government of India that a similar charge of £2,378,140 might be met in future years without increased taxation. As works under progress are completed, and as those lately completed are brought into fuller work, fresh receipts will come in: some increase is also to be expected from old works: in the forecast of 1873 the rate of expenditure upon works in progress and new works was so adjusted for five years, that the estimated additional annual charge upon revenue for the interest of money to be borrowed should be met by the estimated additional receipts, and no increased annual charge upon revenue should be incurred."

"The Resolution goes on to say that the forecast of 1873 had been more than justified by the facts; but that it was deemed expedient to limit to four millions sterling, the annual outlay on reproductive public works classed as extraordinary, for the prosecution of which money might be borrowed,

"New tables," the Resolution continues, "have been prepared on this basis; they include the operations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 taken from the accounts of actual outlay, and those of 1874-75 taken from the Regular Estimates; the operations for 1875-76 are taken from the Budget Estimate, and those of the following four years from the best estimate that can be formed of probable operations. The new forecast extends to the financial year 1879-80; the excess of interest charges over net receipts is estimated to decrease from £2,357,696, the actual charge in 1872-73, to £1,939,803 in 1879-80: this charge is expected to average £20,203,126 per annum from 1875-76 to 1879-80: the result is on the whole much the same as in the calculations of 1873. No allowance has been made for the probability that surplus revenue will be applied to the construction of reproductive works: it will thus be seen that a considerable margin has been allowed for safety in these calculations. The result of the new forecast is satisfactory: it appears that, taking a moderate estimate of the growth of income from existing railways and irrigation works, and very small returns from the new works, an annual capital outlay of four millions for the next five years on State Railways and Irrigation works charged with interest at 4½ per cent. is not likely to lead to any increase of annual charge on the Revenues of India."

"The appendices to the Resolution of 1875 show in detail the works which it was proposed to construct with borrowed money: for State Railways it was estimated that the total outlay from extraordinary funds up to the end of 1879-80 would be £22,183,675; for irrigation works up to the same date, the estimate of outlay was £14,125,363; making a grand total to be borrowed of £36,309,038: these figures include sums expended up to 1875. According to the Forecast, the net charge on the Revenues at the end of 1879-80 would be, as before stated, £1,939,806, and this sum was distributed as follows:—

	£
Guaranteed Railways	1,215,000
State Railways	568,265
Irrigation Works	156,541

"I believe that these forecasts were made with excellent care and judgment; and there is no reason for supposing that the anticipations of Lord Northbrook's

Government in regard to the growth of the income from the Railways and Canals will prove at all too sanguine; upon this subject I ask the attention of the Council to the facts stated in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute. Nevertheless, in the last Financial Statement made by my predecessor, Sir William Muir, about a year ago, the Government was obliged to admit that the difficulty of carrying on the existing system had become extremely great: it was explained that, in consequence of the fall in the price of silver, the situation had become so grave, and the future so uncertain, that the Government of India had felt bound to review its position in respect of the expenditure on reproductive works from funds raised by loans: the Government, it was said, felt that it was not justified in adding to our future obligations by incurring any avoidable debt, even for the construction of works admitted to be beneficial to the country and in themselves remunerative: and it would, therefore, if it had been practicable have altogether refrained, under the existing aspect of affairs, from borrowing for this purpose: such a course, however, could not have been taken without great loss, and it was necessary to complete the works which were in course of construction, not only to prevent waste, but in order that the capital already expended might bring in a return of revenue.

"But," it was added, "the Government of India, though thus unable immediately to stop the expenditure from borrowed funds, are resolved at once to contract the sphere of operations. * * * So long as the present adverse prospects continue, this class of expenditure will be gradually diminished, so as, in the end, if need be, entirely to obviate borrowing for the purpose."

"The whole question of our policy of borrowing money for public works has thus been, to some extent, re-opened. The truth, I think, is that it is impossible to foresee so confidently the financial conditions of the future that we can pledge ourselves to go on borrowing money, for a number of years, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, without any fear that difficulties will arise. The progress of great works of improvement which, if carried out at all, ought to be carried out in a regular and systematic manner, thus becomes liable to interruption at any time by any temporary financial embarrassment: last year, our embarrassment was the depreciation of silver; this year, it is famine; next year, it may be something else.

"Lord Mayo, in his speech in this Council on the 31st March 1871, made some observations on this subject which seem to me very true and very much to the point:—

"Unless," he said, "the Government is supported in organizing a system by which these works can be constructed without placing further serious charges upon Imperial Revenue, I greatly fear that many of these important operations may not be undertaken at all; or, if they are undertaken, they may run the risk of being stopped before they are finished." and he went on to express his apprehension that we might otherwise have, in a few years, to witness either financial difficulty or the stoppage of some of these great and beneficial works. This anticipation has been exactly verified.

"I am not so foolish as to imagine that there is any panacea for dealing with the difficulties with which this subject is surrounded; but I think that it is posssible to diminish them.

"The works which have hitherto been classed as Extraordinary may be divided into three great classes:—*First*, there are works of the class which I have already mentioned, which, although they are not expected to be directly remunerative, are undertaken because they are necessary for Imperial purposes. I have said all that I have to say at present regarding them; and have explained that, if any new works of this kind are undertaken, they will be treated as Ordinary, and not Extraordinary works.

"Between the *second* and *third* classes of Extraordinary Public Works, of which I have now to speak, there is no broad and distinct line of separation. They are, in both cases, works of improvement for developing the resources of the country, and for meeting its necessary requirements; and, in respect of them, it is anticipated that, besides the indirect advantages to the country arising from their construction, they will yield, within a moderate time, a direct income at least equal to the interest of the capital expended on them. Some of these works which I put into my *second* class are undertaken for objects of such general utility, that they may be fairly called

Imperial: the great trunk lines of railway, for instance, like those which connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Lahore, or that which we hope before long will be completed from Ajmere to the Bombay and Baroda Line, are works which not only confer immense benefits on the Provinces and Districts through which they pass, but are essential to the wealth and prosperity of the Empire: the cost of constructing them falls, properly, so long as private enterprise is not forthcoming, on the Empire at large.

"But there is another class, which I call the *third* class of great works of improvement, which are, primarily, works of provincial or local utility, undertaken for the special benefit of certain districts or places, with the object of increasing their wealth, or protecting them against famine, or for some other purpose: the Orissa canals, for instance, have afforded to that Province an insurance against famine; the Ganges Canal has given absolute immunity from famine to many districts of the North-Western Provinces; the Northern Bengal and the Tirhoot railways will be works of immense local value. There is, as I said before, no broad line of difference between such works as these and works of Imperial utility; Imperial works confer great local benefits; and works of local utility enrich the Empire; but, although the two classes of works thus run into one another, the distinction is, nevertheless, a real one, and it has not been sufficiently recognized.

"It has been frequently said, and I suppose no one denies it, that it is impossible to meet from the Imperial Revenues the obligation of providing all the works of local improvement which India requires; but we still go on as if we believed this to be false, and continue to take in hand, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, all sorts of works of little imperial importance, and the value of which is mainly and primarily local: these are the undertakings which cause so much financial difficulty.

"I will give a few examples of the practical results of the system which we have been following.

"The total capital outlay on Irrigation works in Lower Bengal up to the end of 1875-76 was £4,072,742; and not less than £1,494,000 will be required to complete the works that are in progress: the gross income from these works in 1875-76 was £23,043, and the working expenses were £52,949; there was a dead loss on the year's operations, independently of interest on borrowed capital, of £29,906: the net loss in interest and working expenses during the year was £203,700; and the total accumulated loss up to 31st March 1876 was £878,100.

"The Orissa and Midnapore Projects had cost, up to 31st March 1876, £2,482,039; and are so far completed that water for irrigation on a large scale has been obtainable for several years past: in 1875-76, these canals yielded an income of £17,953, while the working expenses were £41,406: including interest, the net loss on these canals was £122,567, and the total loss up to 31st March 1876; was £666,131. The further works which it is proposed to undertake in Orissa will cost about £368,000 more; and no one, I believe, pretends that, within any time which can now be foreseen, there is the remotest chance, if things are left as they are, that we shall get any adequate return from this great expenditure.

"The Sône Canals in Northern Bengal had cost, to the end of 1875-76, £1,521,366; and more than £1,185,000 will be required to complete them: they will be, in the highest degree, beneficial; but I am confident that there is not, under the present system, any probability that they will, for many years to come, pay the interest on the capital outlay: the income in 1875-76 was £5,090, and the working expenses were £11,543. I do not lay stress on these figures, because the works are not finished; but it is a curious and most significant comment on them to be told, as we have been on the highest official authority, that the value of the crops saved by these unfinished canals in the single year of drought, 1873-74, was estimated at £480,000.

"The lowest sum at which it is possible to estimate the capital outlay in Bengal on canals and local railways now in operation or in progress, exceeds £8,000,000. After expending £4,072,742 on canals, there was, as just shown, a dead loss to the Imperial Revenues in the year 1875-76 of £203,700. I do not wish to speculate on the results that would probably be obtained under the existing system when the total expenditure reached £8,000,000; but the prospect could hardly be more unsatisfactory: and in spite of all this, the works themselves are most useful and beneficial to Bengal.

"I might give similar, although less extravagant, examples from the works in other Provinces; but I think that enough has been said to show that there must be something radically unsound in our existing policy.

"I come now to the consideration of the remedies for the state of things which I have been describing.

"Six years ago, there was much discussion on the subject of compulsory water-rates; and I wish to refer to that question, before going further, because it is more or less connected with the proposals which I am about to make. So much has been said and written in past times about it (and I am afraid that my own share in the discussion would fill a small volume), that I can hardly say anything which has not been said before: the question, it will be remembered, was one in which Lord Mayo took a deep interest; his views on the subject are well known, and I believe them to have been thoroughly sound. I must explain that, in what I am now about to say regarding compulsory rates for irrigation, I express my own opinions only, and in no way commit the Government at large. The practical measures which are now proposed may, however, be consistently approved by those who disagree with the views which I hold regarding compulsory water-rates; and, if I refer to this subject now, I do so chiefly because I wish to guard myself, personally, against the charge which might otherwise have been brought against me, that I was introducing a measure which I hoped would lead to results very different from those which were apparent on its face.

"The proposals which were made, some years ago, to impose compulsory rates for meeting the charges for works of irrigation, took a definite shape in certain Sections of the Punjab Canals Act, which were passed, after much discussion, in 1871, but were subsequently vetoed by the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State: I should be sorry to see those Sections re-enacted now: their only merit, in my estimation, was that they recognised a true and important principle; but they could not have been worked in practice, and I do not regret their loss.

"The principle for which I contend is simple: under our existing system, almost the only direct returns which we obtain from our canals are those derived from the voluntary payments of the cultivators who take water for irrigating their fields: I assert that this system is wrong and irrational. In a country like India, exposed not to the chance, but to the certainty, of periodical drought and famine, the construction of works of irrigation is often an absolute necessity: it is a necessity, whether the people in ordinary seasons take the water or not, and whether the canals pay or not.

"I take as an illustration the case of the Orissa Canals, to which I have just referred: there has been an immense expenditure of money; and the result is that an insurance has been provided against the recurrence of any such terrible calamity as the famine which happened some years ago: but, in ordinary years, when the rainfall is sufficient, the people will not pay for the canal water; they know that, in case of necessity, the water is there, and that they can get it; but, under ordinary circumstances, they think they can manage well enough without it: the result is that, although the Province of Orissa is secured against famine, the canal gives no direct return on the great sum of money borrowed for its construction, and does not pay even its working expenses; and the whole burden of the charge falls, not on the people really benefited, but on the Imperial Revenues, or, in other words, on the tax-payers of the Empire.

"I have just given similar figures for the Sône Canals in Behar; the Province is rich and prosperous, and well able to pay for the great local benefits conferred upon it; but, for some reasons which I, for my part, have never been able to understand, or in the least degree to appreciate, we choose to give these advantages to the people of Behar at the cost of the people of India: the people who are to get the benefit are to pay as little as they please; the people are to pay who get almost no benefit at all.

"What I want to know is why irrigation works, which, in many parts of India, are, incomparably, the most beneficial works which it is possible to undertake, and the works which have the greatest possible local utility, are to be singled out as the only local works for which the people immediately benefited are to pay nothing: why are districts and towns to pay for their

own roads, and schools, and hospitals; for the paving and drainage of their streets, and their supply of drinking water; and why is it wrong that they should pay something for the irrigation works on which the actual existence of the people depends?

"It is idle to say that, in the one case, the people are themselves consulted before the expenditure is incurred, whereas, in the other case, the works are undertaken without any reference to their wishes; every one knows perfectly well, that, whatever may be the theory, the fact is, putting aside some altogether exceptional cases, that the people at large have no more to do with the regulation of local and municipal expenditure than with the expenditure on canals and railways; and that, for many years to come, this must continue to be true.

"As it cannot be denied that we cannot go on, for ever, constructing at the expense of the Imperial Revenues, works which will not pay, although those works may be absolutely necessary as a protection against famine, it comes virtually, under our present system, to this, that the question whether we are or are not to make canals, and whether we are or are not to save millions of people from misery and perhaps from actual starvation, is to depend on the views which certain ignorant peasants may hold in regard to their own personal interests.

"Almost everything that I have been saying about canals is, in regard to some parts of India, just as applicable to railways: there are many districts in which irrigation works are not wanted or cannot be made, and where cheap local lines of railway are the proper and only effectual means for preventing or relieving famine.

"I will not now discuss this subject further, because the Government of India has no propositions to bring forward in regard to it: all that we now desire is to enforce provincial responsibility for works of provincial utility; and it will be left to the Local Governments to take, if they should think fit to do so, the initiative in proposing the adoption of more complete measures under which a really local responsibility shall be enforced for meeting local wants: I do not disguise my own opinion; and it is my hope that the system which we now desire to introduce, will lead to results in the direction which I have indicated.

"Our present plan is this: we desire to throw upon every Province, so far as this is now practicable, the responsibility for meeting the cost of its own local requirements.

"It will be objected that to enforce strictly local responsibility in such a matter may be right; but that it is quite another thing to throw such a responsibility on a whole Province: this, it may be said, is, in principle, as bad as making the responsibility Imperial. Now, I fully admit that, in my own opinion, our proposed measures, if they be taken by themselves, are imperfect; and that they ought to be supplemented by others in the manner which I have suggested: but, under existing circumstances, it is not possible for the Government of India to do more than distribute between the various Provinces the burden which now improperly rests on the Imperial Revenues; and, in doing this, and obliging each Province to meet the charges for its own works of local utility, it will have taken a great step in the right direction. It is, for instance, at any rate, less unfair that the cost of the Ganges Canal should fall upon the people of the North-Western Provinces than upon the people of Madras and Bombay.

"When Local Governments find that this responsibility has been imposed upon them, and that the only means of obtaining, without fresh taxation, the works of improvement which they require, is the wise and economical management of the works themselves, and the development of the income which they yield, they, and their officers, will take an altogether different interest in these matters from that which they feel now, when the only apparent practical result of careless financial administration is diminished profit to the distant treasury of the Empire. When new proposals to construct works of improvement with borrowed money are brought forward, the incentives to economy and care on the part of the Local Governments will be especially strong, and a powerful check will be placed on extravagant projects and enthusiastic estimates of profit. Under the present system, every Province desires to get for its own useful works as large a share as possible of borrowed money, knowing that, whether the anticipations of future income prove to be accurate or not, there will be certain gain to the Province, and loss to the Imperial treasury alone.

"The principle on which we base our proposed measures is strictly just: we start with the fact that each of our great Indian Provinces has an individuality of its own; that it is something more than a mere geographical expression; and that its people have, in a great measure, common wants and common interests. I will take as an illustration of my meaning, and of the manner in which our plans will work, the North-Western Provinces and the Ganges Canal: the people who actually take the water to irrigate their fields are the first who profit; the people who, although they do not take the water, can do so whenever they choose, and for whom an insurance against drought has been provided, are those who profit next: but these are not the only people who derive a positive benefit from the canal; it not only gives protection against famine to a great agricultural and non-agricultural population in the tract through which its immediate influence is felt, but, now that the country is intersected with railways and roads, there is hardly any part of the North-Western Provinces which does not receive from it more or less advantage, or which may not fairly be expected to contribute something towards the cost of its construction and its maintenance: in times of drought, it provides food not only for the districts through which it passes, but for those which are less fortunately situated, and it prevents the price of grain from rising to a point which would cause privation and suffering to the poorer classes of the population.

"So far, therefore, as the Government of India is now concerned, the unit with which we shall deal will be the Province which is benefited: it will be the duty of the Local Governments to endeavour, so far as may be practicable, to distribute the charges imposed upon them, so that the burden on any district, or any class of people, shall be proportionate to the benefits received.

"These plans cannot be carried out without imposing fresh taxation in the Bengal Presidency: they will scarcely affect Madras and Bombay, except in regard to new works which it may be proposed to construct hereafter; and the application of these principles to those Presidencies must be reserved for future consideration: it may be added that the present time would obviously be inopportune for imposing fresh burdens in Provinces suffering from famine.

"I do not assert that it will now be possible to apply these plans strictly to all cases in which canals and railways of local utility have, in past times, been constructed at the expense of the Imperial Revenues: all that we say is that they shall be applied, so far as this can now be done, without unwisely and unjustly throwing fresh burdens on provincial resources, and always bearing in mind that there is, as I have said before, no real distinction between imperial and provincial taxation.

"I can do little more, now, than explain the general principles of the policy which the Government proposes to adopt; and I can only describe in detail the plans for carrying it out in the North-Western Provinces: they are the only measures which it has been possible to bring to completion in concert with the Local Government; and they alone will at present require legislation in this Council.

"The capital expended on canals in the North-Western Provinces and classed as "Extraordinary," will amount, at the end of 1876-77, to £5,291,000, and, at the end of 1877-78, to £5,560,000: these figures do not include anything on account of the accumulated interest paid in past years in excess of the net income derived from the works: for our present purpose, there is no propriety in making such an addition to the capital, because the interest has in fact been discharged, from year to year, as it became due, and no longer constitutes any burden on the Revenues.

"The revenue of these canals from water rates, navigation, and other direct returns, in 1877-78, is estimated at £310,100; and the indirect revenue, consisting of land revenue due to the works, at £92,300; so that the estimated gross revenue derived from the canals in 1877-78 is £402,400: the working expenses are estimated at £146,100: thus the Net Revenue will be £256,300 or £164,000, according as the indirect revenue is or is not taken into account. One year's simple interest at 4½ per cent. on the capital hitherto expended is estimated to be £244,000; according to these calculations, therefore, the works will, in 1877-78, after providing for interest on the capital, and taking credit for the indirect Revenue, yield a surplus profit of £12,300.

"These figures do not really exhibit any close approximation to a real profit and loss account: on the one hand, the sum shown as Capital Expenditure includes no interest during construction, nor does it, or the sum shown as working expenses, include any provision for Absentee Allowances and Pensions, or for incidental charges, such as Stationery, Printing, Medical Stores, Imperial Supervising Offices, &c., which are not recorded in the Public Accounts as expenditure on Public Works, but under other heads. On the other hand, the amount shown as Capital Expenditure includes a large outlay on works not yet in operation, and therefore not yielding revenue.

"The following statement shows the estimated Capital Expenditure on the works completed to the end of 1876-77, and the Net Revenue expected to be derived from those works in 1877-78:—

Canals.	Capital expended.	Gross estimated Earnings, 1877-78.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	2,80,00,000	(a) 22,16,000	9,71,000	12,45,000
Eastern Jumna ...	24,24,000	6,34,000	2,17,000	4,17,000
Dhoon	6,14,000	51,000	32,000	19,000
Rohilkhand and others	14,62,000	83,000	68,000	15,000
TOTAL ...	3,25,00,000	29,84,000	12,88,000	16,96,000

(a) Including Rs. 43,000 from Owners' Rate.

"It appears from this Statement that out of the total capital expended to the end of 1876-77, no less than £2,040,700 has been spent on works still in course of construction, or which are not yet producing Net Revenue, and that the interest on the capital yielding revenue, *viz.*, £3,250,000, is, at 4½ per cent., £146,250. These completed works are thus estimated to yield, in 1877-78, a net profit, over and above the interest on their capital cost, of £115,650, including the indirect revenue, or £23,350 if we exclude it: making all allowances for the omissions from the Capital Expenditure and Working Expenses above noticed, there can be no doubt that these results are very satisfactory: it must, however, be remembered that they were only arrived at after the canals had been in operation for a long period of years.

"The exigencies of the Supreme Government will not admit of the surrender of any part of the Net Revenue which it now receives from these works: it has been decided that the most convenient way of adjusting this claim of the Government of India will be, in the first instance, to reserve to the Imperial Treasury the indirect returns from the canals, which are now credited as Land Revenue: they amounted last year to £92,300: this leaves a further sum of £23,350 to be made good; but, as some of the items of the calculation are uncertain, the Government of India will be satisfied with a fixed contribution of £20,000 in addition to the indirect revenue. It must be remembered that the Imperial treasury, in thus claiming the entire profits on capital hitherto expended, only claims what it receives already; and that it foregoes, at the same time, all claims for returns on the large indirect expenditure before referred to. The Local Government will thus be responsible for making good to the Imperial treasury every year the interest on the whole capital expended, plus the sum of £20,000; and to meet these charges the Local Government will receive the whole of the Net Revenue from the works, excepting that portion of it which is credited as Land Revenue: some special arrangements, with which I need not trouble the Council, have been made regarding that portion of the Canal receipts known technically as *Owners' Rate.*

"The amount which will thus be due from the Local to the Imperial Government in 1877-78 may be estimated at £100,000: subject to this payment, and to certain further conditions which I shall notice presently, the Government of India will make over the whole of these works to provincial management, and the whole of the revenue derived from them to provincial uses. The Government of India will advance from the Public Treasury the funds required for completing the irrigation works now in progress or proposed, and for the construction of Railways for local purposes. During the next three years, the account between the two Governments will, it is proposed, be settled in the manner that has been described: the arrangements will then be open to revision.

"It must rest with the Supreme Government to determine how much money it can place at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, each year, for the construction of these works. The Governor General in Council will endeavour in this matter, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the Local Government, and to supply the necessary funds at such a rate that the works shall go on regularly to completion with no avoidable delay: the amount, however, that it is expedient to borrow for the whole of India, in each year, must be determined upon general considerations; and the Government of India alone must decide how the available funds can be most profitably distributed among the several Local Governments: the demands upon the Public Treasury, ordinary and extraordinary, are too uncertain for it to be possible for the Imperial Government to promise, absolutely, to supply a fixed sum to any Local Government for a succession of years:

"It is understood that the capital cost of the canals and local railways now in existence, under construction, or contemplated in the North-Western Provinces, is estimated at about £8,500,000; so that, to complete the whole, there will still be £3,000,000 to spend after the year 1877-78. Assuming it to be possible to provide £400,000 annually for this expenditure during the next five years, the liabilities of the Local Government for interest and Imperial profits would increase from their present amount of £264,000 to £345,000 at the end of the fifth year; on the other hand, it is anticipated that the receipts will increase, during the same period, at an average rate of £20,000 a year, or from the present amount of £164,000 to about £264,000. On this assumption the amount to be contributed from other sources, which is now £100,000, would have fallen to a little over £80,000 at the close of the five years: the prospective burden undertaken by the Local Government is, therefore, never likely to become formidable. It is no doubt possible that the estimate of £3,000,000 for future expenditure may be increased; but this will not materially affect the calculation, since, in that case, the term for spending the money would no doubt be extended also.

"As the burden imposed upon the Local Government becomes reduced by the growth of the net direct revenue, it is necessary that the Local Government should contribute to the Imperial Treasury a share of the advantage: it would be premature now to define what may ultimately be an equitable settlement between the Imperial and Local Government; but, as a temporary arrangement, open to revision at the end of three years, the Local Government will surrender to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any reduction that it may be able to effect in the charge of £100,000 which it now undertakes. For instance, supposing that the interest plus the profits of the Imperial Treasury payable by the Local Government should increase to £300,000, and the net revenue received by the Local Government should increase to £240,000, the sum to be provided from other sources would fall from £100,000 to £60,000, and, if no further condition were imposed, the Local Government would be in a better position by the difference, *viz.*, £40,000. The Government of India will concede to the Local Government one-half of this future advantage, reserving to itself the other half only, instead of the entire profits which it would keep for the Imperial Treasury if it were to apply to the profits of the future the same rule which has been applied to past profits accruing prior to the transfer now proposed: it is the expectation of the Governor General in Council that this arrangement will be profitable to both Governments; because it is hoped that the change of system will lead to better administration and to increased advantage from the works.

"I must add that some of the figures which I have now given may be somewhat modified before final arrangements are made; but in this case the changes will tend to diminish, and not to increase, the burden placed on the Local Governments.

"Although I hope that the Local Government will endeavour to secure from the land more or less directly benefited by the canals, larger returns than those which are obtained under the existing system, several years must elapse before the completion of the great irrigation works now in progress; and, until they begin to yield income, some general contribution from the Province will be unavoidable.

"As a matter of principle, I think that the larger portion of charges such as those of which I am speaking, ought to fall on the owners of land, rather than on other classes, because the benefit conferred by these works will be permanent: the whole community, however, derives great advantage from them, and it is equitable that the non-agricultural class should contribute also: it is not thought desirable, at present, to impose fresh burdens on the land in the North-Western Provinces; and, without doing this, we can obtain what we want.

"I will now give a sketch of the plans which are proposed, leaving it to my Honorable friend, Mr. Bazett Colvin, who may now be held to represent the North-Western Provinces in this Council, to describe, hereafter, the details of the measures which will require legislative sanction.

"The first of the proposed measures will be a not very extensive amendment of Act XVIII of 1871, which provides for the levy of rates on land for local purposes. Although these rates were only placed on a strictly definite and legal basis in 1871, they have been levied, for many years past, in the greater part of the North-Western Provinces: every estate in which the settlement of the Land Revenue is subject to revision, is liable to the payment of a local rate, not exceeding five per cent., on the annual value of the land: in permanently settled estates, rates are levied for the same purposes at an amount not exceeding annually two annas for each acre under cultivation. All these rates are, in the first instance, credited to a General Provincial Fund, from which the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign amounts to be applied in each district for certain specified purposes: these are the construction and maintenance of Roads and Communications; Rural Police; District Post; Education; Hospitals; Lunatic Asylums; Markets; Wells and Tanks; and other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience: the annual assignment made to each district must not be less than the total amount of local rates levied in it; but any portion of such assignment which remains unexpended at the end of the year may be spent in any way which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks beneficial to the North-Western Provinces generally.

"The principle is thus recognized, that these rates may, in part at least, be expended on objects of provincial utility; and, as a matter of fact, a large portion of them has been so expended. As it is not now wished to increase the burdens on the land, all that is proposed is to authorise the Local Government to make assignments from the local rates for the purpose of meeting charges on account of Irrigation works and Railways of provincial utility: it is proposed to fix the maximum amount of such assignments at 10 per cent. of the total sum levied under the Act, leaving 90 per cent. to be spent as at present; but I see no reason for anticipating that the actual proportion of the rates so assigned will amount to this maximum. The total amount of the local rates levied annually in the North-Western Provinces is about £430,000, and the proposed amendment of the law will not seriously diminish the existing grants for local purposes.

"The second measure now proposed is the imposition of a light License Tax on trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces. The Bill that will be laid before the Council is taken, in great measure, from a Bill proposed by Sir William Muir when he was Lieutenant-Governor in 1871, under the belief that it would be necessary to impose fresh taxation for provincial purposes: that Bill was introduced into this Council by Mr. Inglis, and passed through Committee; but the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that additional taxation was after all not necessary, and the Bill was dropped. The original Bill imposed small duties on certain specified trades, and the amount of the duties in no way depended on any trader's means: although, in this respect, the new Bill will not be so satisfactory as the old one, which would not yield as much money as we require, and the estimated receipts from which are admitted to have been greatly over-rated, no inquisition will be made into any man's actual profits, and the measure will not be an income tax in disguise: it will be similar to the License Taxes actually imposed for local purposes in many large Indian towns, and to the Pándhri tax, which has long been levied in the Central Provinces. The principal trades, as the Council will see from the Bill

which I hope to be allowed to introduce to-day, have been classified and graded, and a specific sum is put down against each class and grade: the highest license fees proposed are those on Bankers and Wholesale dealers in country-produce, and they vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 64 a year: other traders will have to pay smaller sums, which are in some cases as low as Rs. 2, and in no case exceed Rs. 32. It is extremely difficult to say what this measure will probably yield, but, for my present purpose, I will assume it to be £50,000 a year.

"If the plans which I have described are carried into effect, the first step for the Local Government to take will be to look thoroughly into its Public Works Establishments, and to consider whether the existing system under which the canals are managed, and under which the canal revenue is collected, cannot be improved and made less costly: it will then have to consider what means can be taken for increasing the income yielded by the existing canals: there will, therefore, I hope, be no necessity for depending only upon new taxation and on the assignments from local rates, for the means of meeting the new charges.

"The measures which I have thus described will, it is believed, enable the Government of the North-Western Provinces to satisfy, without difficulty, the obligations imposed upon it.

"The whole of these arrangements have been settled in communication with Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant-Governor, and have received in all respects his cordial approval.

"In the imposition upon Bengal of similar responsibilities for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works, similar principles will be applied; but, as the existing works are at present unprofitable, the sum to be made good annually by the province will be larger than in the North-Western Provinces: it will amount at present to about £275,000.

"The Government of India is in communication with the Local Government on this subject: the Lieutenant-Governor will consider what portion of the whole burden can be recovered from the people who are primarily benefited by the works which have been constructed, and what portion must be raised by fresh taxation upon the province at large: I hope that, so far as the immediate demands of the Supreme Government are concerned, there may be no necessity for throwing on the Province generally the whole of this new demand; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the obligations which have been placed on the Local Government will, unless the income from the works be rapidly developed, have an undoubted tendency to increase. It must also be remembered that there are new works of extreme importance urgently required in the interests of the people of Bengal for which, under the system we are now inaugurating, the Government of India will not make itself responsible. Whatever legislation may be necessary will take place, not in this Council, but in that of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it would be improper in me to refer in detail to the measures which His Honor may think fit to initiate: any schemes for new taxation must of course first receive the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the Government of Bengal will avail itself, as far as possible, of existing modes of raising revenue, and endeavour to extend and expand them, rather than have recourse to new and unfamiliar systems of taxation, and that it will be able to carry out all necessary measures through its present establishments: even if it were possible to devise new forms of taxation theoretically better than the forms which already exist, it would still be wiser to adhere to systems understood by the people, rather than adopt innovations which might cause dissatisfaction and apprehension, and which might lead to oppression through the creation of new collecting and assessing machinery. Although the amount to be raised is in itself considerable, the increase of taxation which it involves will really be very small, when distributed over an enormous population: I have no doubt that the Local Government will be able to adapt successfully its present system to meeting this increased demand: I am sure that it will be the universal feeling, not only of this Council, but of the public, that the initiation of the necessary measures could not be in better hands than in those of my honorable friend Mr. Eden; and in regard to this matter the views of the two Governments are completely in accord.

"In regard to the Punjab, I can say nothing definite at present: it is thought desirable to wait until the Government arrives at Simla, when it will have the advantage of the presence and co-operation on the spot of the Lieutenant-Governor and some of his most experienced officers: meanwhile, I have the satisfaction of knowing that my honorable friend and present colleague, Mr. Egerton, who will, before long, assume charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, will give his cordial support to the principles which have been laid down, and that he anticipates no serious difficulty in their application to the Punjab.

"The total amount of the contributions thus made to the Imperial Treasury for Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is estimated to be, in 1877-78, £375,000.

"The combined result of the arrangements made with the Local Governments in regard to both Ordinary and Extraordinary income and expenditure is that the estimates of the coming year have been improved to the extent of £520,000; it will be understood, from what I have already said, that it is not now possible to state exactly what portion of this amount will be provided by new taxation; but it will not exceed £325,000, and will probably be less.

"The questions of which I have been speaking are closely connected with another subject of great importance. In a despatch to the Government of India, dated the 25th November 1875, the Secretary of State called attention to the question of the proper incidence of the charges which have to be incurred for the relief of famine: he said that, however plain may be the primary obligation of the State to do all that is possible towards preserving the lives of the people, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the General Revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge for all future time. The Secretary of State fully admitted the difficulty of a satisfactory solution of the question of how local resources can be applied to aid in meeting local wants; but he said that this difficulty ought not to be allowed to obscure the perception of the vital importance of such a solution to the future well-being of the country, and the necessity for establishing some system under which shall be suitably recognized the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support.

"In the instructions lately issued by the Government of India to Sir Richard Temple, in respect of the inquiries which he is now conducting with signal ability and success in the famine-stricken districts of Madras and Bombay, the same doctrine of the necessity for enforcing some system of local responsibility for providing local relief was recognized by the Government of India; and I wish that it were now in my power to inform the Council that some practical conclusions had been arrived at. This I cannot do; but the question will receive the careful consideration of the Government, and I hope that a useful solution of it may be found, by which, while the Imperial revenues are duly protected, no unjust or excessive burdens shall be imposed upon local or provincial interests: this last condition is obviously essential Meanwhile, the measures which I have been explaining are a step in the direction which I have mentioned; by throwing upon each province the responsibility for meeting the charges necessary for providing the canals and railways required to protect its own people against famine, we give practical recognition to the principle on which the Secretary of State has insisted, and we obtain, to a certain extent, though far from completely, that safeguard for the Imperial Revenue which he thought so necessary. This at least is certain, that the relief of famine must be looked on as an ordinary charge to be met from revenue, and not from borrowed money.

"The question has often been raised of late, whether it is really possible for the State to undertake the responsibility of preserving the lives of the people during famines, the periodical recurrence of which in India must unhappily be looked upon as certain: for my own part I do not think the answer difficult: it seems to me idle to discuss whether the Government of India, on account of

financial considerations, can deliberately allow people to die of starvation: it is quite clear that it can do nothing of the kind: it is a fact which has to be accepted that life must be saved, whatever be the cost. It is conceivable that the performance of such a task might become impossible; but I can conceive many other causes which would make the Government of India by the English impossible; and I see no use in speculating on what may happen, in consequence of financial or other ruin, in some distant future, under circumstances which cannot now be foreseen.

"I have tried to read for myself the lessons of the past, and they appear to me to show that if we treat this great famine question in a rational way, and base our measures on true principles, we shall find no insuperable difficulty in dealing with it. The first thing to be distinctly declared is that, while the State fully accepts the necessity of saving life, and of preventing extreme distress, it refuses to attempt to take upon itself, in time of famine, more than in any other time, the impossible task of preventing and relieving all human suffering; and that we will not allow the strong and natural desire to provide immediate remedies against present misery, to blind us to the duties which we owe to the people of the Empire at large, and to future generations. The task of giving relief to all those who suffer, offers the noblest opportunities of doing good to well-applied private charity and intelligence and zeal; but it cannot be undertaken by the State.

"So far from the experience of past and present famines showing that the performance by the Government of its proper duties in regard to the relief of famine is, on financial grounds, impossible, all the facts seem to me to point to an opposite conclusion: it is not only in the relief of famine that it is easy to throw away millions; and, whenever there has been a very heavy expenditure on famine relief, it has (such at least is my belief) resulted from causes which, we can now see, might have been avoided, and which we ought to be able to avoid in future.

"I earnestly hope that we shall not allow the present famine to pass away, without learning from it the necessity of adopting a clear and definite policy for dealing with such calamities in future: I believe that we can undertake to do everything that a Government ought to do, without any of the ruinous consequences which are sometimes predicted. Very serious obligations are undoubtedly imposed upon us: we must, and will, take measures for guarding against the dangers with which these periodical famines threaten our finances; and, although I cannot now say what those measures will be, the Government of India will not shrink from the duty which rests upon it.

"When, my Lord, only a few months ago, I accepted my present office, I looked forward confidently to proposing, in my first Financial Statement, several fiscal reforms of extreme importance: I hoped, among other things, that we should have been able to undertake measures which it has long seemed to me are more urgently required than almost any that can be named; measures for the reform of the system under which the salt duties are levied throughout India; for enabling the people, through vast tracts of country, to obtain what they cannot obtain now—plentiful supplies of cheap salt; for abolishing that opprobrium of our Government, the Inland Customs Line; and for getting rid, at the same time, of one of the very worst taxes ever levied by a civilised Government, the transit duty on sugar the produce of our own territories. I hoped, at the same time, that it would have been possible to take a really practical and decisive step towards redeeming the pledges given by the Secretary of State for the removal of the Customs duties on cotton goods: those pledges were, in my opinion, wisely given; and I looked forward with the greatest satisfaction to being able to take an active part in carrying out the policy which Her Majesty's Government has approved. Unfortunately these hopes have been disappointed: the terrible famine, from which so large a portion of India is now suffering, and which causes such unceasing anxiety to the Government and imposes such serious burdens upon the finances, has rendered it impossible to deal with these questions. The next best thing, however, to bringing great measures into effect, is to prepare the way for their execution hereafter; and I desire to tell the Council and the public what the policy is which

the Government is firmly resolved to carry out: the Government has a distinct programme which it intends to keep constantly in view.

"There is, perhaps, no great Indian question which has provoked so much discussion as that of salt, and no question on which high authorities have come to more opposite conclusions: it has been declared, on the one hand, that among all the main sources of the existing income of the State, the tax upon salt is one of the best, and one of those least felt by the people, and that by means of it, we raise a great revenue with the least possible objection: it has been frequently declared, on the other hand, that of all taxes this is the worst and wickedest.

"If I were to attempt to repeat to the Council all that has been said in support of these contending views, I should not get through my Financial Statement to-day: all that I can do is to state the conclusions of the Government, and the reasons for them: having, for many years past, given to this subject a large share of my attention, I feel great confidence that the policy is right which the Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State, intends to pursue.

"It is unnecessary now to discuss the question whether salt is or is not a proper subject for taxation in India; we, obviously, cannot do without the revenue which it gives us: for my own part, however, I believe the tax to be, on principle, open to no objection; and this is the view which was laid down by the Secretary of State when the question was before him some years ago. I will read to the Council an extract from a despatch from the Duke of Argyll on this subject, dated the 21st January 1869, not only because it appears to me to express, with great clearness, views which are statesmanlike and true; but because it contains, I believe, the last authoritative statement of opinion on this subject given by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of India:—

"On all grounds of general principles, salt is a perfectly legitimate subject of taxation: it is impossible, in any country, to reach the masses of the population by direct taxes: if they are to contribute at all to the expenditure of the State, it must be through taxes levied upon some articles of universal consumption. If such taxes are fairly adjusted, a large revenue can be thus raised, not only with less consciousness on the part of the people, but with less real hardship upon them than in any other way whatever: there is no other article in India answering this description upon which any tax is levied: it appears to be the only one which at present, in that country, can occupy the place which is held in our own financial system by the great articles of consumption from which a large part of the imperial revenue is derived. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Salt tax in India must continue to be regarded as a legitimate and important branch of the public revenue.

"It is the duty, however, of the Government to see that such taxes are not so heavy as to bear unjustly upon the poor, by amounting to a very large percentage upon their necessary expenditure.

"The best test whether an indirect tax is open to this objection is to be found in its effect upon consumption.

"I observe that several of those officers whose opinions upon this question have been given in the papers before me, found that opinion upon what they have heard, or what they have not heard, in the way of complaint among the native population: but this is a very unsafe ground of judgment: it is one of the great advantages of indirect taxation, that it is so mixed up with the other elements of price, that it is paid without observation by the consumers: even at home, where the people are so much more generally educated, and more accustomed to political reasoning, the heavy indirect taxes formerly levied upon the great articles of consumption were seldom complained of by the poor: they were not themselves conscious how severely they were affected by those taxes, and how much more of the articles they would consume if the duties were lower. But whilst this peculiarity of indirect taxation makes it a most convenient instrument of finance, it throws additional responsibility upon all Governments which resort to it, to bring the most enlightened consideration to bear upon the adjustment of taxes which may really be very heavy and very unjust, without the fact being perceived or understood by those on whom they fall."

"The Government has endeavoured to give to this great question the consideration which the Secretary of State thus referred to: Does the Salt tax press heavily and unjustly on the people?

"I must state, in the first place, that, although the Government of India has adopted the conclusions which I shall presently describe, it must not be supposed that the Government is committed to every opinion which I am about to express: I do not know that, in fact, any difference of opinion exists among the members of the Government; but, on a question of so much difficulty, there may be many matters of detail in which unanimity can hardly be expected.

"The circumstances under which the Salt duties are levied vary greatly in different parts of India. Bengal and Assam, with sixty-seven millions of people, get nearly the whole of their salt supply from Cheshire, a result mainly of the fact that the exports which India sends to Europe greatly exceed the imports which she receives: salt comes virtually as ballast. Almost the only local source within easy reach, from which Bengal can obtain salt, is the sea, and the natural facilities for making salt on the Northern coasts of the Bay of Bengal are not great: the climate is so damp that salt cannot easily be obtained by the cheap process of solar evaporation; and owing to the vast quantities of fresh water poured in by the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the sea is less salt than on the other shores of India.

"In Madras and Bombay, on the other hand, containing together about forty-seven millions of people, the manufacture of salt from the sea is cheap and easy; and, for these Presidencies, as well as for the greater part of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Southern India, the sea is the great source of supply.

"Coming to Northern India we find that the Punjab possesses inexhaustible supplies of rock-salt, which is consumed by about fourteen millions of people. Throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a portion of the Central Provinces and of the Punjab, on the other hand, although there are many places where more or less impure salts can be produced, the home sources for the supply of good salt could never be sufficient: forty-seven millions of our own subjects depend almost entirely for their salt on the Native States of Rajputana or on places on the confines of those States.

"The system under which the duty is levied, and the rate of duty, vary in the different provinces. In Madras and Bombay the rate of duty is Re. 1-13 per maund (82 lbs): in Madras, this is collected under a monopoly by which all salt is manufactured on behalf of the Government, and sold to the people at a price which gives a profit equivalent to the duty: in Bombay the duty is levied as an excise. In Lower Bengal the tax is Rs. 3-4 per maund, and is levied chiefly in the form of a Sea Customs Import duty. In the Upper Provinces of this Presidency the rate is Rs. 3 per maund: in the Punjab, this is included in the selling price of the rock-salt, which is the property of the Government; in the rest of the Upper Provinces, the duty is levied when the salt is imported from Rajputana.

"For this purpose, and to prevent the ingress of salt taxed at lower rates, a Customs Line is maintained, extending from a point north of Attock to near the Berar Frontier, a distance of more than fifteen hundred miles: similar lines, some hundreds of miles in length, are established in the Bombay Presidency, to prevent untaxed salt from Native States entering British territory. Along the greater part of this enormous system of Inland Customs Lines, which, if they were put down in Europe, would stretch from London to Constantinople, a physical barrier has been created, comparable to nothing that I can think of except the great wall of China: it consists principally of an impenetrable hedge of thorny trees and bushes, supplemented by stone walls and ditches, across which no human being, or beast of burden, or vehicle, can pass without being subjected to detention and search: it is guarded by an army of some eight thousand men, the mass of whom receive as wages six or seven rupees a month. The bare statement of these facts is sufficient to show the magnitude of the evil.

"Although I believe that every thing is done, which can be done under such circumstances, to prevent abuses, it may be easily imagined what inevitable and serious obstruction to trade, and annoyance and harassment to individuals, must take place: I remember a graphic account by Sir George Campbell, in which he described the evils of the system, and the instruments of the nature of cheese-tasters which are thrust into the goods of every one whose business takes him across the line. The interference is not confined to the traffic passing into British territory; for, owing to the levy of the export duty on sugar, to which I have still to refer, the same obstructions are offered to the traffic passing in the other direction. In spite, however, of the evils inseparable from the existence of an Inland Customs Line, it is practically impossible to dispense with it so long as we levy our Salt tax at different rates in different Provinces, and have no means of controlling the manufacture and

taxation of salt produced in Native States until the salt reaches the British Frontier.

"The great object at which the Government ought to aim is to give to the people, throughout India, the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt, the quantity of which shall be limited only by the capacity of the people for consumption.

"Although much has been done, during the last six or seven years, towards this object, we are still far from its attainment: a comparison between the average consumption of salt per head in different parts of India proves, incontestibly, that, where salt is cheap and abundant, the consumption is much larger than where it is dear, and where the supply is restricted. In Madras, for instance, the recent inquiries of the Salt Commission show an average annual consumption of more than 12 lbs. per head; and, in the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, the rate does not fall much short of this: in Bengal the consumption is about 9½ lbs. per head; while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, although it is very difficult to speak positively on the subject, the rate can hardly exceed, if indeed it amounts to, 6 lbs. per head.

"The existing system in Northern India has not even the merit of being financially profitable: for instance, the Madras Salt Commission show that thirty-four millions of people in that Presidency pay Salt duty at Re. 1-13 per maund, amounting to £927,000: if these people, instead of consuming more than 12 lbs. a head, consumed, like the people of Northern India, less than half that amount, and paid a duty of Rs. 3 per maund, the revenue would be only £750,000. There can be no doubt that, in the interests of the revenue, the best system would be that under which we should levy throughout India a low rate of duty on unrestricted consumption.

"I have a strong belief that more than a hundred millions of people fail now to obtain a full supply of salt: I do not for a moment assert, nor do I believe, that the actual supply is insufficient for the preservation of health; nor do I at all agree with those who maintain that the salt tax presses with extreme severity on the poorer classes: but, however this may be, it is a great evil that the supply of this necessary of life should be restricted; and the restriction is not only mischievous in respect of human consumption, but in this way also, that there is little salt for the cattle, and little for any of the manufacturing processes in which it would be useful.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that the price of salt depends not only on the amount of the duty imposed, but on other charges: for example, as I have said elsewhere, the North-Western Provinces depend practically for their salt on the inexhaustible supplies which exist in the Native States of Rajputana: for a long time, the British Government acted as if it were its object to aggravate by artificial obstructions, the natural difficulties in bringing the salt into its own territories; we placed between our markets and the salt sources a great Customs Line; imposed on all salt crossing it a heavy duty; and ignored everything on the other side of that line: thus, for example, salt from Sámbhar had to find its way two hundred miles through Native States, with no roads or bridges, and subjected to imposts, and exactions, and hindrances of every kind, until, at last, it came to the greatest hindrance of all, our own preventive line.

"For such a state of things it was obvious that the mere reduction of the duty would do little or no good: the salt dealers, and not the consumers, would have been the chief gainers: with the existing means of communication, it was a physical impossibility to bring from Rajputana the salt required for some fifty millions of people: that task was one that could not be performed by any number of carts, and camels, and ponies which it was possible for the country to furnish; and these were the only means of transport: therefore it was that I have sometimes asserted that there was a salt famine in Northern India, meaning thereby, not only that salt was dear, but that sufficient salt could not be provided. For such a condition of things reduction of duty would no more afford a remedy than it would be a remedy in a food famine to give money to the people when no food existed in the markets: Lord Mayo saw

that there were two essential conditions to be fulfilled before relief could be found: it was necessary to provide cheap means of transport, to a practically unlimited extent, between the salt of Rajputana and our own markets; and also to make arrangements by which the price of salt to our people should be freed from influences outside our territory.

"The first condition could only be provided by making railways into Rajputana; the second condition rendered it necessary that our Government should obtain complete control over the manufacture and supply of salt at the chief places of production. The first of these two conditions has recently been fulfilled by the extension of Railway communication from Agra and Delhi to the Sámbhar salt lake: towards the second a great step was made when we obtained, under Lord Mayo's Administration, from the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, the lease of this lake, the most important of the salt sources of Rajputana, and acquired, by an amicable arrangement which was as profitable to the Native Chiefs as to the British Government, the complete control over the local manufacture of salt.

"The practical result of these measures has already been, not only to facilitate the supply of salt to the Upper Provinces, but greatly to reduce its price: salt which, before 1869, was sold at Agra for Rs. 5-12 per maund, is now procurable for Rs. 4, and the price is still diminishing.

"During the Administration of Lord Northbrook, another important step in advance was taken: in 1874 about 800 miles of the Customs Line in the Central Provinces, maintained for the purpose of levying the difference between the duty on salt levied in the Central Provinces and that levied in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, was abolished: at the same time, the difference between the rates of duty levied in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies was shaded off by a sliding scale down the Orissa and Ganjam Coast: the result of these measures has been greatly to reduce the price of salt in the Central Provinces and in Orissa, with practically no financial loss to the Government.

"Recently the extension of the Northern State Railway to Jhelum has stimulated the sale of rock-salt at the Government mines in the neighbourhood, and decreased its price to the people.

"We are, at present, engaged in further negotiations with the Native States of Rajputana, which, when completed, will enable us to abolish the greater part of the Inland Customs Line, and to establish, instead of it, a system of local management at the places of production: the measures now in progress will benefit not only the British Government, but the Native Chiefs also: there is no antagonism between our interests; and I confidently anticipate a successful issue. It will not, however, be possible to abolish the Inland Customs Line simultaneously with our obtaining the control over the manufacture of salt at the places of production: there will be, for some time, in Rajputana and Central India, large quantities of salt which have left the places of production and are scattered about in the hands of traders: if the Customs Line were removed, this salt might be brought into British Territory; and, if it could not be taxed, a corresponding loss would be occasioned to our Salt Revenue. Although, therefore, establishments on the Line may be, to some extent, reduced, the line will not be removed, or the pass system abolished, until the Government is satisfied that there do not exist outside the Line large stocks of salt which has not been taxed, and which cannot be otherwise prevented from entering British Territory until it is taxed. Nor would it be safe to abolish the Customs Line until we learn by experience whether our arrangements for controlling the salt manufacture are efficient or not.

"Moreover, before these objects can be accomplished, it will be necessary to take steps towards the equalization of the duties on salt; and this is also an indispensable preliminary to their general reduction: I had hoped on this occasion to have been able to announce some immediate measures in this direction; but, as I have already stated, this is rendered impossible by the famine. I should have been glad, had it been possible, to have seen an immediate reduction in the rate of duties in the Bengal Presidency to that in force in Madras and Bombay: but there is reason to fear that, before this point can be reached, it will be necessary that some temporary mea-

sures should be taken for raising the lower rates of duties while lowering the higher.

"I have alluded to the duties levied on sugar exported across the Inland Customs Line: these are one rupee per maund on refined sugar, and six annas per maund on unrefined sugar, or saccharine produce. Except where the line runs along the left bank of the Indus, exports across it are taken to Native States; but, when it passes the Indus, the sugar is merely taken from one part of British territory to another. This sugar is all the produce of our own people in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab: it is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces; and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue.

"While we are taxing heavily our own sugar grown on the east of the Customs Line, for the supply of the country beyond it, we admit into the same country the Mauritius sugar, which is imported largely to Bombay, taxed at a much lower rate. It is calculated that the Inland Customs duty is equivalent to 10 per cent. on the value; but the incidence of the duty varies considerably, particularly on refined sugar: on the cheaper kinds the duty is equivalent to more than 20 per cent. on its value: the sea import duty on Mauritius sugar is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. I do not assert that there is, at present, any great competition between the sugar of the Upper Provinces of this Presidency and foreign sugar; but, so far as competition exists, the Inland Customs duty acts as a protective duty in favour of foreign and against our own sugar: to this extent, the duty must fall on the producer within the Customs Line. The competition will be more apparent and severe when the connection of the Rajputana State Railway with the Bombay and Baroda Line is completed.

"Little or no sugar is grown in Rajputana or Central India; and the increase of price caused by the Inland Customs Line must tend to diminish consumption, and so, still further, to injure the producer: it is impossible to estimate the injury to the people and the Government caused by placing artificial obstructions on the export of one of the great agricultural staples of the country; and such obstructions obviously affect not only the export but the import trade as well: the Government of India has repeatedly urged upon Native States the policy of abolishing their transit duties; but it is difficult to see with what consistency we can do this, so long as we retain our Sugar duties. They yield about £165,000 a year: this is my only excuse for not proposing their instant abolition: they will, at any rate, disappear with the abolition of the Inland Customs Line.

"My Lord, I have reserved to the end of my Statement the remarks which I wish to make regarding the Customs duties on cotton goods. I do not now wish to re-open the discussion which was finally closed last year by the Secretary of State: it was then decided by Her Majesty's Government that "the interests of India imperatively require the timely removal of a tax which is at once wrong in principle, injurious in its practical effect, and self-destructive in its operation." The Secretary of State, while leaving to the judgment of the Government of India the mode in which the policy thus laid down should be carried out, declared his opinion that measures for the abolition of these duties should have priority over every other form of fiscal relief to the Indian taxpayers. Financial embarrassments arising from the depreciation of silver prevented any practical steps being taken, last year, in this direction: it was thought unwise to give up any revenue at such a time; and the Secretary of State concurred in this decision. It is with great regret that I have to announce that, for reasons similar to those which prevailed a year ago, it has been decided that nothing can be done, at the present moment, towards the abolition of these duties: the financial difficulties caused by the famine are so serious that we cannot sacrifice any source of income.

"I regret this, not only because we are thus unable to carry out the orders of Her Majesty's Government, to which this Government owes a loyal and unhesitating obedience, but I regret it, personally, because, as the Council are aware, I am no recent convert to the policy which has been laid down, but have been, for many years past, one of those who have advocated the abolition of these duties at the earliest possible opportunity.

"I altogether disbelieve that there is, in this matter, any conflict between Indian and English interests: I am satisfied that these interests are identical, and that they alike require the abolition of this tax. I will not speculate on what ought to have been done if the case had been different; but there is one thing which I wish to take this opportunity of saying: we are often told that it is the duty of the Government of India to think of Indian interests alone, and that if the interests of Manchester suffer it is no affair of ours: for my part, I utterly repudiate such doctrines: I have not ceased to be an Englishman because I have passed the greater part of my life in India, and have become a member of the Indian Government. The interests of Manchester, at which foolish people sneer, are the interests not only of the great and intelligent population engaged directly in the trade in cotton, but of millions of Englishmen: I am not ashamed to say that, while I hope that I feel, as strongly as any man, the duties which I owe to India, there is no higher duty in my estimation, than that which I owe to my own country. I believe that our countrymen at home have a real and very serious grievance, and that it is no imaginary injury against which they complain: I know that Your Excellency has resolved that the Government of India shall not shirk this business; and there need be no fear that it will be regarded in any half-hearted spirit. Your Excellency took the earliest opportunity which could be found, after you had assumed the office of Viceroy, to declare publicly your views upon this subject; and if I say no more regarding it now, it is mainly because I feel sure that Your Excellency will not lose the present opportunity of publicly declaring those views again: for myself personally, if I had not confidently expected to take part in this great reform, I doubt whether anything would have induced me to accept my present office; and I trust that I may still have a share in the performance of a task which I look upon as one of the most important which this Government has before it.

"It is important, in my opinion, not only on its own account, but for the results which may follow hereafter. The net Sea Customs Revenue proper of India amounted in 1875-76 to £2,475,530, of which the duties on cotton goods yielded £850,000: when the cotton duties are removed, there will remain export duties on rice, indigo, and lac yielding together £620,000; and import duties on a multitude of articles yielding £930,000. Excluding the duties on cotton goods, the export and import duties together give £1,550,000: many of these duties are so objectionable that it is impossible that they can last: and can it be supposed that we should long continue to maintain huge establishments for the purpose of levying the small remnant of revenue that might survive? The truth is that cotton goods are the sole article of foreign production which the people of India largely consume, and there is no possibility of deriving a large customs revenue from anything else: I do not know how long a period may elapse before such a consummation is reached; but, whether we see it or not, the time is not hopelessly distant when the ports of India will be thrown open freely to the commerce of the world.

"I feel, my Lord, that the Statement which I have made to-day is open to this general objection, that I have said comparatively little of what has actually been done, and a great deal of what may be done in the future: I may be told that it is seldom wise for a Government to go out of its way to pledge itself to Measures which it intends to adopt hereafter, and which may turn out, after all, to be impracticable. Under our present circumstances, I do not think that this is applicable to us: a distinct conception having been formed of some at least of the great objects at which our financial policy ought to aim, it seems to me highly desirable that a clear and public avowal of those objects should be made: the Government may thus hope to obtain the greatest advantage which an honest Government can desire,—a full examination and discussion of its proposed policy: such discussion will either help it to carry that policy into effect, or will enable it to avoid errors into which it might otherwise fall.

"I have now, my Lord, finished my Statement: I have endeavoured to place before the Council and the public all the facts which it seemed to me might help them to form an accurate judgment on our financial position and on our

proposed policy: I have not attempted to keep out of sight anything which was unpleasant; but have perhaps rather been inclined to err in the other direction, and to bring almost too prominently into notice the weak points of our financial administration.

"The final result which seems to me to come out very clearly is that the finances of India are, on the whole, in a prosperous and satisfactory state; and, that although there are some serious defects of system, they can certainly be removed: while I do not disguise from myself the fact that there may be grave difficulties before us, I look forward to the future not only with hope but with confidence."

MINUTE, DATED 15TH MARCH 1877, BY THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1875-76, AND THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1876-77.

I PROPOSE, in this Minute, to review the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements, which are now completed for the year 1875-76, and the Revised Estimates for 1876-77, the year which is now about to close. My explanation of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year, 1877-78, will, on this occasion, be made in the Legislative Council.

I must, in the first place, explain that the Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 which I have now the honor to place before the Council, differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support; and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented, there, by a single net entry under the Head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, or their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72.

Accordingly, in the Abstract Statements which I now present to the Council, the heads of *Police* and *Education* appear again on each side of the Account, and the head *Allotments for Provincial Services* disappears, its elements being distributed among the several Heads of Revenue and Expenditure from which they were originally subtracted. Moreover, the Statements contain three new Adjusting Heads which are necessary in consequence of the arrangements between the Imperial and Local Governments, and which will, I believe, usefully illustrate the practical working of these arrangements.

The Local Governments are entitled to keep for provincial uses any surplus, while they must make good from provincial resources any deficit, upon their Provincial Accounts as a whole; such surplus is added to, and such deficit, in the first resort, supplied from, the Balances of the Local Governments in the hands of the Imperial Government. These additions and subtractions will henceforth be recorded under the Heads *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* and *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased*.

It may happen, however, that the balance at credit of a Local Government does not suffice to cover a deficit in its Provincial Accounts; or, for other reasons, a Local Government may think it right to contribute funds from its separate provincial resources in support of the Imperial services which it administers. Whenever such contributions are made, they will be recorded under the Head *Provincial Contributions*. It is not deemed expedient to open on the expenditure side a corresponding account of *Contributions to Local Funds*, because, although such contributions are frequent, and might be found to counterbalance some substantial part of the *Provincial Contributions*, their object and destination can always be classified under some Service Head, and it is considered better thus to classify them, than to show them under a mere Transfer Head, which would give no information as to the nature of the service for which they are made.

Taking the three Adjusting Accounts *Provincial Contributions*, *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased*, and *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* together, a very good idea can be formed of the financial working of the arrangements with the Local Governments.

The engagements between the Imperial and Local Governments will no longer affect the form of the Imperial Accounts and Estimates, except through the adjusting accounts which I have described. The Revenue and Expenditure under all other Heads will be recorded without any reference to the several responsibilities of the Imperial and the Local Governments, which will be matter for arrangement altogether apart from the Accounts. Thus, henceforth, any one wishing to ascertain the total imperial revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage; and that the re-combination of the Accounts and Estimates of the Imperial Revenues and Expenditure, whether immediately administered by the Imperial or by the Local Governments, into one Imperial Statement, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore.

It will be necessary for the Local Governments to excerpt, for their own information, the items of Revenue and Expenditure for which they are primarily responsible: they will be required to publish the Accounts and Estimates thus compiled, which will be of great local interest; but such local Accounts will not form a part of the Accounts of British India.

A change is made in the manner in which the transactions of the Guaranteed Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies are exhibited in Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Hitherto these transactions have been there shown net after elimination of the effects of the conditions of the contracts as to the rate at which, in the accounts between the Government and the Companies, Rupees are converted into sterling. Henceforth these transactions will be shown gross, in Rupees, just as they occur.

I ask a passing notice for another change of importance in the character of the Abstract Statements. For the last ten years, these Statements have been prepared, ostensibly, in Pounds Sterling, on the hypothesis that the English Pound is equal to ten Rupees. Since the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India, are really calculated in Rupees, the value of which, compared with the English money of account, varies from time to time, it is plain that the Pound Sterling used in these Statements was not a real Pound Sterling, but a conventional money of account peculiar to this purpose. So long as the value of Rs. 10 did not much vary, as for many years it did not, from £1, there was a certain convenience in this arrangement; and the figures conveyed to English readers a meaning not very far from the truth: but, of late years, there has ceased to be any close or normal relation between Rs. 10 and £1, and Statements prepared upon the hypothesis of such a relation, are now untrue and misleading. I shall, therefore, revert to the use of Rupees in the Abstract Accounts and Estimates appended to the Financial Statement: the Secretary of State will use his own discretion as to the money of account in which the Accounts and Estimates presented to Parliament shall be stated. In combining the Sterling Receipts and Disbursements under each Head, at the

Home Treasury, with the Rupee Receipts and Disbursements under the same Heads at the Indian Treasuries, it is only a degree less incorrect to call the totals, under each Head, Rupees, than it is to call them Sterling: the consequent errors of detail, which, under the existing system, cannot be avoided, and which, as will appear in the course of this Minute, are often highly inconvenient, are neutralised in the Grand Totals by the entry of the sum of them under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange;* the errors do not involve some of the most important Heads or the Grand Totals; and, although I am unable at present to eliminate them, I prefer to state the Accounts and Estimates in Rupees, as, on the whole, much less misleading than if I were to state them in Pounds Sterling.

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS, 1871—76.

It would have been interesting to compare the Accounts of the Local Governments for 1875-76 as now re-incorporated in the Imperial Accounts, with the corresponding portions of the last Accounts (for 1870-71), before the introduction of the system of Consolidated Allotments for Provincial Services; I shall attempt such a comparison in my Statement before the Legislative Council; but I fear that it cannot be made quite completely.

As already explained, it is possible that a portion of the expenditure for Education and Public Works now recorded as Imperial in 1875-76, would have been treated as Local in 1870-71 and *vice versâ*. In any case, the growth of the expenditure upon these important Services in the five years was trifling; and the Imperial Government has been, certainly, set free from importunate claims upon its resources.

It will be remembered that the Governments of India inaugurated the Provincial system by granting to the Local Governments balances aggregating Rs. 20,00,000. Their receipts in the five years, apart from *Provincial Contributions*, have aggregated Rs. 29,57,31,568, and the sum of Rs. 55,93,660 has been contributed to the Delegated Services from Provincial Resources. The expenditure upon the Delegated Services has amounted to Rs. 30,03,76,338, and the balances of the Local Governments on the 31st March 1876 were Rs. 29,48,890. Of the whole expenditure, Rs. 15,27,296 is recorded as Contributions to Local Funds; but I am doubtful whether this can be accepted as accurately representing the relief to Local Funds by the transfer of expenditure from the Local to the Imperial category; the net burden upon separate Provincial Resources cannot, in any case, have been very heavy. Of the gross sum of Rs. 55,93,660 shown as *Provincial Contributions*, Rs. 8,98,434 is on account of *Famine Relief* in Bengal, and explains the abnormal amount recorded under this Head in 1875-76. The Abstract Account of the five years is as follows:—

Assigned Revenues of the Local Governments, and their Expenditure upon the Delegated Services, 1871—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening Balance, 1st April 1871	*20,00,000*	*Expenditure on Transferred Services ... ...*	*30,03,76,338*
Assigned Revenues... ...	*4,13,05,938*	*Closing Balance, 31st March 1876 ... ...*	*29,48,890*
Allotments from Imperial Revenues	*25,44,25,630*		
Provincial Contributions ...	*55,93,660*		
Total ...	*30,33,25,228*	*Total ...*	*30,33,25,228*

In 1875-76, the Local Governments spent net Rs. 33,72,860* more than their Fixed Allotments and Assigned Revenues together, of which Rs. 18,91,710 was taken from the balances at credit of the Local Governments in the Imperial Treasury, and Rs. 14,81,150 was provided from Provincial Resources.

	Rs.	Rs.
* *Provincial Contributions ... ...*		*14,81,150*
Balances of the Local Governments Decreased	*23,33,590*	
Balances of the Local Governments Increased	*4,41,880*	
		18,91,710
		33,72,860

I think it well to offer a few further explanations of the Provincial Contributions, to which much interest attaches. The Local Funds in any Province are of two kinds: many of these Funds belong exclusively to particular

districts or localities, and can be expended only for their benefit; but, in each Province, there is a more or less considerable residuum at the disposal of the Local Government for use, at its discretion, throughout the Province. When the system of Consolidated Allotments of Imperial Revenue for certain Delegated Services, was adopted, it was, at first, thought convenient to amalgamate the Accounts of the Transferred Services and Revenues with those of the Local Funds at the disposal of the Local Governments for general provincial purposes, and unnecessary to maintain any separation between these two Accounts. But this amalgamation was found to be inconvenient; as it made it difficult for the Government of India to ascertain, from time to time, all the financial consequences of the new system as compared with the old. The Government of India determined, therefore, some time ago, to arrange for as complete a re-separation as possible of the transactions which would, under the old system, have been recorded in the Imperial Accounts, from those which would have been treated as transactions of Local Funds.

The abandoned system had made such progress that it is doubtful whether this separation can be completely effected as regards the past, or, even, whether it is, as yet, perfectly accomplished as regards recent and current expenditure. For this reason it cannot be said with confidence that the revenue hitherto recorded as *Provincial Contributions* is all of the nature of a demand upon separate Provincial Resources which would not have occurred under the old system. Indeed, it is certain that some considerable portion of these contributions is balanced by the record as imperial of expenditure which would, under the old system, have been a charge upon Local, or separate Provincial Resources. I hope, however, that the means will gradually be found of altogether removing from both sides of the Imperial Accounts, in future, all transactions which, under the old system, would, directly or indirectly, have been recorded under "Local Funds:" when this is effected, the demands upon local resources for imperial purposes will, I believe, be found to be, as yet, inconsiderable.

It will be seen from Statement No. VII that the whole sum raised in India in 1875-76 by Local Taxes, Rates, and Cesses was only Rs. 2,03,83,620: the estimated amount in 1876-77 is Rs. 2,07,32,000, and in 1877-78 Rs. 2,23,29,000. This last amount is, however, exclusive of new taxation to be imposed under the measures which I shall this day describe in the Legislative Council.

ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1875-76.

I proceed to explain the differences between the Regular Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 made by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir on the 31st March last, and the Accounts of that year as since completed.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,99,10,000, and the Grand Total Expenditure Rs. 53,88,70,000; and that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 2,89,60,000; or (the Extraordinary Expenditure being estimated at Rs. 4,14,30,000), a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 1,24,70,000. The completed Accounts show the Revenue to have been Rs. 52,51,57,887, the Expenditure Rs. 55,11,75,355, and the Deficit Rs. 2,60,17,468, being less than the estimate by Rs. 29,42,532: the Extraordinary Expenditure having been Rs. 4,27,06,290, the Surplus on the Ordinary Account was Rs. 1,66,88,822, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 42,18,822.

The Revenue has exceeded the Estimate by Rs. 1,52,47,887, and the Expenditure by Rs. 1,23,05,355. Of these excesses, Rs. 97,23,653 on each side of the Account is due to the re-incorporation, in gross, of the transactions of the Local Governments, which were represented in the Regular Estimates, by a single net entry; if this disturbing cause be abstracted, there remains an excess Revenue of Rs. 55,24,234, and an excess Expenditure of Rs. 25,81,702, of which Rs. 13,05,412 is in the Ordinary Section of the Account, and Rs. 12,76,290 is Extraordinary. This latter excess is due to the purchase of certain stores from the Guaranteed Railway Companies for the State Railways, a transaction not anticipated when the Regular Estimates were closed.

It is not necessary now to make any minute comparison between the details of Sir William Muir's Estimates and the Accounts, and I shall content myself with mentioning only the principal items of difference. Only two of the Heads of Revenue yielded, in a noteworthy degree, less than the estimate, *viz.*, *Salt*, Rs. 4,15,850, the clearances of Foreign Salt during March having been abnormally deficient, and *Irrigation*, Rs. 1,12,800, an old Account having been adjusted: all the other important Heads of Revenue show improvement, the chief items being as follows:

Land Revenue, Rs. 13,17,420, occurred in Bengal, where unexpected arrears were collected, and in Madras. So large a portion of the Land Revenue is collected at the close of the year, that it is impossible to secure absolute correspondence even between the Regular Estimates and the Accounts of Land Revenue.

Forest, net improvement Rs. 6,88,598, which occurred chiefly in British Burmah, and might perhaps have been foretold.

Marine, net improvement Rs. 5,35,639, chiefly in Bengal, where there was an unexpected transfer entry.

The only important failure in the Estimates of Expenditure is under *Refunds*, under which Head it became necessary to adjust a large erroneous credit of Land Revenue in Bombay.

The expenditure on *Famine Relief* was considerably less than the sum shown in the Regular Estimates. The Imperial Expenditure was, indeed, only Rs. 50,85,550, being less than the Regular Estimate by Rs. 14,74,450. But, under the new system of combining the two Accounts, the Provincial Expenditure, in 1875-76, upon the Famine, Rs. 8,72,243, is added to the Imperial Expenditure, and the whole becomes Rs. 59,57,793.

In the Original Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1875-76 provision was made for a Surplus upon the Ordinary Account of Rs. 50,60,000. The actual Surplus was Rs. 1,66,88,822; and this, notwithstanding a revision of the Customs Tariff, in the middle of the year, with an estimated effect of Rs. 26,60,000 adverse to the Estimates; notwithstanding, also, an unestimated adjustment from the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 50,85,550 for *Famine Relief*.

The Revenues exceeded the Original Estimates by Rs. 1,72,34,234, and the Expenditure exceeded the Estimates by Rs. 56,05,412. The principal items of improvement are *Opium*, Rs. 50,28,600, and *The Army*, Rs. 51,31,540: minor improvements are *Land Revenue*, Rs. 12,47,420; *Forest*, Rs. 10,30,080; *Excise*, Rs. 12,63,770; and *Customs* (notwithstanding the revision of the Tariff), Rs. 4,46,580. The chief items of deterioration are *Famine Relief*, Rs. 50,85,550, and *Public Works Ordinary*, Rs. 19,05,530.

Of the Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 3,16,51,840 was spent upon Railroads, chiefly as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	33,69,370	Punjab Northern ...	32,69,800
Holkar	28,39,730	Sindhia	5,57,810
Neemuch ...	20,03,080	Tirhoot	9,75,760
Wardah Valley ...	14,08,940	Northern Bengal ...	31,88,540
Indus Valley ...	1,00,62,100	Rangoon ...	40,95,180

and Rs. 1,10,54,450 on Canals, principally as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	10,50,430	Lower Ganges ...	25,22,870
Midnapore ...	3,35,730	Western Jumna ...	4,91,840
Sône	25,75,140	Bari Doab ...	3,27,090
Ganges	5,82,550	Sirhind ...	14,84,260
Agra	5,91,450	Godavery Delta Works	4,48,300
		Moota Lake ...	3,35,650

The Total Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works in India, to the end of 1875-76, amounted to Rs. 16,55,44,070, of which Rs. 8,70,80,510 was classified as Extraordinary as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contribution.	Capital value of land used for works.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to the Canals has been ascertained—					
Bengal	14,63,490	3,92,12,490	...	51,440	4,07,27,420
North-Western Provinces ...	2,82,10,100	2,01,27,210	...	10,57,960	4,93,95,270
Punjab	1,63,22,770	1,27,68,910	41,80,090	83,260	3,33,55,030
	4,59,96,360	7,21,08,610	41,80,090	11,92,660	12,34,77,720
II.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to Canals has still to be ascertained—					
Madras	1,20,36,200	67,34,780	...	...	1,87,70,980
Bombay	1,03,17,420	80,50,140	16,810	2,34,660	1,86,19,030
Rajputana	10,44,140	1,86,980	...	...	12,31,120
	2,33,97,760	1,49,71,900	16,810	2,34,660	3,86,21,130
III.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which Operations on Irrigation Works have been suspended—					
Central Provinces ...	3,40,860	...	...	...	3,40,860
Oudh	4,41,080	...	...	...	4,41,080
	7,81,940	...	...	...	7,81,940
TOTAL OF I, II, & III...	7,01,76,060	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,28,80,790
IV.—Capital Outlay on Embankment Works in British Burmah	26,63,280	...	...	...	26,63,280
	7,28,39,340	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,55,44,070

	Rs.
The total Receipts during 1875-76 have been	69,86,570
From this sum the amount to be deducted for working expenses is...	33,41,780
Thus leaving the Net Revenue at	36,44,790

which is 3·6 per cent. on a Capital Outlay of £10,072,328, which is the amount spent on Canals now yielding revenue.

Of the Rs. 4,27,06,290 classified as Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 1,66,88,822, or 39 per cent., appears from the Accounts to have been provided from the Revenues of the year, leaving only 61 per cent. to be met from borrowed money. The financial results of the year 1875-76 would thus have been highly satisfactory if all the Extraordinary Expenditure had been on really reproductive works. Unfortunately, however, no less than Rs. 1,33,25,923 was expended under this head on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley Railways in 1875-76, and, as I shall have occasion to explain elsewhere, the direct returns which we shall get from these Railways will be very small.

The expenditure for the relief of the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, may now be said to have been completely brought to account: there may be still some outlying items; but they will not be important. The total is as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1873-74	3,86,46,730
In 1874-75	2,23,78,600
In 1875-76 (including Expenditure from Provincial Funds)...	59,57,793
Total	6,69,83,123

of which Rs. 8,98,434 was provided from Provincial Resources, and Rs. 6,60,84,689 from the Imperial Revenues. There was a set-off in increased Net Traffic Receipts on the *Guaranteed Railways* estimated by Sir William Muir, last year, at Rs. 17,00,000; but, on the other hand, there was some loss of *Excise* and other revenue, and a substantial expenditure from Local Funds. The whole net cost of the measures for the relief of the Bengal Famine cannot now be stated at less than 6¾ crores of Rupees.

If there had been no Imperial Expenditure for Famine Relief, the Surplus Imperial Revenue of the three years on the Ordinary Account would have been—

	Rs.
1873-74...	2,05,70,050
1874-75...	2,55,70,575
1875-76...	2,17,74,370
Total ...	6,79,14,995

Thus, according to the Accounts, the Revenues of the three years bore the whole cost of the Famine, and even yielded a Surplus of Rs. 9,31,872. If we add to this the sum of Rs. 8,98,434 contributed from Provincial Resources, the net Surplus of the three years on the Imperial Ordinary Account would be Rs. 18,30,306. This apparently happy result is marred by the fact that there was, during these three years, an expenditure of Rs. 3,35,26,565 upon the Railways which I have just mentioned, which, although treated as Extraordinary Works, cannot be expected to be, in any sufficient degree, reproductive. In speaking of the arrangements proposed for the coming year, 1877-78, I shall refer more particularly to this subject, and shall explain the resolution of the Government to treat, hereafter, expenditure of this kind as ordinary.

ACCOUNTS OF WAYS AND MEANS, 1875-76.

I have still to examine the Ways and Means by which provision was made for the service of the year 1875-76, and to compare them with the Regular Estimates. The figures which I am about to quote will be found, in a convenient shape, in little tables at foot of the page in the left hand corner of Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Those with which they are to be compared are in the corresponding little tables in the centre of the same Statements appended to Sir W. Muir's Financial Statement of 31st March last. If any one wishes for more details than these little abstracts contain, they are to be found in the body of the Statements themselves.

We have seen that the deficit of Imperial Revenue in 1875-76 was altogether Rs. 2,60,17,470, being an improvement upon the Estimate of Rs. 29,42,530. We lent, during the year, to Native States and Public bodies Rs. 38,74,876 more than we received: the sum is smaller by Rs. 7,40,124 than was expected. The Guaranteed Railway and Irrigation Companies withdrew from our Treasuries the sum of Rs. 1,04,31,836, being less than was expected by Rs. 19,86,164. The disbursements from the balances of the Military Funds were Rs. 41,36,267, being Rs. 733 less than Estimate: the amount is abnormal, being due to the refund of their subscriptions to a large number of the members of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund. The Local Governments drew for separate provincial and local purposes Rs. 40,22,930, being more by Rs. 60,930 than was estimated. Altogether we had to make good from other sources than the public Revenues the sum of Rs. 4,84,83,379, being less than Sir William Muir estimated by Rs. 74,16,621.

Towards meeting this obligation we borrowed the net sum of Rs. 4,10,95,219, being more by Rs. 20,68,219 than was expected; the excess was in England. The money deposited in our Savings Banks exceeded the money drawn out by Rs. 8,40,206, being less by Rs. 1,22,794 than was estimated: the deposits of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Service Funds were Rs. 11,18,471, being more by Rs. 85,471 than the Estimate, and the balance on the Deposit and Advance Account was in our favour by Rs. 20,18,538, being less by Rs. 30,25,462 than was expected. The remaining transactions yielded to the Treasury the net sum of Rs. 23,93,032, while it was estimated they would withdraw from the Treasury Rs. 18,08,000.

Thus it happened that, instead of the estimated reduction of Rs. 98,33,000, the actual reduction of the cash balances during the year was only Rs. 10,17,913, an improvement of Rs. 88,15,087, of which Rs. 70,93,000 was in India and the rest in the Home Treasury.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1875-76.

In the following table some important financial and commercial statistics belonging to the year 1875-76 are compared with the same statistics for the two preceding years.

(Values (excepting (a),) in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Net imports of gold	*1,38,00,000*	*1,87,00,000*	*1,54,00,000*
Net imports of silver	*2,47,00,000*	*4,64,00,000*	*1,56,00,000*
Total Net imports of Treasure ...	*3,85,00,000*	*6,51,00,000*	*3,10,00,000*
Public Debt incurred, including Guaranteed Railway Capital ...	*1,04,00,000*	*9,24,00,000*	*4,79,00,000*
Bills drawn by Secretary of State upon Government of India ...	*14,25,00,000*	*11,76,00,000*	*13,75,00,000*
Amount in sterling obtained for each rupee (a)	*22,37d.*	*22,12d.*	*21,62d.*
Average price of an ounce troy standard Silver in London (a) ...	*59,16d.*	*58,16d.*	*56,20d.*
Commodities excluding Treasure.			
Exports	*55,00,00,000*	*56,36,00,000*	*58,09,00,000*
Imports	*33,82,00,000*	*36,22,00,000*	*38,89,00,000*
Net exports	*21,18,00,000*	*20,14,00,000*	*19,20,00,000*

The excess net imports of silver, and the reduction of the Council Bills, in 1874-75, are due to the large amount borrowed in that year for the campaign against the Bengal Famine, and for Railways and other Public Works.

In 1873-74, for the first time for 23 years, the average price of an ounce troy of standard silver in London fell below 60*d.*: the continuous fall in 1874-75 and 1875-76 marks the course of a phenomenon that has already caused, and must, I fear, for some time to come, cause, grave anxiety to all interested in India: I shall have to refer to the subject hereafter.

The value of commodities (other than treasure) exported in 1875-76 exceeded the exports of 1874-75 by Rs. 1,73,00,000: but the value of Imports grew by the still larger sum of Rs. 2,67,00,000: consequently, the Net Exports of India (excluding treasure) fell off by Rs. 94,00,000.

Including treasure, the Net Exports of the three years were—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,33,00,000	13,63,00,000	16,10,00,000

So that the Net Exports of 1875-76 altogether, though less than those of 1873-74 by Rs. 1,23,00,000, exceeded those of 1874-75 by Rs. 2,47,00,000.

The most important of our exports is *Cotton, Raw,* the statistics of which are as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cwts.	45,00,000	56,00,000	50,10,000
Value (in Rupees) ...	13,21,22,000	15,25,73,000	13,27,90,000

The great exports of 1874-75 were thus not maintained in 1875-76: this is attributed, partly, to an abundant crop in the United States, and, partly, to increasing demands for this important staple for home consumption. In correspondence with this latter influence, the exports of *Manufactures of Cotton*, including twist and yarn, show an important development, as follows:—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52,26,000	51,24,000	66,34,000

The imports of Cotton Goods, including twist and yarn, were:—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,78,46,000	19,42,13,000	19,25,87,000

The value of the imports of Cotton Manufactures, excluding twist and yarn, has not decreased. The figures are—

1873-74	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,15,57,000	16,26,36,000	16,46,39,000

There was, indeed, a decrease in the value of grey (unbleached) goods imported, on private account in 1875-76, as compared with 1874-75, amounting to Rs. 73,58,240; but it was more than counterbalanced by increases under other descriptions in both quantities and values. It should be mentioned here that the values of grey goods returned in 1873-74 and 1874-75 were tariff values, which were above the market values; while, in 1875-76, their recorded values have been the actual market values, exclusive of duty.

The following table contains the Statistics of our most important Exports for the three years:—

(Values in Rupees.)

		1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cotton Goods, Twist and Yarn	lbs.	2,455,000	2,385,000	6,229,000
	value	12,84,000	14,76,000	26,69,000
" *Manufactures*	value	39,42,000	36,48,000	39,65,000
Coffee	(cwts.)	364,000	312,000	372,000
	value	1,49,14,000	1,30,53,000	1,62,70,000
Hides and Skins, raw, dressed, and tanned	(value)	2,61,82,000	2,67,78,000	2,94,36,000
Indigo	(cwts.)	116,000	81,000	110,000
	value	3,55,53,000	2,57,63,000	2,87,51,000
Jute, raw and manufactured	(value)	3,63,77,000	3,48,55,000	3,29,45,000
Lac	(value)	25,77,000	25,40,000	75,57,000
Opium	(chests)	89,000	95,000	88,000
	value	11,34,19,000	11,95,70,000	11,14,84,000
Rice	(cwts.)	20,245,000	17,393,000	20,416,000
	value	5,54,98,000	4,76,53,000	5,31,11,000
Saltpetre	(cwts.)	4,51,000	5,53,000	415,000
	value	46,50,000	50,15,000	34,89,000
Seeds	(cwts.)	4,433,000	6,075,000	10,507,000
	value	2,36,14,000	3,23,59,000	5,46,20,000
Silk	(cwts.)	19,000	14,000	11,000
	value	1,14,37,000	76,65,000	41,60,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce	(value)	22,78,000	31,92,000	25,39,000
Tea	(cwts.)	1,72,000	1,88,000	2,17,000
	value	1,74,29,000	1,93,74,000	2,16,64,000
Wheat	(cwts.)	1,756,000	1,069,000	2,498,000
	value	82,76,000	49,04,000	90,10,000
Wood, Teak	(cubic tons)	51,000	43,000	61,000
	value	38,13,000	32,86,000	44,06,000
Wool, raw	(cwts.)	1,81,000	1,90,000	2,12,000
	value	93,83,000	95,99,000	1,09,42,000

This table shows a healthy condition of our export trade. The augmented exports of *Coffee*, *Hides*, *Seeds*, *Tea*, *Wheat*, and *Wool* are especially noteworthy. It is interesting to find that, as with *Cotton*, so with *Hides* and *Jute*, the export of manufactured articles is, in an important degree, superseding the export of the raw material; our chief customers for gunny bags are, *Australia* for wool packs, *California* for grain-sacks, and the *Eastern Asiatic Countries* for grain-bags, &c. The serious decline in the silk trade is

compensated by the growth of other items. I hope that the nascent demand for Indian wheat will not be checked by malpractices in India, or by the carelessness of exporters. There are complaints of the admixture in Indian wheats of barley, gram, and other grains; and, should this continue, India will fail in her competition with the United States, Austro-Hungary, Southern Russia, Egypt, and other wheat-producing countries.

The following table contains statistics of our most important imports besides *Cotton Manufactures*. The growth of the imports of *Metals* and *Woollens* is interesting. The *Salt* figures indicate a serious decrease in the value of that staple, by which, however, consumers must have profited—

(Values in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Apparel	57,82,000	62,05,000	61,60,000
Coal, excluding coke and patent fuel			
(tons)	3,54,000	3,51,000	3,69,000
(value)	72,32,000	66,19,000	63,47,000
Liquors	1,39,27,000	1,52,93,000	1,70,22,000
Machinery and Millwork	1,00,23,000	1,18,59,000	1,43,99,000
Metals	1,73,85,000	2,60,71,000	3,30,92,000
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	88,960	78,090	1,07,910
Salt (tons)	2,79,000	2,77,000	3,65,000
„ (value	88,53,000	75,58,000	60,71,000
Silk (*Raw*) (value)	78,69,000	87,29,000	69,49,000
„ (*manufactured*) (value) ...	60,84,000	71,05,000	70,94,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce ...	55,90,000	51,65,000	89,59,000
Tea (value)	18,29,000	17,00,000	24,76,000
Woollen Manufactures (value) ...	66,89,000	55,70,000	86,98,000

Upon the whole, the trade of India, at the end of 1875-76, seems to have been in a satisfactory condition.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.

I come now to the present prospects of the current year, 1876-77, which I will first compare with the Estimates of Sir William Muir published on the 31st March 1876. As those Estimates have been recast in the form that I propose henceforth to use, I shall be able to enter into any detail that seems expedient.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,48,00,000; that the Grand Total Expenditure would be Rs. 54,09,50,000; and, thus, that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 3,61,50,000. These same Estimates recast in the new form are as follows:—

	Rs.
Expenditure	55,11,04,000
Revenue	51,49,54,000
Deficit ...	3,61,50,000

In both cases alike, the Deficit is converted into a Surplus of Rs. 14,40,000 if the Extraordinary Expenditure (Rs. 3,75,90,000) is excluded from consideration.

The present Estimates are—

That the Expenditure will be Rs. 57,28,50,000, exceeding the Original Estimates by Rs. 2,17,46,000.

That the Revenue will be Rs. 51,20,67,000, or less than the Original Estimates by Rs. 28,87,000.

And, thus, that the Deficit will be Rs. 6,07,83,000, or more than Sir W. Muir's Estimates by Rs. 2,46,33,000.

If the estimated Extraordinary Expenditure be excluded from the Account, the Deficit is reduced to Rs. 2,27,83,000, being a result worse than Sir William Muir expected by Rs. 2,42,23,000.

These Estimates may be compared thus :—

	Sir William Muir's Estimates. Estimates of 31st March 1876.	*Sir William Muir's Estimates.* As now recast.	*Present Estimates.*	*Worse.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grand Total Expenditure ...	54,09,50,000	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000
Grand Total Revenue ...	50,48,00,000	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	28,87,000
Deficit	3,61,50,000	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	3,75,90,000	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000
Result if Extraordinary Expenditure is excluded ... *Surplus*	14,40,000	14,40,000	*Deficit* 2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000

This untoward result is due entirely to the Famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Without describing afresh the extent and severity of this calamity, I will, here, simply state its effects upon the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, both for the current and the coming year, so far as they can now be traced. This will be most conveniently done in the following tabular form :—

Effects of the Famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, upon the Estimates, 1876-77 and 1877-78.

1876-77	*Loss of Land Revenue.*	*Loss of Excise Revenue.*	*Loss of Forest Revenue.*	*Direct Outlay for Famine Relief.*	*Excess charges in the Army.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	99,65,000	9,25,000	50,000	1,44,10,000	5,00,000	2,58,50,000
Bombay ...	38,80,000	...	1,50,000	47,00,000	3,00,000	90,30,000
Total ...	1,38,45,000	9,25,000	2,00,000	1,91,10,000	8,00,000	3,48,80,000
1877-78.						
Madras ...	31,84,000	3,33,000		73,50,000	6,37,000	1,15,04,000
Bombay ...	17,67,000	...		69,00,000	4,00,000	90,67,000
Total ...	49,51,000	3,33,000		1,42,50,000	10,37,000	2,05,71,000
Grand Total	1,87,96,000	12,58,000	2,00,000	3,33,60,000	18,37,000	5,54,51,000

The gross estimated cost of the Famine altogether is—

	Rs.
In Madras	3,73,54,000
In Bombay	1,80,97,000
TOTAL ...	5,54,51,000

of which Rs. 2,20,91,000 is loss of revenue and excess charges in the Army, and Rs. 3,33,60,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. From this gross sum of Rs. 5,54,51,000 must be deducted the gain to the Revenues from the increased earnings of the Guaranteed and State Railways; and this I find it at present impossible to estimate with any accuracy. I shall presently have to speak of a very gratifying improvement in the net traffic earnings of these Railways; but how much precisely of the improvement is due to the Famine, it is impossible, as yet, to say. Perhaps, on the whole, as near an estimate as can now be made of the net cost of the Famine is five and a quarter crores of Rupees, of which Rs. 3,10,00,000 falls on this year, and Rs. 2,15,00,000 on next year.

The eventual cost of this Famine will depend upon how far it is found necessary wholly to remit the Land Revenue of which the collection is, for the present, suspended. The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple is strongly of opinion that, if favorable seasons follow, the people will, hereafter, be able to pay at least Rs. 1,29,50,000 of the Rs. 1,87,96,000 Land Revenue which must for the time be left uncollected: but the Governor General in Council has considered it right to leave to the Governments of Madras and Bombay an unfettered discretion in this matter. These Governments will doubtless receive Sir Richard Temple's recommendations with all the deference which they deserve; and I may perhaps be permitted to express a hope that, without any undue harassment of the people, the Local Governments may yet find themselves able to recover, for the benefit of the general tax-payers, from those on whose behalf this great expenditure is being incurred, more than they now think possible.

I cannot quit this part of my Statement without calling again to mind the zeal, energy, and ability with which Sir Richard Temple, abandoning a distinguished position of comparative ease and comfort, has devoted himself to those important public duties which he is now performing with admirable success.

If there had been no Famine, there would have been no Deficit in 1876-77, but, on the contrary, if the Estimates of the cost of the Famine are trustworthy, a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 62,48,000,* that is to say, an improvement upon the Original Estimate of Rs. 48,08,000. Here, however, it must again be remembered that the sum of Rs. 1,38,58,850 was expended on works classed as extraordinary, but which cannot be called reproductive.

The following are the explanatory remarks which seem called for regarding the various increases and decreases shown in the Abstract Statements.

I. Land Revenue.—The whole of the decrease, Rs. 1,37,59,000, is due to the Famine, but for which there would have been a small net improvement of Rs. 86,000.

II. Tributes.—The improvement of Rs. 50,000 is due to arrear payments by Banswara and Udhaypur.

III. Forest.—The Original Estimates were for a Net Revenue of Rs. 18,26,000; the Regular Estimates are for a Net Revenue of Rs. 17,31,000, being less by Rs. 95,000. The failure is in the *Bombay* and *Madras* Presidencies, and is attributed to the Famine, which is estimated to have reduced the Net Revenue from *Forests* by at least Rs. 2,00,000.

IV. Excise.—The Net Revenue from this source is now expected to be only Rs. 2,37,92,000, instead of Rs. 2,43,80,000. The decrease of Rs. 5,88,000 is much more than accounted for by the loss of Revenue from the Famine in Madras. But for the Famine, there would have been a considerable improvement. The Net Revenue from *Excise* in recent years (deducting Refunds) has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	1,99,20,810	1873-74 ...	2,19,12,340
1870-71 ...	2,07,93,600	1874-75 ...	2,25,44,140
1871-72 ...	2,23,24,660	1875-76 ...	2,40,70,560
1872-73 ...	2,19,09,070	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,37,33,000

The steady improvement is satisfactory.

VI. Customs show a serious decrease as compared with the Original Estimates of Rs. 15,08,000; the loss is generally distributed. It seems probable that the Original Estimates, which were based upon last year's Regular Estimates, were too sanguine. The net *Customs* Revenue of the last few years (deducting Refunds and Drawbacks) has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	2,16,63,020	1873-74 ...	2,37,86,730
1870-71 ...	2,35,11,350	1874-75 ...	2,42,17,380
1871-72 ...	2,34,05,590	1875-76 ...	2,47,00,620
1872-73 ...	2,40,11,230	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,20,77,000

The net yearly Revenue sacrificed by the revision of the Tariff on the 5th August 1875 was estimated at Rs. 30,84,000: this sum deducted from the Net Revenue of 1874-75, the most productive recent year before 1875-76, would leave only Rs. 2,11,33,380, from which point the Revenue of 1876-77 shows a satisfactory recovery of 9½ lakhs of rupees. The *Customs* Revenue of 1875-76 was evidently abnormal; we cannot expect so speedy a recovery from the standard of 1874-75 as was estimated in March last.

Salt.—The Net Revenue was estimated at Rs. 5,77,40,000: it is now estimated at Rs. 5,85,65,000, being a gross improvement of Rs. 8,25,000. The

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* Estimated cost of Famine in 1876-77 ... ... Rs. 3,10,00,000
Deficit on ordinary Account 2,27,83,000

Surplus but for Famine 82,17,000
Deduct loss by Exchange saved by Secretary of State reducing his drafts 19,69,000

Remains ... 62,48,000

Net Revenue under this important Head (deducting Refunds) has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	5,46,20,160	1873-74	5,64,60,590
1870-71	5,68,52,590	1874-75	5,73,52,620
1871-72	5,45,57,090	1875-76	5,70,22,180
1872-73	5,64,28,950	1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	5,81,99,000

so that the Net Revenue of 1876-77 will, if the present Estimates are realised, be the largest yet obtained

VIII. Opium.—The Net Revenue was estimated at 6 crores of Rupees; it is now expected to be Rs. 6,37,50,000, an improvement of Rs. 37,50,000. The Gross Revenue has only once before been exceeded; and the Net Revenue would have been much larger than is now expected, but for the unprecedentedly large crop of 1876. The cost of this great crop fell upon the Revenues of the year, its surplus yield being added to the reserve store in the possession of the Government, which now amounts to 35,315 chests more than the quantity which will be sold during the calendar year 1877. The recent figures of the Opium Revenue are as follows:—

	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	
1869-70	7,95,15,570	1,82,06,830	6,13,08,740	
1870-71	8,04,54,590	2,01,44,250	6,03,10,340	
1871-72	9,25,38,590	1,59,66,460	7,65,72,130	Short crops.
1872-73	8,68,46,910	1,81,42,680	6,87,04,230	Short crops.
1873-74	8,32,48,790	2,00,12,800	6,32,35,990	
1874-75	8,55,66,290	2,34,15,460	6,21,50,830	
1875-76	8,47,14,250	2,21,85,650	6,25,28,600	
1876-77	9,17,68,000	2,80,18,000	6,37,50,000	Great crop.
	68,46,52,990	16,60,92,130	51,85,59,860	

The average yearly Net Revenue for these eight years has been Rs. 6,48,19,982, the Net Revenue of particular years depending much upon the outturn of the crop paid for. The Net Revenue of 1876-77 is rather below the average of the eight years, but compares favorably with all but two of these years. Bengal Opium is now expected to yield net less than the Estimate by Rs. 1,60,000, the excess expenditure being, by this amount, larger than the large excess revenue. Malwa opium is expected to yield Rs. 38,90,000 more than the Estimates.

On the 19th December 1876, the Opium Act (No. XXIII of 1876) received the assent of the Governor General. This much-needed Law will enable the Government to regulate and supervise the growth of the poppy and all transactions with Opium throughout India: hitherto, in many parts of the country, either there has been no law, or the law has been doubtful.

IX. Stamps.—The Net Revenue from *Stamps* and *Law and Justice* (the portion now Imperial) is now expected to be Rs. 3,09,25,000 instead of Rs. 3,05,00,000, as at first estimated, an Improvement of Rs. 4,25,000. The Net Revenues from *Stamps* and the existing imperial items under *Law and Justice* (deducting Refunds) show a steady improvement as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1871-72	2,68,40,230	1874-75	2,88,44,860
1872-73	2,84,31,580	1875-76	2,97,10,000
1873-74	2,89,55,410	1876-77, Regular Estimates	3,02,05,000

X. Mint.—Sir W. Muir estimated the Net Revenue from the Mints at Rs. 3,00,000; it is now expected to be Rs. 8,46,000, the excess (Rs. 5,46,000) being due to a large coinage of silver.

XIII.—The decrease of Rs. 3,37,000 under *Law and Justice* is in the Provincial portion (*Jails* and *Registration*), and is partly set off by a saving of Rs. 1,75,000 under the corresponding Heads of Expenditure.

XIX. Gain by Exchange.—The large improvement in the Net Traffic Earnings of the Guaranteed Railway Companies entails the improvement of Rs. 11,57,000 here shown.

XX. Miscellaneous.—The improvement of Rs. 2,91,000 occurs mainly in England, the chief items being £9,600 for Cinchona bark sold, £6,400 from the exhibition of the presents taken home by His Royal Highness the Prince

of Wales, and £5,000 fines on contractors subsequently remitted, and shown under the corresponding Head of Expenditure. A curious item in India is the State share of nine ingots of gold, valued at Rs. 53,240, discovered in the Kistna District.

Irrigation.—The small decrease of Rs. 2,63,000 is due to the favorable season in the Punjab causing a loss of Rs. 1,37,200, and to disappointments in Bengal.

The probable Extraordinary outlay on Canals in 1876-77 is Rs. 1,01,20,000, as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Madras	3,75,000	North-Western Provinces	33,00,000
Bombay	6,49,000	Punjab	20,00,000
Bengal	37,50,000	In England ...	46,000

In 1876-77 the total direct receipts from Irrigation Works are estimated to amount to Rs. 50,06,750. Of this sum, the amount expected to be derived from the completed Canals on which the Capital Outlay has been Rs. 10,07,23,280 is Rs. 47,01,000: the estimated amount of Land Revenue due to or dependent on the works is Rs. 20,20,340: thus the Gross Revenue is estimated at Rs. 67,21,340. The working expenses from which this Gross Revenue is derived is estimated to amount to Rs. 33,78,060: so that the expected Net Revenue is Rs. 33,43,280, or 3·3 per cent.

State Railways.—The Net Revenue from State Railways was estimated at Rs. 11,80,000; it is now expected to be only Rs. 10,42,000; the decrease of Rs. 1,38,000 is owing to slackness of trade, especially on the Holkar Line, and also to the Northern Bengal and Indus Valley Lines not having been opened for traffic so soon as was expected.

The growth of the revenue from State Railways is, however, encouraging: as follows:—

	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Traffic Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	1,65,330	1,79,140	– 13,811
1873-74	3,99,140	7,28,240	– 3,29,100
1874-75	13,09,860	18,38,830	– 5,28,970
1875-76	28,95,120	21,47,130	7,47,990
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	36,96,000	26,54,000	10,42,000
1877-78, Original Estimates ...	67,48,000	48,30,000	19,18,000

The Capital Expenditure on State Railways to the end of 1875-76 was Rs. 11,78,34,920; the Expenditure in 1876-77 is estimated at Rs. 2,95,80,970; and that in 1877-78 at Rs. 2,60,00,000, making the total Capital Expenditure to the end of 1877-78 Rs. 17,34,15,890.

Provincial Contributions and Balances of the Local Governments.—According to the Estimates, the Local Governments were to supplement their Assigned Revenues from separate Provincial Resources by Rs. 3,07,000, and from their balances by (net) Rs. 14,82,000; total Rs. 17,89,000. It is now expected that they will have to draw upon local resources for only Rs. 1,85,000, and upon their balances for only Rs. 7,84,000, *i. e.*, for (net) Rs. 9,69,000 in all: the amount would have been larger, but for a special grant of Rs. 2,50,000 from Imperial Funds to British Burmah, the rapid expansion of which Province makes such assistance indispensable. The Punjab draws from its local resources more than any other Province; it seems probable that some expenditure may still be classed there as Imperial, which, under the old system, was local.

I pass now to EXPENDITURE. The net charge for *Interest* is now expected to be larger than was estimated by Rs. 3,42,000. The excess is entirely in the Estimates of the Home Treasury, where a larger sum was borrowed than was intended in March last. The Estimate then was that £2,640,000 would be

borrowed; the actual sum raised was £4,600,000, besides £500,000 borrowed temporarily.

(In Rupees.)
Interest Estimates compared.

(1876-77.)	Original.	Present.	Worse.	Better.
Interest on debt ...	5,36,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07,000	
Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000
Total ...	5,75,07,000	5,79,68,000	4,61,000	
Receipts ...	50,80,000	51,99,000	...	1,19,000
Net Charge ...	5,24,27,000	5,27,69,000	3,42,000	

The following Government Securities were purchased by the Government of India early in the year, before any cause of anxiety had arisen respecting the crops:—

	Capital. Rs.	Premium paid. Rs.
Bearing interest at 5½ per cent. ...	35,60,000	1,23,000
" " 5 " (debentures) ...	3,75,000	3,000
" " 4½ "	68,80,000	98,000
" " 4 "	17,20,000	14,000
	1,25,40,000	2,38,000

These Securities have been cancelled, and will not be re-issued: the premium has been written off under the Head of *Interest*.

The Debt of the Government of India is estimated to be on the 31st March 1877 as follows:—

(*Debt of India; combining Sterling and Rupees on the assumption that £1=Rs. 10.*)

Rate of Interest.	Capital amount outstanding, England. £	India. Rs.	Total. Rs.	A year's Interest thereon. Rs.
5½ ...	...	9,84,52,000	9,84,52,000	54,15,000
5 ...	17,200,000	1,05,84,000	18,25,84,000	91,28,000
4½ ...	...	15,44,96,000	15,44,96,000	69,52,000
4 ...	37,176,000	45,37,40,000	82,55,00,000	3,30,20,000
3½ ...	...	6,52,000	6,52,000	23,000
Nil ...	21,000	3,50,000	5,60,000	*Nil*
	54,397,000	71,82,74,000	1,26,22,44,000	5,45,38,000

Thus, the average yearly rate of interest upon the Registered Debt of India at the end of the current year is estimated to be 4⅓ per cent. The Capital of the Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies, interest upon which is guaranteed from Indian Revenues, is £96,946,907, the interest thereon being £4,716,100. The total Debt of British India, therefore, of all kinds is £151,343,907, and Rs. 71,82,74,000, and the interest thereon is £7,063,104, and Rs. 3,10,68,600: if a Rupee is worth 1*s.* 9½*d.*, the entire Debt of India is Rs. 2,40,76,94,357, or £215,689,286, and the interest thereon, Rs. 10,99,12,551, or £9,846,333. The average interest upon the whole Debt of India, including the Guaranteed Capital, is 4·56 per cent.

The proportion of the Rupee Debt held by Natives of India on the 30th of December is estimated, from the distribution of the actual payments of interest, to have been as follows:—

1869 ...	22,50	1873 ...	25,29
1870 ...	20,25	1874 ...	25,23
1871 ...	24,74	1875 ...	24,34
1872 ...	22,76	1876 ...	25,87

The excess over the Grant under *Land Revenue* (Rs. 2,19,000) occurs chiefly in *Bombay*, and is nominal, being an increase in Village Allowances set off by increased Revenue under *I, Land Revenue.*

The excess of Rs. 2,13,000 under *Excise* is for stores (probably hydrometers for Madras) from England.

The saving under *Salt*, Rs. 3,95,000, is in the item Petty Construction and Repairs in *Madras.*

Post Office.—The estimated Net Expenditure on this Service was Rs. 9,11,000; it is now only Rs. 5,99,000, an improvement of Rs. 3,12,000. The following are recent figures of the Post Office:—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	80,86,840	68,81,980	12,04,860
1874-75 ...	80,75,960	73,94,000	6,81,960
1875-76 ...	82,20,790	76,35,970	5,84,820
1876-77	86,37,000	80,38,000	5,99,000

It is to be borne in mind that the Post Office carries the correspondence of the State at a reduced rate. It is satisfactory to find that the loss from the reduction of the Overland Postage (from 8 annas to 6 annas *viâ* Brindisi, and from 6 annas to 5 annas *viâ* Southampton) has been almost made good already.

13. *Telegraphs.*—The estimated Net Cost of this Service was Rs. 19,80,000; it is now only Rs. 15,97,000. The improvement of Rs. 3,83,000 occurs chiefly in India, and is due to increased traffic. The following are the figures for the past eight years:—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	55,34,000	25,71,340	29,62,660
1870-71	50,54,310	24,70,100	25,84,210
1871-72	44,99,110	22,83,680	22,15,430
1872-73	48,29,750	24,98,020	23,31,730
1873-74	41,18,180	25,06,380	16,11,800
1874-75	43,20,300	28,64,790	14,55,510
1875-76	49,06,240	30,90,400	18,15,840
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	49,18,000	33,21,000	15,97,000

The improvement since 1872-73 is satisfactory.

14. *Administration.*—The increase of Rs. 6,52,000 is due, for the most part, to an insufficient provision having been made for tour and staff expenses in India; but partly to increased charges at Home.

16. *Law and Justice.*—The saving (Rs. 1,75,000) is in the Provincial portion (*Jails and Registration*). The Imperial portion, which constitutes, as yet, the greater portion of this Grant, shows an increase of Rs. 6,16,000, the largest item in which is for the Convict Establishments on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

17. *Police.*—This grant is entirely under the control of the Local Governments, and the small excess (Rs. 1,56,000) does not require explanation from me. There is a corresponding excess receipt, amounting to Rs. 1,28,000.

19. *Education.*—This service, too, is entirely under the Local Governments The net saving of Rs. 3,57,000 is generally distributed: it seems probable that some economies may have been effected in consequence of the warning given by His Excellency the Viceroy in July last, to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer.

22. *Stationery and Printing.*—This resuscitated Head shows an increase of Rs. 4,25,000, some portion of which occurs in the Central Press of the Government of India, the work of which is constantly increasing; but the greater portion is for Stores from England.

23. *Political Agencies.*—Of the excess of Rs. 18,39,000, the sum of Rs. 13,71,000 is for the ceremonies throughout the country attending the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India. There are other items of increase which need not be explained.

The gross cost of the ceremonies throughout India on the 1st of January is Rs. 13,71,000 under this Head; Rs. 2,83,000 in the Public Works Department; and Rs. 3,00,000 under the Army: total Rs. 19,54,000: there was also an inconsiderable outlay in England, the particulars of which we do not yet know. Against the gross outlay is to be set the increased revenue from the Railways (estimated at, at least, net Rs. 9,00,000), and under Telegraphs and other Heads: upon the whole, it does not seem likely that the net cost exceeded Rs. 10,00,000. It will be understood that these charges are by no means on account of the Delhi Assemblage only, but include the gift of a day's pay to the Army, and the cost of the ceremonies at the Presidency towns and at

every large station throughout India: such charges as these had no connection with the Assemblage. The net cost of the Assemblage itself cannot at present be exactly ascertained; but, in an estimate sent last month to the Secretary of State, it was calculated at about Rs. 5,00,000, a sum which must be looked upon as extremely moderate.

24. Allowances, &c., under Treaties.—The decrease of Rs. 1,71,000 is owing to sundry lapses.

25. Furlough Allowances in England.—The increase of Rs. 1,76,000 is attributed to an increase in the number of Officers on furlough, and, to some small extent, to the privilege of drawing furlough pay at 2*s.* the Rupee, which has been granted, with retrospective effect, to those Military Officers who, before 1st July 1871, elected, under the option given to them, the Furlough Rules of 1868. The charges under this Head have been as follows:—

	£
1873-74	260,556
1874-75	216,704
1875-76	229,199
1876-77, Regular Estimates	240,600

27. Loss by Exchange.—The present Exchange Estimates may be compared with the Original Estimates as follows:—

	Loss by Exchange. Rs.	Gain by Exchange. Rs.	Net Loss. Rs.
1872-73	76,51,090	30,14,360	46,36,733
1873-74	98,65,300	39,51,680	59,13,620
1874-75	89,78,780	39,53,350	50,25,430
1875-76	1,42,97,220	39,53,650	1,03,43,570
1876-77, Original Estimate	2,33,20,000	34,70,000	1,98,50,000
1876-77, Present Estimate	2,13,51,000	46,27,000	1,67,24,000

Thus, the whole improvement compared with the Estimates is Rs. 31,26,000, of which Rs. 11,57,000 has been already explained as due to improved Guaranteed Railway Receipts. Almost the whole charge entered under *27, Loss by Exchange*, is incurred upon the Bills upon the Government of India, by which the Secretary of State supplies the Home Treasury with funds. The Estimate was that the sum thus raised in London would be £13,660,000, and that, to produce this amount, Bills would be sold for Rs. 15,99,20,000, being at the rate of Re. 1=1*s.* 8½*d.* It is now estimated that we shall pay Bills for Rs. 14,53,96,000, which will yield to the Home Treasury £12,418,000, the rate realised being still estimated at Re. 1=1*s.* 8½*d.* The cost now estimated of the £12,418,000 thus supplied to the Home Treasury is only Rs. 16,310 more than it would have been at the precise rate originally estimated: that the Original and Revised Estimates should thus precisely correspond, is only a curious coincidence; for no one could, in March last, have foretold what the average rate of exchange during the year would be, and the Government of India had certainly little confidence in its own Estimate. The gross saving of Rs. 19,69,000 under this Head is wholly due to our having paid for £1,242,000 less than we expected; and this, again, is due to the Secretary of State having borrowed more than was, at first, proposed: the reason for this excess borrowing was chiefly the state of the exchanges between England and India during the early part of the year.

This brings me to speak of the fall in the price of silver, which began to alarm the Government of India and all those interested in the prosperity of the country long before the last Financial Statement was made, and which, during the year, assumed formidable proportions. It is impossible for me, in making this Statement, to avoid reference to a subject so intimately affecting the interests of India: at the same time, I desire, on this occasion, to treat the matter historically only, and not to express any opinion of my own upon the causes of the divergence of the value of the two metals, or upon the remedies, if any, which ought to be adopted.

The fall in the value of silver dates from November 1872. For 22 years before that date, the price in London of an ounce Troy of standard silver had never been below 60*d.*, and for 18 years more, it had never been below 59*d.* In the calendar year 1873, the average price was 59·22*d.*, the lowest price (*13th November*) being 57$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* In 1874, the average price was

58·37*d.*, the lowest price (*31st December*) being 57¼*d.* In 1875, the average price was only 56·76*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*on the 3rd June*) 55½*d.* In 1876, the average price fell to 53·08*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*8th July*) 47*d.*; sales were reported even as low as 46*d.*: the recovery from this depression was rapid; the highest point since attained being (*18th January 1877*) 58⅝*d.*, the highest price quoted since 23rd July 1874: there has since been, again, a downward re-action, the latest quotation being 55*d.*

On the 17th July 1876 the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce transmitted, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, the following two Resolutions adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday, the 15th July:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1*st.*—"That the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the Country; and that, in view to its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give, in regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances.

2*nd.*—"That the Chamber approves of the suggestion of the Committee that it is expedient, in view of any ultimate measures that the Government may adopt, that Clause 19 of Act XXIII of 1870, making it obligatory on the Mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage, and also section 11, clause (b) of Act III of 1871, making it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue Notes against silver bullion sent in, be temporarily suspended, at the discretion of Government; and that, during such suspension, or till further notice, it be not lawful to import coined rupees from any foreign port."

On the 22nd July, the Secretary to the same Chamber forwarded, for the consideration of the Government, a copy of the Proceedings of the Chamber.

In this letter, the Committee of the Chamber, while recognising the difficulty of the position of the Government of India, remarked that the uncertainty which had hitherto shrouded the action of Government had been attended with serious consequences to merchants and bankers, and would continue to embarrass their transactions so long as they were kept in ignorance of the course of action the Government proposed to take. The Committee, therefore, expressed a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy would, in the interests of commerce and of the country generally, accede to the prayer of the first Resolution of the meeting, and make public the intentions of the Government.

As to the second Resolution, the Committee pointed out that its object was not to prohibit coinage altogether; for that would be likely to bring about a collapse of credit; but to place all coinage in the hands of the Government to be exercised at its discretion. It appeared to the Committee suicidal for the Secretary of State to allow the competition of bar silver with the rupees which he has to offer to those requiring money in India, and that to suspend the free conversion of silver bullion into legal-tender coin was not only a wise and reasonable, but a necessary precaution for the Government of India to take, for the preservation of its own currency, and to support the credit of its own loans, as well as to prevent the country from being swamped by silver sent in by foreign nations.

The Committee argued that the fact that the Government of India was compelled to put their Mint Stamp to all silver sent to India had given an artificial and fictitious value to silver, which would cease as soon as the law was suspended. Bar silver would then, gradually, fall to its own intrinsic value; and the extent to which it was depreciated would be soon gauged; whereas, as things were, it was impossible to say how much its value was appreciated by our 'open coinage system.'

When all Europe was closing its doors against the import of silver with the avowed object of having as little of the metal as possible, should the depreciation be found permanent, it seemed most impolitic, the Committee thought, to keep ours wide open for the reception of an unlimited quantity, costing the country, through our coinage laws, far more than its real intrinsic value. The Committee could see no valid reason against the immediate adoption by the Government of the second Resolution of the Meeting, and considered that the objections brought against it were based either on a misconception of its real scope, or on abstract principles ignored by other States; whereas the position of affairs was altogether exceptional, and ordinary rules did not apply. The Committee represented that the measures recommended in the Resolution were not more

stringent than, in fact, scarcely so stringent as, those which the first financiers in Europe had found it necessary to adopt.

Lastly, the Committee pointed out that there was a third proposition put before the Meeting, recommending the adoption of a gold standard, which, in deference to the feeling apparent among members present, was temporarily withdrawn; and they referred the Government to the debate at the Meeting upon this proposal.

On the 31st July the Government of India published a Resolution inviting attention to the immediately probable financial consequences of the fall in the gold-price of silver, and insisting upon the necessity for the utmost economy of the public resources.

On the 1st August the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association forwarded a Memorial from the Master, Wardens, and Committee of the Association to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

In this document the Memorialists represented that they had, for many months past, been suffering great loss from the low rate of exchange which bid fair to paralyse trade. The Memorialists joined earnestly with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in urging on the Government the importance of declaring the policy it intended to pursue for the remedy of this evil, and prayed that the policy of a temporary suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver might receive the early consideration of Government.

The Memorialists further expressed great satisfaction at the desire manifested by the Government to encourage local manufactures, and suggested a relaxation of the rules against the purchase of imported stores for the Government in India.

On the 22nd September 1876, after considering the "Report by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the depreciation of silver, with the Proceedings of the Committee, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 5th July 1876," the Government of India published a Resolution (No. 3044) upon the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association. The following is a summary of its arguments and conclusions.

1. The recent change in the value of silver measured in gold may be due to changes in the value of one metal or the other, or of both: before a fit remedy can be applied, it is essential to ascertain what exactly has happened, whether gold has risen or silver fallen, and how much the value of each metal has changed. It cannot be assumed, without decisive proof, that the divergence of the two metals is due wholly, or even chiefly, to the fall in the value of silver.

2. The prices of commodities and of the precious metals, in London and in India, witness to a considerable rise in the value of gold since March 1873, and especially since December 1875, and do not show any fall in the value of silver measured in commodities other than gold: using these prices with all reserve, it must still be said that they afford evidence of this fact at least that a rise in the value of gold is one of the causes which has disturbed the equilibrium of the two metals.

3. The divergence of the values of the two metals seems due to three principal causes, of which the first appears to be the most efficient:

(1).—The substitution of gold as the standard of value, in Germany, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, for silver; and, in the countries of the Latin Convention, for their customary alternative or compensatory standard of silver and gold.

(2).—The increased production of silver in the United States of America.

(3).—The decreased demand for silver in India.

4. The value of gold and silver, like that of any other commodities, depends, on the one hand, upon the supply, on the other, upon the demand for them; and this again depends upon the uses made of them: the long-continued equilibrium between the value of gold and that of silver is due to the two metals having shared, without material change of conditions, the only great field for the employment of either of them, *i. e.*, the supply of legal-tender metallic money: this equilibrium has been disturbed by the rapid supersession of silver by gold in Europe and America as the standard of value, and there-

fore as the material of legal-tender metallic money: this supersession is calculated, *a priori*, to raise the value of gold no less than to lower the value of silver.

5. Excessive importance is not, *per se*, attached to the increased production of silver in the United States of America.

6. When India is in a normal condition, *i. e.*, when there is no abnormal demand for any of her staples, and she is not borrowing large sums from abroad, the amount of treasure required to settle her accounts with the world is not considerable; and a substantial proportion of the treasure received has always been gold: the large imports of treasure into India since 1850 are due to abnormal circumstances, as follows:

(1).—The Crimean War transferred to India large demands for produce theretofore obtained from Russia.

(2).—The American Civil War exaggerated temporarily the value of Indian cotton.

(3).—Great sums of money have been borrowed for—

(*a*) the suppression of the mutiny;

(*b*) the construction of railroads (Guaranteed and State) and canals;

(*c*) the Bengal famine.

It would be altogether misleading to treat the great imports of treasure in the last 25 years as normal, or to expect that they will, or can, continue: there is, therefore, no reason to expect that silver will be poured into India, although of course, if it falls in value, a greater weight of it must come to represent the same value.

7. To suspend the free coinage of legal-tender metallic money, as advocated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, would give a monopoly value to the existing stock of rupees, and so reduce prices; whereas prices are not yet risen.

8. The value of no substance can serve as a standard-measure of value unless its use as the material of legal-tender currency is freely admitted: if, therefore, the free coinage of silver on fixed conditions were disallowed in India, silver would no longer be the standard of value of India, but another standard would be substituted, *viz.*, the monopoly value of the existing stock of rupees, tempered by any additions made to it by the Government, or illicitly: if no such additions were made, the value of the rupee would gradually, but surely, rise, owing to the supply being cut off.

9. The stamp of a properly regulated mint, such as the Indian Mints, adds nothing, except the cost of manufacture and seignorage, to the value of the metal on which it is impressed; but only certifies to its weight and purity.

10. A sound system of currency must be automatic or self-regulating: no civilised Government can undertake to determine from time to time by how much the legal tender currency should be increased or decreased; nor would it be justified in leaving the community without a fixed metallic standard of value even for a short time: it is a mistake to suppose that any European nation has rejected silver as a standard of value without substituting gold.

11. For all these reasons, the Government of India rejected as inadmissible the proposal that the Mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver for the public on fixed conditions, unless they were, at the same time, opened to the free coinage of gold as legal-tender money on fixed conditions.

12. The Government of India further concluded that there was nothing, as yet, demanding recourse to a measure so costly, and of which all the conditions were so uncertain, as the adoption of a gold standard.

Thus, the conclusions stated in the Resolution were:

1stly.—That the divergence of the values of gold and silver is not necessarily attributed only to a diminution in the value of silver; that there are strong reasons for believing that gold may have increased, as well as that silver has decreased, in value; and that this consideration must have an important bearing on the action of Government in reference to the present disorder.

2ndly.—That although it is most desirable, in the interests of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India inter-

changes commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh stable equilibrium of the precious metals be attained.

3rdly.—That, up to the present moment, there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the standard of value.

This Resolution of the Government of India was issued some time before I took charge of my present office, and I do not now wish to offer any comments on its conclusions.

The only other representations received upon the subject by the Government of India have been complaints by various European officers in its service of the loss which they are suffering from the fall of the sterling-value of the rupee, and prayers for assistance from the State: some of these memorials are still under consideration: the Government feels much sympathy with its officers; but I cannot at present say whether it will be possible to help them.

I am afraid that we cannot, by any means, conclude that the partial recovery of the value of silver which we have lately witnessed is permanent, and that our exchange with countries whose standard is gold will not be again, seriously, and perhaps frequently, disturbed. I can only say that the Government of India is devoting, and will continue to devote, anxious attention to the subject.

The representation of the Trades' Association in regard to stores is still receiving attention: it is the present policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to allow much greater freedom of resort to the local markets than heretofore.

I may mention, here, that the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for the payment of Interest in London by drafts upon India decreased, during the year, from Rs. 14,20,23,120 to Rs. 12,94,59,526, or by Rs. 1,25,63,594, and that the price of our Four per cent. Rupee securities fell, at one time, in India (13th January) to Rs. 96¼, and in London (16th July) to Rs. 77. Our Four per cent. Rupee securities had not been at a discount in India since March 1873, and had not fallen below 90 in London since May 1868; they are now again quoted there at 88½: our Sterling bonds did not share the depression of the Rupee paper in London, which was doubtless due entirely to the fall in the price of silver. In India, our Rupee paper did not fall to a discount till the 3rd October, and the fall since then may doubtless be partly attributed to the apprehension that the Government may have large demands to make upon the money-market on account of the Famine, and to the scarcity of money in India.

28. Miscellaneous.—The excess of Rs. 4,15,000 is accounted for by some charges connected with the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having escaped record in the Accounts of 1875-76, and by the refund of £5,000 fines levied upon contractors in England and credited under the corresponding Head of Revenue.

The item of Rs. 1,91,10,000 for *Famine Relief* requires no further explanation.

The Army.—The following are the accounts of the Army in recent years compared with the Original and Revised Estimates of the current year—

	Established Strength of the Army.		Expenditure.	Revenues and Contributions from Native States.	Net Expenditure.	Loss by Exchange on sterling expenditure.	Cost of Military Buildings.	Cost of Military Secretariats.	True Net Expenditure.
	Europeans.	Natives of India.							
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	68,262	122,442	16,32,97,390	1,21,30,730	15,11,66,660	10,91,924	1,84,94,790	5,29,720	17,12,86,094
1870-71 ...	67,160	122,122	16,07,47,960	1,06,01,690	15,02,46,360	21,69,416	1,25,13,140	5,01,120	16,54,33,036
1871-72 ...	67,062	121,981	15,67,81,120	1,02,67,930	14,65,13,190	14,83,865	1,20,33,150	4,80,900	16,05,11,005
1872-73 ...	66,965	121,929	15,50,36,120	98,04,620	14,52,31,600	18,19,661	1,16,65,540	4,52,440	15,91,09,321
1873-74 ...	66,794	124,470	15,22,82,740	1,10,94,530	14,12,48,210	24,61,630	1,12,39,600	4,61,730	15,54,01,170
1874-75 ...	66,701	123,474	15,37,51,020	1,07,57,740	14,30,04,180	28,75,339	1,14,59,260	4,88,420	15,82,27,199
1875-76 ...	66,608	123,479	15,30,84,590	1,12,46,240	14,18,38,350	37,81,659	1,18,77,380	4,53,160	15,94,50,519
1876-77* ...	66,624	123,484	15,97,80,000	94,73,010	15,04,16,990	70,35,435	1,22,84,000	4,71,070	17,02,07,495
1876-77† ...			15,20,77,000	97,09,010	15,23,67,990	72,00,897	1,24,68,340	4,60,270	17,24,97,497
1877-78* ...	66,543	123,605	16,23,86,000	96,13,010	15,28,72,990	53,83,314	1,23,19,830	4,64,270	17,10,40,424

The Revised Estimates of the net expenditure upon the Army, as recorded in the Accounts, exceed the Original Estimates by Rs. 19,51,000,

* Orig. Est. | † Rev. Est.

and the actual net expenditure of 1875-76 by no less than Rs. 1,05,29,640: if we use the true rate of exchange for converting the Home Expenditure into Rupees, this excess over 1875-76 rises to Rs. 1,39,48,878: if all the items entered in the preceding Statement are counted, the excess is Rs. 1,30,46,948.

It appears from this Statement, which does not quite exhaust the public expenditure upon the *Army*, that even its net cost in 1876-77, Rs. 17,24,97,497, exceeds one-third of the entire gross expenditure of British India, excepting the charge for Famine relief: the importance of our Military Finance is therefore pre-eminent; and I think it necessary to examine carefully the causes of the alarming growth of the cost of the Army.

The Army Receipts in 1875-76 were accidentally swollen by about Rs. 15,00,000, so that the increase to be explained upon the accounts of the Army, as recorded, is really the increase of gross expenditure (Rs. 89,92,410). Of this amount, again, it will be found that £300,000 is nominal, being due to the accidental transfer of payments at Home, amounting to £150,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77.

I proceed then to compare the Revised Estimates of expenditure for 1876-77 with the Accounts of 1875-76, in order to ascertain how the residue of that increase, *viz.*, £764,505 in England and Rs. 13,47,360 in India, has arisen. The following table brings out clearly the causes to which this increase is due:—

	Effective.				Non-Effective.			Grand Total, taking £1 = Rs 10.
	England.		India	Total, taking £1=Rs. 10.	England.	India	Total, taking £1 = Rs. 10.	
	Stores.	Other items.						
	£	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	878,491	1,436,297	12,19,32,870	14,50,79,850	1,190,403	63,54,630	1,82,58,660	16,33,38,510
1870-71 ..	929,782	1,461,809	11,91,43,760	14,30,59,670	1,140,556	63,49,270	1,77,54,830	16,08,14,500
1871-72	936,730	1,331,853	11,40,84,790	13,67,70,620	1,373,431	62,76,190	2,00,10,500	15,67,81,120
1872-73 ...	811,736	1,432,806	11,34,64,880	13,59,10,300	1,273,743	63,28,390	1,91,25,820	15,50,36,120
1873-74 ...	852,635	1,248,208	11,24,38,690	13,34,47,120	1 254,645	62,90,720	1,88,37,170	15,22,84,290
1874-75 ...	1,124,644	1,056,314	11,08,12,280	13,26,21,860	1,436,820	67,61,530	2,11,29,730	15,37,51,590
1875-76	1,096,947	1,027,986	11,06,15,180	13,18,64,510	1,458,262	66,37,460	2,12,20,060	15,30,84,590
1876-77, Estimate	1,096,100	1,335,600	11,20,89,000	13,64,06,000	1,916,000	65,11,000	2,56,71,000	16,20,77,000
1877-78 ...	996,000	1,215,100	11,41,29,000	13,62,40,890	1,957,500	65,70,110	2,61,45,110	16,23,86,000

It will be observed that the excess in 1876-77 over 1875-76 is about equally divided between the Effective and Non-effective branches as follows:—

	Rs.
Increase in Effective	45,41,490
„ in Non-effective	44,50,920
	89,92,410

The Effective increase is divided between India and England thus:—

England	£306,767
India	Rs. 14,73,820

The *Home* increase is mainly in the *Home charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, including *Furlough Allowances of Officers of the British Service*. The charges under these two Heads have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	725,233	1874-75	509,407
1870-71 . ..	658,710	1875-76	453,812
1871-72	590,805	1876-77, Regular Estimates...	750,000
1872-73	659,774	1877-78, Original Estimates...	700,000
1873-74	567,012		

Of the increase in 1876-77, £180,000 is attributed to the accidental transfer of certain payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, but for which transfer the figures would have been—

1875-76	£547,958	1876-77	£660,000

Still even this residue of increase which continues in 1877-78 is formidable: it is the result of much negotiation with the War Office at Home, and does not seem susceptible of definite explanation in India.

An increase of £7,655 in the *Furlough Allowances of Indian Officers* is doubtless due to the concession of the privilege of drawing Furlough Pay at 2*s*. the rupee, with retrospective effect, to Officers who elected the Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871.

The net cost of the passages of officers and troops and of the Overland Troop Transport Services has been as follows:—

	At Home.	Altogether at Home and in India, counting £1 = 10 Rupees.
	£	Rs.
1869-70	278,132	42,76,430
1870-71	311,652	82,56,750
1871-72	271,373	38,42,010
1872-73	329,395	44,22,090
1873-74	381,506	46,11,760
1874-75	292,859	47,04,140
1875-76	266,734	33,44,700
1876-77 } Estimates	316,600	35,61,000
1877-78 } Estimates	241,100	28,74,500

This charge has of late years been somewhat diminishing, but the cost of the transports is still great.

The recent charges for stores, the yearly cost of which has been stated already, have been very heavy: this is owing to the supply of Snider Rifles to the Native Army, of new rifled guns to the Artillery, and of Martini-Henry Rifles to the European troops.

Of the Effective charges in India the following items show, on the whole, till lately, no important increase of cost; *Army and Garrison Staff, Regimental Pay and Allowances, Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage, Ecclesiastical, Education and Volunteer Corps.*

The total expenditure for these items is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	7,79,97,350	1874-75	7,62,55,820
1870-71	7,58,73,910	1875-76	7,65,58,510
1871-72	7,63,10,110	1876-77 } Estimates ...	7,69,86,000
1872-73	7,58,66,690	1877-78 } Estimates ...	7,85,99,400
1873-74	7,57,65,150		

The growth in 1876-77, and still more in the coming year, is in the item *Regimental Pay and Allowances*, and is due to increased allowances to Native Troops (estimated in all at Rs. 14,22,840 a year) and to Non-Commissioned Officers of British Troops (estimated to cost Rs. 4,00,000 a year): only a small part of these new burdens falls on 1876-77.

The *Administrative Staff, Commissariat, Clothing* and *Medical Establishments and Services* also show rather a saving than an increase:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	3,19,24,510	1874-75	2,71,28,750
1870-71	2,91,67,380	1875-76	2,64,75,270
1871-72	2,66,86,370	1876-77 } Estimates ...	2,66,56,000
1872-73	2,75,12,120	1877-78 } Estimates ...	2,81,56,310
1873-74	2,79,07,690		

The increase in 1876-77 and 1877-78 is chiefly in Commissariat supplies due to the Famine, which is estimated to add, in the two years, Rs. 18,00,000 to the cost of the Army, and to the purchase of malt liquor in India instead of in England, to the relief of the account there. Contracts have been made for 18,714 hogsheads of beer brewed at Murree, Kussowlie and other stations; and it is estimated that, in 1877-78, Rs. 3,62,220 will be thus transferred from the Home Accounts to India. Improved pay to British Medical Officers is calculated to cost Rs. 2,24,000 a year.

The remaining Heads are *Remounts and Cattle, Barrack Establishments, Martial Law, Sea Transports and Miscellaneous Services*, and they show a nominal diminution as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	1,20,11,010	1874-75	74,27,710
1870-71	1,41,02,470	1875-76 ...	75,81,400
1871-72	1,10,88,310	1876-77 } Estimates ...	84,47,000
1872-73	1,00,86,070	1877-78 } Estimates ...	73,74,180
1873-74	87,65,850		

The decrease, as compared with earlier years, is, to a great extent, nominal, owing to the establishment of the Troop Transports, the cost of which is recorded in the Home Accounts, and to the transfer of Barrack Establishments to the Public Works Department. The excess in 1876-77 is in the item *Miscellaneous Services*, and is due to a charge of Rs. 10,00,000 awarded under revised instructions from the Secretary of State as compensation for loss of sums paid, up to the 1st February 1861, for the purchase of promotion; to the charges throughout India connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title (Rs. 3,00,000); and to compensation for dearness of provisions in Madras and Bombay (Rs. 4,00,000) included in the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 already stated.

Thus, of the increased Effective charges, £180,000 is due to accidental transfers of payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, and the remaining Rs. 27,41,480 appear to be essentially due to the increased charges at Home for Her Majesty's Troops serving in India, and to the improved pay and allowances granted to the Native Troops and to British Non-Commissioned and Medical Officers.

I will now examine the increases in the *Non-effective* charges, which increases all occur at Home.

The first item is *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the Retired Pay, &c., of Troops serving or having served in India*, the charges for which have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	217,000	1874-75	318,388
1870-71	239,562	1875-76	350,000
1871-72	479,974	1876-77 } Estimates ...	605,500
1872-73	371,635	1877-78 }	598,500
1873-74	288,300		

This item shows an increase in 1876-77 of £255,500, of which £120,000 is attributed to the postponement of payments, amounting to £60,000, from 1876-77 to 1877-78. But for this postponement, the figures would have been—

1875-76	£410,000	1876-77 Estimate ...	£545,500

the increase being £135,000. Like the *Home Charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, these charges are the result of long negotiations with the War Office, and are beyond the control of the Government of India. The item *Deferred pay to discharged or deceased soldiers for service in India subsequent to 1st April 1876*, which is entered at £2,000 in 1876-77 and £40,000 in 1877-78, is expected to rise to £200,000 a year.

The next item appears for the first time in 1876-77, *viz.*, *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the capitalised value, from 1st April 1874, of the proportion chargeable to Indian Revenue of the pensions granted between 18th February 1861 and 31st March 1870 to soldiers transferred from the Indian Local Army to the British Army.* This charge, which we do not expect to recur, is estimated to be in—

1876-77	£100,000	1877-78	£130,000

The third item is *Retired Pay of Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances and including also the capitalised value of pensions granted to Indian Officers on retirement, representing the estimated value of the proportionate claim to the Colonels' Allowances.* The charges for this item, which accounts for £119,086 of the increase, are as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	759,867	1874-75	982,209
1870-71	754,347	1875-76	982,114
1871-72	750,575	1876-77, Estimates ...	1,101,200
1872-73	765,004	1877-78 Do. ...	1,120,000
1873-74	816,598		

of which the capitalised payments, which are calculated to prevent a still larger increase hereafter, are:—

	£		£
1874-75	147,040	1876-77 } Estimates ...	111,200
1875-76	75,775	1877-78 }	100,000

The pensions from Lord Clive's Fund are diminishing, thus:—

	£		£
1869-70	204,384	1874-75	133,462
1870-71	131,478	1875-76	121,908
1871-72	131,535	1876-77 } Estimates ...	108,500
1872-73	132,730	1877-78 }	108,000
1873-74	133,167		

Thus it appears that, of the whole increase of £457,738 in the Home non-effective charges, £120,000 is due to an accidental transfer of payments from 1875-76 to 1876-77, £119,086 to the growing charge for *Retired Pay of Indian Officers, including Colonels' Allowances*, and £218,652 to increased demands by the Imperial Government for the retired pay and deferred pay of the troops serving or having served in India.

In concluding this Review of the Army Expenditure I have only to add that the Government of India must certainly endeavour to find the means of meeting the increased military charges, some of which are apparently inevitable, by economies in other Departments of the Military Service: their endeavours must be largely dependent for success upon the support of Her Majesty's Government. I do not assert that the whole of the additional expenditure on the Army has not been incurred for excellent objects, or that it could have been avoided; but that the Indian Revenues are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance, is a fact the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated.

Guaranteed interest less net traffic receipts shows the gratifying improvement of Rs. 84,07,000.

The following Statement exhibits the whole effects recorded in the Public Accounts and Estimates upon our Revenues, of the transactions with the Companies upon whose capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

Transactions as recorded in the Finance Accounts, upon the hypothesis that £1 = Rs. 10.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Original Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78. Original Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts ...	1,54,70,640	1,83,48,110	1,72,33,180	2,11,05,010	1,43,73,520	1,24,45,620	97,53,100	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	1,00,00,000
Land and Supervision ...	9,13,900	8,29,530	6,61,630	16,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
Interest on Revenue Balances	2,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
Total Expenditure ...	1,66,63,084	1,94,15,032	1,81,51,051	2,29,46,933	1,61,67,237	1,33,55,991	1,09,35,930	1,38,38,000	54,25,000	1,07,89,000
Deduct Net Gain by Exchange	4,02,170	13,18,670	20,96,760	28,66,450	33,34,890	36,14,520	35,71,610	32,41,180	42,43,000	35,00,000
Net Cost of undertakings to the Indian Revenues as recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts ...	1,62,60,914	1,80,96,362	1,60,54,291	2,00,80,483	1,28,32,347	97,41,471	73,64,320	1,05,96,820	11,82,000	72,89,000

According to this Statement, the improvement in 1876-77, compared with the Original Estimates, is, altogether, no less than Rs. 94,14,870, and the net cost of the undertakings in 1876-77, only Rs. 11,82,000: but this Statement does not exhibit the true effect upon Indian Revenues of the transactions with these Companies: the system by which we combine the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries upon the hypothesis that Rs. 10 = £1, and call the totals pounds sterling or rupees, has many inconveniences; and especially obscures the truth as regards the important transactions with which I am now dealing.

In the following table I have collected the facts of the last seven years, and the estimated facts of the present and coming years, as regards these

undertakings, from which the results to the Indian Exchequer have to be ascertained: these facts are, in themselves, well worthy of a place in this review.

Transactions of the Companies upon whose Capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Original Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78, Original Estimates.
Traffic Earnings ... Rs.	7,05,79,320	7,21,90,590	7,30,57,340	7,51,00,761	8,32,02,792	8,93,11,870	8,96,63,756	8,55,75,000	10,31,73,000	9,27,94,000
Working Expenses ... Rs.	4,12,04,040	4,35,61,240	4,11,74,569	4,64,57,492	4,70,78,350	4,74,87,392	4,70,34,569	4,59,55,000	5,35,43,000	4,84,51,000
Percentage of Working Expenses on Earnings ... Rs.	56·379	60·342	56·359	61·860	56·582	53·170	52·456	53·701	51·896	52·213
Net Traffic Receipts ... Rs.	2,93,75,280	2,86,29,350	3,18,82,771	2,86,43,269	3,61,24,442	4,18,24,478	4,26,29,187	3,96,20,000	4,96,30,000	4,43,43,000
Surplus paid to Companies Rs.	8,13,050	7,09,600	5,95,940	8,53,950	9,[illegible]010	42,75,610	22,72,510	19,50,000	29,94,000	40,00,000
Net Traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ... Rs.	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,43,000
Gross Guaranteed Interest paid in sterling at Home £	4,138,150	4,352,713	4,546,236	4,619,249	4,631,531	4,659,755	4,656,888	4,700,000	4,686,000	4,692,000
Do. do. do. paid in Rupees in India Rs.	4,12,303	4,22,773	4,94,729	4,21,153	3,91,911	3,67,992	3,34,135	3,28,000	2,41,000	2,61,000
Equivalent of total Guaranteed Interest in Rupees, at Contract Rates Rs.	4,54,11,983	4,76,98,600	4,98,34,366	5,11,29,570	5,06,18,932	5,08,96,887	5,08,13,729	4,73,00,000	4,70,83,000	4,71,61,000
Equivalent of total guaranteed interest in Rupees, sterling payments being converted at yearly average rates obtained for Secy. of State's Bills Rs.	4,30,94,883	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
Net Capital paid in by Companies in India ... Rs.	...	...	...	8,32,330	11,75,020	21,54,820	21,25,840	8,00,000	39,07,000	16,22,000
Net Capital withdrawn by Companies in India ... Rs.	2,63,32,272	1,51,66,000	1,14,86,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The foregoing net Capital converted into pounds at Contract Rates ... £	2,434,128	1,407,359	1,097,811	27,760	75,369	137,307	176,991	50,416	339,092	128,453
The foregoing re-converted into Rupees at yearly average rates of Secretary of State's Bills ... Rs.	2,51,06,598	1,49,42,532	1,14,32,204	2,92,020	8,09,452	14,82,968	19,62,462	5,90,229	39,58,759	14,52,962

From the foregoing table we can deduce the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues as follows:—

True Cost to the Indian Revenues of the undertakings upon the Capital invested in which Interest is guaranteed.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates	1877-78, Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED INTEREST AT THE AVERAGE RATES OBTAINED FOR SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS	4,30,94,883	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
LAND AND SUPERVISION ...	9,13,900	8,29,530	6,61,630	16,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,20,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
INTEREST ON REVENUE BALANCES	2,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
LOSS BY CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS...	...	...	...	5,40,310	3,65,568	6,71,852	1,63,378	2,09,771	...	1,69,638
	4,42,87,327	4,77,04,310	4,87,56,448	5,13,95,355	5,22,93,195	5,22,77,365	5,33,15,515	5,67,99,489	5,61,80,120	5,42,67,964
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS APPLICABLE TO RELIEF OF INDIAN REVENUES	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,43,000
GAIN BY CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	12,25,674	2,23,468	53,976	...	...	...	...	...	51,759	...
TOTAL SETS OFF	2,97,87,904	2,81,43,218	3,13,40,807	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,06,87,759	4,03,43,000
NET COST TO REVENUES	1,44,99,423	1,95,61,092	1,74,15,641	2,36,06,036	1,70,83,763	1,47,28,497	1,29,58,838	1,91,29,489	94,92,361	1,39,24,964

The last table which I shall give is the following comparison of the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues compared with the results shown in our Accounts:—

	Net cost to Indian Revenues according to Finance Accounts.	True net cost.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	1,62,60,914	1,44,99,423	...	17,61,491
1870-71	1,80,96,362	1,95,61,092	14,64,730	
1871-72	1,60,54,291	1,74,15,641	13,61,350	
1872-73	2,00,80,483	2,36,06,036	35,25,553	
1873-74	1,28,32,347	1,70,83,763	42,51,416	
1874-75	97,41,471	1,47,28,497	49,87,026	
1875-76	73,64,320	1,29,58,838	55,94,518	
1876-77, Original ...	1,05,96,870	1,91,29,489	85,32,619	
1876-77, Revised ...	11,82,000	94,92,361	83,10,361	
1877-78	72,89,000	1,39,24,964	66,35,964	

Although the true estimated net cost, this year, of these undertakings thus exceeds the amount shown in our Accounts by Rs. 83,10,361, still it is by far the smallest burden that has resulted from them to our Revenues for many years; and the relief of Rs. 96,37,128 compared with the Original Estimates is most acceptable: the particulars of this improvement are as follows:—

	Better.
	Rs.
Net traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ...	89,66,000
Exchange on Capital transactions	2,61,530
Reduction of Interest on Capital	4,03,598
Land and supervision	18,000
TOTAL ...	96,49,128
Interest on Revenue Balances, worse	12,000
Net improvement ...	96,37,128

Of the improvement in the Net Traffic Receipts, about 9 lakhs of Rupees is attributed to the Delhi Assemblage, and about 29 lakhs to the Famine; the remainder is said to be due to a great traffic in seeds, wheat, and other produce, corresponding with the increased exports which we shall presently observe: the saving in interest is owing to the discharge of some debentures and to the renewal of others at lower rates.

The fact that the gross traffic earnings are expected, for the first time, to exceed ten crores of Rupees, appears to me to be full of promise, and to be a signal demonstration of the services which these Railways already perform for India: there can be no question that multitudes will owe their lives to them this year. The gross traffic earnings of 1876-77 exceed those of 1869-70 by no less than Rs. 3,25,93,680, or 46 per cent., and the Net Traffic Receipts applicable to the relief of Indian Revenues in 1876-77 exceed the amount so applicable in 1869-70 by Rs. 1,80,73,770, or 46 per cent. The decrease in the percentage of working expenses is highly creditable to the management of these great undertakings, and to the supervision of the Government in the Public Works Department. Altogether, I have found nothing so gratifying in my present review of our finances as the progress of these Railways.

Their net financial result is burdened by the inclusion of the operations of the Madras Irrigation Company, which is, as yet, an absolute failure and a dead weight upon the Revenues, not nearly even paying its way.

The true cost of the Madras Irrigation Company's Works to the Revenues in 1876-77 is estimated to be Rs. 6,77,729, so that the whole cost of the Guaranteed Railway system (5,866 miles) to India in 1876-77 is now estimated at Rs. 88,14,632.

The following is the Net Revenue earned (including Companies' Surplus) by each line:—

	Rs.		Rs.
East Indian	2,34,81,000	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi ...	22,00,000
Great Indian Peninsular	1,43,00,000	Eastern Bengal	18,88,000
Bombay and Baroda ...	28,00,000	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	11,86,000
Madras	28,00,000	South India	9,75,000
		TOTAL ...	4,96,30,000

Public Works Ordinary.—The excess over the Net Grant in the Imperial portion of this Head is Rs. 9,28,000; but savings in the Provincial portion reduce the net excess to Rs. 5,57,000. The following figures show the Imperial expenditure of recent years compared with the present Estimates; they include the Estimates for 1877-78, which I shall presently explain:

	Original Estimate, 1876-77.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Original Estimate, 1877-78.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	1,22,84,000	1,24,69,000	1,23,19,850	1,33,77,380	1,18,59,260	1,12,29,600
Other Services	27,14,000	29,68,000	32,34,650	33,06,110	30,05,750	29,97,970
Collieries	1,57,000	1,30,000	2,59,000	1,16,270	1,83,370	2,12,720
Furlough Allowances ...	4,90,000	5,40,000	5,40,000	4,71,960	4,47,750	4,99,940
Royal Civil Engineering College, England	2,30,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,37,650	2,67,190	3,97,690
Miscellaneous payments ...	45,000	40,000	40,000	33,050	25,130	— 21,080
Irrigation Works ...	94,00,000	95,88,000	90,06,000	1,07,02,400	92,56,330	82,40,390
Delhi Assemblage ...	...	2,83,000	...	...	...	...
	2,53,20,000	2,62,58,000	2,56,39,500	2,82,44,820	2,50,44,780	2,35,57,230

The excesses over the Grant are as follows: *Military Works*, Rs. 1,85,000 attributed to expected saving not being realised; *Other Services*, Rs. 2,54,000, of which Rs. 2,00,000 is for the new Government House and other Offices at Simla, and the rest is more than accounted for by the transfer of certain Light Houses from Provincial to Imperial Funds with a grant of Rs. 64,000; *Furlough Allowances*, Rs. 50,000; *Irrigation Works*, Rs. 1,88,000. It has been found necessary to grant, in all, Rs. 3,47,350 for urgent irrigation works not provided for in the Estimates; of this sum, Rs. 1,59,350 is made good by savings on items included in the grant; the excess of Rs. 1,88,000 remains. The only important item remaining is Rs. 2,83,000, which I have included in the Estimate given under the Head of *Political Services* of the total cost of the ceremonies of the 1st January 1877 throughout India.

Public Works Extraordinary.—The Grant was increased in the middle of the year by Rs. 20,00,000; that the excess now expected is only Rs. 4,10,000 is owing to the accidental transfer, at the last, of a payment in England of £128,000 for stores from 1876-77 to 1877-78. Of the whole Grant, Rs. 2,83,00,000 is being spent upon Railways and the rest on Canals.

The Railway expenditure is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	13,99,000	Sindhia ...	18,90,000
Western Rajputana	84,000	Northern Bengal ...	42,69,000
Neemuch ...	18,63,000	Tirhoot ...	15,10,000
Holkar ...	15,50,000	Rangoon ...	31,04,000
Wardha Valley ...	7,59,000	Punjab Northern ...	38,59,000
Chatisgarh ...	76,000	Indus Valley ...	1,00,00,000

This completes my review of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1876-77 as now estimated. Compared with the Original Estimates, the general result is that, but for the Famine, the Original Estimates, although they were in some respects more sanguine than is usual, would have been more than made good. In the midst of the gloom that the Famine casts upon the financial situation to-day, we must not forget that this result was, at one time, little expected: in July 1876 the Government was justly so alarmed at the continued fall in the price of silver, that the Viceroy deemed it right to issue a general warning to all authorities throughout India that every possible economy was called for: I am hardly prepared to say that the comparatively favorable results which, apart from the Famine, I have

now set forth, can be directly traced to that warning; but I know that, in some cases, it led to vigorous measures of retrenchment, which have already facilitated certain important financial measures which I shall describe in speaking to the Legislative Council of the arrangements proposed for the coming year.

WAYS AND MEANS, 1876-77.

I must next compare the Regular Estimate of *Ways* and *Means* for 1876-77 with the Original Estimate, using, as before, the abstract tables in Statements IV, V, and VI.

The *Deficit of Imperial Revenue* has grown, as we have seen, from Rs. 3,61,50,000 to Rs. 6,07,83,000. The *Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue* is now estimated at Rs. 28,77,000, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 1,07,000. The payments on account of the *Military Service Funds* are now estimated at Rs. 27,69,000, being Rs. 89,000 more than we expected. The net *Loans to Native States and Public bodies* are expected to be Rs. 61,30,000 being Rs. 16,50,000 more than was expected.

As these transactions possess considerable interest, I present the following, account of them :—

Loans to Native States and Public bodies.

	Advanced.	Recovered.	Net advances.
1872-73 ...	43,88,360	17,89,690	25,98,670
1873-74 ...	58,08,490	12,36,850	45,71,640
1874-75 ...	80,16,540	19,00,270	61,16,270
1875-76 ...	55,87,980	17,13,110	38,74,870
1876-77 ...	75,10,000	13,80,000	61,30,000
TOTAL ...	3,13,11,370	80,90,920	2,32,91,450

During these five years, the sum of Rs. 2,32,91,450 has been for the most part (the loans to Native States being inconsiderable) invested, by the agency of various public bodies, in works of local improvement. The Grand Total outstanding due to the Government of India on this account, on the 31st of March 1876, was Rs. 5,67,78,790, full details of which are given in the 70th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India for 1875-76. The largest items are Rs. 2,14,75,860, due from the *Bombay Port Trust;* Rs. 92,05,560 from the *Calcutta Municipal Corporation;* Rs. 59,83,420 from the *Calcutta Port Fund and Port Trust;* Rs. 57,51,000 from the *Bombay Municipality;* and Rs. 21,26,670 for the *Hooghly Bridge.*

The Guaranteed Railway Companies were expected to withdraw net Rs. 10,43,000: they will, it is believed, actually withdraw Rs. 1,21,42,000. Deposits and Remittances shew an adverse balance of Rs. 78,00,000, being more than Estimate Rs. 53,70,000. Thus, we now expect to have to provide, otherwise than from the Revenues, Rs. 9,25,01,000, being more than Sir William Muir's Estimate by Rs. 4,19,08,000.

Of this large sum, the Covenanted and Uncovenanted *Civil Funds* will yield Rs. 11,40,000, being more than was estimated by Rs. 2,50,000. *Savings Banks Deposits* are expected to supply Rs. 10,60,000 instead of Rs. 5,00,000.

This item is not important financially; but it has so much interest of its own, that I will state the past figures :—

Savings Banks.

	Deposited. Rs.	Withdrawn. Rs.	Net Deposits. Rs.
1872-73	89,89,940	65,75,820	24,14,120
1873-74 ...	1,17,73,520	91,86,580	25,86,940
1874-75	73,08,730	72,09,370	99,360
1875-76 ..	73,75,390	65,35,180	8,40,210
1876-77	57,60,000	47,00,000	10,60,000
	4,12,07,580	3,42,06,950	70,00,630

The balances in the hands of the Government on the 31st March 1876 are shown in the 65th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1875-76 to have been Rs. 1,83,08,140, of which Rs. 1,45,19,370 were in the

Presidency Savings Banks (Rs. 93,86,040 in Bombay alone); Rs. 17,13,540 were in Regimental Savings Banks; and Rs. 20,75,230 in District Savings Banks. It was ascertained in 1873 that the Presidency Savings' Banks were being used, especially at Bombay, for purposes for which they were not intended; and means were taken to prevent the abuse. The *District Savings Banks* have made some progress during the year, but they are still quite in their infancy.

The net amount borrowed in 1876-77 is Rs. 3,72,40,000, being more by Rs. 74,60,000 than was estimated by Sir William Muir: the excess of £1,960,000 borrowed in England was, so far, neutralised by operations in India, chiefly by the purchase of securities already described.

If some unimportant items are omitted, the rest of our requirements for the year have been supplied from the Balances in our treasuries, which have been reduced by Rs. 5,41,27,937 in India, and raised by £228,200 in England. Sir William Muir calculated upon a reduction of only Rs. 1,76,23,000: he expected the Government of India to reduce its Balances by Rs. 2,69,06,000, and the Secretary of State to increase his Balance by £928,300. I have shown that the Opening Balances proved to be larger by Rs. 88,16,000 (*viz.*, Rs. 70,93,000 in India, and £172,300 in England) than was at that time expected. But making allowances for this, the net reduction amounts to the formidable sum of Rs. 2,54,07,000 in excess of Sir W. Muir's estimate, of which Rs. 2,01,29,000 is in India, and £527,800 in England. I cannot speak for the Secretary of State as regards the Balances in the Home Treasury, but the estimated Balances in India on the 31st March next (Rs. 11,53,97,000) are decidedly too low; and we have only submitted to them under the pressure arising out of the Famine.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1876-77.

The Exports and Imports of Merchandise (including Government stores but excluding treasure) during the ten months from April to January, in the years 1872-73 to 1876-77, were—

April to January.		Exports (including re-exports).	Imports.	Net Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	...	*43,78,45,284	25,52,53,692	18,25,91,592
1873-74	...	*43,09,58,722	26,43,52,662	16,66,06,060
1874-75	...	44,31,72,208	29,42,86,036	14,88,86,172
1875 76	...	46,30,93,697	30,82,62,938	15,48,30,759
1876-77	..	48,26,54,961	30,24,29,230	18,02,25,731

* These figures are for private trade only, those for Government Stores not being available.

Including treasure, the Net Exports during the same periods were—

April to January.		Net Exports of Merchandise.	Net Imports of Treasure.	Net Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	...	18,25,91,592	2,90,97,380	15,34,94,212
1873-74	...	16,66,06,060	1,15,05,223	15,51,00,837
1874-75	...	14,88,86,172	5,01,96,376	9,83,89,796
1875-76	...	15,48,30,759	2,45,25,580	13,03,05,179
1876-77	...	18,02,25,731	5,21,85,306	12,80,40,425

The Gross Exports of commodities (other than treasure) in the ten months of 1876-77 exceeded those in the corresponding period in 1875-76 by nearly 2 crores, whilst the imports were 58 lakhs less: the Net Imports of treasure in the ten months of 1876-77 were 276 lakhs more than in the corresponding period in 1875-76.

The exports of the principal articles of Indian produce were as follows :—

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Coffee	(Cwt.)	226,000	234,000	167,000	165,000	169,000
	(Value)	64,72,000	86,17,000	74,04,000	66,23,000	72,25,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	1,529,000	2,009,000	2,143,000	4,587,000	6,817,000
	Value	8,23,000	10,53,000	11,11,000	19,68,000	31,66,000
Manufactures	Value.	27,17,000	35,37,000	31,46,000	32,62,000	37,59,000
Indigo	(Cwt.)	94,000	88,000	65,000	78,000	83,000
	(Value)	2,83,82,000	2,76,12,000	2,10,75,000	2,03,80,000	2,45,04,000
Rice and Paddy	(Cwt.)	17,373,000	13,829,000	10,048,000	13,046,000	11,656,000
	(Value)	4,25,58,000	3,82,53,000	3,15,43,000	3,54,97,000	3,39,77,000
Wheat	(Cwt.)	320,000	1,338,000	998,000	2,156,000	4,839,000
	(Value)	13,52,000	61,16,000	45,76,000	77,56,000	1,67,34,000
Hides and Skins	Value	2,30,71,000	2,09,52,000	2,05,66,000	2,37,88,000	2,30,98,000
Jute, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	3,63,27,000	3,06,90,000	2,94,91,000	2,63,96,000	2,89,54,000
Lac	Value	15,65,000	19,44,000	19,24,000	59,36,000	42,53,000
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	8,514,000	8,559,000
	Value	1,29,41,000	1,90,73,000	2,45,19,000	4,41,45,000	4,68,86,000
Opium	Chests	69,000	72,000	81,000	73,000	82,000
	Value	9,67,05,000	9,23,48,000	10,18,01,000	9,18,68,000	10,49,10,000
Saltpetre	Cwt.	396,000	390,000	423,000	301,000	370,000
	Value	40,77,000	40,64,000	38,70,000	25,50,000	30,27,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,11,61,000	1,08,14,000	87,27,000	53,19,000	80,14,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	46,77,000	19,17,000	27,91,000	22,66,000	60,60,000
Tea	lbs.	15,710,000	16,800,000	17,231,000	21,255,000	25,186,000
	Value	1,40,33,000	1,52,02,000	1,59,09,000	1,89,99,000	2,36,18,000
Wood, Teak	Value	32,53,000	33,16,000	26,39,000	35,63,000	27,32,000
Wool, Raw	lbs.	16,344,000	16,062,000	17,924,000	19,507,000	19,845,000
	Value	66,58,000	74,55,000	80,68,000	89,93,000	89,10,000

The export of *Cotton Goods* continues to grow remarkably. There are now, or will immediately be, fifty-two mills at work in India for spinning and weaving cotton, *viz.* :—

	Mills.	Spindles.	Throstles.	Looms.
Bombay ...	*40*	*932,530*	*21,476*	*8,390*
Bengal ...	*4*	*101,194*	*3,352*	*100*
North-Western Provinces	*2*	*27,350*	...	*275*
Madras ...	*3*	*26,800*	...	*44*
Nagpur ...	*1*	*30,000*	...	*450*
Hyderabad ...	*1*	*15,172*	...	*200*
Indore ...	*1*		*No information.*	
Total ...	*52*	*1,133,046*	*24,828*	*9,459*

The increase in exports of *Wheat, Seeds,* and *Tea* is very considerable; and, after three years of depression below the amount in 1872-73, the export of *Sugar* in 1876-77 has greatly exceeded that in 1872-73.

The following table of imports of principal articles during the ten months from April to January in 1872-73 to 1876-77 shows a slight improvement in *Cotton Goods* and a material improvement in *Metals,* which two classes of goods form the bulk of the imports. Grey cotton goods, of which the quantities in 1875 declined below the imports in 1874, show an improvement in the ten months, compared with the corresponding period in 1875-76. In the remaining articles there is, on the whole, a falling off in comparison with 1875-76 :—the decline of machinery and mill-work being considerable : woollen manufactures, though less than in 1875-76, are in advance of the corresponding amounts in 1872-73 to 1874-75. I reserve for my Statement in the

Legislative Council the remarks which I have to make regarding the import duties levied on cotton goods.

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Apparel	Value	52,04,000	49,15,000	52,36,000	53,17,000	44,43,000
Coal	Tons	233,000	240,000	220,000	243,000	336,000
	Value	32,69,000	49,62,000	42,17,000	41,60,000	62,67,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn	lbs.	25,622,000	25,358,000	31,708,000	25,924,000	26,692,000
	Value	2,14,09,000	2,16,42,000	2,70,55,000	2,28,61,000	2,23,04,000
Manufactures ...	Value	11,99,17,000	12,76,16,000	13,55,07,000	13,08,42,000	13,03,80,000
Liquors	Gallons	28,08,000	33,28,000	38,93,000	32,45,000	49,56,000
	Value	1,23,14,000	1,11,22,000	1,19,68,000	1,19,48,000	1,26,86,000
Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	38,93,000	75,10,000	96,02,000	1,20,04,000	73,06,000
Metals	Value	1,51,23,000	1,30,65,000	2,00,73,000	2,47,22,000	2,77,08,000
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	Value	44,44,000	93,61,000	80,89,000	1,33,78,000	1,20,26,000
Salt	Tons	239,000	2,39,000	199,000	303,000	256,000
	Value	70,95,000	70,33,000	54,57,000	50,52,000	36,37,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,02,30,000	1,13,66,000	1,31,54,000	1,12,68,000	83,27,000
Spices	Value	19,19,000	12,41,000	15,31,000	31,57,000	36,79,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	30,75,000	39,08,000	36,16,000	61,88,000	34,98,000
Tea	lbs.	1,961,000	1,233,000	1,364,000	2,268,000	1,537,000
	Value	19,61,000	12,33,000	13,64,000	19,72,000	12,18,000
Woollen Manufactures ...	Value	63,62,000	60,08,000	48,15,000	74,39,000	72,59,000

The Net Imports of gold and silver were as follows :—

April to January.	Net Imports of Gold. Rs.	Net Imports of Silver. Rs.	Total Net Imports of Treasure. Rs.
1872-73 ...	2,18,65,723	72,31,657	2,90,97,380
1873-74 ...	1,13,64,648	1,40,575	1,15,05,223
1874-75 ...	1,63,00,406	3,41,95,970	5,04,96,376
1875-76 ...	1,48,62,220	96,63,360	2,45,25,580
1876-77 ...	-41,02,337*	5,62,87,643	5,21,85,306

The condition of Trade in 1876-77 is understood to have been flourishing: doubtless the expansion of the Net Imports of Silver and the fact of there having been, for the first time, a Net Export of Gold, are closely connected with the fall in the gold-price of silver, and the consequent depression of the sterling exchange.

The Bank of Bengal's rate of interest on loans payable on demand has varied from 11 per cent. (from the 13th to the 27th April) to 5 per cent. (from 4th August to 21st September). Money has thus been scarce and dear, a fact which may be attributed, partly, to the contraction of the Government Balances and the creation of a separate Government Reserve Treasury, but, to a much greater degree, probably, to the apprehensions felt by banks and capitalists as to the future value of silver. There is reason to believe that much capital was for a time, and may again be, withdrawn from the East in consequence of these apprehensions.

The Government Securities held by the Presidency Banks have fallen from Rs. 2,44,71,000 on the 1st April and (by the latest returns) Rs. 1,64,73,000. The largest amount held by these institutions was at the end of June Rs. 2,69,15,000, since which date they have sold securities for Rs. 1,04,42,000. The following Statistics of the transactions of these Banks at the close of the 8th week (the latest date for which we have complete Statistics) of each calendar year are interesting.

	Assets.					Liabilities.			
	Government Securities held.	Advances on Government Securities.	Mercantile bills discounted.	Cash Balances.	Other Assets.	Reserve Funds.	Public Deposits.	Bank Post bills.	Other deposits and liabilities.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871	151,28,000	128,57,000	351,48,000	995,08,000	58,94,000	25,44,000	624,14,000	21,76,000	677,75,000
1872	145,84,000	424,70,000	432,26,000	945,63,000	35,04,000	25,91,000	1,160,19,000	10,07,000	451,05,000
1873	219,52,000	145,01,000	370,13,000	896,36,000	55,11,000	29,79,000	795,65,000	3,83,000	520,64,000
1874	163,06,000	188,92,000	403,20,000	516,16,000	29,04,000	34,92,000	531,81,000	7,33,000	390,27,000
1875	231,93,000	170,92,000	380,22,000	579,90,000	38,07,000	35,56,000	512,00,000	6,61,000	471,00,000
1876	257,07,000	152,44,000	347,73,000	598,52,000	39,31,000	41,78,000	514,41,000	10,28,000	452,35,000
1877	164,13,000	148,87,000	325,91,000	472,81,000	33,02,000	41,96,000	305,74,000	3,86,000	443,18,000

* Net Exports.

The public Deposits fell at one time (second week of January 1877) to Rs. 2,54,66,000. Their depletion is due to the decrease of the general Balances of the Government, and, latterly, to the demands for money for the operations against the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

The Presidency Banks' Act No. XI of 1876 came into operation on the 1st of May 1876, and is understood to have worked satisfactorily. New agreements have been completed, under this Act, between the Government and the Banks for the conduct of the public business at the Presidency Towns, and at the Branches of the Presidency Banks at country towns; and these agreements, too, have worked smoothly and well.

A Government Reserve Treasury was opened in Calcutta on the 11th May 1876. The largest Balance accumulated in this Treasury was Rs. 1,66,25,677 (*on the 1st November*): this amount rapidly decreased; and, since the middle of December, the contents of the Reserve Treasury have been nominal. Local revenue is not received at this Treasury, which is supplied only by remittances from the Calcutta Mint and from the interior of the country. It is considered important to concentrate the spare resources of the State, as far as possible, in one Government Reserve Treasury, in order that they may be more readily available for use, in case of need, than they would be if they were deposited, as heretofore, in the Presidency Banks and employed in their ordinary business. The Government intends always, in ordinary times, to leave with each Presidency Bank a balance calculated upon a liberal scale with reference to the public transactions at each Bank.

The rates of exchange at which the Secretary of State sold his bills upon the Government of India have ranged from 1*s.* 6·57*d.* the rupee on the 5th July to 1*s.* 10·33*d.* on 24th January, following, of course, the Sterling price of silver: the average rate, as we have seen, is 1*s* 8½*d.*

The rate fixed for the adjustment during the year of transactions with the Imperial Treasury is 1*s.* 9¾*d*: this rate is fixed once a year, according to the state of the exchanges in London on the date on which the calculation is made: hitherto, no forecast of the probable course of the exchanges during the year has influenced the determination of the rate: this year, the rate has been so much above the market rate that the Treasury has lost heavily by it. The amount to which the rate applies, directly, in 1876-77 (apart from furlough allowances, the proportion of which affected by the rate I cannot exactly calculate) is estimated to be net £1,371,000. At the average rate of the year we should have received in India, in exchange for this sterling sum, Rs. 1,60,52,236; by the operation of the adjusting rate we have received only Rs. 1,51,28,275; the difference (Rs. 9,23,961) is loss to the Indian Treasury arising from the adjusting rate; and perhaps Rs. 1,50,000 may be added for loss on furlough allowances. The furlough allowances of our civil and military officers and the family remittances of military officers are affected by the adjusting rate; and, in so far as the high rate of the year has mitigated the loss sustained from the depreciation of silver, by our military officers and by our poorer civil officers, the Government does not grudge its loss. One consequence of the advantage enjoyed, this year, by these officers is to be observed in the remittance by them to their families through the India Office of £275,000 more than was expected.

The Paper Currency circulation during the first ten months of 1876 was only marked by the ordinary fluctuations due to season: towards the close of the year the circulation was increased by the issue of notes against bullion,—a measure authorised by the law but not hitherto adopted. The lowest point of the circulation, Rs. 10,53,22,945, occurred, as in 1875, in May: the recovery, however, which is observable in the dull season, took place earlier and more rapidly than in 1875: this agrees with the movements of the money-market; in 1875, the highest point of the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount was reached on the 13th May, and the first reduction took place on the 27th May; in 1876, the highest point was reached on the 13th April, and the first reduction took place on the 27th April. At the close of 1876, the amount of the circulation was almost exactly 12 crores of rupees. The largest circulation, Rs. 12,27,36,080, was on the 15th December.

The Money Orders issued by the Government fell to a lower number and amount than has been reached for several years, as follows:—

	No. of Orders issued.	Amount.	Average amount of each Order.			Profit.
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1869-70	210,781	1,16,63,338	55	5	4	60,894
1870-71	242,702	1,30,55,924	53	12	8	64,891
1871-72	251,213	1,25,14,115	49	13	5	58,017
1872-73	269,435	1,29,21,632	47	15	4	58,387
1873-74	245,879	1,07,20,240	43	7	3	66,825
1874-75	242,001	1,01,67,465	42	2	3	56,919
1875-76	231,907	91,26,625	39	5	8	55,664

The low average amount of each order is satisfactory, as showing that these orders are being used for the purpose for which they were intended, *viz.*, to make small remittances: the diminishing use of the orders seems to show that the means of remitting money in the interior are becoming cheaper.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended,

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN-PROVINCES LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended,

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE begged leave to make a short statement with reference to the course which the Government proposed to take with the Civil Procedure Code. He said:—"I said nothing on the subject yesterday, because I expected to speak so soon on the subject at large. It has however been suggested to me that that was a mistake, and that it would be more satisfactory if I were to state publicly what would be the course of business. What the Government propose then is, that the list of business for Wednesday, the 28th instant, shall contain notices of motion in my name for taking the reports into consideration and for passing the Bill. If then it is found that this discussion more than exhausts the day, or if amendments are carried which necessitate a careful examination of the draft, there will be time for an adjourned debate, and His Excellency the President will doubtless appoint some convenient day for the purpose.

"I am afraid that it may occasion some inconvenience and hurry to Members of Council, that so large a measure should be debated within so short a time after the last report has been presented. But it is important to pass a

measure which has reached such a stage of maturity as is the case with the Civil Procedure Code; and having regard to the movements of the Government of India, it will be difficult to perform that operation during the present year if it is not performed during the present sittings in Calcutta. Moreover, it will be recollected that a large proportion of the Members of this Council, no less than eight, are also Members of the Select Committee, and they are acquainted with at least the larger details of the Bill. Still there is hurry, but our Secretary is hard at work, preparing the new prints of the Bill, so as to get them into the hands of the Members as early as possible, and I believe that every one will have time to study such portions of the Bill as interest him.

"As regards those who are outside this Council, the case stands thus. The Committee have made many alterations in the current draft, Bill No. IV, but the great bulk of those alterations relates to technical or professional matter, which is not only not interesting to the general public, but which requires a long period of study for anybody to digest and to comment on. In fact there are only two subjects which have attracted anything like general interest, one being the remedies given to creditors against their debtors, and the other being the distribution of business between District Courts and Subordinate Courts.

"On those two subjects some alterations were proposed by Bill No. IV, which have received a great deal of comment adverse and other. But in settling Bill No. V, the Select Committee, with an eye to the passing of the Bill during these sittings, have carefully abstained from widening the field of alteration opened by Bill No. IV. Such alterations as they have made have distinctly narrowed that field of alteration, and have travelled back again in the direction of Bill No. III. There is therefore nothing, so far as regards the two subjects I have mentioned, which is contained in Bill No. V and which was not contained in distinctly greater force in Bill No. IV.

"Now Bill No. IV was published at the end of September last, so that by the time we come to debate it will have been six months before the public. Moreover, it was not published as a rude and undigested mass of details from which each man might pick what suited him if he could find it. It was accompanied by comments proceeding partly from myself and partly from my friend Mr. Cockerell, for the very purpose of calling attention at once to the material alterations, so that those who had comments to offer on them might offer them without loss of time. Surely the time which has passed is sufficient for the purpose. In point of fact we have received some very able and efficient comments on our proposals, and I can hardly think we should get much more if more time were allowed."

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 15*th March* 1877.

STATEMENTS.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions ...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	71,000
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3,28,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000	...	3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	...
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	...
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	...	56,68,000
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000	...
X.—Mint	11,04,890	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3,93,000
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	30,90,400	29,00,000	33,21,000	4,21,000	...	31,55,000	...	1,66,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	...
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	...
XV.—Marine	23,04,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	...	67,000
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	...
XVII.—Interest	56,11,890	50,80,000	51,99,000	1,19,000	...	51,25,000	...	74,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	74,91,660	59,40,000	59,68,000	28,000	...	59,74,000	6,000	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange ...	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	...	7,48,000
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	36,82,710	34,81,000	37,72,000	2,91,000	...	27,93,000	...	9,79,000
Total ...	50,14,34,640	49,35,13,000	49,15,45,000	...	19,68,000	49,42,59,000	27,14,000	...
Army	1,04,56,130	87,80,000	91,06,000	3,26,000	...	89,20,000	...	1,86,000
Public Works Ordinary ...	13,80,053	12,84,000	13,41,000	57,000	...	19,95,000	6,54,000	...
Irrigation	51,77,200	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	...
State Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000	...
Provincial Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	...
Balances of Local Governments decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	8,49,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
Deficit, excluding Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000	...	62,17,000	...	1,65,66,000
Deficit	2,60,17,468	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000	...	4,24,97,000	...	1,82,86,000

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND. [£ 1 reckoned = Rs. 10.]

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	5,17,81,080	5,36,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07,000	...	5,64,65,000	23,58,000	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	38,58,600	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	34,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,53,34,500	2,48,79,000	2,50,98,000	2,19,000	...	2,50,66,000	...	32,000
5.—Forest ...	40,36,682	41,74,000	43,89,000	2,15,000	...	41,83,000	...	2,06,000
6.—Excise ...	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,83,000	2,13,000	...	10,71,000	...	12,000
7.—Customs ...	18,67,571	18,92,000	19,51,000	59,000	...	19,33,000	...	18,000
8.—Salt ...	50,75,796	52,60,000	48,65,000	...	3,95,000	51,87,000	3,22,000	...
9.—Opium ...	2,21,85,650	2,20,00,000	2,80,18,000	60,18,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
10.—Stamps ...	10,64,716	10,30,000	9,77,000	...	53,000	9,82,000	5,000	...
11.—Mint ...	10,76,260	9,40,000	12,97,000	3,57,000	...	8,92,000	...	4,05,000
12.—Post Office ...	84,85,035	86,91,000	86,37,000	...	54,000	89,43,000	3,06,000	...
13.—Telegraph ...	49,06,240	48,80,000	49,18,000	38,000	...	49,55,000	37,000	...
14.—Administration ...	1,42,69,076	1,39,40,000	1,45,92,000	6,52,000	...	1,42,32,000	...	3,60,000
15.—Minor Departments ...	34,49,947	31,48,000	31,33,000	...	15,000	32,28,000	95,000	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,21,24,471	3,27,46,000	3,25,71,000	...	1,75,000	3,29,44,000	3,73,000	...
17.—Police ...	2,13,00,488	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
18.—Marine ...	62,98,671	57,62,000	56,64,000	...	98,000	54,47,000	...	2,17,000
19.—Education ...	75,51,205	77,18,000	73,45,000	...	3,73,000	74,13,000	68,000	...
20.—Ecclesiastical ...	16,21,888	16,63,000	16,63,000	...	...	16,66,000	3,000	...
21.—Medical ...	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
22.—Stationery and Printing...	43,75,751	36,68,000	40,93,000	4,25,000	...	41,42,000	49,000	...
23.—Political Agencies ...	43,33,370	34,92,000	53,31,000	18,39,000	...	39,60,000	...	13,71,000
24.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,71,37,240	1,69,60,000	1,67,89,000	...	1,71,000	1,67,35,000	...	54,000
25.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances in England ...	22,91,990	22,30,000	24,06,000	1,76,000	...	23,81,000	...	25,000
26.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	1,93,93,050	1,79,60,000	1,80,05,000	45,000	...	1,81,27,000	1,22,000	...
27.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
28.—Miscellaneous ...	33,06,444	20,12,000	24,27,000	4,15,000	...	20,26,000	...	4,01,000
Famine Relief ...	59,57,793	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	...	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	29,79,36,857	29,67,48,000	32,36,89,000	2,69,41,000	...	30,94,23,000	...	1,42,66,000
Army ...	15,30,84,590	15,97,90,000	16,20,77,000	22,87,000	...	16,23,86,000	3,09,000	..
Public Works Ordinary ...	4,42,72,376	4,03,08,000	4,09,22,000	6,14,000	...	3,96,96,000	...	12,26,000
State Railways ...	21,47,130	29,70,000	26,54,000	...	3,16,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways) ...	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts ...	97,53,098	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	...	84,07,000	1,00,00,000	58,07,000	...
Balances of Local Governments increased ...	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000	...	10,29,000	6,26,000	...
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	50,84,69,065	51,35,14,000	53,48,50,000	2,13,36,000	...	52,81,44,000	...	67,06,000
Public Works Extraordinary ..	4,27,06,290	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000	...	3,62,80,000	...	17,20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,11,75,355	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,44,24,000	...	84,26,000
Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary ...	1,66,88,822	14,40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross Guaranteed Interest ...	*4,69,02,996*	*4,73,28,000*	*4,71,01,000*	...	*2,27,000*	*4,71,82,000*	*81,000*	...
Net Traffic Receipts ...	*3,71,49,898*	*3,47,28,000*	*4,29,08,000*	*81,80,009*	...	*3,71,82,000*	...	*57,26,000*
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts ...	*97,53,098*	*1,26,00,000*	*41,93,000*	...	*84,07,000*	*1,00,00,000*	*58,07,000*	...

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions from N. States...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	71,000
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3,28,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2 52,50,000	2,48.75,000	...	3.75,000	2,56,17,000	7.42,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	...
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	...
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	...	56,68,000
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000	...
X.—Mint	11,04,590	12 40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3,93,000
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	29,19,180	28,15,000	31,72,000	3,57,000	...	30,94,000	...	78,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	...
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	...
XV.—Marine	22,97,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	...	67,000
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	...
XVII.—Interest	52,49,160	48,80,000	50,99,000	2,19,000	...	50,25,000	...	74,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	65,61,670	50,44,000	50,52,000	8,000	...	50,59,000	7,000	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	...	7,48,000
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	34,94,380	32,75,000	33,55,000	80,000	...	26,73,000	...	6,82,000
TOTAL ...	49,97,75,070	49,21,26,000	48,99,63,000	...	21,63,000	49,30,63,000	31,00,000	...
Army	93,84,640	84,08,000	86.30,000	2,22,000	...	84,50,000	...	1,80,000
Public Works Ordinary ...	12,04,543	11,04,000	11,64,000	60,000	...	18,14,000	6,50,000	...
Irrigation	51,74,530	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	...
State Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000	...
Provincial Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	...
Balances of Local Governments Decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	8,49,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000	...	31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	...

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,01,72,530	3,10,64,000	3,10,40,000	...	24,000	3,16,00,000	5,60,000	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	38,53,270	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	34,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,52,91,660	2,48,27,000	2,50,52,000	2,25,000	...	2,50,22,000	...	30,000
5.—Forest	40,11,202	41,49,000	43,63,000	2,14,000	...	41,57,000	...	2,06,000
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,62,000	1,92,000	...	10,71,000	9,000	...
7.—Customs	18,66,131	18,92,000	19,50,000	58,000	...	19,33,000	...	17,000
8.—Salt	50,72,996	52,56,000	48,34,000	...	4,22,000	51,87,000	3,53,000	...
9.—Opium	2,21,78,510	2,19,90,000	2,80,18,000	60,28,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
10.—Stamps	7,12,016	7,17,000	7,24,000	7,000	...	7,23,000	...	1,000
11.—Mint	8,22,760	7,90,000	8,84,000	94,000	...	8,60,000	...	24,000
12.—Post Office	78,33,765	78,65,000	78,57,000	...	8,000	79,63,000	1,06,000	...
13.—Telegraph	40,54,620	38,13,000	38,50,000	37,000	...	39,41,000	91,000	...
14.—Administration ...	1,19,39,326	1,17,10,000	1,22,52,000	5,42,000	...	1,19,86,000	...	2,66,000
15.—Minor Departments ...	30,92,067	27,72,000	27,56,000	...	16,000	27,82,000	26,000	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,21,00,761	3,27,18,000	3,25,52,000	...	1,66,000	3,28,93,000	3,41,000	...
17.—Police	2,13,00,488	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
18.—Marine	43,14,481	40,36,000	38,88,000	...	1,48,000	39,99,000	1,11,000	...
19.—Education	75,48,205	77,12,000	73,36,000	...	3,76,000	74,07,000	71,000	...
20.—Ecclesiastical	16,11,338	16,54,000	16,30,000	...	24,000	16,52,000	22,000	...
21.—Medical	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
22.—Stationery and Printing ...	22,85,431	24,63,000	24,03,000	...	60,000	23,55,000	...	48,000
23.—Political	41,80,440	29,36,000	51,48,000	22,12,000	...	32,65,000	...	18,83,000
24.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,69,43,880	1,67,52,000	1,65,78,000	...	1,74,000	1,65,24,000	...	54,000
25.—Civil Furlough, &c., Allowances	7,680	...	6,000	6,000	...	1,000	...	5,000
26.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	79,87,950	58,60,000	57,45,000	...	1,15,000	57,67,000	22,000	...
27.—Loss by Exchange on Transactions with London ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
28.—Miscellaneous ...	29,22,134	16,82,000	19,87,000	3,05,000	...	16,36,000	...	3,51,000
Famine Relief... ...	59,51,913	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	...	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	25,29,17,897	25,07,61,000	27,62,45,000	2,54,84,000	...	26,01,69,000	...	1,60,76,000
Army	11,72,52,640	11,82,07,000	11,86,00,000	3,93,000	...	12,07,00,000	21,00,000	...
Public Works Ordinary ...	4,33,25,886	3,94,03,000	4,00,08,000	6,05,000	...	3,86,69,000	...	13,39,000
State Railways	21,47,130	29,20,000	26,54,000	...	2,66,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways)	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	41,64,76,683	41,22,21,000	43,84,19,000	2,61,98,000	...	42,51,48,000	...	1,32,71,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	3,52,27,210	3,01,59,000	3,14,54,000	12,95,000	...	2,89,35,000	...	25,19,000
Balances of Local Governments Increased	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000		10,29,000	6,26,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000	...	1,51,64,000

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

II

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT THE HOME

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with the Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Mint ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	17,122	8,500	14,900	6,400	...	6,100	...	8,800
XV.—Marine ...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI.—Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVII.—Interest ...	36,273	20,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	...
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	92,999	89,600	91,600	2,000	...	91,500	...	100
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	18,833	20,600	41,700	21,100	...	12,000	...	29,700
TOTAL ...	165,957	138,700	158,200	19,500	...	119,600	...	38,600
Army	107,149	37,200	47,600	10,400	...	47,000	...	600
Public Works Ordinary ...	17,551	18,000	17,700	...	300	18,100	400	...
Irrigation	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	38,800

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

I.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,166,855	2,253,600	2,306,700	53,100	...	2,486,500	179,800	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	4,284	5,200	4,600	...	600	4,400	...	200
5.—Forest	2,548	2,500	2,600	100	...	2,600	...	...
6.—Excise	...	...	2,100	2,100	...	...	...	2,100
7.—Customs	144	...	100	100	...	...	...	100
8.—Salt	280	400	3,100	2,700	...	...	...	3,100
9.—Opium	714	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
10.—Stamps	35,270	31,300	25,300	...	6,000	25,900	600	...
11.—Mint	25,350	15,000	41,300	26,300	...	3,200	...	38,100
12.—Post Office	65,127	82,600	78,000	...	4,600	98,000	20,000	...
13.—Telegraph	85,162	106,700	106,800	100	...	101,400	...	5,400
14.—Administration ...	232,975	223,000	234,000	11,000	...	224,600	...	9,400
15.—Minor Departments ...	35,783	37,600	37,700	100	...	44,600	6,900	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	1,471	2,800	1,900	...	900	5,100	3,200	...
18.—Marine	198,419	172,600	177,600	5,000	...	144,800	...	32,800
19.—Education	300	600	900	300	...	600	...	300
20.—Ecclesiastical	1,055	900	3,300	2,400	...	1,400	...	1,900
22.—Stationery and Printing...	209,032	120,500	169,000	48,500	...	178,700	9,700	...
23.—Political	15,293	55,600	18,300	...	37,300	69,500	51,200	...
24.—Allowance, &c. ...	19,336	20,800	21,100	300	...	21,100	...	...
25.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	228,431	223,000	240,000	17,000	...	238,000	...	2,000
26.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,140,510	1,210,000	1,226,000	16,000	...	1,236,000	10,000	...
28.—Miscellaneous... ...	38,431	33,000	44,000	11,000	...	39,000	...	5,000
Famine Relief... ...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,501,896	4,598,700	4,744,400	145,700	...	4,925,400	181,000	...
Army	3,583,195	4,158,300	4,347,700	189,400	...	4,168,600		179,100
Public Works Ordinary ...	94,649	90,500	91,400	900	...	102,700	11,300	...
State Railways	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	...
Guaranteed Interest less Net Traffic Receipts	975,310	1,260,000	419,300	...	840,700	1,000,000	580,700	...
Total Ordinary ...	9,155,050	10,112,500	9,602,800	...	509,700	10,196,700	593,900	...
Public Works Extraordinary ...	747,908	743,100	654,600	...	88,500	734,500	79,900	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,902,958	10,855,600	10,257,400	...	598,200	10,931,200	673,800	...

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IV.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Opening balance ...	17,97,41,843	16,99,08,000	17,87,24,000	88,16,000	...	12,68,78,000	...	5,18,46,000
II.—Imperial revenue ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,96,71,083	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,000
IV.—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
V.—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,000	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
VI.—Service funds, military	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,000
IX.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,84,37,471	10,99,30,000	11,52,79,000	53,49,000	...	10,55,33,000	...	97,46,000
X.—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
XI.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,00,000	...	...
XII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,30,16,030	1,01,90,000	1,39,90,000	38,00,000	...	1,17,00,000	...	22,90,000
XIII.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	12,38,96,130	13,66,00,000	12,75,00,000	...	91,00,000	12,25,00,000	...	50,00,000
XIV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	...
XV.—Public debt incurred*	4,58,53,400	3,47,00,000	5,81,40,000	2,34,40,000	...	7,37,80,000	1,56,40,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	3,36,96,142	2,37,82,000	2,63,56,000	25,74,000	...	2,15,12,000	...	48,44,000
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000		130,87,47,000		5,66,72,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best that Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be

Abstract of the above shewing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.	Rs.		Rs.	REGULAR ESTI	Rs.
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206	Deficit of imperial revenue ...	2,60,17,470	Service funds, civil ...	11,40,000
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	20,18,538	Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930	Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,000
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471	Service funds, military ...	41,36,267	Public debt incurred ...	3,72,40,000
Sundry obligations ...	36,118	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals...	38,74,876	Sundry obligations ...	12,15,000
Remittances	23,56,914	Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn	1,04,31,836	Cash balance reduced ...	5,18,46,000
Public debt incurred ...	4,10,95,219				
Cash balance reduced ...	10,17,913				
TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379	TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379	TOTAL ...	9,25,01,000

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND. [£ 1 reckoned = Rs. 10.]

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	ESTIMATES, 1877-78, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	55,11,75,357	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,44,24,000	...	84,26,000
2.—WORKING EXPENSES OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
3.—SURPLUS PROFITS PAID TO RAILWAY COMPANIES .	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	...
4.—CREDITED TO GOVERNMENT AS GAIN FROM CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000	...	31,61,000	...	5,67,000
5.—INTEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL SUPPLIED FROM SURPLUS EARNINGS...	3,71,49,898	3,47,28,000	4,29,08,000	81,80,000	...	3,71,82,000	...	57,26,000
6.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
7.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	...
8.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	64,000	...
9.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
10.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
11.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	12,64,18,933	10,89,78,000	12,01,99,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,80,000	...	1,04,19,000
12.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	72,52,285	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
13.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
14.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	1,26,97,260	1,36,60,000	1,66,90,000	30,30,000	...	1,21,62,000	...	45,28,000
15.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,00,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
16.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ...	60,43,344	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
17.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	2,09,00,000	1,59,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	1,21,20,000
18.—CREDITED TO GOVERNMENT AS GAIN FROM CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY CAPITAL ACCOUNT	3,55,925	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
19.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	4,37,72,353	2,44,69,000	3,79,82,000	1,35,13,000	...	2,73,62,000	...	1,06,20,000
20.—CLOSING BALANCE ...	17,87,23,930	15,22,85,000	12,68,78,000	...	2,54,07,000	13,51,12,000	82,34,000	...
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000	...	130,87,47,000	...	5,66,72,000

n now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the rrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be

Ways and Means are provided.

ATES, 1876-77.	Rs.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	Rs.		Rs.
EFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE ...	6,07,83,000	SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	8,10,000	DEFICIT OF IMPERIAL REVENUE	4,24,97,000
EFICIT OF LOCAL REVENUE	28,77,000	SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE ...	13,97,000	SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	28,33,000
ERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	27,69,000	SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	5,00,000	LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	50,00,000
OANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	61,30,000	SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	17,55,000	DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	42,47,000
EPOSITS REPAID ...	49,20,000	PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	6,50,00,000	GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	61,89,000
EMITTANCES ...	28,80,000			REMITTANCES ...	4,62,000
UARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,21,42,000			CASH BALANCE INCREASED ...	82,34,000
TOTAL ...	9,25,01,000	TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000	TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

V

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—Opening balance ..	15,17,78,143	16,24,32,000	16,95,25,000	70,93,000	...	11,53,97,000	..	5,41,28,000
II.—Imperial revenue ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000	...	31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	...
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8 96,62,183	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,000
IV.—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
V.—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,000	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
VI.—Service funds, military	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Loans to native states corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,000
IX.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,81,31,261	10,98,90,000	11,42,08,000	43,18,000	...	10,54,93,000	...	87,15,000
X.—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
XI.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,00,000	...	...
XII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,20,72,130	87,90,000	1,30,70,000	42,80,000	...	1,02,20,000	...	28,50,000
XIII.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold* ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79 462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,0 0	
XV.—Public debt incurred*	3,38,53,400	83,00,000	71,40,000	...	11,60,000	3,62,80,000	2,91,40,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,68,27,412	1,46,12,000	1,74,19,000	28,07,000	...	1,63,68,000	...	10,51,000
TOTAL ...	119,67,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000		1,12,87,55,000		3,58,02,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best th[illegible] Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated wi[illegible]

Abstract of the above showing how th[illegible]

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.	Rs.		Rs.	REGULAR ES[illegible]	Rs.
Surplus of imperial revenue ...	7,01,02,870	Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930	Surplus of imperial revenue ...	3,95,56,000
Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ..	3,68,06,862	Service funds, military ...	41,36,267	Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	4,26,67,000
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,29,648	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	38,74,876	Service funds, civil ...	11,40,000
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471	Secretary of state's bills paid	13,08,10,830	Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,000
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206	Cash balance increased ...	1,77,46,797	Remittances ...	75,10,000
Remittances ...	1,90,92,392			Sundry obligations ...	12,15,000
Public debt incurred ...	2,90,95,219			Guaranteed railway capital received ...	33,91,000
Sundry obligations ...	36,118			Cash balance reduced ...	5,41,28,000
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	16,69,914				
TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700	TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700	TOTAL ...	15,06,67,0[illegible]

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	ESTIMATES, 1877-78, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000	...	1,51,64,000
2.—WORKING EXPENSES OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
3.—SURPLUS PROFITS PAID TO RAILWAY COMPANIES ...	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	...
4.—CREDITED TO GOVERNMENT AS GAIN FROM CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT ...	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000	...	31,61,000	...	5,67,000
5.—INTEREST ON GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL SUPPLIED FROM SURPLUS EARNINGS...	3,34,133	3,28,000	2,41,000	...	87,000	2,62,000	21,000	...
6.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
7.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	...
8.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	64,000	...
9.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
10.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
11.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	12,63,01,613	10,89,38,000	12,01,59,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,40,000	...	1,04,19,000
12.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ...	72,52,287	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
13.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
14.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ...	19,32,580	13,90,000	20,60,000	6,70,000	...	11,70,000	...	8,90,000
15.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,00,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
16.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DISCHARGED ...	60,43,341	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
17.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	1,59,00,000	1,09,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	71,20,000
18.—CREDITED TO GOVERNMENT AS GAIN FROM CONTRACT RATES OF EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY CAPITAL ACCOUNT	3,55,925	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
19.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ...	1,48,01,573	1,34,69,000	1,35,12,000	43,000	...	1,47,46,000	12,34,000	...
20.—CLOSING BALANCE ...	16,95,24,940	13,55,26,000	11,53,97,000	...	2,01,29,000	12,50,00,000	96,03,000	...
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000	...	112,87,55,000	...	3,58,02,000

can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Ways and Means are provided.

MATES, 1876-77.

	Rs.
DEFICIT OF LOCAL REVENUE	28,77,000
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	27,69,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	61,30,000
DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	59,51,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	12,41,80,000
PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ...	87,60,000
TOTAL ...	15,06,67,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

	Rs.
SURPLUS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE	6,49,68,000
SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE ...	13,97,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY TRAFFIC EARNINGS ...	3,69,20,000
SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ...	8,10,000
SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ...	5,00,000
REMITTANCES ...	90,50,000
SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ...	17,55,000
PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ...	2,75,00,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED... ...	12,83,000
TOTAL ...	14,41,83,000

	Rs.
SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ...	28,33,000
LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	50,00,000
DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ...	42,47,000
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ...	12,25,00,000
CASH BALANCE INCREASED ...	96,03,000
TOTAL ...	14,41,83,000

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VI.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOME

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Opening balance ...	2,796,370	747,600	919,900	172,300	...	1,148,100	228,200	...
II.—Imperial revenue ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	38,800
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Other deposits received and advances recovered ...	30,621	4,000	107,100	103,100	...	4,000	...	103,100
XIII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	94,390	140,000	92,000	...	48,000	148,000	56,000	...
XIV.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	12,389,613	13,660,000	12,750,000	...	910,000	12,250,000	...	500,000
XVI.—Public debt incurred*	1,200,000	2,640,000	5,100,000	2,460,000	...	3,750,000	...	1,350,000
XVII.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,686,903	917,000	893,700	...	23,300	514,400	...	379,300
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best
the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will

Abstract of the above showing how the

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.				REGULAR ESTI	
	£		£		£
Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,389,613	Deficit of revenue ...	8,636,724	Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,750,000
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,889	Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,655,996	Public debt incurred ...	4,600,000
Public debt incurred ...	1,200,000	Remittances ...	982,078	Deposits received and advances recovered ...	103,100
Cash balance reduced ...	1,876,471	Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,210,175		
TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	17,453,100

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN ENGLAND.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Imperial expenditure ...	8,927,648	9,595,600	9,838,100	242,500	...	9,931,200	93,100	...
4.—Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings	4,656,886	4,700,000	4,686,000	...	14,000	4,692,000	6,000	...
11.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	11,732	4,000	4,000	...	...	4,000	...	...
14.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,076,468	1,227,000	1,463,000	236,000	...	1,099,200	...	363,800
17.—Public debt discharged ...	...	...	500,000	500,000	...	...	...	500,000
18.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	2,897,078	1,100,000	2,447,000	1,347,000	...	1,261,600	...	1,185,400
20.—Closing balance ...	919,899	1,675,900	1,148,100	...	527,800	1,011,200	...	136,900
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087,000

that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Ways and Means are provided.

MATES, 1876-77.	£	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	£		£
Deficit of revenue ...	9,614 600	Secretary of state's bills sold ...	12,250,000	Deficit of revenue ...	9,746,500
Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,686,000	Public debt incurred ...	3,750,000	Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,692,000
Remittances ...	1,371,000	Cash balance reduced ...	136,900	Remittances ...	951,200
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,553,300			Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	747,200
Cash balance increased ...	228,200				
TOTAL ...	17,453,100	TOTAL ...	16,136,900	TOTAL ...	16,136,900

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VII.

LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Estimates, 1877-78.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ..	2,13,65,750	1,73,42,820	1,73,42,820	...	1,44,65,820	—28,77,000
Taxes, rates and cesses—						
On lands ...	1,90,22,660	2,09,90,570	1,94,24,000	—15,66,570	2,10,12,000	+15,88,000
On houses ...	5,73,820	5,23,380	6,62,000	+ 1,38,620	6,65,000	+ 3,000
Assessed taxes ...	1,85,740	1,75,810	1,77,000	+ 1,190	1,88,000	+ 11,000
Miscellaneous taxes—						
Octroi ...	56,330	87,860	54,000	— 33,860	63,000	+ 9,000
License ...	3,61,900	3,64,810	3,75,000	+ 10,190	3,71,000	— 4,000
Miscellaneous ..	1,83,170	30,160	40,000	+ 9,840	30,000	— 10,000
	2,03,83,620	2,21,72,590	2,07,32,000	—14,40,590	2,28,29,000	+15,97,000
Departmental receipts—						
Jails ...	31,030	41,770	52,000	+ 10,230	55,000	+ 3,000
Registration ...	54,640	46,560	93,000	+ 46,440	1,08,000	+ 15,000
Police ...	3,54,030	2,92,850	2,20,000	— 72,850	2,58,000	+ 38,000
Education ...	6,30,380	4,91,990	4,93,000	+ 1,010	5,19,000	+ 26,000
Medical ...	73,830	67,900	76,000	+ 8,100	70,000	— 6,000
Printing ...	730	4,000	4,000	...	...	— 4,000
Marine ...	2,57,900	2,19,240	2,02,000	— 17,240	2,30,000	+ 28,000
	14,02,540	11,64,310	11,40,000	— 24,310	12,40,000	+ 100,000
Miscellaneous receipts—						
Tolls ...	27,55,170	26,47,470	26,71,000	+ 23,530	26,38,000	— 33,000
Port dues ..	8,61,470	7,88,450	7,87,000	— 1,450	8,64,000	+ 77,000
Interest ...	1,13,120	3,31,100	3,83,000	+ 51,900	3,82,000	— 1,000
Rents ...	8,82,680	7,59,180	6,87,000	— 72,180	8,16,000	+ 1,29,000
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	1,96,930	2,45,520	2,17,000	— 28,520	1,42,000	— 75,000
Cattle trespass fines ...	10,19,450	10,18,380	10,88,000	+ 69,620	10,40,000	— 48,000
Miscellaneous fees and fines	7,69,710	8,11,780	7,52,000	— 59,780	7,41,000	— 11,000
Contributions ...	5,02,350	5,29,260	5,77,000	+ 47,740	5,46,000	— 31,000
Sundry receipts ...	23,57,080	7,14,420	16,66,000	+ 9,51,580	9,40,000	— 7,26,000
	94,57,960	78,45,560	88,28,000	+ 9,82,440	81,09,000	— 7,19,000
Contributions ...	64,33,500	10,00,460	16,43,000	+ 6,42,540	12,40,000	— 4,03,000
Public works ...	15,64,190	18,67,660	15,63,000	— 3,04,660	14,70,000	— 93,000
Total revenue ...	3,92,41,810	3,40,50,580	3,39,06,000	— 1,44,580	3,43,88,000	+ 4,82,000
Debt accounts ..	14,97,680	4,89,420	8,90,000	+ 4,00,580	4,86,000	— 4,04,000
Balances of the Local Governments increased	4,41,880	1,68,000	4,03,000	+ 2,35,000	10,29,000	+ 6,26,000
	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	+ 4,91,000	3,59,03,000	+ 7,04,000
GRAND TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, compared with Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds ...	6,75,630	1,73,660	4,11,000	+ 2,37,340	1,16,000	— 2,95,000
Collection of taxes and cesses ...	2,42,880	2,52,790	2,43,000	— 9,790	2,38,000	— 5,000
Jails ...	30,970	14,700	15,000	+ 300	13,000	— 2,000
Registration ...	40,250	39,450	45,000	+ 5,550	57,000	+ 12,000
Police ...	31,43,680	31,11,350	30,83,000	— 28,350	31,29,000	+ 46,000
Education ...	29,90,220	32,54,090	33,06,000	+ 51,910	32,59,000	— 47,000
Medical ...	8,43,090	9,92,440	9,38,000	— 54,440	10,05,000	+ 67,000
Printing ...	7,200	7,910	12,000	+ 4,090	5,000	— 7,000
Marine ...	5,26,780	6,96,470	6,54,000	— 42,470	6,95,000	+ 41,000
Minor establishments—						
General management ...	9,23,060	6,56,870	8,94,000	+ 2,37,130	9,03,000	+ 9,000
Model farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botanical and other public gardens ...	55,880	51,790	52,000	+ 210	51,000	— 1,000
Collection of tolls, rates, rents, &c. ...	1,42,110	1,53,810	1,91,000	+ 37,190	1,64,000	— 27,000
Collection of cattle trespass fines ...	3,56,780	4,13,460	3,82,000	— 31,460	4,31,000	+ 49,000
Cemeteries ...	2,620	2,240	3,000	+ 760	3,000	...
District post ...	5,42,050	5,61,570	5,46,000	— 15,570	5,77,000	+ 31,000
Miscellaneous establishments	55,64,620	58,81,310	52,60,000	— 6,21,310	56,31,000	+ 3,71,000
	75,87,120	77,21,050	73,28,000	— 3,93,050	77,60,000	+ 4,32,000
Miscellaneous ...	42,35,500	10,73,260	22,14,000	+11,40,740	10,17,000	—11,97,000
Contributions ...	17,61,710	10,74,240	16,26,000	+ 5,51,760	10,97,000	— 5,29,000
	2,20,85,030	1,84,11,410	1,98,75,000	+14,63,590	1,83,91,000	—14,84,000
Public works ...	1,93,39,740	1,71,31,680	1,66,19,000	— 5,12,680	1,52,27,000	—13,92,000
Total expenditure ...	4,14,24,770	3,55,43,090	3,64,94,000	+ 9,50,910	3,36,18,000	—28,76,000
Debt accounts ...	14,45,940	1,96,910	3,95,000	+ 1,98,090	5,50,000	+ 1,55,000
Balances of the Local Governments decreased	23,33,590	16,50,000	11,87,000	— 4,63,000	3,38,000	— 8,49,000
	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	+ 6,86,000	3,45,06,000	—35,70,000
Closing balance ...	1,73,42,820	1,46,60,820	1,44,65,820	— 1,95,000	1,58,62,820	+ 13,97,000
GRAND TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ABSTRACT

Of the Financial Statement for Electric Telegraph and Press.

Financial Statement by the Honorable Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., published this day.

Accounts, 1875-76: Revenue, £52,515,789; Expenditure, £55,117,536, of which £595,779 for Famine relief, and £4,270,629 for Public Works Extraordinary: Deficit, £2,601,747: Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, but not famine, £1,668,882.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77: Revenue, £51,206,700; Expenditure, £57,285,000, of which £3,800,000 for Public Works Extraordinary: Deficit, £6,078,300, or, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, £2,278,300: Estimated cost of Famine, including loss of Revenue, £3,100,000: Surplus on Ordinary Account, excluding Famine, £624,800.

Budget Estimates, 1877-78: Revenue, £52,192,700; Expenditure, £56,442,400, of which for Public Works Extraordinary, £3,628,000: Deficit, £4,249,700, reduced to £621,700 if Extraordinary Works be excluded. Estimated cost of Famine, £2,150,000, making £5,250,000 in the two years; Surplus on ordinary account, excluding famine, £928,300.

Net Amount borrowed in 1876-77, £3,724,000.

Loans in 1877-78, £6,500,000, of which £250,000 from Sindhia for Gwalior Railway: of the remaining £6,250,000, the Government of India proposes to raise £2,500,000 in India. Government of India is not authorized to pledge the Secretary of State as to loans in England, but will recommend him to ask Parliament for power to borrow £3,750,000 in England.

No fresh Imperial taxation; but Bengal and the North-Western Provinces required to guarantee £375,000 interest on money spent on Canals and local Railways, which are made over to Provincial management, and for maintenance and completion of which provincial responsibility will be enforced. This will necessitate fresh Provincial taxation, the maximum amount of which is estimated at £325,000, of which £275,000 in Bengal and £50,000 in North-Western Provinces. Measures for raising amount in Bengal not yet actually settled, but extension of existing system of Provincial taxation proposed, and no tax of novel character. For North-Western Provinces light license tax on trades; and authority given to assign for canals and railways ten per cent. of existing local rates. Large extension in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh of system inaugurated by Lord Mayo of making over revenues and expenditure to Provincial uses and management: further development promised in other Provinces hereafter.

Programme for the future: unremunerative public works and famine to be classed as ordinary and provided from revenue; special measures for meeting famine charges under consideration; abolition of Inland Customs Lines and Sugar duties; equalisation and reduction of Salt duties; Government pledged to abolish import duties on Cotton goods with least possible delay. All measures of fiscal relief postponed this year on account of famine. Financial position considered satisfactory and future promising.

Estimated bills upon India in 1877-78, Rs. 13,85,00,000. Present intention of Secretary of State to sell bills for 26½ lakhs a week during April and May.

Estimated Balances at credit of Government of India: at end of 1876-77, £11,539,700; at end of 1877-78, £12,500,000.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JANUARY.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	255,867	2,26,36,933	157,330	1,26,37,665	185,633	91,63,867	75,497	36,61,766	8,563	54,089	25,011	1,13,758	702,901	4,82,68,078
1873-74	246,494	2,18,07,662	161,020	1,29,65,794	188,782	93,23,027	79,828	38,81,486	4,590	67,984	19,733	1,12,236	700,447	4,81,58,189
1874-75	257,171	2,23,74,833	163,249	1,27,16,029	188,862	93,64,638	75,004	36,51,040	4,004	58,569	20,895	1,04,518	709,185	4,82,69,627
1875-76	248,699	2,18,76,907	164,507	1,27,66,204	191,788	95,36,298	81,372	39,64,681	5,458	75,204	28,347	1,36,911	720,171	4,83,56,205
1876-77	253,142	2,20,41,297	172,675	1,33,48,671	189,481	94,29,060	90,864	44,35,799	4,891	67,584	24,821	1,13,763	735,874	4,94,36,174
Average ...	252,275	2,21,47,526	163,756	1,28,86,873	188,909	93,63,378	80,513	39,18,954	4,501	64,686	23,761	1,16,237	713,715	4,84,97,654

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 22nd March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

No. 1, dated 18th January 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith for the information of Your Excellency in Council copy of a correspondence* between this Office and the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, from which you will observe that the Trustees are prepared in future to assign a sum of not less than £50 for the return passage of each successful scholar whose passage shall not have been otherwise provided for.

* Letter from India Office, dated 19th August 1876.
Letter from Trustees, Gilchrist Educational Trust, dated 5th December 1876.

2. Your Lordship in Council is aware from the 5th para. of the despatch of the 16th of January, No. 3 of 1868, in the Educational Department, that my predecessor, Sir Stafford Northcote, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence's Government, consented to grant the sum of £100 for the return passage of each of those gentlemen who might forfeit his scholarship. I am of opinion that it would not be right to give a larger sum for return passage to an unsuccessful scholar than is given by the Trustees to a successful scholar. I therefore desire that you will announce that the sum to be given in future for return passage to a gentleman who has forfeited his scholarship will be only £50.

Dated 19th August 1876.

From—SIR LOUIS MALLET, C. B., Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to the Gilchrist Trust, London.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to invite the attention of the Trustees of the Gilchrist Scholarship to the following facts.

2. The Secretary of State in Council decided in 1868 to grant the sum of £100 for passage to each scholar proceeding to this country. He also, on the suggestion of the Government of India, determined to allow the same sum for return passage to those gentlemen who forfeited their scholarships.

3. Very recently an application has been received from Mr. Prasanna Kumar Roy for a grant of £100 to defray the expense of his return passage to India. In consideration of the remarkable merit of this gentleman, the Secretary of State has, as a special case, acceded to this application.

4. It appears to the Marquis of Salisbury, 1st, that there is something faulty in the present arrangement, as it seems objectionable that a concession should be made to an unsuccessful scholar which is not, as a rule, made to a successful scholar; and, 2nd, that the passages of all scholars to England and the return passages of unsuccessful scholars being paid from the Indian revenues, it would not be just to make any further change in connection with the scholarships on these revenues.

5. I am, therefore, instructed to invite the attention of the Trustees to these facts, and to ask whether it would not be proper that successful scholars should receive their return passages to India from the funds of the trust; or if that be not practicable, whether a deduction should not annually be made from the emoluments of all the scholarships sufficient to defray the expense of the return passages of all the scholars whether successful or unsuccessful.

Dated 5th December 1876.

From—W. B. CARPENTER, Esq., Secretary to the Gilchrist Trust,
To—Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to forward to you three packets of papers for the examination to be held for the Gilchrist Scholarships in the second week of January, and have to request that you will cause them to be transmitted by the next post to the three presidential capitals to which they are respectively addressed.

Having duly brought your letter of the 19th August under the consideration of the Gilchrist Trustees, I am directed by them to inform you that they will be prepared to assign a sum not exceeding £50 for the return passage of each successful scholar whose passage shall not have otherwise been provided for.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JANUARY 1877.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1877. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	2·94	3073·60	155·29	...	...	Gurdáspur...	4,314	1·40	4·21	Wheat ...	76,212	There is an increase in the area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period last year of 9,969 acres consisting chiefly of wheat. There was abundant rainfall in the districts watered by the Bári Doáb Canal during the month. This has doubtless checked the irrigation which promised to be very extensive.
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·70		681·49			Amritsar ...	42,708	...	...	Barley ...	936	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	2·28		419·40			Lahore ...	61,575	0·72	2·75	Mixed Grains...	5,271	
											Miscellaneous...	26,178	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	108,597	...	...	...	108,597	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	98,628	...	...	...	98,628	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·04	2546·00	142·05	...	133,973 kurries, sleepers, &c., and 9,360 maunds firewood.	Umballa ...	1,894	1·393	2·70	Wheat ...	130,770	*Western Jumna Canals.* There is an increase in the area irrigated as compared with January 1876 of 99,246 acres. This increase is chiefly due to lighter rains at the close of the season, hence a greater demand for water. The area irrigated up to date of this return compares favorably with the average, and is indeed only 9,487 acres less than that reported in 1874-75, when there was an exceptionally fine rabi crop.
Delhi ...	4·40	3·49		371·72	...		Karnál ...	41,861	...	2·40	Barley ...	821	
Hánsi ...	8·80	4·66		393·50	...		Delhi ...	23,365	...	2·30	Mixed Grains..	11,576	
Bulla Head ...	8·00	4·53		150·16	...		Rohtak ...	33,003	...	1·40	Miscellaneous..	20,963	
							Hissár ...	36,219	...	...			
							Jhind ...	26,406	...	...			
							Bikánír ...	293	...	...			
							Kalsia State	1,089	1·393	2·70			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	133,973	—	164,130	...	...	...	164,130	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	172,261	...	64,884	...	...	...	64,884	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	9,000	...	...	Details not available for want of establishment.	...	*Inundation Canals.* The entry opposite Multan is very doubtful.
Lower Sutlej and Chinab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	31,000	0·23	1·60		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan ...	139,000	...	...		...	
							Dera Gházi Khan ...	41,636	...	...		...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	..	...	..	...		...	...	220,636	...	.	—	220,636	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	—	188,200	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	—	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	3,250	...	...	Wheat ...	2,550	
							Gurgáon...	3,500	...	...	Barley ...	1,980	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains..	2,220	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750	...	...	...	6,750	The decrease is due to there having been less rain this year, hence a less area was flooded.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	—	...	—	—	...	12,399	—	...	...	12,399	
PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL ...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	272,727	—	—	...	272,727	
Ditto Corresponding period of last year ...	..	—	—	...	...	...	—	163,512	—	—	—	163,512	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS OF INDIA BY COLONEL SIR ANDREW CLARKE, MADE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 21st MARCH 1877.

My Lord,—The Budget of last year with a written statement reviewing it, prepared by the Member of Council in charge of the Finances of India, was followed by the publication of a detailed departmental review of the estimates for Public Works for the same period.

This year your Lordship has decided, to have the announcement of the Budget for the coming year reviewed orally in open Council, and with your Excellency's assent I will follow the precedent afforded by former proceedings in this Chamber, and will offer some explanations as to the present phase, the progress and the prospects, of the great interests and resources with which I am personally charged.

Adhering to the form adopted last year, I would first observe that it has not yet been found convenient or practicable to include the grants from Provincial Services and Local funds for public works, nor the estimated receipts and expenses of the Port Trusts at Calcutta and Bombay, nor the Harbour Works at Madras. The expenditure from Municipal funds on public works and on loans to Corporations, and the receipts and expenses of the Light Railways under the Government, North Western Provinces, as also the expenditure on public works by Public Works Officers from contributions, cannot be brought under consideration, because the materials for the purpose are still wanting. Consequently these observations do not embrace the whole field of the operations of the Department. Endeavours will be made to obtain the materials required for a comprehensive summary of the entire receipts and expenditure on public works, whether controlled directly, or supervised indirectly, by the State, in time for the next annual review. I will now confine myself to dealing with the facts and estimates relating to the receipts and expenses from Imperial funds and to Guaranteed undertakings included in the Imperial accounts.

The amounts then to be dealt with are—

	£
The estimate of receipts for 1877-78 which provides for a sum of	11,697,500
And an expenditure amounting to	13,485,160
Making a Grand Total of ...	25,182,660
Of the sum shown under receipts the amount expected to be received from rents and other miscellaneous receipts from buildings classed as Imperial, from the Warora Collieries, from fees from students of the Civil Engineering Colleges at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, and from the Press at Roorkee, is	92,100
From water-rates and other miscellaneous receipts of irrigation works, excluding the share of the land revenue ascribed to such works, the receipts are likely to be ...	551,600
The revenue of the Telegraph Department, both Indian and Indo-European, is expected to amount to	315,500
And the revenue from State Railways to	674,800
So that the direct Imperial receipts that will be accounted for in the Public Works Department aggregate ...	1,634,000
The credits to Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways by transfer to Revenue are taken at	1,510,200
From the earnings of the several Guaranteed Railways there is expected to be received	8,540,800
And from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	12,500
These several items make up the total of ...	11,697,500

The average Miscellaneous receipts of the three years ending with 1875-76 have been £80,663, for 1876-77 the receipts are estimated to amount to £84,000, and in 1877-78 to £92,100. The anticipated increase in the revenue of 1877-78, as compared with the average receipts of previous years and with the probable income of 1876-77, is chiefly due to the receipts from the Warora Collieries being now taken at £18,100 as against £5,700 in 1876-77. This will just pay the cost of working expenses.

I view the future of these collieries, with iron-ore in their vicinity, as a subject of great importance, and of this the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is keenly sensible.

The sums under this head also include the fees from the students of the Royal Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. These receipts are not sufficient to pay the working expenses of the Institution, on which there is a deficit of £4,300. The expenses, not including first cost and additions to buildings, are £24,000; the receipts £19,700; a deficit of but little importance or significance once admitting that the principle of such an establishment is the right one. The receipts for the Roorkee Press and College are expected to amount to £4,100, of which £600 only is derived from fees of the students; and as the expenses of the College amount to £20,494, the result is a net deficit of £19,894. But the College is mainly kept up for the training of Upper and Lower Subordinates of the Department, and as these classes of students pay no fee for tuition, the College cannot be expected to pay its expenses. The items of income classed as Miscellaneous necessarily vary from year to year in consequence of the fluctuating nature of the source of the income; the receipts realized are commensurate with cost of buildings rented. I may here notice in the case of the receipts from buildings classed as Provincial, the revenue is credited to Provincial Services. The tolls on lines of roads in cases where such tolls are levied, on the Circular Canals and Nuddea Rivers in Bengal and on the East Coast Canals in Madras, and generally on such canals as are used for the sole purpose of navigation, are credited to Local Funds, and are at the disposal of the Local Governments concerned for local works.

The gross direct receipts from Irrigation Works in 1876-77 are expected to amount to £500,700 against an average receipt in the three previous years of £489,880 per annum. In 1877-78 a sum of £551,600 may be realized—so that, as compared with 1876-77, there is likely to be an increase of £50,900. But the receipts in 1876-77 were unduly low in consequence of the favourable rainfall in the Punjab in the winter of 1876, while in Bengal there was some delay in collecting the full assessments. It may be added that no portion of the expected receipts is to be derived from new canals coming into operation during the year.

Of the sum of £315,500 set down as the expected receipts from Telegraph, £241,000 is from the Indian and Ceylon Telegraphs, and the remainder from the Indo-European Telegraph. The average receipts per annum of the three years ending with 1875-76 from the Indian Telegraph Department have been £204,538, the expected receipts of 1876-77 amount to £236,000, so that the estimate for next year provides for an increase of £5,000.

In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph no increase can be expected. The average receipts have been £76,668 per annum, the probable

receipts of 1876-77 £96,100, while those of 1877-78 are £60,285. The decrease is due to exceptional items of receipt on Capital Account in previous years and to the opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay which will probably affect the income of the European Telegraph to the extent of £13,900. A further falling off of £14,215 is due to the payment to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home, and anticipated to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out. In other words the outward messages *viâ* Russia are calculated to be in excess of the inwards due by that route.

In 1877-78 the gross receipts on State Railways are taken at £674,800, the receipts of 1876-77 being £369,600, and the average actual receipts of the three previous years £153,470 per annum. The increase in receipts of 1877-78, as contrasted with those of 1876-77, will be due to the opening of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley, State Railways, from which there will probably be received £209,300 in all.

The balance £95,900 of the increase occurs in the other Railways, *viz.*, £35,000 from the Rajputana, £11,100 from the Punjab Northern, £18,000 from the Holkar State Railway, and £14,700 from the Tirhoot State Railway. The increase in the receipts of the last two Railways is partly owing to a larger extent of line being opened.

At the rate in which the Government accounts are made up, *viz.*, 2 shillings per rupee, the gross traffic receipts from Guaranteed Lines of 1877-78 are expected to amount to £8,540,800, the probable receipts of 1876-77 being £9,492,600, and the average receipts of the three previous years £8,036,172 per annum. The large revenue of the year 1876-77 is due partly to the increase in the traffic caused by the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and greatly to the famine in Madras and Bombay. But the growth of the export trade in seed and grains has also added to the traffic, and this will, I trust, still largely increase and be a permanent source of income to our railways, and of greatly extended prosperity to the whole empire and its peoples.

The scarcity in Madras has improved slightly the income of the Madras Irrigation Company. In 1873-74 the receipts were £4,633 in 1874-75 £4,193, and in 1875-76 £6,620. In 1876-77 they are expected to be £7,000, and in 1877-78 £12,500.

Excluding the items of receipt on Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways which to a great extent have to be deducted from the expenditure side of the account, the total sum due to the operations of the Department and carried to the credit of the Imperial Revenues is £9,915,000, the expected receipts in 1876-77 being £10,786,000, so that there is a decrease of £871,000. The decrease under Guaranteed Railways due chiefly to the operation of the famine is £1,224,100, so that under other heads there is an increase of £353,100. Of this increase £8,100 falls under Revenue Miscellaneous and £50,900 under Revenue Irrigation. Under State Railways the increase is £305,200, and in the receipts from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company £5,500. On the other hand the receipts from Telegraphs show a decrease of £16,600.

Turning to expenditure the aggregate of £13,485,160 is thus made up—

	£
Grant from Ordinary Imperial funds for expenditure on Public Works (exclusive of the portion given to Provincial Services)	2,563,950
Provision for expenditure on Telegraphs	495,500
" " " on State Railways Ordinary, including working expenses	501,110
Provision for land and control for State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways	78,000
The total Ordinary grant is thus ...	3,638,560
Under Extraordinary the provision is	3,628,000
For Capital expenditure of the Guaranteed Railways there is required	1,382,000
And for working expenses of the same Railways there is wanted	4,457,800
It is necessary to provide for payment of surplus profits to Shareholders of the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways	367,000
And for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company it is necessary to provide ...	11,800
Making up the total of ...	13,485,160

The grant for Public Works, Ordinary, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate of the current year and the average expenditure of the three previous years is as follows :—

	Budget-Estimate, 1877-78.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Average actual outlay of previous three years ending with 1875-76.
	£	£	£
Military Works	1,231,985	1,246,900	1,215,541
Other Services	431,365	392,800	406,049
Irrigation	900,600	958,800	939,970
Imperial Assemblage at Delhi	...	2,3800	...
	2,563,950	2,626,800	2,561,560

On the whole the grant for expenditure is £62,850 less than of 1876-77, and £2,389 more than the average outlay of the previous 3 years. Of the decrease in 1877-78 as contrasted with 1876-77, £28,300 is due to the exceptional expenditure on the Imperial Assemblage, and £58,200 to a diminution in the grant for Irrigation Works. Under other Services the increase of £38,565 includes the expenditure necessitated on Government of India buildings and water-supply project at Simla.

The grant for next year for Telegraph amounting to £495,500 includes a sum of £14,215 of refunds to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which ought to be really deducted from Revenue, so that virtually the expenditure provided for amounts to only £481,285, the probable expenditure in 1876-77 being £491,800, and the average expenditure of the three previous

years £444,816. The net charge on the Revenues of the State by the operations of the Telegraph is expected to amount to £180,000 in 1877-78 against an average of £162,632 in the previous 4 years.

The provision for State Railways under the head of Ordinary is £501,110 against a probable charge of £303,650 for 1876-77. Of this sum £18,100 is for outlay on surveys, and the remainder for working expenses of the several State Railways. The increase in the charge on the Ordinary Revenue of £197,460 is more than covered by the increase of £305,200 shown as likely to accrue under receipts.

Of the increase of £197,460 in 1877-78, £169,300 is accounted for by provision having been made for the working expenses of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways, the receipts from which are expected to aggregate £209,300. A further increase of £48,270 is expected to be incurred on the expenses of the other State Railways, from which an increased income of £95,900 is anticipated. On the other hand the provision for outlay on Capital account of surveys has decreased by £20,110.

The charge for State outlay on Guaranteed Railways is decreasing. The average charge in the three years ending with 1875-76 was £97,048 per annum. In 1876-77 it is expected to be £91,250, while in 1877-78 the provision made is only £78,000.

The total outlay on Extraordinary Works, Irrigation and State Railways, to end of 1877-78 is expected to amount to close upon £28,000,000. The figures are as follows :—

	Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£
Actual outlay to end of 1875-76 ...	8,708,195	11,785,492	20,493,687
Probable outlay, 1876-77	1,012,000	2,788,100	3,800,100
1877-78	900,000	2,728,000	3,628,000
	10,620,195	17,301,592	27,921,787

This is called extraordinary outlay, and is all of it treated as being defrayed from borrowed funds, though much of it has been paid out of current revenue.

The actual charge on the Ordinary revenues for interest on this outlay is estimated at £1,174,850, against £1,007,718 in 1876-77, so that there is an increase in charge of £167,132. Of this increase, £138,500 is met by an increase in revenue, so that the net increased charge really incurred on the income of 1877-78 by the construction of Extraordinary Works amounts only to £28,632.

The Revenue expense of the Guaranteed Lines is nearly £460,000 less for 1877-78 than for the current year.

	£
It is expected that there will have to be paid as surplus profits over the guaranteed 5 per cent. rate of interest	367,000
The probable charge in 1876-77 being	274,000
And the average charge per annum of the three previous years ...	226,638

The increase in the charge for next year is due to the large earnings of 1876-77 whereby the surplus profits to be paid in 1877-78 have been considerably augmented.

The provision made for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation Company is £11,800, the probable charge for 1876-77 being £16,400, and the actual charge of the three previous years £16,025.

Excluding the Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, the total sum included as grants from Imperial Revenue in 1877-78 is £12,103,160, the probable charge in 1876-77 being £12,524,600, so that there is a decrease of £421,440. The net decrease in the working expenses of Guaranteed Railways, caused chiefly by the hope of a cessation of traffic for famine relief, is £462,800, but this may, I am sanguine enough to think, be partially met by the growth of the traffic in wheat for export; especially if our rates of freight can be kept at a minimum, so as to allow of this staple firmly establishing itself in European estimation. The increase under other heads is £41,360. This increase occurs as follows :—

	£	£
Increase in Telegraph charge		3,700
" in State Railways Ordinary		197,460
" in provision for surplus profits to be paid to shareholders of certain Guaranteed Railways ...		93,000
		294,160
Less decreases under the following heads :—	£	
Public Works Ordinary	62,850	
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways ...	13,250	
Public Works Extraordinary	172,100	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	4,600	
		252,800
		41,360

	£	£
Excluding Madras, Bombay, Rajputana and Burmah, and deducting the construction outlay on Irrigation works not yet brought into operation, the total Capital expenditure to end of 1876-77 for works from which revenue is expected to be realized in 1877-78 is		10,719,537
The gross direct receipts from these works in 1877-78 is expected to be	518,730	
And the working expenses are estimated at ...	333,863	
Leaving the net revenue at	184,867	
The share of land revenue ascribed to these works is ...	203,634	
So that the *net* total revenue is		388,501

and the net return expected to be derived is 3·7 per cent. of the construction cost.

It is desirable to further analyse these figures so as to bring out clearly the sources of the revenue according to the character of the works. Thus there are the two great canals constructed entirely by the British Government, the Ganges Canal and the Baree Doab. Singling out these two as having been in operation for a considerable time, and therefore such as may reasonably be expected to give a fair return, the results are as follows :—

	Ganges Canal.	Baree Doab Canal.	Total.
	£	£	£
Probable Capital outlay to end of 1876-77...	2,921,381	1,545,221	4,466,602
Net direct and indirect return expected in 1877-78	186,252	49,817	236,069
Percentage of latter on former ...	6·4	3·2	5·2

Thus these two permanent canals are calculated to return over 5 per cent. on their construction cost.

The next group of canals, consisting of Orissa Project, Midnapoor Canal, Tidal Canal, Soane Canal, Agra Canal, cannot, according to the experience derived from other canals, be reasonably expected to pay their working expenses in consequence of their having been less than 10 years in operation. The construction outlay on these canals to end of 1876-77 will be £ 5,139,912, and the loss in their working during 1877-78 is anticipated to amount to £20,653, or about ·40 per cent.

The third group of canals consists of the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, the construction outlay on which as recorded in the accounts includes only that portion spent by the British Government, and shows that with a total outlay of £746,129 to end of 1876-77, and an anticipated revenue in 1877-78 of £150,774, the Eastern Jumna Canal will pay 26·3 per cent. and the Western Jumna Canal 20·2. The results for these canals are expected to be as follows :—

	Eastern Jumna.	Western Jumna.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Expected construction outlay by British Government to end of 1876-77	242,433	503,696	746,129
Expected net direct and indirect revenue in 1877-78 ...	63,822	86,952	150,774
Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay ...	26·3	17·3	20·2

Next come the inundation canals in the Punjab the construction outlay on which to end of 1876-77 is expected to be £124,208, and the net returns in 1877-78, direct and indirect, will probably amount to £12,961 or 10·4 per cent.

Finally, there are the minor works of Irrigation constructed entirely by the British Government, such as the Dun and Rohilkhund Canals, the Bijnour Canals, the Bundlekhund Irrigation Works, the Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works, and the Shahpoor and Shahival Canals. The net return from these works is balanced at £9,350 against a Capital outlay of £242,686, so that the works pay about 3·8 per cent.

Thus the Ganges and Baree Doab Canals are expected to pay 5·2 per cent., the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals 20·2 per cent., the Inundation Canals 10·4 per cent., and certain minor Irrigation Works 3·8 per cent. On the other hand the Orissa, Midnapore and Tidal Canals, the Soane Canal and the Agra Canal having been less than 10 years in operation are to be worked at a loss of ·40 per cent. on construction outlay.

The estimate of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company provides for a net receipt of £700 in 1877-78. The provision for State outlay on Establishment and land for these works is £1,050, and the charge for interest on guaranteed Capital close upon £50,000, so that the operations of the Company are expected to involve a charge on the State in 1877-78 of £50,350. The conditions under which the Government bore the deficit in the working expenses of these canals have now ceased, the Secretary of State having decided that the Government is not to advance funds for such expenses.

The construction outlay, actual and approximate, Ordinary and Extraordinary, on State Railways to end of 1876-77 is £14,895,668, of which

sum £440,380 will have been expended on lines not in operation during the year 1877-78. The construction cost of the lines, the whole or part of which will earn revenue in 1877-78, is thus £14,455,288.

The net receipts from such Railways during the year 1877-78 are expected to be £191,790 and form 1·3 per cent. of the construction outlay of £14,455,288, which includes £1,703,995 of stores, &c., in suspense.

I have thus given a general sketch of our operations, adhering, for the purpose rather of easier comparison than because the form has anything special to recommend it, to the shape the review of these details took last year. I will now allude to our present and proposed expenditure on Military Works, for which in 1877-78 a grant of £1,231,985 is assigned, that for last year being £1,228,400.

Of this grant, 38 per cent. must be spent on repairs, maintenance of buildings, barracks and furniture, and the very heavy proportion of 22 per cent. on Establishment, a proportion apparently inseparable from all Public Works in India, and which is surprising to those acquainted with the subject at Home. It is quite true this supervision is costly, due to some extent to the employment of a highly paid European staff, but still more due to the fact that the practice in India is to charge salaries and wages of overseers, gangers, and leading men—in fact all who are on permanent employment, or paid by the month—to Establishment, whilst in England and the Colonies this would be charged to the work. I believe our practice in India is better, and really exercises a beneficial influence, and tends to keep down unnecessary establishment; but as it is not understood at Home, our supervision has been often commented on as extravagant.

Since 1873-74 there has been a steady increase for Repairs, due for the most part to existing buildings not having been kept in proper repair during several years prior to 1872-73. Repairs were deferred because the efforts of the Department were mainly directed to pushing on new buildings for the additional European force thrown into the country immediately after the mutiny. There is no point on which the Inspector General is now so particular as that of keeping existing buildings in a sound condition, and we have not withheld the necessary funds for this purpose, even though the result has been to decrease the provision for expenditure on new works.

I have in the last two years practically not permitted any new Barracks, with one exception in Madras, to be commenced, but have concentrated the efforts of the officers to complete those that have been already begun; and when I use the word new works, it only applies to works the construction of which had been approved, or the buildings had really been begun, before 1875.

So that, of the provision for works in progress, it is expected that works, the estimates for which aggregate £467,500 will be completed during the year, the grant being £165,868.

The remaining works in progress, the completion of which in 1877-78 is not anticipated, are estimated to cost £245,000, of which £77,500 will have been expended to end of 1876-77, leaving £165,000 to complete. The grant allowed for next year is £62,180, so that these works may reasonably be expected to be finished off in three years.

Of the provision for new works, £49,789 have been allotted for completion by the close of 1877-78. The remaining new works are 27 in number, estimated to cost £167,500 and the grant allowed is £69,630.

Thus, on the whole, works estimated to cost £930,000 will be in hand during the year, the probable expenditure to end of 1876-77 being £405,000. The grant allowed for the coming year is £347,467, so that a further sum of £175,000 will remain to be provided for their completion. These figures exclude the sum of £45,700 allowed for works the probable cost of which is not known as yet.

The grant for Original Works, Military, may be thus further analysed—

	£
Buildings for accommodation of troops ...	215,082
Drainage works	5,575
Protective „	6,000
Water-supply	74,540
Fortifications	12,850
Works for Ordnance Department	38,400
„ for Commissariat Department ...	11,590
„ for Dock-yards	11,200
Military lines of communication	24,400
Miscellaneous works	6,120
Minor Works	94,793
	500,550

The amount allowed for buildings has been applied to some extent to the scheme for completing barrack accommodation on a permanent scale. It cannot be told exactly what that scheme will cost, as the wants of the army vary from time to time. But we have considered every means for reducing the cost, and in this view, amongst other measures, the principle of remodelling old buildings and adapting them to the requirements of the present day has been followed in some cases with much financial advantage. The buildings so remodelled have been found to answer the purpose.

Under the Government of Madras the chief work, for which provision has been made, is for a new set of buildings for European troops at Poonamalee, estimated to cost £37,037, of which it is computed that £4,001 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, the grant allowed for the work is £10,000. The scheme provides for double-storeyed barracks for 200 men to cost £16,807, barracks for 30 families to cost £8,015, and a double-storeyed hospital for 90 patients to cost £10,200.

Another work for which a provision of £5,000 has been made, and to which it is necessary to draw attention, is the scheme for constructing an entire set of new lines for a Regiment of Native Infantry at Pudupetta near Madras. Rendered necessary in consequence of the existing lines occupied by the Regiment having been condemned by several high authorities as inconvenient and unhealthy, the demand has been considered to be an urgent want which should be met as soon as possible and is an excess. The provision made is for purchase of land for the lines. The probable cost of the scheme is not known as yet.

Of the grant allowed for Bombay, £16,000 is for the project for providing additional barrack accommodation at Gboreporee, estimated to cost £60,680, of which £2,600 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The scheme provides for 12 single-storeyed barracks and one block of quarters for married men.

For troops of the Native Army under the Government of Bombay provision of funds has also been made. Thus a sum of £3,000 has been allowed for improvements to lines of the troops at Boree Bunder. The scheme provides for 2 new rows and for re-erecting 25 rows of sheds, and for providing drainage, the latter to cost £2,943, the total scheme involving an expense of £6,141, of which £3,146 has already been spent.

At Poona two new buildings for a Regiment of Native Infantry are about to be provided at a cost of £6,035, the grant for the year being £ 2,600. The buildings consist of a hospital to cost £3,937, a quarter-guard to cost £766, a school-room costing £873, and sundry small buildings including an Armourer's shop to cost £458.

For the troops of the Native force located at Jacobabad £ 2,100 have been given for improving and providing new hospital accommodation.

Under the orders of Government the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force are provided with quarters at the expense of the State, and a grant of £7,570 has been provided for the purpose for 1877-78. Among the works to be executed are the re-construction of Native Infantry lines at Kohat to cost £5,300, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500. A hospital for the Right Native Infantry lines at Dera Ismael Khan is also to be provided at a cost of £1,360. In the Fort at Dhalipghur the quarters for Native Officers are to be re-constructed at a cost of £970.

At Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, the principle of remodelling existing buildings to suit them to present requirements has been carried out with great success. Following out this principle £7,030 has been provided for remodelling three barracks of European Infantry and one of Artillery. For 24 families of European Infantry at Kamptee accommodation is to be provided at an expense of £6,800, the grant for 1877-78 being £4,000. And at Jubbulpore £3,000 has been allotted for re-roofing three of the barracks of European Infantry.

At Rangoon the scheme of providing new buildings for European Infantry is being gradually carried out. By the end of 1877-78 the first and third sections of the scheme, providing accommodation for 3 Companies and the Band, will have been carried out at a cost of £25,865, the grant for the year being £7,850. The single-storeyed barracks for 80 men and 4 Sergeants in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will also have been finished at a cost of £6,855, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500.

In Central India the only Military Works of importance are at Neemuch and Mhow both occupied by troops of the Bombay Army. At Mhow a provision of £7,000 has been made for commencing the long desired scheme for providing new accommodation for the Artillery. The estimate of the cost of so doing has still to be prepared. At Neemuch auxiliary buildings are still required to complete the new sets of buildings already constructed for the Artillery, and a provision of £ 8,000 has been made for the purpose.

At Hyderabad, Deccan, the great project for providing an entire set of new buildings for a Regiment of European Cavalry at Trimulgherry is approaching completion. The proved unhealthiness of the buildings occupied by that Regiment at Secunderabad rendered it necessary to remove their location to the adjoining Station of Trimulgherry. The scheme is expected to cost £232,500 of which £165,000 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, leaving £67,500 to complete, the grant for 1877-78 being £20,730. The project provides for the accommodation, in four double-storeyed barracks, of all the

single men of a full Regiment of Cavalry and of 50 married men in four block of single-storeyed buildings. A hospital for male patients, to cost £ 8,500 is also provided. Quarters for Officers have also been constructed; the accommodation being given in single-storeyed buildings constructed on the unit system. The usual auxiliary and subsidiary buildings have also been provided.

Turning to the works in charge of the Inspector General of Military Works, the grant allowed for buildings for accommodation for troops for the force located in Bengal, North Western Provinces and the Punjab is only £ 59,250. Of this grant, £24,750 has been allowed for buildings in the hills, and £34,500 for buildings in the plains.

For buildings in the hills £1,400 has been allowed for the completion of quarters for families at Jullapahar, estimated to cost £2,699 and of which £1,259 have already been spent. For providing verandahs to the barracks for single and married men at Cliffden, Murree, £2,000 has been given, £1,000 having been already spent. For the buildings at Ranikhet £3,450 have been allotted. Of this sum, £3,100 has been devoted to a Regimental Hospital which is estimated to cost £ 10,789 and of which £7,689 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For the buildings at Chukrata £10,500 has been assigned. Of this sum, £3,000 is for barracks for single men, estimated to cost £5,802 and £300 for barracks for married men to cost £2,949. Of this, £2,649 has already been spent. For quarters for Staff Sergeants £ 2,200 has been given.

Of the grant of £34,500 for buildings in the plains, a sum of £10,000 has been devoted to the re-construction of barracks and out-offices at Lucknow, and £10,000 for a similar purpose at Fyzabad. The schemes are estimated to cost, the former £65,760 and the latter £27,692 and provide for the renewal of the old barracks constructed immediately after the mutiny. By this means the expense of constructing new barracks is avoided.

At Nowgong a barrack for the Royal Artillery will be completed at a cost of £5,378 the sum allotted for the purpose for next year being £4,700. Family barracks for Infantry will also be completed for £7,000 at Agra, the grant allowed being £1,500 and the hospital for the left Native Infantry at the same place will be finished at a total cost of £3,838.

The out-offices for barracks for single men of Infantry at Mooltan will be completed next year with a grant of £2,000, £4,000 having already been spent.

For drainage works only £5,575 I am sorry to say, has been assigned, for it is a service in which I wish I could spend more, as I firmly believe that good drainage and well selected sites, with good drinking water, will ever ensure the health of troops. Of this sum, £1,000 has been allotted for the drainage of the Fort at Govindghur, and £1,000 for the drainage of the Cantonment at Lucknow, both being very urgent sanitary works. For the drainage of swamps lying to windward of European Infantry Barracks at Kamptee £1,000 has been allotted, the expenditure incurred to end of 1876-77 having been £504. For the drainage of the lines of the European troops at Meean Meer £300 has been given.

The encroachments of the Indus at Dera Ishmail Khan were so serious that it was necessary to consider whether the Cantonment should not be removed. But by the skill of the Engineers concerned protective works have been constructed during the past and present year.

The serious overflow of the Kanhan River at Kamptee last rains which led to much property, both public and private, being placed in imminent risk of destruction, has forced us to consider what works should be devised for protection from an inundation which may occur at any time. The result has been a scheme estimated to cost about £6,000, and for which the necessary funds have been allowed. It is expected that the work will be done before the next rains.

I cannot over-estimate the importance to the health of the troops of providing a pure system of supply of water, and it has led me to increase the grant for the purpose from £45,900 in 1876-77 to £74,540 in 1877-78. The works provided for are as follows :—

The Ulsoor Water-supply project at Bangalore will be completed by the end of 1877-78 at a cost of £14,162, the grant for 1877-78 being £500, in addition to £1,250 for providing a new filter, and making certain alterations to the work. The project is in addition to the scheme for supplying Bangalore with water, which is being carried out at an expense of £55,000 from Mysore funds.

A small sum of £1,000 has been provided for settling tanks in connection with the water-supply at Poona.

In the Punjab £1,410 have been given for Artesian borings and wells at two of the frontier out-posts.

A sum of £770 has been allotted for sinking wells at Asirgurh.

For water-supply at Trimulgherry and Secunderabad a provision of £4,610 has been made. Of this sum, £4,000 has been reserved for pipes from England for the project for the North water-supply scheme at Trimulgherry, estimated to cost £ 25,000 The balance of the grant for 1877-78 has been devoted to an engine and pump for water-supply to the 2nd European Infantry Regiment.

At Nusseerabad in Rajpootana it is hoped that the scheme for supplying the station with water at a cost of £25,874 will have been completed by end of 1877-78. The expenditure on the work to end of 1876-77 has been £13,807, the grant for next year being £10,900.

The scheme for water-supply at Mhow, for which a grant of £3,000 has been given, has still to be matured. This is now being done.

For the scheme of the water-supply at Umballa £10,000 has been given. The complete project has yet to be matured. Meanwhile a project for a temporary supply of water is under execution at a cost of £6,800, of which £5,000 will be made use of in the permanent project.

Small sums of £500 and £900 respectively have been allotted for water-supply tanks at Darjeeling, and for a filter and storage reservoir at Chukrata.

For water-supply at Meean Meer £13,700 has been allotted. It is expected to cost £16,000, of which £2,100 has already been spent. The scheme provides for a supply of 6 gallons per head per diem to British Troops.

The grant allowed for the water-supply at Peshawar is £25,000. A sum of £25,400 will have been spent by end of 1876-77 on an estimate of £28,752. But the complete project for the work has still to be prepared.

For clearing and repairing the tank at Fort Kangra, £1,000 has been given.

The limited amount of the Public Works grant prevents much being done under the head of Fortification. A provision of £6,000 has been made for improving the defences at Aden, and of £2,000 for keeping in repair the large stock of plant collected for the harbour defences at Bombay. For the inner line of defences at Ferozepoor £2,000 has been given. The estimated cost of this work is £4,250, of which £2,220 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, so that the work will be completed next year. The bomb-proof magazine in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will be finished for £2,762, the grant being £1,650. And sufficient funds have been provided for keeping the existing forts in an efficient state of repair.

The additional buildings for the small-arms factory at Kirkee will be completed by the end of 1877-78, the grant for that year being £4,000, and the computed outlay to end of 1876-77 £10,000. For buildings for 6 incorporating mills in the Gun Powder Factory at Kirkee a provision of £5,000 has been made, the estimated cost being £15,190.

Amongst the measures contemplated for a fortified post and place of refuge at Rawul Pindee the provision of buildings for Magazines and other works of the Ordnance Department found a place. The sum it is expected to spend on the purpose is £83,750 and in furtherance of the scheme a provision of £19,900 has been made in the Budget next year for Store-room, Workshops, Armoury, Offices, Laboratory and Small arms ammunition magazine. These works are expected to cost £38,041, of which it is expected that £15,800 will have been spent by end of 1876-77.

The alteration to the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgurh the construction of the Powder Magazine in the Fort at Allahabad, and the provision of Workshops in the Arsenal at Ferozepoor are all expected to be finished during the coming year, at a cost of £4,488, £9,183 and £7,464, respectively, the grant allowed for next year being £1,900, £1,000 and £1,200. A grant of £2,200 has also been allowed for the Pebble Powder House at Ishapore.

Some small works for the Commissariat Department will be completed this year at Allahabad.

A small amount has been reserved for urgent works in hand at the Dockyards, but for Bombay, in view of future contingencies, I wish I could say the sum was larger.

For Military roads the grant to Chukrata is £19,900. Of this sum £10,000 is to be devoted to the completion of the bridge over the River Jumna, which is expected to cost £30,545, and of which £20,500 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The balance of the grant has been devoted to completing the earthwork and formation of the road.

The road to Dalhousie will also, it is hoped, be finished during the year at a cost of £68,000, the grant for the purpose for next year being £4,500, the outlay to end of 1876-77 being expected to be £63,500.

A provision of £ 19,500 has been made for improving the roof and making sundry additions to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Mount Aboo.

Next to nothing has been appropriated for the defences of our ports or arsenals, and literally nothing for strong places; if no change in our policy is made, there is no prospect of anything material being done to remedy these wants which, to repeat former warnings, are becoming more imperative and more essential the more you raise and develope the material wealth and value of this country.

Let me not here be understood to advocate the costly and ponderous defences which it has been the fashion of recent years to elaborate under the idea of converting defences into success over attack, but rather more simple measures which may protect us from insult on the sea-board, and be sufficient to leave in the interior the sick and the helpless in comparative safety. But I regard this subject as one of much more serious importance than is practically recognised by the part assigned to it in the distribution of the resources of the State.

The bulk of the outlay on Civil Buildings and Roads is now drawn from grants made over to Provincial Services. The direct expenditure from Imperial Funds is for Departmental and Government buildings, church, burial grounds, harbour works, civil works, roads, as well as for the Establishments at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, the colliery charges at Warora, and the furlough allowances in England.

The grant for 1877-78 is taken at £ 431,365, or £ 67,500 in excess of that for the previous year, owing to the provision required for the works at Simla.

This sum does not fully represent our wants, and I regret there is but little hope of any great or sensible increase to the sum now set apart.

Under Civil Buildings the grant amounts to £ 139,069, of which one-third is for Repairs. The balance is allowed for Original Works, and distributed among the different departments in the following manner :—

For the Salt works, the sum allotted (£ 5,494) has been fairly divided between Madras and Bombay.

On Opium, the whole grant (£ 14,752), with the exception of a small sum reserved for Oudh, has been fairly apportioned between Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

The greater part of the sum, £ 2,700, allowed for the Mints is needed at Calcutta, and it is most probable that the grant under this head will have to be largely increased for next year.

Of the sum set aside for Postal (£ 13,099), one-half nearly is for the introduction of several small post offices, and the remainder for additions to existing offices throughout India.

Under Telegraph (£ 12,531) allotments have been made for new offices, &c., at Ootacamand, Alipore, Umballa, Gadac, Rajanpur, and Gowhattee, and the amount given to Bombay completes the instalments required for the signallers' quarters. Suitable telegraph and post office accommodation has still to be provided for the Presidency Town of Madras.

The largest sum, £ 21,390, is required for the Government of India Buildings, and includes the cost of additions to the Peterhoff estate, the purchase of houses at Simla, and improvements to the Viceregal buildings generally.

The designs for the Mayo College Buildings at Ajmere by Major Mant, R. E., have been approved, and the grant (£ 6,560) is provided for

the collection of necessary material. The funds (£ 4,194) required for the boarding houses in connection with this College are being found by Native States.

Out of a total of £6,784, sums have been reserved for the completion of the Thuggee Jail at Indore, and for the commencement of a new Jail at Mercara. The Civil Jail at Rewah will probably be constructed from funds supplied by the State of Rewah.

From the amount £4,066 under Churches, &c., the completions of the Bolarum Church and the commencement of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Rawul Pindee have been provided for.

The restoration of the beautiful temple at Ajmere, referred to in the review of 1876-77, has to be continued at an excess on the original estimate, the peculiar nature of the work and the necessity for its extension during the course of reconstruction having led to this result.

The great scheme of restoration and preservation of antiquities in the North Western Provinces is undertaken from Provincial Funds, aided by a grant from Imperial Revenues.

Under Communications the grants allowed are for Provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, *viz.*, Rajpootana, Central India and Coorg. The total £ 64,035 as against £ 69,270 for last year is divided into £ 20,934 for Original Works, and £ 43,102 for Repairs.

The outlay from Imperial funds in the construction of new roads in Rajpootana has practically ceased.

The conditions under which these roads were commenced, *viz.*, that ¼ths of the outlay on the portions passing through foreign territory would be provided for by Native States, have in some cases been fulfilled, while in others the roads have been made over to the States concerned to complete. The provision £ 10,552 is for the repair of the roads so constructed, and of this sum nearly ¼th is for the portion lying in Foreign Territory.

In Central India also a portion of the outlay on roads has been and is still being met partly from funds supplied by Native States; for in addition to the expenditure (£ 14,050) on the roads from Mhow to Neemuch, Nowgong to Sutna and Dewas to Ashta, the road from Gwalior to Chumbal River receives an allotment of £ 4,800 from a contribution by His Highness the Maharaja Scindiah. Of the total for repairs £ 29,000, more than half is for the Agra and Bombay Road, one-fifth is absorbed between Neemuch and Khandwa, and the balance is distributed over the Gwalior and Jhansee Roads.

The comparatively large grant £ 5,614 to Coorg is to facilitate trade and encourage the export of coffee by opening out new communications; the maintenance of existing roads also is contemplated to an extent of £3,300 from Imperial funds.

Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements £ 35,320 have been set aside, in which £ 5,935 are included for repairs. Three-fourths of the grant is absorbed by the Simla Water-supply Project, for which, exclusive of Establishment, £27,435 has been provided until the arrangements with the Municipality for the provision of funds have been settled.

Under Lighthouses, £ 1,500 have been assigned to Kurrachee for a new Lighthouse with its revolving light.

For the Harbour Works at Kurrachee, the sum appropriated for Maintenance, Conservancy, Dredging, &c., exclusive of Establishment, is but £ 5,000.

The growing importance of this harbour, with the early completion of the Indus Valley Line, make it desirable to leave as little as possible undone which may facilitate and increase the rapidity of our communications between the Punjab and the Sea. The construction of jetties has also to be considered with the necessary sheds for the accommodation of trade. These works should receive early consideration, and the grant now fixed at £5,000 will probably have to be doubled before the close of the year.

The importance of the Warora Colliery Works to the coal industry of India, and their effect on the reduction of Railway working expenses is obvious. The pits are now in working order, and it is expected during the year 36,000 tons of coal will be raised, and be sold for a sum closely approaching the expenses of production.

The exploration for coal in the Central Provinces continues, and the necessary grants have been assigned for the Satpura and Warora Districts.

The Budget-Estimate of the Telegraph Department for 1877-78 as contrasted with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77, and the actual average receipts of the three previous years shows that—

	£
The RECEIPTS were in 1876-77	332,100
The Budget-Estimate of 1877-78 is taken at	315,500
The average of actuals for the last three years being ...	281,200
The CHARGES were in 1876-77	491,800
The total net charge thus being	159,700
The Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 is taken at	495,500
Making a total net charge of	180,000
The average of actuals for the last three years being ...	444,800
Making a total net charge of	163,600
Thus, on the whole, the expected net charge in 1877-78 as compared with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77 shows a net increase of	20,300
Of this net increase the amount due to an anticipated falling off in the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department caused by the construction of a second line of cable from Bombay to Suez is	13,900
While the payment to the Indo-European Company in England in excess of receipts due to its being anticipated that the messages despatched from Home *viâ* Russia will be more than those despatched from India by the same route, is ...	14,215
so that in these two items alone there is a net increase of ...	28,115

Under Receipts the figures for the Budget and Regular Estimate for the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, as compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year and the average actuals of the three previous years, are as follows :—

The Estimate of 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	206,700
Ceylon "	8,500
Total ...	215,200
Whilst the Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,800
making a Grand Total ...	290,000

The Regular Estimate for 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	225,700
Ceylon	10,300
Total ...	236,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	96,100
making a Grand Total ...	332,100

In the Budget-Estimate of 1877-78, the—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	232,000
Ceylon "	9,000
Total ...	241,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a Total of ...	74,500
making a Grand Total ...	315,500

The average of actuals for the last three years being—

Indian Telegraph—	£
Indian Telegraph	196,100
Ceylon "	8,400
Total ...	204,500
Indo-European Telegraph ...	76,700
Grand Total ...	281,200

Compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year, the Regular Estimate for the Indian Telegraph Deppatment shows a gratifying increase of £20,800.

The steady increase in the receipts of the Telegraph Department as shown by the preceding figures justifies the expectation that the receipts for next year may be set down somewhat in excess of those for the current year, and the estimate for 1877-78 has therefore been accepted at £241,000, being £5,000 only more than the Regular Estimate for 1876-77.

In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the Regular Estimate amounts to £21,300 in excess of the Budget-Estimate for 1876-77, of which £6,400 occurs in England, and the balance in India. The increase in England is ascribed to be due to recoveries of revenue earned in the previous year arising from the interruption of the Red Sea route from 15th November 1875 to 3rd February 1876, and to the receipt of £1,986 being an additional instalment of the Persian debt. The increase in India is due to a general increase of receipts on the Government lines due partly to general causes, and partly to the late interruption of the Madras-Penang cable.

	£
For 1877-78 the Budget-Estimate of receipts in India of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounts to only ...	68,400
The probable receipts of 1876-77 being	81,200
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	76,468

The opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay is expected to affect the income of the Indo-European Telegraph

Department to the extent of £ 13,900, and the estimate for next year has therefore had to be reduced accordingly—

	£
In England the expected receipts of 1877-78 are set down at	6,100
But in the Budget-Estimate of expenditure a sum of ... is included for amount due to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home being expected to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out, so that really the estimate of revenue is for a net charge of	14,215
	8,115
The expected receipts of 1876-77 being	14,900
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	17,122

The Budget charges have been accepted for a sum of £ 411,900 (including £ 13,050 for Ceylon). Of this amount £ 123,900 are for capital outlay, £ 17,350 being for establishment and other charges, £ 21,560 for additional stores, and £ 84,990 for actual construction operations on the following lines of telegraph :—

State Railway Lines.

	£.
Agra to Gwalior	5,440
Reconstruction, Lahore to Jhelum	1,375
Reconstruction and adding wire, Jhelum to Rawul Pindee	2,870
Rutlam to Neemuch	4,680
Works in progress, *viz.*, Northern Bengal State Railway	9,200
Rangoon to Prome	300
Indus Valley	500
	24,365

Guaranteed Railway Lines.

	£.
Due for Stores and Carriage for South Indian Railway—	
Madras to Tanjore	3,700
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	3,500
	7,200

Departmental Lines.

	£
Madura to Ramnad	5,290
Extra wire, Madras to Trichinopoly	4,250
Nynee Tal to Raneekhet	875
Extra wire, Chittagong to Elephant Point, Rangoon	25,710
Works in progress—	
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	300
Calcutta to Chittagong	500
Gowhatti to Debrugurh	1,000
Lahore to Kotree	1,000
Miscellaneous	620
Special—	
Jacobabad to Quetta and Khelat	9,480
	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
Abstract—	
State Railway Lines	24,365
Guaranteed ditto	7,200
Departmental	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
	85,990
Less recoveries	1,000
	84,990

Excluding the sum provided for the completion of the special line to Quetta and Khelat, the whole of the provision made for departmental lines will practically be absorbed by the cost of an additional wire between Chittagong and Elephant Point, and the line Madura to Ramnad with an extra wire from Madura to Trichinopoly. The former will materially improve communication with Burmah, and is rendered necessary by the increased importance of this route in connection with the cable shortly to be laid between Rangoon and Penang, so that it will be necessary to make the line from Calcutta to Rangoon fit for international traffic. On this point the following extract from a letter No. 58, dated 8th June 1876, will show the necessity for the work, the estimate for which has been sanctioned by the Government of India :—

The existing line between Calcutta and Rangoon, although gradually improving with every season's work, is still utterly unfit for international traffic, and incomparably inferior to the line across the Dhunds between Deesa and Hyderabad, respecting which the Indo-European Company have made so many complaints. It consists, moreover, of one wire unequal to the existing traffic, and although a second wire has been sanctioned and is in course of erection, as far as Chittagong, it will be fully taken up by its own local traffic. It will therefore be necessary to add an extra wire throughout, for although we may expect no cable messages so long as the Madras-Penang line is in order, when an accident does occur, and they are diverted *viâ* Rangoon, no delays would be tolerated by the Company or by the public.

It may be added that this expenditure has been made the basis of a demand for an increase in the Indian Tariff for all Foreign messages, an increase which cannot be refused and which will add more than £10,000 to the annual revenue of the Telegraph Department.

The latter, that is the line from Madura to Trichinopoly, is needed to strengthen communication between Madras and Ceylon and the south-west coast, by the substitution of an inland line, mainly on a Railway, for the existing precarious sea-coast line between Negapatam and Tuticorin.

The Budget-Estimate for 1876-77 was passed for—

	£
Expenditure	383,000
Receipts	215,200
Net charge	167,800

For 1877-78 the figures are—

	£
Expenditure	411,900
Receipts	241,000
Net charge	170,900

an increased charge, therefore, of £2,100 as compared with the Budget for 1876-77. This increase is entirely due to increased capital outlay, and, excluding capital outlay from the figures for both years, 1877-78 shows an improvement of £19,749 over 1876-77.

There has been for several years a progressive reduction in the difference between earnings and revenue charges. This reduction is very marked during 1876-77, and justifies the expectation that but a very short time is needed for the Department to pay not only its working expenses, but also a small dividend on the capital expended.

Net annual loss on revenue account, *i.e.*, the difference between expenditure, excluding capital outlay and receipts, including *pro formâ* charges :—

	£
1872-73	73,211
1873-74	56,166
1874-75	44,837
1875-76	42,367
1876-77 ... ... *Under*	10,000 (*partly estimated*).

The capital expended from the commencement is nominally somewhat over £3,000,000. I say nominally, because this amount includes the value of lines and offices abandoned or destroyed in past years.

In the earlier days of Indian telegraphy, lines were hastily constructed of perishable material, requiring frequent renewal, and were abandoned or replaced by others mainly on military and political considerations; but for the sums spent year by year the State received a full equivalent in the assistance, direct and indirect, which the Telegraph afforded in the administration of the country.

Again, contrary to the experience of Europe, in India the Telegraph preceded the Railway, and long before the Railway was more than an idea, the Telegraph had spread over many hundreds of miles. As the Railways extended, it became necessary to re-erect the Telegraph lines within the Railway fences, to secure the advantages of immunity from malicious interference, and the incomparably greater facilities for locomotion, and consequently for inspections and repairs.

In those earlier days professional knowledge was very imperfect, as indeed it was also in Europe, and many mistakes were made, costly it is true, but a cost absolutely inappreciable, when contrasted with the inestimable services rendered by the telegraph during the mutiny alone.

Increased knowledge obtained by experience of climatic difficulties in this country, and by watching the development of electrical discovery in other countries, has led to the adoption of material which, although in the first case expensive, will last for many years to come with ordinary care and supervision.

Practically, then, it may be said that the lines, as they at present stand, have, with few exceptions, been created since 1866, and the amount expended upon them, and the speed and skill with which they have been constructed, compare very favorably, not only with the earlier efforts of the Department, but also with the results obtained in other more favored countries.

The vastly improved quality of the line material and apparatus, and the many improvements of late years introduced in the organization and technical management, have raised the character of the Indian Telegraph system to a deservedly high position. The speed and accuracy with which telegrams are transmitted from end to end of this vast continent appear almost marvellous, when contrasted with the state of things that existed not so very many years back, and these results have been obtained in face of considerable difficulties.

Besides the greater number of our station buildings and a valuable plant of stores and apparatus, we now possess 18,120 miles of lines and cables and 41,000 miles of wire. Of these, upwards of 8,000 miles were erected and are maintained by the Department for Guaranteed and State Railways. In addition, the Department maintains lines and wires, the property of Railway Companies aggregating 3,344 miles, which will, it is expected, be shortly more than trebled by the transfer to the Telegraph Department of the maintenance of all Railway telegraph lines in the country.

I look forward to the early accomplishment of this arrangement, as the result, judging from the experience already gained, cannot be other than satisfactory to us and to the Railway administrations.

The direct and indirect value of the telegraph to the administration of the country in the preservation of order and general development of its

resources is so considerable, and the operations of the Department are necessarily conducted in so great a measure with reference to Imperial requirements, that it would be obviously incorrect to judge of them by a purely commercial standard. The only lines that might be expected to pay commercially are those connecting the Presidency towns; and hampered, as the Department is, by the very great extent of its unproductive lines, and by the necessarily expensive construction of its lines generally, it is gratifying to find that the financial result, bad as it undoubtedly is, is not far worse.

While then it may be admitted that the requirements of the State in the matter of telegraphs are in India more onerous than in most European countries, the fact must not be ignored how very large a portion of the total outlay has been, and continues to be, incurred in the interests of the mercantile community. The costly improvements introduced in late years are, indeed, mainly the outcome of the growing demands of commerce, as what is called domestic traffic is here altogether unimportant.

It is true that the revenue of the Department is largely derived from mercantile telegrams, especially those exchanged between the great centres of commerce; but there can, I think, be no doubt that, considering the enormous distances over which these messages are transmitted, the rates are very inadequate and, considering the gain in time over the Post, proportionately much lower than obtain in any other country.

The average distance by alternative routes* from Calcutta to Bombay, Madras and Kurrachee is 1,875 miles. Extreme distances in India are far greater.

The average distance between the following places in Europe is under 1,800 miles, *viz.*:—

Madrid and St. Petersburg.
Paris and Constantinople.
Lisbon and Berlin.

The average cost of a message of 20 words, *including* address, between those places, is 11 francs = 9·68*s*.

The Indian charge is 2*s*. for 6 words, with a free address which may be taken at an average of 6 words.

We have, therefore, 12 words for 2*s*. in India as compared with 20 words for 9·68*s*. for lesser distances in Europe, or, to bring the comparison nearer,—

IN INDIA.

12 words + address averaging 6 = 18 words for 4*s*.

IN EUROPE.

20 words inclusive ... ... 9·68*s*.

For less extreme distances in Europe, *viz.*,—

Madrid to Vienna,
Vienna to St. Petersburg,
Paris to Constantinople,
Madrid to Berlin,

averaging about 1,400 miles, we find the charge to be 8·48*s*. for a 20-word message against the Indian charge of 4*s*. for a message of 12 words, with free address equal to 6 more, and of 2*s*. for a six word message with the same free address.

* By shortest routes the average is about 1,500 miles.

It is not uncommonly insisted that a reduction of tariff is the only *panacea* for a Telegraph deficit; but it is now, I believe, very generally admitted by all political economists who have given attention to the subject, that, under the most favorable conditions, a reduction of tariff results in a diminution of net proceeds. This has been the experience of many European administrations and also of Great Britain. It is a fallacy to imagine that the measures that have proved in Europe so successful in the case of the Post Office must be equally successful when applied to the Telegraph. Professor Jevons, F.R.S., writing on the subject of the British Postal Telegraphs, says with much force:

"There cannot be a greater contrast than between the rapid Progress of the Postal net revenue and the alarming decrease in the Telegraph net revenue. This comparison entirely bears out the statement of the Treasury Commissioners, that "the Telegraph Branch is not in the position of the Postal Department after the introduction of the penny postage. * * *

"The Post Office stands in an entirely unique position as regards the great increase in traffic, which can be carried on with a small increase of cost.

* * * * *

"A postman, to put the principle as briefly as possible, can carry a hundred letters as easily as one, and a ton of mail-bags can be transmitted by railway almost as easily as a single bag. But it is totally the reverse with the Telegraph, in which each message has to be individually received by a clerk, transmitted, re-transmitted, written out, and finally delivered by a special messenger. In this case every increase of traffic involves an increase of expense in nearly the same ratio as regards many items."

An eminent Belgian authority writing on the subject sums up as follows:—

"The effects of a reduction of tariff are under the most favourable conditions (in the interior of a country itself), the maintenance of the gross receipts by the stimulant of cheapness, and under ordinary conditions, the decrease of the gross receipts, the stimulant being insufficient to compensate for the reduction of the mean product per unit. In either one case or the other, without a single known exception, the net product is diminished."

All experience points to the fact that Telegraph traffic follows, more especially in its augmentation, the fluctuations of trade, and that it is influenced by the tariff only in a very secondary degree.

If these be sound conclusions for countries of limited extent, very populous and very rich, how much more strongly must they apply to a country like India, where the distances are so enormous and the average poverty of the people so conspicuous?

I trust that continued financial improvement in the working of the Telegraph Department may obviate the necessity for any revision of the tariff, but the foregoing observations indicate the direction which such revision must take should it become imperative.

The result of the changes introduced in the tariff for international messages by the Convention of St. Petersburg, has not, so far as the Indian Department is concerned, been altogether successful; for while the number of messages exchanged with foreign countries has materially increased, the increase in their value is only nominal, and there are not wanting indications of even a prospective decrease. To some extent this may be traced to the insufficiency of the Indian share of the total tariff, but it is questionable whether the reduction of the unit charge to one word can prove a financial success, unless the rate per word be proportionately very much higher than the previous rates for the larger units.

There are two points of detail in connection with the rules for foreign messages which have given rise to complaints from the Chambers of Commerce in this country—one referring to gratuitous repetitions of messages which are supposed to have been incorrectly transmitted; the other to the charge made for figure cipher telegrams. Proposals have been made to other States, parties to the Convention, by this Government and by the Postal Telegraph Department of England to modify the rules on these points somewhat in accordance with the wishes of the mercantile community, but these proposals have been rejected, and the grounds of their non-acceptance cannot well be contested.

The real grievance of the Indian public lies in the circumstance that the rules are not strictly enforced in England; but it has been explained that the relaxations have there been carried out by private Telegraph Companies in a spirit of competition and with a view to attract customers (though possibly for the present at a loss to the shareholders); that such a proceeding is one which the manager of a private company dealing with private money subscribed for a special purpose may perhaps adopt with some sort of justification, though in defiance of rule, but that his example cannot be followed by a public agent dealing with public funds for the benefit of a class interest at a further sacrifice to the general community, who have already to bear the loss on an unremunerative undertaking. An opportunity will shortly be afforded of reconsidering the rules in concert with other Administrations, and I venture to hope that some means may be found of amending those which have given rise to so much discussion.

The fact not generally known that the telegraphs are worked at a loss in some of the principal countries in Europe, and an examination of the results obtained in Great Britain, enable some conception to be formed of the difficulties with which State, *i. e.*, cheap, telegraphy has to contend under the most favorable conditions; and it is a fair matter for congratulation that India with all her disadvantages possesses a highly efficient and extensive telegraph system which at no very distant date promises to be self-supporting.

I have dwelt at some length on this subject, for I have felt that it is due to the Chambers of Commerce of the three great centres of Indian trade, with whom we have been in communication, to offer to them here a fuller explanation of our motives and position than I could introduce into ordinary official or business correspondence.

I would add a few words of explanation on the Indo-European Telegraph Department which has charge of the Indian Government lines from Kurrachee to Fao and Teheran. The head-quarters of the Director-in-Chief are in London where there is an office of account adjustment with a small branch office at Constantinople.

The lines of the Department are in two sections: the Persian, which includes the lines in Persia, and the Persian Gulf section, which includes the cables connecting Kurrachee with Bushire and Fao and the land line along the coast of Beloochistan from Kurrachee to Jask.

The Gulf section has its head-quarters at Kurrachee where are the offices of the Deputy Director (who is in charge of the section), and of the traffic manager as well as workshops and a store depôt. A special steamer, the *Amberwitch*, is attached to the service of this section for the repair of cables and conveyance of establishment and stores.

The land line consists of 739 miles of line and 1,478 miles wire. It has, besides the usual maintenance establishments, the aid of a special Political Agency at Gwadur, half the cost of which is borne by the Telegraph Department. Subsidies to the extent of £ 3,128 a year are also paid to Chiefs in Beloochistan for protection of this line.

The cables of the Gulf section are 1,738 miles in length, of which 1,235 miles are of Gutta Percha, and 503 miles of India-rubber core.

The Persian section is under a Director whose head-quarters are at Teheran. This section contains 792 miles of line and 2,406 of wire. The lines of the Department do not extend beyond Teheran.

The total length of the lines of the Department is 2,754 miles, consisting of 3,884 miles of wire and 1,738 miles of cable.

	£
Excluding the provision for payment to foreign lines of traffic earnings realized in India, the Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 amounts to	95,985
The Regular Estimate of 1876-77 being	102,200
so that there is a decrease of	6,215

which is due to the work of erection of iron poles to replace existing wooden ones, and for which a provision of £ 3,980 was made in current year's Budget, not being required next year. There is also a decrease of £ 850 in the provision for Repairs.

The estimate has been framed for the authorized scale of expenditure for Establishment and Repairs, and there is nothing in it to call for comment, or which can be reduced.

EXTRAORDINARY IRRIGATION.

The total grant for the year 1877-78 from Extraordinary funds for Irrigation amounts to £ 900,000, distributed to the several Provinces as follows. This amount is exclusive of £ 107,500 to be spent from contribution of the Native States for the Sirhind Canal.

	£
Madras	50,000
Bombay	40,000
Bengal	275,000
North Western Provinces	260,000
Punjab	275,000

The works for which this sum is provided were all in progress during the current year (1876-77) in which the aggregate outlay under Extraordinary is expected to amount to £ 1,012,000.

In Madras the improvements to the Godavery and Kistna systems of canals are still the most important works in progress.

In the Godavery system several works for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas were carried out. The widening of the main canal in the Eastern Delta has been finished; the banks of the Coconada, Ingeram and Coringa main canals were raised and improved. The widening of the bank and Coringa Canals was carried on; nine miles of the former were opened out for navigation; one lock was built and four more were completed; and three weirs finished. Ten minor distributaries with an aggregate length of 25 miles were completed, and some improvements made to drainage cuts.

In the Western delta, widening and other improvements were carried on on nine canals; the widening of the main canal above water-line was completed, as also the widening and deepening of the Bank canal for 22½ miles and some masonry works built: on these works about £20,000 were spent during 1876-77. The sum allotted for the coming year is £ 28,561.

In the Kistna delta the works on Ryves's main canal were much retarded by continued outbreaks of cholera; but they will probably be completed early in the coming year. The new supply head, though incomplete, was opened for the admission of water, the volume supplied by the old heads being insufficient owing to the low state of the river caused by the excessive drought.

The alterations to these channels will probably be completed as relief works. The widening of the Masulipatam Canal will also be completed early next year. The grant for the coming year is £ 14,777.

The Streeviguntum Anicut Project, which will supply irrigation to a portion of the Tinnevelly District and water to the town of Tuticorin, was practically finished during the year; only a portion of the revetment of the Korsur Pallam Tank and the raising to full height of the Ooppar Oday dam being incomplete. The grant for the coming year is £ 3,477.

On the Pennair Delta some expenditure was incurred from the Ordinary grant. A sum of £ 3,183 is allotted from the Extraordinary grant for this work during the coming year.

The Sungum Project for the irrigation of the Northern Delta of the Pennair River from storage reservoirs in the river is still under consideration; no work is contemplated on it in the coming year.

The Perryaur Project referred to in last year's Resolution is still under consideration; the works which will consist of a tunnel through the Ghauts in the Madura District leading from a large storage reservoir are estimated to cost £ 602,762; there is no prospect of their being commenced this year.

In Bombay the only work of any magnitude in progress is the Moota Moola Project consisting of a dam across the River Moota 99 feet in height and 3,683 feet long, exclusive of the waste weir which is 1,453 feet long, with channels for the water-supply of Poona and Kirkee and for the irrigation of about 70,000 acres. The total expenditure to the end of the current year amounted to £ 423,372, a grant of £ 31,924 is proposed for the coming year, which will bring the works so far as sanctioned very near completion, the estimated cost of the works being £ 466,448. The right bank canal, which is capable of discharging 414 cubic feet per second, has been extended to a distance of 39 miles from the head out of a sanctioned length of 71 miles, and this portion is now being carried out as a famine relief work; the left bank canal, discharging 38 cubic feet per second, has been almost completed. A gross revenue of £ 7,385 is anticipated from these works during the coming year, and the working expenses are estimated at £ 4,063.

The remainder of the grant will be divided among five projects of less importance. £. 2,674 are set apart for the completion of the Ekruk Tank in Sholapur, at a total cost of £ 97,446; the water is retained in this reservoir by an earthen dam with a maximum height of 78 feet. £. 3,443 are allotted to a small canal called the Hathmatti in Ahmedabad; the work, which is approaching completion, is estimated to cost £ 38,470. £ 1,177 are allotted to the Lakh Canal in Ahmednagar, which is also very near completion, at an estimated cost of £ 25,954. £ 4,800 are allotted to the Mukti Reservoir, and £ 300 to the Palkhed Canal, both of which are nearly complete, at an estimated cost of £ 26,456 and £ 14,029, respectively.

In Bengal the grants for 1877-78 for the works in Orissa and Midnapoor are £ 63,425 and £ 20,503, respectively. These with the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee are separate sections of the Orissa scheme purchased

by Government from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company. They were originally intended to form portions of a connected system, but are now worked as separate projects. About £ 850,000 have been spent on the Tidal and Midnapoor Series of works out of an estimated total of £ 945,803; 248 miles of distributaries are completed and in operation out of a total projected of 320 miles; and during the past kharif season 32,160 acres were irrigated from them. The navigation works on the Midnapoor Series are not quite finished, but by the end of the current year the canal will be complete as a navigation line throughout, with the exception of 4 miles in the second range in which the locks are still under construction.

The Tidal Canal is in full operation.

The portion of the Orissa Section, to which it has been determined to limit expenditure for the present, consists only of the channels in progress and distributaries for the irrigation of 206,172 acres; the total estimated cost is £ 1,929,568, of which about £ 1,740,000 have been expended to the end of the current year (1876-77), the grant for next year being £ 63,425. The principal lines of canals are nearly finished; before the end of the coming year, with the exception of part of the Kendrapara extension, the whole of the navigable canals will be open for traffic throughout their length. Of the distributaries 501¼ miles are completed and in operation out of a total projected length of 547¼ miles.

For the Sone Project the grant for next year is £ 191,071. The cost of this scheme as now limited is estimated at £ 2,710,361, of which about £ 1,770,000 will have been spent up to the close of the current year (1876-77) by which time the Main Western Canal, the Beheea and Doomraon Branch Canals and the Eastern Main Canal will, with their distributaries, be complete. The Arrah Branch, the Buxar Branch Canal, the Chowsa Branch Canal and the Patna Canal will, with their distributaries, be ready for irrigation, and with the exception of some locks and waste weir bridges will be complete throughout. The area irrigable from the completed portions by the end of the year was 443,000 acres. The Arrah Branch has for some months been navigable throughout with exception of the junction with the Ganges at the termination. A cadastral survey of the land commanded by these channels is under execution, and up to the end of the current year about 1,600 square miles out of a total of 2,900 square miles will have been surveyed.

In the North Western Provinces there are three series of works in execution from the Loan funds.

The rectification and completion of the Ganges Canal at an estimated cost of £ 858,843 is the first: up to the end of the current year about £ 387,400, exclusive of value of materials in hand, will have been expended. The grant for the coming year is £ 80,000. The works executed during the past year consisted mainly of protective works to the floorings of the falls in the main canal; the re-construction of two locks and the building of new locks and weirs near Jaoli regulator, Wallipura and Nanoon, with the view of reducing the slope of bed and consequent velocity of the water in the main canal. The completion of the upper portion of the Anoopshahr Branch with an escape into the Ganges, and the preparation of surveys and detailed plans and estimates for some of the new branches and some other minor works. The construction of the new branches will be undertaken shortly.

The Agra Canal is virtually complete, and has been already in operation for two years. The navigation arrangements are nearly complete throughout. A sum of £10,000 has been allotted for the current year for expenditure on drainage works and minor distributaries. The total estimated cost, exclusive of plantation, is £ 772,553, of which £ 40,000 are still unspent. The revenue from this canal has so far more than justified the expectations formed regarding it.

The Lower Ganges Canal is the most important work in progress in the North West Provinces. The supply is drawn from the River Ganges by a masonry weir, the closing of which was successfully accomplished during the past year. The grant for expenditure during the coming year is £ 170,000; revised estimates for this project have been submitted, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India, meantime permission has been accorded to proceed with the more urgent works: the first 40 miles of the main canal and the supply branch, 22 miles in length, will be finished by the close of next year. The remaining earth-work of the main canal, as far as its junction with the old Cawnpoor Branch, is also nearly complete. About £ 1,083,000 will have been spent on this canal to the end of 1876-77; the ultimate expenditure will probably considerably exceed £ 2,000,000.

The project for a canal from the River Betwa in Bundelkhund has proved to be too expensive to justify its execution from the Loan funds; further enquiries are being made with a view to substituting, if practicable, a cheaper and less elaborate scheme.

The execution of the project for the Eastern Ganges Canal to water a portion of Rohilkhund has been postponed indefinitely owing to doubts as to the volume of water available from the Ganges after providing for the Lower Ganges Canal.

In the Punjab there are four series of works in progress from Extraordinary funds; two, the Sirhind and Swat River Canal projects, are not yet brought into operation. Indeed the last has only been just begun, and though it gives fair prospect of paying interest on its outlay, it has been accepted rather on political than on material reasons. With this exception it is the only new Irrigation project which has been sanctioned within the last two years, for in my opinion it is desirable to complete those already commenced, and watch their prospects before we commit ourselves to any further great or doubtful operations; the other two consist of improvements and extensions of existing canals—the Bari Doab and the Western Jumna.

The Bari Doab Canal has been yielding revenue since 1860; the estimated cost of the improvements now in progress is £ 333,114, of which about £ 135,000 will have been spent to the end of 1876-77. The grant proposed for the coming year is £ 24,791. The two new branches have been completed, the grant now to be made will be utilised in constructing distributaries. Two new distributaries have been completed on the old portion of the canal. The escape sluices of the weir across the Ravi at the head of the canal suffered severely from the floods again this year, but not to the same extent as in 1875: the protective and training works were also slightly damaged.

The work on the Western Jumna Canal consists of a masonry weir across the Jumna River with regulating heads for both Eastern and Western Jumna Canals; and of new channels in substitution for portions of the main canal and branches. The estimate for works is about £ 730,000: about £ 262,000 will have

been spent up to the end of 1876-77, and the grant for the coming year is £ 74,900. The head-works are approaching completion, land has been acquired for the portions known as the new Main Line and new Delhi Branch, and a considerable quantity of material has been collected, two of the new distributaries have been completed, and another is in hand.

The largest work under construction is the Sirhind Canal, drawing its supply from the Sutlej River for the irrigation of the British Districts of Loodiana and Firozpoor, and the Native States of Patiala, Jheend and Nabha; the entire cost of the works is estimated at £ 3,087,388, of which £ 1,187,000 will be contributed by the Native States. The outlay to the end of 1876-77 will probably aggregate £ 1,485,000, and the grant for the coming year is £ 248,217, of which £ 107,317 will be contributed by the Native States. The head-works and the excavation of the main canal are well in hand, and seven out of the eight bridges are complete. Convict labor has been tried with success on these works. The Abohur Branch and the first and second feeders are well advanced. The third feeder and the Patiala navigation channel are nearly complete, and the excavation of the Choya Branch is complete to the 20th mile. Work on the navigable junction with the Sutlej at Firozpoor was commenced during the year.

The fourth and last work is the Swat River canal in the Eusufzaie valley, at an estimated cost of £ 167,313; a commencement of work has been made, and about £ 10,000 spent. Its chief object is to induce some of the lawless borderers to settle down in British territory, and betake themselves to peaceful pursuits. It will be desirable to push on the works to completion as rapidly as possible; the grant proposed for the coming year is £ 30,484.

Of the Ordinary grant for 1877-78 amounting to £ 900,600, as against £ 958,800 for 1876-77, £ 141,163 will be an addition to the Capital outlay on the works. £ 544,133 provides for the current expenses of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and £ 245,305 are charges debitable to works for which there are no Capital or Revenue accounts.

In Madras the principal works on which Capital expenditure is being partially incurred from the Ordinary Revenues are the Godavery Delta, the Kistna Delta system, the Pennair Delta system and the Chembrumbaukum Tank. For the Madras water-works a grant of £ 2,774 exclusive of establishment is provided in the Budget which will be utilised on embanking the river and left side of supply channel, in extension of weirs in the supply channels and in works of protection from the river floods. The tanks are in good order, and the weir has been raised to full tank level. In the Godavery District a larger extent of cultivation and of revenue is anticipated. In the Tanjore District the high floods towards the end of July breached in the left bank of the Vennaur Tank, and caused considerable damage to the crops. Owing to the prevailing drought the supply in the river has proved insufficient for the irrigation under the river.

The total grant amounts to £ 262,000, the grant for 1876-77 being £ 272,200, and the average outlay of the three previous years £ 266,986. The necessity for increasing the normal Irrigation grant so often urged by Madras owing to the vast revenue at stake and the interests to life and agriculture involved by the efficient maintenance of Irrigation Works, has received consideration and further detailed information has been called for. The large irrigation works already constructed in the Godavery,

Kistna, Pennair, Tanjore, &c., have assisted not only in reducing the extent of the Districts subject to scarcity at exceptional times, but also in increasing production in ordinary years, and in this double capacity they differ from some of the works in Bengal which are more for the prevention of famine only.

Of the grant assigned, £35,999 is for works, and £146,759 for repairs, the balance being devoted to establishment and other charges. Of the grant for works, £3,987 is for Embankments, £3,091 for the Chembrumbaukum Tank Project, and the remainder for sundry minor works.

In the Bombay Presidency there are numerous irrigation works under construction from the ordinary revenues. The Desert canal of Sind which takes its supply from the River Indus to irrigate land both in Khilat and British territory is one of the principal. The estimated cost is £83,481 of which £42,500 have been spent; a grant of £6,100 has been made for expenditure during next year on this canal from which an ultimate net revenue of £7,737 is expected. A grant of £5,362 has been made for the excution of the important series of embankments known as the Kashmor and Begari bunds which are designed to shut out the flood water of the Indus for a distance of 45 miles, and to protect the land on the right bank. The provision now made will, it is expected, suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £72,947. The Begari Canal, 76 miles in length, and yielding a revenue of £17,639 is being enlarged, extended and improved at an estimated cost of £104,942, these improvements are expected to double the area under irrigation, and raise the profits to 15 per cent. on the outlay: this canal will be protected from injury by the Kashmor Bund; a grant of £6,100 is allotted for the coming year. The Sukkur Canal is approaching completion, its supply is derived from the Indus, the main canal is 75 miles long, and is capable of irrigating 88,250 acres, yielding a revenue of £18,400. The estimated cost of the project is £106,892. The grant for the coming year is £2,440. The Eastern Narra system comprises a series of works extending from the Indus at Rohri to the Runn of Cutch. Provision is made for £6,100 for expenditure during the coming year. The Great Marak Canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate has been enlarged at an estimated cost of £17,008. This work promises to yield a good return for the money spent, the grant for the coming year is £400. A grant of £ 1,200 is made for works on the Fuleli Canal chiefly to secure efficient control over the supply of water; the main canal is 95 miles long and the branches aggregate 986 miles. A small provision of £700 is made for the Krishna Canal which is nearly completed, the estimated cost is £62,341, and it already irrigates 4,000 acres: progress on all these canals is much restricted by want of funds.

The total grant assigned is £ 180,000, of which £ 47,365 is for works, £79,465 for repairs, and the remainder for establishment and other charges. Of the provision for new works, £2,387 will be spent in the completion of 12 works, estimated to cost £262,068, and on which it is expected that £248,623 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For other works in progress, the grants for which will not suffice for completion in 1876-77, £27,604 has been given, the estimated cost being £262,068, and the probable outlay to end of 1876-77 £333,392. The balance of the grant for new works has been devoted to sundry small and minor works.

On Irrigation Works, commenced in view to give employment to the distressed, £225,000 have been spent from famine relief funds, the total estimated cost of these works being £467,500

In Bengal the principal works under investigation, the expenses connected with which are defrayed from the Ordinary revenues, are the Tirhoot irrigation scheme and the Hooghly irrigation scheme; the expenditure during the current year on the former has been £8,148. A very promising scheme of irrigation from the Gunduck River was prepared this year; it consists in diverting a perennial supply from the River Gunduck into some natural beds of streams, which in the ordinary course are dry except in the rainy season.

In the North-West Provinces the expenditure from the Ordinary grant consists almost entirely in Minor Works and Repairs connected with the large canal systems. The subject of drainage has occupied the serious attention of Government, and enquiries have shown that a very large expenditure may prove eventually necessary. During the current year about £ 65,000 were spent on these works, the cost being shared by Extraordinary funds, Imperial revenues and Provincial funds. A project for navigable communication between the Ganges Canal and the Agra Canal at Delhi is under consideration by the North Western Provinces Government.

In the Punjab, the chief items of expenditure from the Ordinary grant are on repairs to the Bari Doab and the Western Jumna Canals; a few Minor Works are in progress and call for no remark.

In Mysore the grant for the current year is £96,800. Irrigation in this part of India is carried on chiefly from tanks and reservoirs. The principal works in progress are the extension of the North Channel, and the completion of the Sereeramdavur dam the Chickdawur Sagar Channel, the Sulikerray Series of tanks, the Hussergutta Series of tanks and various other Minor Works. There is also a scheme for water-supply to the town and station of Bangalore at a cost of £56,925, and for the water-supply of the town of Mysore, at a cost of £41,820.

In British Burmah, the principal works under construction are the Irrawaddy embankments for the protection of the culturable land along the river; one section, 27 miles long, will protect a hundred and twenty thousand acres; £4,500 are entered for expenditure for next year, which will suffice to complete the work, at an estimated cost of £ 12,353. Three other sections previously completed with an aggregate length of 154 miles are to be raised and strengthened at an estimated cost of £30,464, and for these works £ 40,900 have been allotted for expenditure during the coming year. A grant of £1,000 is also made for the reclamation of the Pegu Plain, this sum will suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £24,954, this work is calculated to reclaim 50,000 acres of good land and to afford protection to the canal from inundation; the Pegu and Sittang navigable Canal, executed from Provincial funds at a cost of £118,690, will be completed in the coming year, and will, it is hoped, be open to traffic by April or May 1878.

In Rajpootana, the system of irrigation is from tanks dependent for their supply on local rainfall; the proposed expenditure is on completing and maintaining these tanks, and calls for no special remarks.

The aggregate construction outlay on Irrigation Works, ordinary and extraordinary, throughout India up to the end of the year 1875-76 as booked in the registers of the Public Works Department amounts to £16,554,690, of which the expenditure shown for Madras and Bombay is open to correction, the accounts not having been completely adjusted.

The expenditure in Burmah has been altogether on flood embankments and protective works; the works in Oudh and Central Provinces have been abandoned. In the three Provinces, Bengal, the North-West and Punjab, the aggregate outlay has been £12,348,057, and in these only can a comparison be usefully made of expenditure and returns.

On the financial results of Irrigation Works I have already spoken.

The irrigation from the Orissa, Midnapoor and Tidal Canal is of very slow growth, and it is feared that the income from this source will never, under the present system, yield an adequate return on the Capital that has been invested. The Sone Canal and the Agra Canal have only recently been brought into operation, and there is a fair prospect of their eventually proving profitable undertakings both directly and indirectly; the condition of the Ganges and Eastern and Western Jumna Canals is very prosperous, and the Bari Doab Canal is now yielding a fair income.

It will be premature for me here now to do more than to allude to the proposals for a further localization of Irrigation Works. I have from my arrival in India felt that the success of some, if not of all these works would be better secured if they were the outcome of local sacrifice and self-denial rather than of Government munificence alone, and that local interests and local duties should call this class of improvement into existence. Indeed, without ignoring altogether the responsibilities of the State towards the land, resting on the assurance of those who know India better than I do, and who understand the relations of the landhholders to the cultivator, I would wish to see no work of Irrigation commenced till those who expected the benefit had either subscribed the Capital or had given a guarantee for the interest of the work which has to be undertaken from Loan funds. I am inclined to draw a distinction between lands, such as those in Sind, in Burmah, and in Bengal too to some small extent, which need protection from flood. I will not dwell further on this matter, leaving time to thoroughly work out what is needed to effect a change in policy, from which, if care and caution are exercised to give it effect in its earlier stages, I for one believe, infinite benefit will ultimately arise, though for the moment extreme advocates for irrigation may not acquiesce in the chances of very rapid development.

Early in last year with the assent of Lord Northbrook I suggested such a course in reference to a very extensive scheme put forward for the protection of Behar against the recurrence of the disasters of 1874, and for the mitigation of the normal misery of that overcrowded district. The response I received from the then Government of Bengal gave but little hope that any means could be relied upon beyond the usual one of the work being undertaken by the Indian Treasury. I trust that the present Government of Bengal will be able to show that its predecessor was deceived.

I am also now in communication with the Government of the Punjab on a project lately submitted by it, in order to ascertain if the work can be undertaken on the conditions we are now seeking to establish.

The extension to Local Governments of administrative control with a simultaneous increase of their responsibilities cannot fail, if guarantees are taken for the continuity of a fixed and stable policy, (the difficulty of all personal

government subject to a short tenure) to result in greater local efficiency even if it does not secure greater economy and thrift in outlay.

Of the application of the same principle of local management to Railways, I confess I do not myself entertain a favorable opinion unless indeed full powers on questions of principle are reserved in the hands of a central authority; for the essential feature of Railway success—I mean financial success—is an arrangement for the public service at once simple, rapid, certain, and this can only be secured by unity and harmony in administration. To localize entirely the control of Railways would increase their cost in management, and re-introduce the worst features of the early European system, which all Railway administrators are now hoping to see followed by a more automatic system.

I hope to see this principle thoroughly recognised in this country at no distant date, and the whole Railway system of India guided by one authority, whilst the improving and increasing Revenue is devoted to the further development of the system itself.

It is possible perhaps, whilst enlisting the co-operation of the Local Government in aiding the sources and development of Railway traffic, not to weaken Railway administration: if this can be secured, the experiment is however worth a trial.

I have now, My Lord, to ask the Council's attention for a few minutes to the prospect of our State Railways.

The length of State Railways open for traffic, under construction and under survey at the close of 1876 was 2,720 miles, of which 170 miles are either Provincial or the property of foreign States, leaving 2,550 miles chargeable to Imperial Public Works Extraordinary. Of this length about 800 miles are now open for traffic, and 1,100 miles are under construction. On the remainder, construction operations have not yet been commenced.

During the past year the increase to the open mileage has not been large, the additional length permanently opened being only 128 miles, distributed over the Rajpootana, Punjab Northern, Tirhoot, Holkar and Neemuch lines. The Rajpootana line was opened throughout.

On the Indus Valley Railway 110 miles have been temporarily opened between Multan and Chuni Gote for the goods traffic of the Flotilla.

During the ensuing year a much greater addition to the open mileage is expected, which will make up the aggregate length to about 1,500 miles, thus maintaining the projected average of 300 miles a year since the date of first opening. The chief additions will be on the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley lines, on which it is expected that 660 miles will be opened for public traffic.

The total Imperial Extraordinary expenditure up to the close of 1875-76 was £ 11,785,492.

The estimated expenditure during the current year, 1876-77, is £2,788,000, and the estimate for the ensuing year is £ 2,728,000, which will raise the total expenditure at the close of 1877-78 to about £17,300,000.

The grant for the coming year provides for steady progress on the lines already under construction, and for a commencement of the extension of the Punjab Northern Railway to Rawul Pindee, and of the Western Rajpootana Railway.

It has been necessary in the present state of the finances to restrict the grant for the latter to only £ 100,000. And for the same reason, other lines on which a small commencement should be made so as to carry forward the extension of our railways with regularity must, I fear, be postponed.

These are the Chatisgurh line from Nagpore and the Neemuch-Nasirabad link of the Central Indian system. The extension of the Northern Bengal Railway to the foot of the hills—a distance of about 30 miles—is also a work which, I still trust, may be pushed on if our prospects brighten in the coming autumn.

In the course of the last month the earth-works of two railways, the claims of which had already been before the Government, have been authorized as famine relief works. These are the Dhond and Munmar, forming a chord above the Ghâts between the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which if existing would be especially valuable in the present crisis,—and an extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Hubli. This last line when carried out will not be complete without an outlet on the western coast.

As in the case of the famine of 1874 when the construction of certain lines had to be anticipated, so now, these lines must be accepted as divergences from the fixed programme of our Railway scheme.

With an annual appropriation of three millions approximately for railways, we ought to be prepared to put in hand about 400 miles of line yearly. As respects future extensions therefore it may be mentioned that we have surveys in progress for lines in Burmah towards the frontier;—from Assam on the east to Tirhoot on the west;—from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur; and from Sukkur towards the western frontier.

The receipts from the open lines are, for the current year, estimated at about £370,000 with a mean open mileage of 742 distributed over eight different lines.

The net receipts are estimated at £105,000.

The State Railway system is burdened with several small detached lines, such as the Nalhati, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Wardah Valley. The last will, it is hoped, prove particularly valuable as a mineral branch. It also serves the cotton mart of Hingunghât. Of others, such as the Punjab Nothern, Holkar, Neemuch, and Tirhoot, small sections only are as yet opened for traffic. The open mileage of these seven lines aggregates only 360 miles. This want of continuity is unavoidable, but so long as it lasts, the traffic cannot be large, and the expenses of working must be disproportionately high.

I have already stated that portions of the Northern Punjab and Indus Valley Railways are now open for traffic, and the rapid development of trade especially on the former, even with the very limited rolling-stock available, already shows net receipts in excess of working expenses which justify these works being classed as Extraordinary.

And this consideration leads me to refer to the change which seems to be proposed in carrying out the policy for Extraordinary works, by which no works so classed will be aided by loan money unless they are likely to be *fully* remunerative, and instead of its being required, as formerly laid down by the Secretary of State, that no loan money spent on a work shall be treated as Extraordinary except where the yield will cover the interest on the *loan*, it will be required that no loan money shall be spent on a work except where the yield will cover the interest on the *whole cost*. Heretofore the policy has really been to combine the employment of Loan Funds with that of surplus ordinary revenue, so as on the one hand to expedite the progress of the works, and on the other to keep down the real interest for borrowed money, in order to avoid burdening the future.

Thus when a work has been considered reasonably certain to pay say 3 per cent. on its total cost, or even 2 per cent., it has been thought proper to allow of its inclusion in the category of Extraordinary works, in expectation that so much of its cost would be defrayed by ordinary revenue, that the remaining portion, defrayed by borrowed money, would have *its* interest covered by the yeild; and this has prevented the progress of the work being retarded to only such a pace as would have been possible from the exclusive employment of the current revenues.

Further it is to be considered that the system of Extraordinary State Railways is mainly a system for constructing Railways by the use of funds raised by Government direct, instead of by the use of funds raised by Guaranteed Companies.

There is no more unsoundness, so far as I can see, in the financial policy that would commit the State to the liability for interest on funds raised by itself, than to the policy that commits it to liability for interest raised by Guaranteed Companies; and I think that no one will venture to deny that the liability so incurred has been fully justified, and that the policy was a sound one.

Next year the gross receipts from a mean open mileage of 1,230, distributed over 11 different lines, are expected to amount to £675,000, and the net receipts to a little over £190,000.

The receipts per mile open per week average about £ 10 only. This is a small figure compared with the earnings of some of the trunk lines, but its increase depends on the gradual completion of a system.

For example the only State line of considerable length as yet open throughout is the Rajpootana Railway, 400 miles long. The last section of this line was opened in February 1876, and in the same half-year the net receipts from a gross traffic, £13 per mile per week, returned 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

I have seen it stated that the State lines have been constructed at a much greater cost than the Guaranteed lines, and their average mileage cost has been criticised. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of such a question on this occasion, but the fullest information will be published hereafter. For the present I think it sufficient to say that the comparative outlay on particular works and the several conditions under which they have been undertaken and constructed, can be accounted for, and that their cost compares favorably with the lines of other countries. Whether the sums advanced under the guarantee had been excessive or the reverse, the Companies in India owe their prosperity to the fact that they obtained their capital at a moderate rate of interest in virtue of the Government Guarantee.

It has been more than once asserted that the policy which was inaugurated by Lord Hardinge, and to which Lord Dalhousie gave life and vigour, was a policy which has led to great loss and extravagance. My Lord, such loss and extravagance, if there has been either one or the other, are absolutely insignificant when compared with what has been realised by the Americans, and by other nations who have not enjoyed the credit which India could always command, and who from this want of sufficient means were forced to adopt a cheaper and less durable type of road. The heavier outlay had to be incurred at last, and the final cost of the railroads in those countries will be found to exceed eventually the first and permanent outlay upon our Indian lines.

The special standard gauge of India was, without doubt, an error into which I myself fell when introducing Railways into Australia in 1855 and subsequent years, but I believed then with those who also advised the Government of India that the battle of the gauges would result in a compromise, and that the 5 feet 6 inch gauge would be the universal standard.

The result of this controversy subsequently led in this country to the unfortunate break of gauge by the further adoption of the metre gauge; and although no doubt this latter gives on its first cost a better return than is secured on the outlay on a wider gauge, still I question whether a more extended working will secure as large a proportion of profits as the traffic developes.

Had the early founders of the Indian Railways adopted the 4 feet 8½ inch standard gauge of England, I am confident that our lines would long since have been paying a handsome subsidy to the Indian Treasury, that the extent of our Railway system would have been far greater, and that we should not have been afflicted with the curse of a break of gauge.

The Guaranteed Railway system in India was extended during the year ending 31st December 1876 by the opening of a portion of the South Indian Railway in Madras, and by the completion of a short branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Bombay.

The total number of miles open at the end of 1876 was 5,899 against 5,693 miles at the close of 1875.

Disasters to bridges occurred in Bombay and the Punjab. Twenty-five spans of the Narbada Bridge on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were swept away by floods, and three spans of the Sutlej Bridge on the Sindh and Punjab line were destroyed, both accidents causing temporary stoppage of traffic upon the damaged sections.

It is estimated that the total capital withdrawals for expenditure on Guaranteed Railway and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Companies to 31st March 1877 will be £95,788,000, which includes a sum of £372,000, the balance of a loan of £600,000 obtained for works by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company from the Secretary of State.

Divided thus—	£
Expenditure in England	42,628,000
„ in India	53,160,000

5. Deducting the capital invested in the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the net expenditure on Guaranteed Railways will be £94,416,000.

The amount of Capital, which it is estimated will be remaining in the hands of Government, belonging to Guaranteed Railway Companies, on the 31st March 1877, is £420,631, which may be distributed over the various Railways as follows:—

	£
E. I. Railway Main Line at their credit	69,227
„ Jubbulpore Line (debit)	159,836
Eastern Bengal Railway („)	171
Madras Railway (credit)	132,626
South Indian Railway (debit)	43,090
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit)	5,230
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit)	48,507
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (debit)	101,671
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway (credit)...	577,283
Total credits to Railways	779,136
Debits	358,505
Net credit ...	420,631

Taking into consideration a sum of £514,400, which the Secretary of State estimates will be received on account of Capital during the year 1877-78, it is estimated that, looking at the Guaranteed Railways as a whole, all the funds belonging to them will be exhausted, and a further sum of £343,111 expended.

The details of these figures are :—

		£
E. I. Railway Main Line (debit)	... ...	109,773
„ Jubbulpore Line (debit)	... ...	152,961
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	... ...	16,471
Madras Railway (credit) ...	... ...	50,443
South Indian Railway (debit)...	... ...	337,840
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (debit)	... ...	90,230
Great Indian Peninsula (debit)	... ...	310,524
Oudh and Rohilkhund (credit)	... ...	80,629
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi („)	... ...	543,616
	Total credits ...	674,688
	„ debits ...	1,017,799
	Net „ ...	343,111

It will be seen from the above that some provision of funds will have to be made to meet expenditure.

The gross earnings for 1876-77 were estimated for the Budget at £7,888,000, they are now expected to reach £9,499,000. This large increase is due principally to the following exceptional causes :—

The impetus given to the grain traffic by the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; the activity in the export trade of grain, created in some measure by the adverse rate of exchange, and further stimulated by the reduction in the rates for long carriage of grain on the East Indian Railway; and the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

The working expenses for the Budget of 1876-77 were estimated at £4,238,000, they are now likely to amount to £4,937,000. The net traffic receipts were estimated at £3,650,000, they will now probably amount to £4,562,000.

The moiety of surplus profits payable to shareholders was reckoned at £179,000 for the Budget-Estimate of 1876-77, it will now amount to £274,000.

The gross interest payable under guarantee is expected to be £4,708,000 against the Budget-Estimate of £4,730,000, from which, if the amount of net traffic receipts, less the moiety re-payable to shareholders, be deducted, the remainder £420,000 will represent the loss to the State for the year against the Budget-Estimate of £1,259,000.

The gross earnings for the Budget year 1877-78 are estimated at £8,553,300, which is less than the amount expected to be realized during 1876-77 by £945,700, owing to the abnormally heavy traffic in food grains going to the famine districts, to the increased exportations by the fall in the rate of exchange, and to the exceptional receipts of the Delhi Assemblage in the latter year.

The gross receipts budgetted for next year amount in the gross to a little more than was put down in the Budget for the current year, and than the actuals for the year 1875-76. If, however, the sums set against each Railway are examined, it will be seen that there is a fair increase expected on all Railways except two, the Great Indian Peninsula and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways, whose receipts are taken at £434,000 less than 1875-76. The decrease in the former is trifling, but that on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi amounts to nearly £400,000, the cause being that in the year 1875-76 a large sum which had been debited to Revenue was written back to the debit of Capital, and consequently increased out of all normal proportion the gross earnings. The normal actuals of 1875-76 might, therefore, be considered as about £7,884,000, and the Budget is some £670,000 more than this.

Unfortunately the working expenses are not affected in the same way, but have to be set down for a progressive traffic, and in some cases to provide for the inevitable heavy repairs which must follow the unprecedented rush of grain traffic caused principally by the wants of the famine districts of Bombay and Madras, and partly by the expansion of the export trade of wheat and seeds. If, as may be hoped, this trade becomes a permanent and prosperous one, we may look for considerable and steady enhancement of receipts, but the carrying resources of both the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways have been severely strained, and on the latter Railway it has been determined to build more rolling-stock, to enable them to carry all that is offered.

But building rolling-stock takes time, and probably the coming official year will have run nearly its whole length before the necessary additional carrying accommodation is provided.

A further fact has to be borne in mind, namely, that while, in consequence of the enormous traffic which has been carried during this official year, very large surplus profits in excess of the guaranteed interest have been earned, the payment to the shareholders of the moiety of these heavy surplus profits falls in the next official year, and this tends to put next year's transactions in a comparatively unfavourable light.

The estimated loss to the State during 1877-78 compares as follows :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£	£
Guaranteed Interest	4,688,000	4,708,000	4,716,000
Deduct—			
Net receipts	3,713,000	4,288,000	3,716,000
Loss	975,000	420,000	1,000,000

But of the sum of £1,000,000 shown as the net charge against the State for 1877-78, an amount of £250,000 may at least be taken as representing the excess moiety of surplus profits earned during the preceding year, but paid to shareholders in that year, so that if each official year could have been made to bear the burden of its own moiety of surplus profits, 1876-77 would have cost the State about £670,000 and 1877-78 about £750,000.

In order to form an opinion of the different undertakings paying or falling short of the guarantee, a table of average receipts per mile per week

and probable ratio of expenses to gross average receipts has been prepared, based upon the Regular Estimate for the year 1876-77 :—

Name of Railways.	Length.	Cost per mile.	Interest at 5 per cent. on Capital cost per mile per week.	Estimated average gross earnings per mile per week.	Probable percentage of expenses to gross earnings.	Probable cost of working.	Probable net profit per mile per week.	Probable profit and loss.		Effect of Government guarantee	
								Above guarantee.	Below guarantee.	Half gains above guarantee.	Below guarantee.
	Miles.	Rs.		1876-77. Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line ..	1,279¾	2,62,402	223	520	33	172	348	125	...	41,50,187	...
Ditto Jubbulpore ...	233¾	1,65,774	159	274	47	129	145	...	14	...	1,62,744
Eastern Bengal	158	2,13,693	205	456	57	260	196	...	9	...	73,944
Madras	857¾	1,28,764	124	176	73	129	47	...	77	...	34,35,432
South Indian *	477¼	81,844	78	88	63	55	33	...	45	...	11,18,520
Bombay Baroda and Central India	417¼	2,03,695	196	293	44	129	164	...	32	...	6,95,552
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,278¼	1,95,572	188	390	43	168	222	34	...	11,34,194	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	542¼	1,04,558	100	119	64	76	43	...	57	...	16,00,452
Sind and Punjab	663¼	1,72,677	166	232	64	149	83	...	83	...	28,61,508
										52,93,381	99,57,152
											52,93,381
							Net deficit ...		...		46,63,771
								Exchange = £			420,000

* System still incomplete.

These results are approximate only, because the receipts towards the close of the year are necessarily only estimated, and an analysis of accounts has not been made. But they are sufficiently accurate to show which of the undertakings are profitable, and to which of them attention must be directed to endeavour to foster traffic and produce better results for the future.

There are two methods open for the purpose of producing better financial results on Railways in India, the first by measures to promote traffic, the second by means of more economical working.

These two methods, however, really must work in unison. Cheap working of Railways will induce cheap freight charges, and cheap freight charges will undoubtedly promote traffic; but no economy of this nature can be true, if the efficiency of the Railway is affected by the measures taken to introduce it.

It is only necessary to glance at the table of expenses and receipts to observe that some of the most expensive and efficient lines in India pay the best, but at the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that these lines are the streams of traffic into which the feeders run; and though expensive arrangements may be necessary in the one case, they become superfluous in the other. Efficiency for the extent of traffic is an absolute need and real economy on all Railways.

The promotion of traffic by the lowering of rates and fares within certain limits is, in accordance with the original Railway contracts, in the hands of the Railway Companies, and in some cases it is not always apparent that the interests of the public and of the shareholders are for the time being identical.

The Government of India may be said to have a life interest in the Railways, whilst the shareholders are tenants for a term only, and circumstances may occur, which place reforms and reductions of rates, in the light of too far distant benefits to recompense the present holders of the Railway stock.

In order to promote the most healthy discussion of all matters connected with Railway administration in India, not only as regards the older Guaranteed Railways, but also for the benefit of the new State lines, a Railway Conference was convened during the past year, from which it was hoped substantial results would accrue. The extent of the calamity in Madras and Bombay rendered it necessary however for all Railway men to be at their posts, and for a time this gathering has had to be postponed.

I am pleased, however, to be able to report that one very important enquiry has been satisfactorily completed. I refer to the matter of Military transport by rail. Enquiries have been conducted by Committees of Officers during the past cold seasons, in regard to the capacities of our stock, and the arrangements provided on the Continent for the transport of sick and wounded, &c., have been reported on by an Officer who visited the Exhibition at Brussells in August last for this purpose.

With this information before us it is hoped that steps may be shortly taken to give practical effect to the suggestions that have been offered, so that the full advantage of our Railway system may be realised in the assistance it will give to the Army at all times.

The traffic, both passenger and goods, on lines in India has had an upward tendency of late years, and which I will state in detail—

Year.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Passenger.		Goods.		Remarks.
		Passenger carried over one mile of Railway.	Average number of passenger per mean mile open.	Gross tons of goods booked.	Average tons per mean mile open.	
		Millions.				
1872 ...	5,123	1,133¾	221,291	Not obtained.		
1873 ...	5,399	1,243½	230,277	4,016,191	744	
1874 ...	5,604	1,213¾	216,607	5,135,998	916	Famine year.
1875 ...	5,640	1,334½	236,639	4,472,802	795	
1876 ...	5,841	1,382½	236,275	5,766,526	986	Famine year.

Reductions in fares and the increased comfort of travellers will doubtless induce larger traffic receipts, in the same manner that reduced freight rates and a liberal classification, will bring about increased goods traffic; but these reforms must be dependent in a measure upon decreased expenses. Decreased working cost of Railways is dependent upon many causes, but the chief agent in effecting economy, and one with which the Government of this country has greatly to do, is the cost of fuel.

Of late the East Indian Railway coal yield at Kurhurballee has greatly increased, and the expense of getting coal has decreased to, perhaps, a minimum of 5*s.* per ton. The Company has also reduced its carrying charge from one-fifth to one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile, and now the Bengal coal is carried as far north as Lahore, as far west as Jabulpur and Ajmere, and is used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund system of lines.

It is not too much to say that the cost of coal limits, so far as Railway carriage is concerned, the horizon of the paying export of the products of India.

Cheap coal will render possible, long inland carriage of Indian grains to the sea ports, far beyond sea export. The movement of products will produce return trade, and thus the question of the development of the Indian coal industry becomes one of national as well as of Railway importance.

The prime cost of getting coal at the pit's mouth affects the matter but little. Taking the present East Indian Railway ruling rates of 5*s* a ton for getting, and one-sixth of a pie per maund for carriage, it may be assumed that the cost of getting is equal to 100 miles of carriage only, and therefore to distribute coal cheaply throughout India, new coal measures in different parts of the land must be worked, and connecting lines of Railway must be made.

It is an imperative duty to foster this subject. A commencement has been made in the Narbada Valley, and a coal line to the Warrora Collieries has been opened during the past year, and the use of the coal from these fields is extending in Western India.

But much remains to be done—Excellent coal has been found in Assam, which will afford a supply to Northern, and ultimately to North-Eastern, Bengal. Coal has been found in the valley of the Godavery, which may, when connecting lines of Railway have been made, afford a profitable supply to Madras and for the southern portion of the Great Indian Peninsula system of Railways.

The manufacture of iron generally follows the discovery and use of coal in all countries, and India is not an exception of this rule. During the past year an Iron Manufacturing Company in Bengal has assumed a definite form, and good results have been obtained from experiments with ore in England. I am also in hope that we may be able to start iron-works at no distant date in connection with the coal of the Wurdah Valley.

To Railways this industry is as important almost as the discovery and cheap distribution of coal. Maintenance of works as well as original construction will be cheaply carried out, and Government, in giving aid to the Iron Manufacturing Company, has confidence that no truer principles of political economy can be exercised in India than those of supplying Indian wants from Indian markets.

The cessation of all action by State agency in India for the material progress and development is strongly advocated by certain eminent public men. The facts and figures I have given are, My Lord, not exaggerated or cooked, and I think that they tend to show that the administration of these matters by the State has not been wholly mismanaged, and I venture to think that, compared with any number of similar enterprises undertaken solely by private agency and directed by the keenest self-interest, the result will not be given against the Public Works of India.

Not many months ago I saw a very strong attack calling in question the construction of Railways in Southern India, and asserting that it had been premature. It is true that they have not paid as yet the full guaranteed interest, but I venture to think that the part they are at this present moment playing in taking food to the famishing and otherwise perishing millions of Southern India is, in money saving value alone, beyond its debt to the public Treasury of India for arrears, setting aside the preservation of human lives, a view it is possible the authors would not recognise.

Having described the material operations and the financial position of the Public Works in India, I would ask, my Lord, to be permitted to say a few words in reference to those who are entrusted with the control and direction of those operations, the magnitude and variety of which can best be comprehended by the statement—dry and hard although from its very nature it must be—which I have just made.

Of the Officers more directly responsible to Government, I can only say, that I believe them trustworthy, and in every way well qualified for their position. I am confident that no nation in the world possesses a body of more able, conscientious and honourable workers than are the Engineers of India; and my Lord, I should be deceiving myself and deceiving you if I did not here publicly record my thorough conviction that this body has claims to consideration at the hands of the Government and public of India.

From the nature of its original composition and development, the present organization does not tend to timely retirement and to such a rapid flow of promotion as is desirable, and it is under this condition of things, with remedies deferred and incentives to work withheld, that the man is disheartened and his energy damped.

It may be years before the disheartening effect of the prejudicial influences I have noticed is fully felt in the morale and discipline of such a zealous body of men; but where the interests of the Government and country, and the very lives, I may say, of the people, are dependent on the labours of this section of our Indian community, no grievance should be allowed to remain.

There is another subject on which much has been said and written, and that is the employment of Natives and the displacement of Europeans on our Railways. On this point I wish clearly to say that the views of the Government of India, if I understand them aright, are that, without discouraging Europeans, every encouragement will be given to the efficient training of Natives for all kinds of suitable work on our lines; not on the grounds of its being a possibly cheaper course—a matter of minor importance when safety of life or limb is at stake—but on the ground that this system will open up to the Natives of India a means by which they can gain strength and self-reliance, and may supplement, rather than supplant, Europeans.

To show how large has been the field of fresh industrial occupation thus extended to the people of both races, I would, my Lord, call attention to the following facts:—At the end of last September, the length of our open lines aggregated some 6,600 miles. Without taking into consideration the number employed upon the lines under construction, there was engaged in the higher or general administration, such as Agency, Audit, Pay, Stores, Medical, &c., an establishment of 305 Europeans, 240 East Indians, and 8,059 Natives. On Traffic and Telegraphs there were 861 Europeans, 1,038 East Indians, and 22,759 Natives. In the Engineer's Branch, 327 were Europeans, 227 East Indians, and 40,670 were Natives. In the Locomotive and Carriage Establishments, 1,539 Europeans, 1,245 East Indians, and 29,766 Natives. Thus making a total of 3,032 Europeans, 2,750 East Indians, and 1,01,254 Natives, and besides this nearly all of the 784 Railway Stations are in charge of educated Natives as Station Masters. These figures, My Lord, speak for themselves, and testify that on our Railways there is a large field open for the employment of Natives. The advantage to the bulk being in their constant intercourse during daily work with an industrious and painstaking class of the European

community, and to the more fairly educated in habits of order and independence which their duties of more or less responsibility are sure to inculcate.

I have, I fear, gone into such detail that possibly the great characteristics and leading features of Indian Public Works, in which the State has assumed the position that in other countries is taken by private or associated enterprise, may have been lost; and I would venture before concluding the more especially to draw attention to them because this year the wave of our Revenue receipts has topped over that of annual liabilities or expenditure for interest on total outlay. It is possible doubtless that this is due to exceptional circumstances, but I believe that, even giving full credit for those circumstances, the next year and those following it will find these relations unchanged.

In dealing with the Budget for Extraordinary Works the actual proposed outlay is not the point to be considered so much as the state of the revenue and liabilities.

The practical mode of dealing with them is to compare the whole revenue of all remunerative works with the interest on all Extraordinary outlay.

I will state more fully what I mean.

The account stands thus—

	£
The real cost to the State of the Ordinary Public Works Department is	2,105,000
(This is an outlay not of a remunerative character.)	
To this should be added the grant from Imperial to Provincial funds for Public Works	1,400,000
Making the whole cost to the State of Public Works other than those which are meant to be remunerative ...	3,500,000

	£
The interest annually payable on Guaranteed Capital is ...	4,710,000
The interest payable on the up to date capital of extraordinary works is	1,170,000
Total	5,880,000

Against this there is a Total Revenue of £5,985,000, made up as under—

	£	£
Direct Irrigation	5,000	5,985,000.
Railway	3,670,000	
Enhanced land in Madras, Bombay, North Western Provinces and Punjab	2,310,000	

In Madras the Irrigation outlay is a Public Works charge, while virtually none of the Revenue due to Irrigation (which is undeniably enormous, at least £2,000,000) is credited to Public Works, but to Land Revenue, leaving a gain to the State of £105,000.

Even supposing that this gain did not exist, that the indirect revenue from Irrigation were less than what we claim it to be, this account shows that the annual outlay of the State for interest on the capital of Guaranteed Railways and of Extraordinary Works is met by the net profits from our remunerative Public Works, and that, therefore, as matters stand at present, these remunerative works are no burden at all on the tax-payer, even though interest is included on outlay which has as yet given no returns, although these returns are certain yet to come.

I think then we may assume that, whatever they may have been in the past, these works can hardly in any sense now be considered as burdens, conferring as they do incalculable benefits upon the country by increasing enormously its prospective wealth and prosperity. In fact in the aggregate they now meet all the annual liabilities we have incurred upon them.

You have, my Lord, in Council already conveyed to Colonel Dickens, the late Secretary of the Public Works Department, a public recognition of his services to the State. But I seize this occasion to acknowledge the great personal obligation I owe to him for the cordial aid and co-operation which he has afforded me, and which with his experience has lightened my labours in connection with the Public Works of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1876.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

RAILWAYS.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	856¾	1,009,094*a*	30,87,397	22,46,040	8,41,357
South Indian ...	399	267,969	9,40,034	5,97,026	3,43,008
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,266¼	2,916,457	1,32,40,073	56,27,314	76,12,759
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	430½	656,624*b*	42,67,428	18,59,205	24,08,223
East Indian, Main Line ...	1,279¾	3,291,085	1,67,90,216	56,09,393	1,11,80,823
„ Jabulpur Line ...	223¾	270,643	12,41,143	5,82,924	6,58,219
Eastern Bengal ...	158¼	257,152	15,20,235	8,61,023	6,59,212
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	548	554,113	18,33,634	11,81,568*c*	6,52,066
Punjab and Delhi ...	566¾*d*	618,972	42,49,488	27,06,689	15,42,799
Sindh ...	109¾*e*	124,004			
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	28	21,996	54,442	57,367	— 2,925
Nalhati (State) ...	27¼	19,963	40,671	36,718	3,953
Rajputana (State) ...	390½	367,611	13,21,546	7,49,249	5,72,297
Holkar „ ...	57	86,050	2,11,521	1,90,508	21,013
Khamgaon „ ...	·8	3,104	30,675	20,752	9,923
Amraoti „ ...	6	2,484	43,861	27,146	16,715
Wardha Valley „ *f* ...	18	4,237	16,993	19,179	— 2,186
Nizam's „ ...	121	58,758	2,28,779	2,06,502	22,277
Tirhut „ ...	45	34,382	79,022	59,486	19,536
Punjab Northern „ ...	79¼	79,221	2,06,181	1,43,695	62,486
TOTAL ...	6,618½	10,643,919	4,94,03,339	2,27,81,784	2,66,21,555

a.—Exclusive of 46,856 miles run by construction trains for Engineering Department.
b.— Do. 60,678 do. do. do.
c.—This includes Rs. 1,12,945 net value of 63 covered goods wagons to replace condemned steel wagons which it has been decided to charge off to the expenses of the Carriage and Wagon Department during this half-year.
d.—Inclusive of the distance between Ghazeeabad and Delhi, 13 miles.
e.—Inclusive of the Keamaree Branch, 4 miles.
f.—The line was open for public traffic from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which it was closed.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

RAILWAYS.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	12,76,946	17,07,748	12,027	...	90,676	30,87,397
South Indian ...	5,75,963	3,20,958	6,840	...	36,273	9,40,034
Great Indian Peninsula ...	25,20,852	1,04,30,143	20,435	...	2,68,643	1,32,40,073
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	12,11,548	29,37,122	13,844	...	1,04,914	42,67,428
East Indian, Main Line ...	48,86,796	1,13,75,461	24,798	36,359	4,66,802	1,67,90,216
„ Jabalpur Line ...	4,65,644	6,32,706	1,979	...	1,40,814	12,41,143
Eastern Bengal ...	6,37,287	7,04,585	2,961	1,16,940	58,462	15,20,235
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	8,20,695	9,26,272	3,949	...	82,718	18,33,634
Punjab and Delhi ...	12,29,892	13,56,461	7,326	8,19,820	1,03,081	42,49,488
Sindh ...	66,505	6,53,649			12,764	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	37,393	15,723	53	...	1,273	54,442
Nalhati (State) ...	25,378	14,643	557	...	93	40,671
Rajputana (State) ...	4,11,526	8,79,557	3,214	...	27,249	13,21,546
Holkar „ ...	50,434	1,51,143	710	...	9,234	2,11,521
Khamgaon „ ...	1,234	29,362	...	...	79	30,675
Amraoti „ ...	4,017	39,727	...	...	117	43,861
Wardha Valley „ ...	3,010	13,641	49	...	293	16,993
Nizam's „ ...	1,13,854	1,14,809	334	...	109	2,28,779*a*
Tirhut „ ...	24,375	34,490	890	...	19,267	79,022
Punjab Northern „ ...	1,17,469	85,368	1,860	...	1,484	2,06,181
TOTAL ..	1,44,80,818	3,24,23,558	1,01,826	9,73,119	14,24,345	4,94,03,339

a.—Exclusive of Rs. 327, being the value of 386 spurious Hali Sicca Rupees.

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Mileage fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Mileage fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Mileage fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or lowest Class. Mileage fare.	Fourth or lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous including parcels, luggage, &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	15·00	6,803	77,911	6·50	24,609	87,226	3·50	896,776	7,59,606	2·00	479,545	2,03,374	1,407,733	11,28,117	55	1,054	1,47,775	12,76,946	...	12,76,946
South Indian	8·00	3,564	8,986	3·00	30,518	18,019	...	...	...	2·00	1,311,305	5,21,386	1,345,387	5,48,391	2	50	27,522	5,75,963	...	5,75,963
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	13,385	1,90,773	9·00	57,582	2,92,248	4·00	248,417	5,95,891	2·50	1,646,202	11,24,862	1,965,586	22,03,774	442	5,268	3,15,386	25,24,428	3576a	25,20,852
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	10,029	28,123	7·00	84,057	66,671	...	...	...	3·00 & 4·00	2,074,417	10,08,528	2,168,503	11,03,322	3,151	21,882	86,344	12,11,548	...	12,11,548
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	23,922	2,82,817	9·00	59,268	2,36,952	4·50	243,182	2,31,651	3·00	2,981,073	35,03,139	3,307,445	42,54,559	5,203	24,593	6,07,644	48,86,796	...	48,86,796
" Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,263	37,977	9·00	8,645	43,449	4·50	2,699	12,327	3·00	142,482	3,11,287	156,089	4,05,040	...	...	60,604	4,65,644	...	4,65,644
Eastern Bengal	12·00	16,305	21,455	6·00	29,325	18,533	4·55	175,300	1,21,551	3·00	692,703	4,04,846	913,633	5,66,385	1,348	7,786	63,116	6,37,287	...	6,37,287
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	9·00	10,472b	37,008b	...	...	...	2·00	1,316,312b	7,13,494b	1,326,784	7,50,502	...	...	70,193	8,20,695	...	8,20,695
Punjab and Delhi ...	17·87	9,045	78,844	8·94	20,436	72,539	4·35	10,271	22,983	2·59	1,134,257	9,07,260	1,174,009	10,81,626	...	...	1,48,266	12,29,892	...	12,29,892
Sindh	14·77	849	4,606	7·13	1,445	3,118	3·63	3,380	4,774	2·72	51,566	47,398	57,240	59,896	...	...	6,609	66,505	...	66,505
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	...	...	9·00	1,690b	996b	...	...	...	2·96	277,877b	34,982b	279,567	35,978	...	...	1,415c	37,393	...	37,393
Nalhati (State)	17·61	445	1,029	5·28	2,805	2,052	...	...	...	3·52	49,460	19,943	52,710	23,024	...	...	2,485d	25,509	131e	25,378
Rajputana (State) ...	9·86f	2,048	9,037	4·11f	8,437	14,557	...	...	...	2·02f	634,990	3,47,430	645,475	3,71,024	...	...	40,502	4,11,526	...	4,11,526
Holkar "	11·79	595	1,602	4·42	3,194	2,510	...	...	...	2·21	14,167	41,292	114,956	45,404	...	...	5,030	50,434	...	50,434
Khamgaon "	18·00	163	107	9·00	202	70	4·0	1,904	318	2·5	5,551	604	7,820	1,099	...	...	135	1,234	...	1,234
Amraoti "	18·00	196	97	9·00	857	233	4·0	19,698	2,469	2·5	12,345	978	33,096	3,777	...	...	240	4,017	...	4,017
Wardha Valley (State) ...	18·00	90	145	9·00	162	128	4·0	1,021	389	2·5	8,936	2,187	10,209	2,849	...	...	161	3,010	...	3,010
Nizam's (State)	18·00	1,052	7,623	9·00	3,953	12,953	4·0	7,325	14,411	2·5	82,397	64,315	94,727	99,302	...	...	14,552	1,13,854	...	1,13,854
Tirhut " ...	13·00	551	1,321	6·5	1,058	948	...	...	...	2·4	53,728	20,847	55,337	23,116	...	...	1,277	24,393	18	24,375
Punjab Northern (State) ...	9·47	1,469	4,233	4·72	5,068	6,010	...	...	...	1·76	308,969	93,869	315,506	1,04,112	...	...	13,357	1,17,469	...	1,17,469
Total ...	...	92,774	7,56,686	...	353,783	9,16,220	...	1,609,973	17,66,370	...	13,375,282	93,72,021	15,431,812	1,28,11,297	10,204	60,633	16,12,613	1,44,84,543	3,725	1,44,80,818

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *b.*—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class"; but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads respectively.
c.—Includes Rs. 97, being the receipts from 17 passengers carried by Trolly. | *d.*—Includes Rs. 257, being the receipts from 47 passengers carried by Trolly. | *e.*—This amount was refunded to Postal Department. | *f.*—Average mileage fare.

No. IV.

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	General Merchandise. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,348,962	16,34,744	535,585	56,518	65,098	2,214	16,733	709	13,563	17,07,748	...	17,07,748
South Indian	5,580,022	3,04,556	28,039	4,003	384,778	11,352	...	...	1,047	3,20,958	...	3,20,958
Great Indian Peninsula	187,475,431	1,02,23,437	1,073,285	94,332	747,613	34,040	94,658	4,495	84,318	1,04,40,622	10,479a	1,04,30,143
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46,269,669	27,95,551	223,949	23,774	836,004	34,834	124,119	4,296	78,667	29,37,122	...	29,37,122
East Indian, Main Line	220,895,299	96,36,820	3,593,234	3,02,758	247,506	5,240	50,077,369	14,12,986	17,657	1,13,75,461	...	1,13,75,461
" Jubbulpore Line	11,810,813	6,10,729	127,629	9,981	60	2	478,064	11,619	375	6,32,706	...	6,32,706
Eastern Bengal	13,323,777	6,84,308	16,201	1,148	62,066	1,293	245,794	9,322	8,514	7,04,585	...	7,04,585
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23,549,511	8,72,333	374,898	25,680	1,586,465	23,340	68,627	2,056	2,863	9,26,272	...	9,26,272
Punjab and Delhi	25,002,674	12,69,750	664,384	57,372	664,707	20,771	132,782	4,614	3,944	13,56,451	...	13,56,451
Sindh	9,786,019	6,46,897	80,352	6,488	...	...	...	...	264	6,53,649	...	6,53,649
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	395,286	15,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	15,723	...	15,723
Nalhati (State)	101,254	10,114	...	...	...	...	71,337	4,276	253	14,643	...	14,643
Rajputana (State)	11,381,981	8,69,686	6,494	649	95,487	4,609	33,039	2,108	2,505	8,79,557	...	8,79,557
Holkar "	1,473,861	1,20,070	36,287	3,796	601,322	26,882	...	...	499	1,51,247	104	1,51,143
Khamgaon "	158,607	29,321	2	1	...	...	...	...	40	29,362	...	29,362
Amraoti "	138,728	39,478	73	6	...	...	...	...	243	39,727	...	39,727
Wardha Valley (State)	177,603	12,015	...	...	23,329	1,528	...	...	98	13,641	...	13,641
Nizam's (State)	1,628,512	1,11,359	4,721	806	14,966	546	...	...	2,098	1,14,809	...	1,14,809
Tirhut "	714,552	31,975	...	...	44,061	2,484	1,368	40	43	34,542	52	34,490
Punjab Northern (State)	607,215	44,311	39,157	3,415	894,579	37,269	...	...	373	85,368	...	85,368
Total ...	589,819,776	2,99,62,686	6,804,290	5,90,727	6,268,041	2,06,404	51,343,890	14,56,521	2,17,855	3,24,34,193	10,635	3,24,23,558

No. V.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	7,20,285	7,53,843	2,03,353	3,22,090	2,24,909	...	21,560	22,46,040
South Indian ...	33,869	2,80,631	1,56,029	71,012	41,802	...	13,683	5,97,026
Great Indian Peninsula ...	9,25,884	23,47,000	8,19,607	8,64,090	4,93,293	...	1,77,440	56,27,314
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	5,46,384	5,64,689	1,60,724	3,01,709	2,40,976	...	44,723	18,59,205
East Indian, Main Line ...	15,14,829	13,28,766	5,94,266	12,22,150	7,31,442	29,537	1,88,403	56,09,392
" Jabalpur Line ...	1,85,792	1,50,372	62,253	71,919	63,464	...	49,124	5,82,924
Eastern Bengal ...	1,73,976	1,64,850	68,602	1,92,728	1,36,065	1,17,080	7,722	8,61,023
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	1,87,884	3,64,827	2,17,527	2,08,473	1,68,882	...	33,975	11,81,568
Punjab and Delhi ...	6,16,328	5,02,523	1,39,966	2,69,746	2,61,376	5,10,828	89,232	27,06,689
Sindh ...	96,746	1,12,049	22,769	75,103			10,023	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	19,319	16,063	9,492	5,615	6,509	...	369	57,367
Nalhati (State) ...	10,314	15,000	1,770	4,365	5,162	...	107	36,718
Rajputana " ...	2,19,797	2,60,377	46,228	1,14,156	97,768	...	10,923	7,49,249
Holkar " ...	33,512	59,095	19,066	36,103	41,243	...	1,489	1,90,508
Khamgaon " ...	1,695	Not	shewn sepa-	rately	...	...	...	20,752
Amraoti " ...	1,372	Not	shewn sepa-	rately	...	...	...	27,146
Wardah Valley (State) ...	3,132	2,910	2,712	8,220	2,205	...	...	19,179
Nizam's " ...	64,659	Not	shewn sepa-	rately	...	...	...	2,06,502
Tirhut " ...	14,295	22,409	2,085	10,419	9,727	...	551	59,486
Punjab Northern " ...	44,527	42,554	7,737	19,780	28,982	...	115	1,43,695
Total ...	54,14,599	69,87,958	25,34,186	37,97,678	25,53,805	6,57,445	6,49,439	2,27,81,784

No. VI.

DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS AND STATIONS.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance of Permanent way and works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	1,37,580	5,66,861	15,844	7,20,285	...	7,20,285
South Indian ...	12,006	25,626	2,567	40,199	6,330 *a*	33,869
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,93,283	11,75,222	22,568	13,91,073	4,65,189 *b*	9,25,884
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	85,059	3,70,690	14,903	5,46,384 *c*	...	5,46,384
East Indian, Main Line ...	2,55,738	14,10,074 *e*	44,437	17,10,249	1,95,420 *d*	15,14,829
" Jabalpur Line ...	40,620	1,54,025	5,113	1,99,758	13,966 *f*	1,85,792
Eastern Bengal ...	42,209	1,34,375 *h*	2,569	1,79,153	5,177 *g*	1,73,976
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	1,01,506	79,683	6,695	1,87,884	...	1,87,884
Punjab and Delhi ...	89,357	5,22,417	4,769	6,16,543	215 *h*	6,16,328
Sindh ...	10,306	83,847	2,593	96,746	...	96,746
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	853	18,430	36	19,319	...	19,319
Nalhati (State) ...	131	10,053	130	10,314	...	10,314
Rajputana " ...	59,971	1,57,046	2,780	2,19,797	...	2,19,797
Holkar " ...	4,567	20,028	8,917	33,512	...	33,512
Khamgaon " ...	..	1,688	7	1,695	...	1,695
Amraoti " ...	...	1,255	117	1,372	...	1,372
Wardah Valley (State) ...	1,061	2,005	66	3,132	...	3,132
Nizam's (State) ...	25,084	38,170	1,405	64,659	...	64,659
Tirhut " ...	5,634	8,661	...	14,295	...	14,295
Punjab Northern (State) ...	3,348	41,078	101	44,527	...	44,527
Total ...	10,68,313	48,21,234	1,35,617	61,00,896	6,86,297	54,14,599

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b.*—Of this Rs. 4,28,917 were charged to Permanent Way Materials Renewal Funds, and Rs. 36,272 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Funds. | *c.*—This includes Rs. 75,732 reserved on account of reconstruction of Sabarmati bridge and not shown in any of the previous columns | *d.*—Of this Rs. 53,922 were for Gain on Stores, Rs. 81,427 for Value of Stores returned to Stock, Rs. 71 for sum chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund, and Rs. 60,000 for moiety of Rs. 1,20,000 reserved from the net Revenue of the 2nd half-year of 1875 to meet the expenses of the current and succeeding half-years. | *e.*—This includes a sum of Rs. 83,923, being the portion of cost of Ghoga Diversion chargeable to Revenue. | *f.*—Of this Rs. 8,693 were for Gain on Stores and the remainder for Value of Stores returned to Stock. | *g.*—Of this amount Rs. 2,100 were charged to replacement of Ballast and renewals of Sleepers Fund, and the remainder were for value of Stores returned to Stock. | *h.*—This includes Rs. 2,695 on account of compensation paid for damage to crops caused by the Echamattee Cut. | *h.*—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. VII.

DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	58,893	1,06,977	3,37,241	24,718	2,25,850	164	7,53,843	...	7,53,843
South Indian	20,305	35,052	86,321	7,279	74,791	56,883	2,80,631	...	2,80,631
Great Indian Peninsula	1,35,741	5,26,117	11,26,873	1,14,992	4,41,969	1,308*a*	23,47,000	...	23,47,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,797	1,13,383	3,01,125	23,127	77,257	...	5,64,689	...	5,64,689
East Indian, Main Line	1,86,132	4,78,516	2,15,279	92,772	3,22,153	71,120	13,65,972	37,206*b*	13,28,766
" Jubbulpore Line	15,619	34,337	59,217	9,372	31,829	...	1,50,374	2*c*	1,50,372
Eastern Bengal	25,966	52,978	51,093	7,498	27,312	3	1,64,850	...	1,64,850
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24,541	98,345	1,80,493	31,338	28,686	1,424	3,64,827	...	3,64,827
Punjab and Delhi	43,632	1,24,282	2,57,134	17,395	76,291	4	5,18,738	16,215*d*	5,02,523
Sindh	12,797	19,892	48,044	10,899	48,272	817	1,40,721	28,672*d*	1,12,049
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,394	1,675	5,317	1,101	2,776	2,800	16,063	...	16,063
Nalhati (State)	1,445	773	2,641	702	2,413	7,026	15,000	...	15,000
Rajputana "	23,625	68,992	1,11,379	22,480	33,901	...	2,60,377	...	2,60,377
Holkar "	7,891	15,092	15,475	8,555	8,477	3,605	59,095	...	59,095
Khamgaon "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,910	...	2,910
Tirhut "	2,158	7,227	7,116	2,585	3,323	...	22,409	...	22,409
Punjab Northern (State)	2,823	10,103	20,280	4,414	4,934	...	42,554	...	42,554
Total ...	6,13,759	16,93,741	28,25,028	3,79,227	14,10,234	1,45,154	70,70,053	82,095	69,87,958

a.—This charge was incurred on account of conservancy of Byculla Workshop. | *b.*—Of this, Rs. 35,174 were for credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c., and Rs. 2,032 for sum chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund. | *c.*—Credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c. | *d.*—Charged to Locomotive Renewal Reserve.

No. VIII.

DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	14,140	1,43,223	23,665	22,325	2,03,353	...	2,03,353
South Indian	2,171	12,901	5,081	1,35,888	1,56,041	12*a*	1,56,029
Great Indian Peninsula	36,732	6,87,019	95,956	...	8,19,707	100*b*	8,19,607
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	15,819	92,193	17,512	...	1,60,724*c*	...	1,60,724
East Indian, Main Line	41,602	5,30,923	29,867	2,201	6,04,593	10,327*d*	5,94,266
" Jubbulpore Line...	3,169	53,742	5,342	...	62,253	...	62,253
Eastern Bengal	10,419	52,080	6,103	...	68,602	...	68,602
Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,421	1,99,167	9,924	...	2,19,512	1,985*e*	2,17,527
Punjab and Delhi	9,554	1,08,906	21,506	...	1,39,966	...	1,39,966
Sindh	3,547	13,252	5,670	300	22,769	...	22,769
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	60*f*	8,554	878	...	9,492	...	9,492
Nalhati (State)	...	1,346	424	...	1,770	...	1,770
Rajputana "	4,309	33,475	8,444	...	46,228	...	46,228
Holkar "	150	14,310	4,464	142	19,066	...	19,066
Khamgaon "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	2,712	...	2,712
Nizam's (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut "	...	781	1,304	...	2,085	...	2,085
Punjab Northern (State)	...	6,313	1,423	1	7,737	...	7,737
Total ...	1,52,093	19,58,185	2,37,563	1,60,857	25,46,610	12,424	25,34,186

a.—Value of Stores returned to Stock. | *b.*—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *c.*—Includes Rs. 35,200 reserved in advance for renewal of 31 wagons and not shown in any of the previous columns. | *d.*—Credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c. | *e.*—Received from Insurance Fund. | *f.*—Office expense.

No. IX.

DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, lighting, and general stores.	Printing, stationery, and tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items, including clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	56,641	1,40,710	35,170	60,495	22,305	...	..	7,049	3,22,370	280a	3,22,090
South Indian	9,962	41,552	5,642	3,600	5,218	...	3,043	2,077	71,094	82a	71,012
Great Indian Peninsula	91,546	3,40,939	2,32,472	1,28,505	30,422	1,721	30,536	7,949	8,64,090	...	8,64,090
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	35,111	1,68,315	24,682	27,831	15,376	12,817	12,417	5,160	3,01,709	...	3,01,709
East Indian, Main Line	1,48,102	7,51,900b	1,74,479	66,801	49,794	...	...	31,681	12,22,757	607c	12,22,150
" Jubbulpore Line	3,822	44,363	15,641	3,966	2,972	...	...	1,155	71,919	..	71,919
Eastern Bengal	21,202	1,32,377	18,242	14,650	5,022	...	...	1,235	1,92,728	...	1,92,728
Oudh and Rohilkhand	18,870	1,19,870	26,357	17,003	14,791	824	7,030	3,728	2,08,473	...	2,08,473
Punjab and Delhi	41,976	1,19,707	38,160	28,939	24,137	558	...	16,269	2,69,746	...	2,69,746
Sindh	5,399	26,946	6,987	10,405	3,226	21,679	...	461	75,103	...	75,103
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,161	2,825	558	554	444	...	3	70	5,615	...	5,615
Nalhati (State)	1,143	2,114	387	425	130	...	...	166	4,365	...	4,365
Rajputana (State)	16,359	64,297	15,381	12,550	3,991	...	...	1,578	1,14,156	...	1,14,156
Holkar "	4,728	11,299	5,176	3,822	2,219	...	6,833	2,026	36,103	...	36,103
Khamgaon "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,220	...	8,220
Nizam's "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tirhut (State)	2,461	6,694	470	440	264	...	...	90	10,419	...	10,419
Punjab Northern (State)	4,733	6,691	3,513	1,235	446	1,695	...	1,467	19,780	...	19,780
Total ...	4,63,216	19,80,599	6,03,317	3,81,221	1,80,757	39,294	59,862	82,161	37,98,647	969	37,97,678

a.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.
b.—This includes Rs. 1,35,854 paid to Messrs. Bird and Co., and Rs. 1,30,854 to Messrs. Burn and Co., for handling goods.
c.—Value of stores returned to stock. This includes Rs. 3,542 paid to Messrs. Bird and Co., and Rs. 2,422 to Messrs. Burn and Co., for handling goods.

No. X.

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,037	1,19,629	14,703	50,956	1,584	2,24,909	...	2,24,909
South Indian	7,305	24,410	508	7,057	2,522	41,802	...	41,802
Great Indian Peninsula	46,116	2,59,118	80,875	1,01,255	5,929	4,93,293	...	4,93,293
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	32,761	1,35,607	38,004	30,421	4,183	2,40,976	...	2,40,976
East Indian, Main Line	73,353	3,93,809	61,577	1,83,915	28,532	7,41,186	9,744a	7,31,442
" Jubbulpore Line	5,521	28,466	6,560	21,332	1,706	63,585	121b	63,464
Eastern Bengal	22,899	75,573	14,084	20,072	3,437	1,36,065	...	1,36,065
Oudh and Rohilkhand	25,973	85,628	12,927	36,183	8,171	1,68,882	...	1,68,882
Punjab and Delhi / Sindh	37,112	1,64,774	25,530	32,262	1,808	2,61,486	110b	2,61,376
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	5,228	405	829	47	6,509	...	6,509
Nalhati (State)	...	4,270	...	512	380	5,162	...	5,162
Rajputana (State)	..	71,280	12,589	13,249	650	97,768	...	97,768
Holkar "	...	24,603	1,753	4,171	10,716	41,243	...	41,243
Khamgaon "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	2,412	...	—207	...	2,205	...	2,205
Nizam's "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut (State)	...	9,214	62	451	...	9,727	...	9,727
Punjab Northern (State)	...	24,415	...	1,429	3,138	28,982	...	28,982
Total ...	2,89,077	14,28,436	2,69,577	5,03,887	72,803	25,63,780	9,975	25,53,805

a.—Value of stores returned to stock.
b.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1876.

RAILWAYS.	Locomotives.	VEHICLES.			
		Coaching.	Goods, including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	TOTAL.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	128	492a	3,040	60	3,592
South Indian	82	246	1,097	48	1,391
Great Indian Peninsula	345	933	6,642	418	7,993
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	85	277	2,708	49	3,034
East Indian, Main Line	473	771	5,627	224	6,622
" Jabalpur Line	40	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	154	703	26	883
Oudh and Rohilkhand	62	282	1,258	40	1,580
Punjab and Delhi	131	386	2,197	68	2,651
Sindh	25	59	771	23	853
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	11	70	260	7	337
Nalhati (State)	6	11	18	...	29
Rajputana "	60	161	1,000	44	1,205
Holkar "	29	65	356	9	430
Khamgaon " b	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti " b	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State) b	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State) b	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut "	7	7	145	4	156
Punjab Northern (State)	13	65	238	6	309
TOTAL ...	1,540	4,065	26,944	1,072	32,081

a.—Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes. | b.—These lines are worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending 31st December 1875.	For the period ending 31st December 1876.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877 ...	East Indian, Main	5,85,092	8,79,898	2,73,38,170	3,26,29,830	52,91,660	...
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	54,607	67,646	20,18,725	25,95,210	5,76,485	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	59,092	91,991	29,34,328	33,01,377	3,67,049	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	50,617	84,078	27,06,661	33,80,259	6,73,598	...
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,41,242	1,78,000	65,15,966	79,67,128	14,51,162	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,58,131	2,03,212	63,67,218	70,41,636	6,74,418	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian	48,334	47,038a	10,83,926	19,55,683	8,71,757	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ..	4,40,057	5,41,262	2,15,24,577	2,41,16,636	25,92,059	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ..	1,23,825	1,63,365	63,86,293	66,92,730	3,06,437	...
	TOTAL ...	16,60,997	22,56,490	7,68,75,864	8,96,80,489	1,28,04,635	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,476	2,550	1,03,660	98,343	...	5,317
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,490	2,036	80,098	75,200		4,898
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,251	1,28,719	17,47,860	23,27,943	5,80,083	..
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Holkar ...	8,353	7,626	3,72,301	3,79,532	7,231	...
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	598	627	41,928b	32,284c		9,644
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	796	1,719	59,455	69,495	10,040	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	629	924	27,757d	20,883e		6,874
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,369	25,113	4,96,676	5,81,739	85,063	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,205	17,218	55,455f	1,79,484	1,24,029	...
27th Jan. 1877 ...	Punjab Northern ...	5,287	11,891	1,42,787g	4,75,846	3,33,059	..
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Neemuch ...	...	1,187	...	22,569h	22,569	...
	TOTAL ...	78,454	1,99,610	31,27,977	42,63,318	11,35,341	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,39,451	24,56,100	8,00,03,841	9,39,43,807	1,39,39,966	...

(a) The receipts for the last day of December 1876 were calculated on the basis of those for 3 previous weeks.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 31st December 1875.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 31st December 1876.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June, and from 20th November to 31st December 1875.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 31st December 1876.
(f) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 31st December 1875
(g) Total receipts from 12th April to 31st December 1875.
(h) Total receipts from 3rd August to 31st December 1876.

No. I of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending 8th January 1876.	For the period ending 6th January 1877.	Total from 1st January to 8th Jan. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 6th Jan. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	8,48,471	7,31,280	8,48,471	7,31,280	...	1,17,191
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	47,781	1,02,504	47,781	1,02,504	54,723	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	75,516	50,129	75,516	50,129	...	25,387
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,872	58,243	68,872	58,243	...	10,629
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,61,936	1,64,259	1,61,936	1,64,259	2,323	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,34,031	1,78,034	1,34,031	1,78,034	44,003	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	39,352	38,768	39,352	38,768	...	584
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,95,164	4,89,468	4,95,164	4,89,468	...	5,696
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,19,709	1,28,676	1,19,709	1,28,676	8,967	...
	TOTAL ...	19,90,832	19,41,361	19,90,832	19,41,361	...	49,471
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,083	1,644	2,083	1,644	...	439
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,697	2,054	2,697	2,054	...	643
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	58,396	44,654	58,396	44,654	...	13,742
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,381	4,813	7,381	4,813	...	2,568
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	708	732	708	732	24	..
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,613	1,326	1,613	1,326	...	287
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	995	1,041	995	1,041	46	.
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,159	9,114	10,159	9,114	...	1,045
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,585	1,854	1,585	1,854	269	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	6,775	8,890	6,775	8,890	2,115	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	873	...	873	873	..
	TOTAL ...	92,392	76,995	92,392	76,995	...	15,397
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,83,224	20,18,356	20,83,224	20,18,356	...	64,868

No. II of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 15th Jan. 1876.	For Week ending 13th Jan. 1877	Total from 1st January to 15th Jan. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 13th Jan. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,22,396	8,58,161	14,70,867	15,84,441	1,13,574	...
24th ditto ...	Ditto Jabalpur ...	48,982	1,19,588	96,763	2,22,092	1,25,329	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	51,090	62,104	1,26,606	1,12,233	...	14,373
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	61,270	69,508	1,30,142	1,27,751	...	2,391
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,59,435	2,44,447	3,21,371	4,08,706	87,335	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,08,081	1,73,507	2,42,113	3,51,541	1,09,428	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	35,621	47,284	74,974	86,053	11,079	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,17,435	6,29,038	9,12,599	11,18,506	2,05,907	..
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,17,918	1,29,490	2,37,627	2,58,157	20,530	...
	TOTAL ...	16,22,228	23,28,117	36,13,662	42,69,480	6,56,418	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,951	1,943	4,034	3,586	...	448
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,690	1,336	4,386	3,390	...	996
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,655	62,131	1,00,051	1,06,786	6,735	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ..	7,168	5,416	14,549	10,229	...	4,320
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	647	1,610	1,355	2,342	987	...
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,255	2,451	2,868	3,777	909	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	641	1,570	1,636	2,611	975	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,755	10,486	18,914	19,600	686	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,901	1,960	3,486	3,814	328	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	7,215	8,715	13,991	17,604	3,613	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	928	...	1,801	1,801	...
	TOTAL ...	72,878	98,546	1,65,270	1,75,540	10,270	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,95,106	24,26,663	37,78,332	44,45,020	6,66,688	...

No. III of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	For Week ending 22nd Jan. 1876.	For Week ending 20th Jan. 1877.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Jan. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 20th Jan. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,33,441	7,97,064	21,04,308	23,81,506	2,77,198	...
24th ditto	Ditto Jabalpur ...	44,162	1,09,863	1,40,925	3,31,955	1,91,030	...
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	52,382	62,932	1,78,988	1,75,165	...	3,823
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71,581	65,657	2,01,723	1,93,408	...	8,315
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,66,213	1,73,817	4,87,584	5,82,523	94,939	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,245	1,89,676	3,54,357	5,41,216	1,86,859	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,919	40,839	1,06,893	1,26,892	19,999	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,55,505	6,85,611	13,68,104	18,04,117	4,36,013	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,17,918	1,45,444	3,55,545	4,03,601	48,056	...
	TOTAL ...	16,85,366	22,70,903	52,98,427	65,40,383	12,41,956	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,215	2,000	6,248	5,586	...	662
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,402	1,450	5,789	4,840	...	949
3rd ditto ..	Rajputana ...	49,728	61,941	1,49,779	1,68,727	18,948	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,611	7,350	22,159	17,579	...	4,580
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	748	1,362	2,103	3,704	1,601	...
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,130	2,232	3,998	6,009	2,011	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	824	1,063	2,460	3,674	1,214	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,161	11,244	27,076	30,844	3,768	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,396	1,781	4,882	5,595	713	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	6,333	9,584	20,323	27,189	6,866	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,138	...	2,939	2,939	...
	TOTAL ...	79,548	1,01,145	2,44,817	2,76,686	31,869	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,64,914	23,72,045	55,43,244	68,17,069	12,73,825	..

No. IV of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		29th Jan. 1876.	27th Jan. 1877.	to 29th Jan. 1876.	to 27th Jan. 1877.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	7,08,371	7,90,139	28,12,680	31,71,644	3,58,964	..
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	44,673	85,128	1,85,598	4,17,083	2,31,485	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal, ...	58,674	70,107	2,37,662	2,45,273	7,611	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	62,535	82,833	2,64,258	2,76,241	11,983	...
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,65,689	1,66,533	6,53,273	7,49,056	95,783	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,15,480	1,81,824	4,69,837	7,23,041	2,53,204	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	32,707	47,384	1,39,601	1,74,276	34,675	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,49,030	7,13,243	18,17,134	25,17,360	7,00,226	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,22,555	1,29,945	4,78,100	5,33,545	55,445	...
	Total ...	17,59,714	22,67,136	70,58,143	88,07,519	17,49,376	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,112	2,242	8,361	7,828	...	533
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,984	1,719	7,772	6,559	...	1,213
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,450	61,013	1,99,229	2,29,740	30,511	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,674	5,329	29,833	22,908	...	6,925
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	921	979	3,024	4,684	1,660	...
3rd ditto ..	Ammeed ...	1,557	1,424	5,555	7,433	1,878	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	841	540	3,300	4,214	914	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,282	14,849	34,357	45,694	11,337	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,639	1,938	6,520	7,533	1,013	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	9,512	10,534	29,835	37,723	7,888	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,167	...	4,106	4,106	...
	Total ...	82,972	1,01,734	3,27,786	3,78,422	50,636	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,42,686	23,68,870	73,89,929	91,85,941	18,00,012	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th March 1877.

THE relief reports for the week ending 3rd March 1877 are submitted to Government with the usual statements and maps of the districts noted in the margin. No report has been received from the Tinnevelly District.

Nellore.
North Arcot.
Coimbatore.
Madurá.
Salem.
Bellary.
Chingleput.
Cuddapah.

2. *Prices.*—In Kistna prices are nearly stationary, but that of ragi has fallen, probably owing to some harvest obtained. The same grain has fallen in the north and north-west of Nellore, where however cholum has risen. From Cuddapah the Madanapalli report is again wanting. Cholum and ragi have fallen in the eastern and northern taluks; and in Bellary the same grains, especially the former, are cheaper generally along the railway line and in the western taluks. Rice is nearly stationary in these districts. Prices in Kurnool are falling, owing to steady importation and to harvest under the irrigation canal. In Chingleput and North Arcot there is scarcely any change, except that in the latter district cholum is cheaper in Kangundi, Gudiattum and Palmanair. In Salem prices have risen in the south, but cholum, ragi and cumboo are reported to have fallen in Dharampuri. In Coimbatore rice is slightly cheaper in the east of the district, but cholum has risen in the south-west. Prices are stationary in Trichinopoly and Madura.

3. *Rainfall.*—There was no rain, except in Kurnool: a shower fell there on the 4th, and seven-tenth's of an inch were registered on the 6th March.

4. *Grants, &c.*—Funds have been placed at the disposal of the Collectors of South Arcot and Malabar—in the former for relief in the northern taluks bordering on Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem, and in Malabar for the relief of the Wynaad coffee estate coolies, chiefly Mysore people, who are thrown out of work and in distress. The taluk report from South Arcot is for the 24th February, when 1,130 persons were employed in deepening wells and ponds, and Rs. 1,554 had been spent. The works in Wynaad have not yet been opened. Including these districts, the grants made for relief purposes to the 3rd March amounted to Rs. 90,99,763; and the total outlay against these grants was Rs. 3,63,764 in the week, and Rs. 81,91,964. The classification of the outlay on works (Abstract No. 4) is as follows for 11 districts:

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,43,844	32,10,053
Repairs	52,655	8,40,809
TOTAL ...	1,96,499	40,50,862
Irrigation works	19,518	2,98,006
Miscellaneous	31,941	4,77,068
TOTAL ...	2,47,958	48,25,936

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers have again declined, as shown below:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Kistna	8,078	2,932	—	146
Nellore	42,389	48,289	+	5,900
Cuddapah	67,728	58,207	—	9,521
Bellary	2,74,169	2,39,820	—	34,349
Kurnool	2,03,453	1,94,645	—	8,808
Chingleput	10,556	7,909	—	2,647
North Arcot	18,572	17,896	—	676
South Arcot	1,130	1,130		...
Trichinopoly	489	...		...
Madura	6,794	5,766	—	1,028
Tinnevelly	640	640*		...
Coimbatore	22,900	21,778	—	1,122
Salem	41,966	43,022	+	1,056
	6,93,864	6,42,034	—	51,830
East Coast Canal	23,889	26,576	+	2,687
TOTAL ...	7,17,753	6,68,610	—	49,143

* Last week's number entered.

The decrease is due to a fall in the numbers in the Ceded Districts, especially Bellary. The numbers on the East Coast Canal are reported to be 26,576 against 23,889 on the 24th February; and the totals for the two weeks, including this work, are 7,17,753 and 6,68,610, giving a net decrease of 49,143.

6. The increase in *Nellore*, apart from the East Coast Canal, is explained by a sudden influx in the Kavali Taluk, where the numbers have risen from 4,959 to 10,862. An increase in Udayagiri is nearly balanced by a fall in Gudur. The *Cuddapah* figures compare by taluks, as follows:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Jammalamadagu	2,778	3,126	+	348
Pulivendla	9,974	6,951	—	3,023
Proddatur	1,288	2,740	+	1,452
Cuddapah	7,339	5,207	—	2,132
Budwail	7,478	5,463	—	2,015
Sidhout	4,468	3,281	—	1,187
Pullampett	8,866	8,837	—	29
Kadiri	2,333	5,033	+	2,700
Royachoti	1,536	3,255	+	1,719
Madanapalli	16,444	9,955	—	6,489
Voilpad	5,224	4,359	—	865
TOTAL ...	67,728	58,207	—	9,521

The decrease in Cuddapah and Sidhout is attributed to reduction of wages and some demand for labour for harvest of crops under wells. That in Madanapalli is not so great as would appear, as the number for the 24th February was 10,622, not 16,444, as entered on estimate. That in Voilpad is due to task-work. The increase in Kadiri is owing to re-opening of works and re-organisation of gangs to repair some improper reductions made by native subordinates, as reported to Government separately.

7. The Bellary figures are as under:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Adoni	67,984	56,737	—	11,247
Alur	47,830	31,952	—	15,878
Gooty	22,593	15,522	—	7,071
Tadpatri	10,562	10,359	—	203
Anantapur	6,782	9,584	+	2,802
Dharmaveram	4,297	2,511	—	1,786
Pennakonda	2,145	3,168	+	1,023
Hindupur	4,553	1,276	—	3,277
Madaksira	12,867	13,463	+	596
Raidrug	7,785	7,476	—	309
Bellary	42,396	43,936	+	1,540
Hospett	12,261	13,779	+	1,518
Sundur	3,353	3,580	+	227
Kudlighi	13,026	10,875	—	2,151
Harpanhalli	6,466	6,382	—	84
Hadgalli	9,269	9,220	—	49
TOTAL ...	264,169	239,820	—	34,349

The decrease is entirely accounted for by the falling off in Adoni and Alur, where the proportion of persons on the works to population was altogether excessive. It is due to stricter supervision and to strenuous efforts to eliminate improper objects of relief. The further heavy decline in Hindupur is not accounted for, and the reason of the great difference between it and the neighbouring taluk of Madaksira is not apparent. The Collector will be requested to report the cause.

8. The decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed to improved supervision, emigration to the East Coast Canal, diminished wages, and enforcement of task-work. That in *Chingleput* is not explained, but appears to be due to the suspension or completion of some works or to reports

being wanting. The return from Ramnad in the *Madura* District was not received in time, and hence the decrease. In *North Arcot*, the numbers in Trittany have increased, but in Vellore, Arcot and Wallaja they have fallen, owing to reduction of wages. In parts of Chendragiri the coolies, it is stated, refuse to work at relief rates. The stoppage in *Trichinopoly* is temporary, the coolies being under transfer from a completed work to a fresh one. The reports from the Dharapuram and Collegal Taluks in *Coimbatore* are wanting, and hence the decrease for the district. It is said that numbers would increase, but that destitute persons are alone admitted. The increase in *Salem* occurs in the Ahtur Taluk.

9. *Rates of wages.*—The scale of wages prescribed by the orders of 31st January has been widely enforced. It has been introduced throughout Nellore, except in Podile and parts of Darsi, in the extreme north. It is in force in 8 out of 12 taluks of Bellary for which wages are given; partially in two taluks of Cuddapah; in three taluks of Kurnool; throughout North Arcot, except Punganur; in Trivellore, and partly in Saidapett and Ponneri in Chingleput; in one taluk only of Madura; in five of Coimbatore; and throughout the Salem district wherever piece-work is not in force under arrangements made before the orders were issued. The scale adopted is that for task-work, not less than 50 per cent. everywhere, except in parts of Coimbatore. There is no information worth reproducing here as to the effect on the coolies. The proportions of wages do not appear to be always correctly worked out. Collectors should adopt the gradations given in Board's Proceedings, 5th February 1877, No. 451.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers for districts are compared as follows:

Districts.	24th February.	3rd March.		
Kistna	191	160	—	31
Nellore	5,953	4,081	—	1,872
Cuddapah	1,705	1,634	—	71
Bellary	14,829	16,589	+	1,760
Kurnool	3,538	3,651	+	113
Chingleput	4,843	5,102	+	259
North Arcot	557	835	+	278
South Arcot	...	156	+	156
Madura	230	188	—	42
Tinnevelly	138	...	—	138
Coimbatore	1,297	1,309	+	12
Salem	3,056	3,563	+	507
Total ...	36,337	37,268	+	931

The increase in *Bellary* appears in the taluk of that name and in Harpanhalli. In *Nellore* there is a great fall in the numbers in the Atmakur Taluk from some unexplained cause. The variations in other districts are small, but there is a tendency to increase.

11. The outlay on relief in the districts during and up to the week is reported as follows:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,48,209	79,31,900
Gratuitous relief	15,555	2,60,064
	3,63,764	81,91,964

12. The following statement shows sums advanced from Famine Funds under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cuddapah	2,580	17,830
Bellary	...	1,270
Nellore	8,741	12,846
	11,321	41,946

13. The following is a statement of special establishments entertained for relief purposes: for districts marked (*) the entries in last week's report are repeated, no statement having been received this week:

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah*	139	5,718	35	486	45	518	219	6,722
Bellary	841	16,294	226	3,172	73	1,508	1,140	20,974
Kurnool*	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Chingleput	65	1,665	2	24	3	39	70	1,728
North Arcot	183	4,435	...	...	9	138	192	4,573
Trichinopoly*	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10
Madura	53	1,643	...	...	...	...	53	1,643
Tinnevelly*	19	185	1	10	...	...	20	195
Coimbatore	48	1,245	1	7	4	47	53	1,299
Salem	162	5,406	16	184	56	803	234	6,393
Total ...	1,898	52,256	364	4,735	254	3,835	2,516	60,826

14. The Board have received from the Commissioner of Police statements regarding gratuitous relief in the Town of Madras, from which the following particulars are extracted. The daily average number of persons receiving two meals during the week was 9,740, and of those receiving one meal 10,992. There were 16,060 resident paupers in the relief camps on the 3rd March, of whom 6,876 came from Chingleput, 4,738 from North Arcot, 4,287 from Nellore, and 159 from other districts. There were 569 in hospital and 15 deaths during the week.

15. The usual memorandum of grants sanctioned to 8th March accompanies. The total is Rs. 1,00,60,973.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·16	9·69	19·39	12·44	12·51	31·24	14·17	13·89	38·26	11·84	11·68	37·54	7·77	7·67	13·65	12·60	12·69	28·10	...	1·23	...
Nellore	8·10	8·12	15·60	9·28	9·50	27·89	11·32	10·43	31·15	9·35	9·12	28·02	7·06	7·40	11·93	9·39	8·85	24·78	...	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah	7·47	7·14	12·31	8·99	8·64	24·77	9·57	9·25	26·77	8·00	7·81	24·31	6·52	6·43	12·35	8·38	8·47	26·92	...	0·12	...
Bellary	7·16	7·29	14·43	8·86	8·67	24·65	8·96	8·79	25·57	8·51	8·29	23·64	6·81	6·62	12·29	8·56	8·69	27·37	...	...	...
Kurnool	7·10	6·97	14·90	8·63	8·29	28·43	9·65	9·35	30·69	9·31	9·09	29·23	7·07	6·90	14·44	8·26	8·12	26·54	0·70	...	...
Chingleput	9·38	9·26	16·39	10·98	10·08	...	11·09	10·91	23·24	...	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·94	11·19	11·29	20·66	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·02	7·93	14·60	9·65	9·30	21·40	9·72	9·70	21·91	8·67	8·79	19·93	6·18	6·00	10·56	10·90	10·67	25·04	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·40	7·40	13·77	16·80	16·80	22·75	10·48	10·48	25·15	10·16	10·16	22·99	5·81	5·81	10·03	11·09	11·09	24·49	...	0·04	0·38
Madura	7·78	7·66	14·28	13·28	13·12	34·83	10·27	10·21	30·55	10·68	10·55	29·95	5·45	5·53	9·97	11·76	12·33	26·58	...	0·02	0·59
Tinnevelly	Return not received.																				
Coimbatore	7·80	7·62	12·39	9·33	9·62	20·87	10·20	10·11	23·46	10·61	10·34	23·35	5·44	5·45	9·54	10·46	10·40	23·20	...	0·06	0·16
Salem	7·36	7·57	13·81	9·20	9·11	22·07	9·24	9·30	22·27	9·01	9·09	22·08	6·12	6·25	10·34	10·14	9·79	24·63	...	...	...
Malabar	Return not received.																				

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna ...	75,000	...	3,429	28,797	41,692	1,344	75	...	...	...	2,932	...	...	...	160
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,59,606	26,588	4,39,028	4,39,028	32,824	1,930	20,393	21,405	6,491	48,289	...	...	...	4,081
Cuddapah ...	17,20,000	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202	12,75,683	2,825	268	22,274	29,328	6,605	58,207	374	544	716	1,634
Bellary ...	38,16,000	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773	29,95,701	1,65,640	5,513	91,168	119,905	28,747	239,820	3,602	4,335	8,652	16,589
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,00,110	25,40,141	25,83,667	16,177	1,759	...	...	...	194,645	...	...	...	3,651
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,50,434	4,953	62,924	94,950	15,976	4,022	4,123	3,428	358	7,909	938	1,381	2,783	5,102
North Arcot ...	1,95,450	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615	1,58,758	675	92	8,234	6,734	2,928	17,896	400	140	295	835
South Arcot ...	15,000	4,118	588	1,554	1,554	36	...	458	527	145	1,130	19	55	82	156
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	114	2,641	2,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	82,941	3,372	29,387	34,328	1,531	143	2,238	3,394	134	5,766	72	104	12	188
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	2,00,000	1,80,163	11,770	97,112	1,27,824	763	68	5,860	14,863	1,055	21,778	384	660	265	1,309
Salem ...	2,11,000	5,04,185	19,624	1,50,653	1,76,074	22,363	1,085	19,236	20,437	3,349	43,022	795	1,291	1,477	3,563
Malabar ...	5,000	...	...	...	*Nil.*										
Total ...	90,99,763	...	3,48,209	73,66,827	79,31,900	2,60,064	15,555	...	...	...	641,394	...	...	...	37,268

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,142	2,424	71,190	72,169 836	379	43	1,302	1,290	534	3,126	45	39	25	109
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,335	7,631	95,284	95,336 2,915	...	...	1,658	4,257	1,036	6,951	...	...	...	...
	Prodatur	..	1,16,803	1,044	45,140	48,266 1,332	323	53	1,101	1,335	304	2,740	85	156	27	268
	Cuddapah	...	1,20,825	3,201	72,239	89,045 13,576	...	...	1,924	2,560	723	5,207	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04,424	3,146	44,757	44,757 1,305	...	...	2,275	2,550	638	5,463	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,217	2,437	40,198	40,258	...	...	1,360	1,613	308	3,281	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,04,941	6,109	61,927	62,177 898	...	—	3,681	4,516	640	8,837	...	...	...	...
	Kadari	...	2,22,396	4,213	1,88,586	2,13,605 16,445	384	...	1,933	2,358	742	5,033	57	55	32	144
	Royachoti	...	2,33,435	574	1,02,859	1,09,480 7,011	447	57	1,263	1,622	370	3,255	75	183	463	721
	Madanapalli	...	Not given.	5,045	2,42,097	2,42,097	419	57	3,892	4,988	1,075	9,955	52	79	127	258
	Vonpad	...	Do.	7,151	1,94,925	1,96,295 17,880	923	58	1,885	2,239	235	4,359	40	32	42	134
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202	12,75,683	2,825	268	22,274	29,328	6,605	58,207	374	544	716	1,634
Bellary.	Adoni	...	9,40,000	27,984	4,08,388	4,08,388	33,176	1,162	23,862	25,782	7,093	56,737	912	832	1,701	3,445
	Alur	...	2,65,141	14,808	2,65,141	2,83,676 255	493	97	12,710	14,267	4,975	31,952	58	85	95	238
	Gooty	...	2,12,347	7,355	2,12,347	2,12,347	14,386	591	4,726	8,755	2,041	15,522	354	537	645	1,536
	Tadpatri	...	1,22,356	5,123	85,631	85,631	3,749	639	2,959	6,904	496	10,359	283	449	829	1,561
	Anantapur	...	1,38,702	4,932	75,612	91,832	716	58	2,333	5,506	1,745	9,584	38	51	28	117
	Dharmaveram	...	1,63,205	2,089	1,02,603	1,33,703	3,894	254	588	1,417	506	2,511	149	131	61	341
	Pennakonda	...	1,17,940	2,799	1,37,295	35,334 70,739	16,358	394	960	1,820	388	3,168	192	246	177	615
	Hindapur	...	30,450	4,055	1,34,669	1,39,572	55,604	246	552	586	138	1,276	162	158	77	397
	Madaksira	...	13,830	6,505	1,59,406	1,59,406	14,992	1,060	4,420	7,804	1,239	13,463	473	625	1,105	2,203
	Raidrug	...	72,613	4,489	90,622	90,622	369	153	2,593	3,279	1,604	7,476	22	41	9	72
	Bellary	...	Not completely given.	17,690	5,53,618	6,10,913 46,709	511	104	20,132	20,016	3,788	43,936	256	280	120	656
	Hospett	...	1,53,182	8,831	1,17,852	1,35,145	7,796	548	4,941	7,623	1,215	13,779	309	359	2,000	2,668
	Sundur	...	24,000	1,909	28,343	28,343	73	38	1,216	1,849	515	3,580	39	54	32	125
	Kudligi	...	3,68,509	5,712	1,38,207	1,41,293	3,070	43	4,242	5,733	900	10,875	21	34	15	70
	Harpanhalli	...	1,32,181	4,069	89,638	95,500 33	5,434 1,033	101	2,505	3,250	627	6,382	113	142	939	1,194
	Hadgally	...	1,52,147	5,606	1,22,401	1,26,260	3,886	25	2,429	5,314	1,477	9,220	221	311	819	1,351
	Total ...	38,16,000	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773	29,95,701	1,65,640	5,513	91,168	119,905	28,747	239,820	3,602	4,335	8,652	16,589

CHINGLEPUT.	Madurantakam	...	9,430	878	4,301	5,596	470	37	499	439	75	1,013	15	44	122	181
	Conjeveram	...	16,032	630	4,056	9,789	1,870	189	383	255	30	668	307	337	707	1,351
	Chingleput	...	9,301	175	5,882	7,470	791	123	234	24	5	263	235	177	492	904
	Trivellore	...	40,590	1,025	10,530	14,259	123	17	850	653	29	1.532	9	7	...	16
	Saidapett	...	57,938	1,430	30,759	39,230	12,473	4,236	974	1,238	177	2,389	334	769	1,395	2,498
	Ponneri	...	8,143	815	7,396	18,606	249	20	1,183	819	42	2,044	38	47	67	152
	TOTAL ...	1,45,365	1,50,434	4,953	62,924	94,950	15,976	4,622	4,123	3,428	358	7,909	938	1,381	2,783	5,102
NORTH ARCOT.	Chittoor	...	22,167	1,305	20,208	20,288 679	...	...	1,338	637	595	2,570	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	7,346	752	3,817	70,904 501	...	...	757	753	24	1,534	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	11,449	125	3,114	3,672	170	19	213	52	6	271	22	17	...	39
	Gudiattum	...	19,751	319	3,634	3,634 349	1	1	220	278	28	526	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,745	2,559	34,001	37,925 1,536	66	7	577	1,895	393	2,865	56	73	68	197
	Arcot	...	26,668	322	19,192	20,489 1,683	300	...	502	534	35	1,071	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah...	...	32,385	729	20,975	20,975 85	...	...	528	320	200	1,048	288	...	199	487
	Punganur	...	35,250	3,427	23,798	23,798 349	34	5	2,501	1,189	1,062	4,752	23	37	22	82
	Tiruttany	...	12,500	1,176	4,645	4,645	48	36	1,522	1,026	540	3,988	10	6	3	19
	Tripatty	...	1,748	...	19	19	...	...	59	37	38	134	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	200	...	196	196	56	24	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	11
	Arconum	...	5,019	16	16	16	...	...	17	13	7	37	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1,95,450	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615	1,58,758	675	92	8,234	6,734	2,928	17,896	400	140	295	835
	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	114	2,641	2,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURA.	Madura	...	17,365	604	4,743	4,743	21	13	623	606	37	1,266	...	...	1	1
	Tirumungalam	...	7,337	361	1,416	4,055	2	2	300	151	70	521	2	...	2	4
	Melur	...	2,329	85	522	522	1	1	86	161	3	250	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,322	21,633	23,935	1,257	127	1,229	2,476	24	3,729	70	104	9	183
	Ramnad	...	...	Not received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	93,748	82,941	3,372	29,387	34,328	1,531	143	2,238	3,394	134	5,766	72	104	12	188

Tulukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877—continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coimbatore	Erode ...	...	40,440	1,610	11,204	26,940 / 1,552	16	16	1,489	1,592	269	3,350	12	45	32	89
	Pulladum	...	33,223	3,581	25,342	32,250	127	13	1,223	3,991	274	5,488	24	35	53	112
	Udumalpetta	...	56,450	2,926	28,157	33,912	325*	...	1,168	4,212	3	5,383	200	400	100	700
	Sattiamangalam	...	13,136	1,129	6,702	7,202 / 61	128	18	482	1,345	168	1,995	131	165	66	362
	Caroor	...	12,800	840	7,007	7,207	...	...	458	1,285	204	1,947	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	12,370	600	9,652	9,652	64	21	549	1,473	131	2,153	17	15	14	46
	Pollachy	...	230	11	119	119	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	11,514	1,073	8,929	8,929	13	...	487	964	6	1,457	...	...	...	...
	Dharapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,00,000	1,80,163	11,770	97,112	1,27,824	673	68	5,860	14,863	1,055	21,778	384	660	265	1,309
Salem.	Salem	...	1,08,676	3,961	34,544	36,558	4,390	64	5,808	5,055	937	11,800	77	98	45	220
	Ahthur	...	20,037	814	1,823	1,884	384	29	1,181	1,642	189	3,012	22	15	10	47
	Namkal	...	49,804	1,923	13,811	14,731	1,484	2	1,383	1,366	200	2,949	27	30	13	70
	Trichengode	...	72,368	2,823	17,522	21,338	1,732	36	4,655	3,456	503	8,614	56	84	21	161
	Tripatore	...	33,740	2,215	6,431	6,451	2,245	174	784	1,008	287	2,079	81	74	67	222
	Uttengiri	...	44,740	1,042	10,821	11,341	3,084	183	1,365	1,681	527	3,573	77	103	111	291
	Darampury	...	51,809	2,297	19,218	24,870 / 1,109	5,359	255	1,562	2,175	259	3,996	369	811	1,163	2,343
	Oossoor	...	67,653	1,992	27,222	33,867 / 755	2,250	310	980	1,580	102	2,662	45	41	30	116
	Kistnagiri	...	55,358	2,557	19,261	23,170	1,435	32	1,518	2,474	345	4,337	41	35	17	93
	Total	2,11,000	5,04,185	19,624	1,50,653	1,76,074	22,363	1,085	19,236	20,437	3,349	43,022	795	1,291	1,477	3,563
Nellore.	Gudur	...	36,040	562	24,236	24,236	1,415	...	444	520	168	1,132	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	25,000	542	18,280	18,280	2,223	501	252	142	82	476	44	48	54	146
	Nellore	...	12,746	750	10,645	10,645	1,330	...	728	1,062	186	1,976	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	11,545	3,002	82,789	82,789	14,725	238	2,312	2,524	546	5,382	117	148	348	613
	Kavali	...	29,540	6,456	67,217	67,217	4,957	639	5,428	4,461	973	10,862	224	426	625	1,275
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	5,591	91,386	91,386	563	233	3,748	4,182	1,915	9,845	111	139	128	378
	Kandukur	...	39,525	5,107	77,219	77,219	2,819	...	2,914	3,481	893	7,288	123	109	182	414
	Kanigiri	...	32,000	2,375	28,157	28,157	365	30	2,614	2,534	787	5,935	70	110	220	400
	Ongole	...	12,760	...	153	153	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Addanki Division	...	6,600	308	6,116	6,116	147	18	536	699	173	1,408	15	17	7	39
	Darsi do.	...	8,000	321	5,264	5,264	8	...	394	453	211	1,058	...	...	...	...
	Podile do.	...	5,600	990	3,344	3,344	504	51	546	745	319	1,610	45	68	3	116
	Zemindary Tracts	...	34,000	584	24,222	24,222	2,652	220	477	602	238	1,317	...	...	...	700
	Total	4,53,000	2,59,606	26,588	4,39,028	4,39,028	32,824	1,930	20,393	21,405	6,491	48,289	...	...	...	4,081

* Grant-in-aid to private charity.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Road Works. New works. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Road Works. New works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road Works. New works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Road Works. Repairs. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Road Works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road Works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Irrigation Works. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation Works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Irrigation Works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,429	28,797	...	...	...	...	3,429	28,797
Nellore ...	...	21,099	2,61,347	...	3,029	92,467	...	1,044	59,601	...	1,416	25,613	...	26,588	4,39,028
Cuddapah ...	10,85,095	34,146	9,41,744	53,413	2,445	87,898	88,091	2,768	50,456	67,919	3,616	79,194	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202
Bellary ...	13,85,755	71,915	17,85,816	10,55,233	38,645	5,93,703	1,58,131	4,928	1,13,865	3,07,484	8,467	2,28,389	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary only received.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	91,740	2,187	35,457	12,000	502	4,385	5,915	483	4,388	40,740	1,781	18,694	1,50,434	4,953	62,924
North Arcot	1,29,200	6,150	82,266	14,860	485	7,269	2,500	...	2,408	72,668	4,095	40,672	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615
South Arcot*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,188	588	1,554	4,188	588	1,554
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	114	2,641	1,200	114	2,641
Madura ...	47,950	2,246	20,545	...	...	...	18,306	253	4,378	16,685	873	4,464	82,941	3,372	29,387
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	48,450	3,045	28,466	95,470	6,122	46,432	6,300	637	6,223	29,943	1,966	15,991	1,80,163	11,770	97,112
Salem ...	97,630	3,056	53,412	39,850	1,427	8,655	1,55,794	5,976	27,890	2,10,911	9,025	59,946	5,04,185	19,484	1,49,903
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,85,829	1,43,844	32,10,053	12,70,826	52,655	8,40,809	4,35,067	19,518	2,98,006	7,51,738	31,941	4,77,068	53,43,460	2,47,959	48,25,936

* For 24th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by Board of Revenue on relief works up to 8th March 1877, and expenditure up to 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay from the commencement of distress up to 3rd March 1877.	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	41,692	1,344
Nellore	4,53,000	4,39,028	32,824
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,75,683	2,825
Bellary	38,16,000	29,95,701	1,65,640
Kurnool	30,21,000	25,83,667	16,177
Chingleput	1,45,365	94,950	15,976
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,58,758	675
South Arcot	15,000	1,554	36
Tanjore	10,000	Not received.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,641	...
Madura	93,748	34,328	1,531
Tinnevelly	44,200	Not received.	
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,27,824	673
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	2,11,000	1,76,074	22,363
Malabar	5,000	...	...
Total ...	1,00,60,973	79,31,900	2,60,064

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 372, 373, 378 AND 379 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH MARCH 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Milletts, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracan*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	19 8	19 0	21 8	23 0	20 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	26 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0* / 20 0†	19 0 / 21 0	20 0 / ...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	* 1st Sort. † 2nd Sort.
Meywar	15 10	16 6½	16 6	20 5	23 7	21 14	8 10	8 10	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	22 11	19 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 7	25 0	25 0	
Banswara	14 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 12	12 0	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 4	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	11 8	11 8	16 2	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	17 8	16 3	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	10 2	15 2	17 3	16 2	23 8	18 8	18 8	27 7
	Godavery	11 7	11 1	13 5	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	10 2	10 3	22 0	15 4	16 4	...	14 3	...	...
	Kistna	10 3	10 3	14 7	...	...	...	9 2	9 7	19 4	9 8	10 3	20 8	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore	6 3	5 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	9 6	9 4	25 7	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	6 6	6 6	11 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	7 9	7 5	12 9	9 5	9 5	22 1	8 7	8 7	25 4
	Bellary	8 6	8 2	15 4	...	...	...	7 5	6 9	10 2	8 1	7 6	13 0	8 5	8 7	20 6	9 9	9 4	22 6
	Kurnool	6 9	6 3	14 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 2	6 8	6 8	15 0	8 6	8 2	27 4	7 8	7 5	28 1
	Madras	8 4	8 2	11 0	...	...	...	7 1	6 9	11 4	9 1	8 8	12 2	11 9	10 8	19 9	10 6	10 2	17 9
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 4	9 2	13 6	10 1	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	6 8	...	9 3	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	7 9	8 5	12 2	9 1	9 5	20 0	8 2	9 1	18 1
	South Arcot	...	...	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 2	9 2	8 7	13 6	...	10 1	20 2	9 2	9 6	21 0
	Tanjore	4 8	4 8	10 3	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	13 7	9 2	8 3	...	11 1	11 1	28 4	10 1	10 1	25 9
	Trichinopoly	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 2	14 4	8 0	7 2	14 9	...	...	17 5	10 3	9 5	20 9
	Madura	4 1	4 3	10 5	...	...	...	7 6	7 3	13 1	8 4	7 9	14 4	...	8 9	25 9	10 3	10 3	29 4
	Tinnevelly	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	7 9	9 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	21 0
	Coimbatore	8 2	6 6	9 1	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 9	7 7	7 7	11 7	11 3	11 3	19 4	11 1	11 1	23 6
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	7 2	6 4	8 8	7 6	7 2	9 6	10 0	10 0	15 4	9 8	9 1	12 6
	Salem	5 6	5 6	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	7 5	7 5	14 4	9 2	9 5	22 3	8 0	8 7	23 2
	South Canara	8 6	8 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	11 1	9 3	8 8	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 2	10 1	10 1	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	9 12	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 7	13 0	12 13	17 3
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	16 8	...	...	20 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	22 0
	Kaira	10 0	10 11	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	16 0	16 0	24 10	13 5	13 15	20 0
	Surat	11 6	11 6	11 14	13 6	13 6	14 1	7 0	6 11	7 6	7 14	7 9	11 14	12 5	11 6	17 6	12 5	11 0	14 13
	Broach	12 5	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 5	10 0	10 10½	10 0	16 0	14 8½	18 13	13 5½	13 5½	16 0
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	8 3	8 15	9 0	10 4	9 6	12 0	11 5	11 5	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0
	Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 14	13 10½	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 0	16 7	27 12	13 5½	14 2	21 15
	Násik	12 14	12 14	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	13 6	15 6	16 7	28 0	12 11	12 11	21 3
	Ahmednagar	11 8	11 8	21 12	...	...	...	7 3	7 6	8 13½	8 5	8 5	9 13½	11 11	12 0	28 8½	11 11	11 11	23 6
	Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	18 6
	Sholapur	10 6	9 15	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	13 5	9 7	9 7	13 14	9 8	9 14	28 1	10 9	10 9	25 12
	Kaládgi	7 1	7 1	19 2	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	11 11	7 0	7 0	12 15	8 3	8 3	28 11	...	...	26 14
	Satara	9 6	9 6	14 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 9	9 5	9 5	12 3	11 15	11 10	19 15	10 6	10 6	16 3
	Belgaum	9 2	9 9	16 8	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	15 9	10 0	10 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	21 4
	Dharwar	8 9	8 0	22 2	...	...	...	7 7	6 14	13 10	8 9	8 0	18 4	10 12	9 10	26 8	11 8	10 4	27 12
	Ratnágiri	9 1	9 1	11 10	...	...	...	7 14	7 3	11 8	10 1	10 1	14 7	11 4	11 4	15 0	11 11	11 11	15 3
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0
	Panch Máháls (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	14 8	16 0	23 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	20 5	12 7	12 7	12 7
	Asirgarh	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	27 0
	Baroda	9 11	9 9	11 11	14 10	18 0	19 4	8 7	8 11	8 9	10 11	11 0	13 2	17 3	18 4	20 8	13 10	14 1	19 5
	Disa	13 10	14 4	16 14	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 8	24 11	33 9	22 0	21 6	33 8
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 6
	Nasirabad	21 9	22 8	19 0	35 1	36 7½	30 15	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	37 11	40 0	30 0	24 0	24 15	21 0
	Rajkot	13 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 4	21 0	19 8	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	19 0	19 8	21 8	22 0	23 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	...	32 0
	Karachi	12 8	13 10	14 1	20 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	18 0
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	17 12	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	26 10	26 10	26 8
	Thur and Parkur	13 13	14 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	12 8*a*	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 8	17 8	20 0	19 8	24 8	21 4	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 0*b*	15 0	21 4	20 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	24 0	17 8 to 21 4	30 0	26 0	20 0 to 24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0*c*	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	22 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0*d*	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	11 0	18 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	13 0	14 8	18 0	25 0	25 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	14 8	16 4	25 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	15 4	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	... *f*	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 13*g*	17 8	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	18 0	17 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 18 to 21-12 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, and gram 16-12 to 27 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 18 seers, barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 26 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 16 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, best rice 18 to 26-4 seers, common rice 23-12 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 30 seers.

INDIA.

GRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

dia for the 2nd half of February 1877.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
4 20 5	41 0	20 0	16 6	26 6	388 8	466 6	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
2 19 2	26 3	19 9	19 9	28 1	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
4 17 8	37 3	15 7	19 9	29 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery ...		
0 14 7	35 3	13 7	13 7	32 5	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
0 9 3	28 2	10 5	9 2	24 4	129 6	129 6	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
5 10 5	24 0	8 6	8 6	27 5	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
2 9 7	22 3	11 2	9 5	22 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 2	Bellary ...		
0 8 4	23 2	8 2	8 2	29 2	194 4	194 4	226 0	14 8	14 4	16 0	Kurnool ...		
0 10 6	20 6	11 4	10 4	19 4	97 6	102 7	92 9	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras ...		
3 11 0	21 2	10 9	10 5	19 5	145 8	145 8	95 2	19 0	19 0	19 4	Chingleput ...		
4 9 4	21 4	8 9	10 8	25 0	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	North Arcot ...		
9 10 7	22 3	11 9	11 9	22 9	231 8	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	20 2	South Arcot ...		
6 10 6	27 0	11 4	11 4	24 1	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	15 6	Tanjore ...		
8 9 8	23 6	11 2	10 8	25 4	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	15 4	Trichinopoly ...		
5 10 8	31 0	12 9	12 9	26 7	111 8	109 3	97 2	20 6	19 6	18 2	Madura ...		
... ...	21 9	12 5	12 5	17 2	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
8 9 8	22 8	11 4	11 4	26 5	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	12 7	14 3	Coimbatore ...		
6 8 6	14 4	10 0	8 3	16 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
0 9 0	21 0	9 1	9 1	25 8	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	14 6	17 7	Salem ...		
6 10 6	17 6	11 1	10 6	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	15 0	South Canara ...		
7 11 7	18 2	12 6	12 6	19 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
9 11 6	15 5	13 13	13 1	20 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
... ...	...	17 10	17 10	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
... ...	...	17 12	16 0	22 14	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
... ...	...	13 6	12 5	14 13	86 8	86 8	100 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
... ...	...	13 5¼	13 5¼	16 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
5 11 5	18 0	10 15	10 15	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
... ...	...	11 0	11 0	15 3	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
... ...	...	14 6	15 4	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
8 15 1	27 10	14 13	14 11	25 9	160 0	160 0	142 4	15 9	15 9	15 4	Násik ...		
... ...	...	12 6	12 6	28 14	160 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	14 4	Ahmadnagar ...		
... ...	...	12 10	12 10	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	14 7	Poona ...		
... ...	...	11 14	11 14	24 3	106 10	106 10	98 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	Sholapur ...		
... ...	...	8 11	9 4	19 8	160 0	106 0	140 0	12 13	13 11	12 12	Kaládgi ...		
1 12 1	22 3	10 6	11 11	19 8	167 3	167 3	145 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	Satara ...		
11 11 13	24 3	9 11	10 0	17 14	175 0	175 0	160 0	17 8	17 3	18 5	Belgaum ...		
9 11 12	31 0	10 4	9 8	20 5	100 0	100 0	92 12	21 4	20 0	19 12	Dharwar ...		
10 13 10	23 6	12 5	12 5	15 0	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 5	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
0 12 0	20 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
0 30 0	26 0	19 0	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máháls (Godhra) ...		
... ...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
... ...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
... ...	...	16 10	15 4	14 13	90 0	90 0	91 8	15 12	16 5	15 3	Baroda ...		
... ...	...	20 8	21 5	20 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
... ...	...	20 8	21 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach ...		
... ...	...	38 8½	39 1	27 3½	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	49 4½	Nasirabad ...		
... ...	...	18 0	18 0	16 13	60 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
0 20 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	30 0	32 0	36 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
0 9 0	9 8	17 0	18 0	17 8	114 0	111 0	114 0	40 0	50 0	56 8	Karachi ...		
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
0 27 0	27 0	24 0	23 8	13 4	320 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
... ...	...	...	...	...	106 12	106 12	120 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
											Western Districts.		
... ...	...	19 8	20 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
... ...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	440 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
... ...	...	12 0	15 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Beerbhoom ...		
... ...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore ...		
... ...	...	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	21 0 to 22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
... ...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
											Central Districts.		
... ...	...	19 0	17 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
... ...	...	17 8	...	13 5	91 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
... ...	...	24 0	24 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 3¼	9 2¼	9 2¼	Nuddea ...		
... ...	...	20 0	19 11	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
... ...	...	22 13	22 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 26 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 seers, barley 22-8 to 28 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 17-8 to 17-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 27 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 27 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	11 0*h*	11 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	22 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	13 8	13 8 to 15 0	18 12	...	24 0	24 0	18 0 to 18 12	17 0 to 18 0	20 0 to 24 0	21 0 to 24 12	19 11 to 22 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 12	20 0	19 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	15 0	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	30 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	18 12*j*	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 8	23 4	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0*l*	8 0	11 3	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	13 5*m*	14 4	17 0	53 0	42 8	32 0	17 10	17 8	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	22 0*n*	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	14 0*p*	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	9 0*q*	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	8 5	...	...	...	16 5	16 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	22 0	19 0	31 0	24 0	34 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	25 8	30 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	16 0*r*	18 0	24 8	28 0	31 0	42 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 4	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	16 0*s* to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 8 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	25 0 to 26 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	15 4*t*	16 8	20 12	26 8	35 8	35 11	16 8	16 8	17 8	20 12	20 12	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	15 0*u*	15 0	21 0	32 0	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	16 0	18 0	22 0	30 0	31 0	44 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	44 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	14 0*v*	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	15 7	15 7	25 2	32 5	36 7	36 7	12 6	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	16 5*w*	16 5	21 8	16 5	18 15	38 9	18 15	20 3	21 8	21 5	22 1	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	13 0*x* to 14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	14 8	14 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 8	22 0	22 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	32
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*y*	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	45
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	17 1	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	17 1	17 1	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	13 0*z*	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	21 4	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	10 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	24 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	14 0*z1*	15 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet ...	No return received																	
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpárá ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...																		
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibságar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún ...	21 0	21 8	21 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	26
	Saháranpur ...	23 11	23 11	28 8	34 8	34 8	28 8	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	15 9	32 5	32 5	26 15	30 3	30 3	28
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 13	25 13	23 2	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 9	6 1	5 8	17 10	18 10	17 10	35 3	30 13	27 8	26 6	26 6	24
	Meerut ...	24 8	25 0	23 4½	38 8	35 0	35 1½	9 8	9 8	8 12	17 0	17 0	18 4	32 0	32 0	29 2	27 0	30 0	30
	Bulandshahr ...	26 0	26 0	25 0	41 0	41 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	32
	Aligarh ...	27 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	39 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	31 0	32 0	37
	Kumaun ...	13 12	13 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

h In Roygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 29 seers, and gram 20 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 9 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 85 seers, best rice 5 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 25 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13-3 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 15 seers, and common rice 20 to 22 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 26-10 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 20 seers, and common rice 14 to 23 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 19-8 to 22-5 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 22 to 24-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

India for the 2nd half of February 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	8 4	12 13	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	13 8	18 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	14 0	12 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 0	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	14 8	22 8	97 0	97 0	100 0	8 14	9 2	8 14	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 10	8 14	8 12	Mymensingh ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	11 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	...	...	..	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	34 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ..		
...	...	...	20 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
25 0	28 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Shahabad ...		
33 0	3 0	29 11	18 12	18 12	28 9	176 0	176 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Durbhung ...		
...	...	...	16 0	18 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
30 0	30 0	39 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sarun ...		
35 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 0	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	31 5	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
...	...	...	18 15	18 15	27 12	157 12	151 9	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	14 0 to 16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	130 0	120 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	21 0	17 1	18 6	30 3	120 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	113 0	113 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ..		
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	90 0	160 0	9 5	9 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.		
36 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
44 0	44 0	50 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 9	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	20 0	15 0	18 0	200 0	120 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
												Sylhet ...	Assam.	
												Cáchar ...		
												Goálpárá ...		
												Gáro Hills ...		
												Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Darrang ...		
												Nowgong ...		
												Sibságar ...		
												Lakhimpur ...		
												Khasí and Jaintiá Hills ...		
												Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	36 10	36 10	25 14	129 0	129 0	120 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	Saharanpur ...		
...	...	...	34 10	34 2	26 6	132 0	110 0	132 0	..	..	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	28 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	42 0	42 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 15-8 seers, barley 21 to 26-8 seers, best rice 12 to 13 seers, common rice 20-8 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 23 to 29 seers, great millet 25 to 28 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 25 to 27-8 seers, and gram 21 seers.

t In Tajpore the prices are as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 19 seers, murwa 32 seers, maize 32-8 seers, and gram 18 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-12 to 31 seers, barley 21-8 to 40 seers, best rice 13-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 50 seers, and gram 17 to 30 seers.

v In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 33 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 19 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 38 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 27-8 seers.

w In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.

x In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 25 seers, common rice 26 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 20 to 26-4 seers, common rice 30 to 31-8 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 13 seers.

z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24-8 to 25-8 seers, lesser millets 44-8 to 50 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, best rice 24 to 27-8 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
PANJAB.																		
Garhwál ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	21 6	20 4	20 4	32 10	27 0	30 6	14 10	13 2	14 10	18 0	16 14	16 14	30 6	30 15	25 5	25 5	26 7	25 5
Moradabad ...	24 1	24 1	23 2	35 0	35 0	39 6	11 14	11 14	8 12	17 8	18 2	20 10	32 8	32 8	33 12	28 2	30 0	33 12
Budaun ...	21 8	22 3	28 8	34 12	36 0	41 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12	16 12½	21 0	30 0	30 0	34 11	28 3½	28 3½	32 11
Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	25 10	33 12	27 8	36 4	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	17 8	19 6	26 4	29 11	35 0	25 0	27 3	33 12
Sháhjahánpur ...	22 4	23 0	31 8	40 0	40 8	51 8	9 0	8 12	8 8	18 8	18 8	25 0	32 8	33 8	44 8	32 4	33 0	43 8
Tarái Pergunnahs ...	21 4	21 4	23 12	25 0	25 0	30 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	19 8	31 4	28 12	32 8	27 8	27 8	31 4
Muttra ...	24 8	24 0	25 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	35 0	33 0	30 0	31 0	32 0
Agra ..	23 12	23 12	25 0	33 15	34 4	33 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	27 6	28 0	33 0
Farukhabad ..	22 8	22 8	29 4	40 0	40 12	40 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	13 12	15 2	15 2	32 4	33 12	38 5½	32 4	33 12	40 0
Mainpuri ..	24 8	24 0	30 0	33 0	32 0	37 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	17 0	16 0	20 8	30 0	31 8	33 0	29 0	31 0	37 8
Etáwah ..	22 0	22 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	32 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	42 0
Etah ..	25 0	25 0	32 0	32 8	32 0	45 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	37 8	30 0	29 0	37 8
Jalaun ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	36 0
Jhansi ...	21 1	20 12	22 8	30 0	30 10	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 4	29 0	29 0	33 18
Lalitpur ...	23 4	24 4	21 8	28 0	28 0	32 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	30 4	30 12	32 8	24 0	24 0	25 4
Cawnpore ...	20 8	20 0	28 0	35 0	37 0	47 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	32 0	34 0	45 0	28 0	32 0	44 0
Fatehpur ...	20 4	20 4	27 8	34 8	36 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	40 0
Bánda ...	18 8	22 0	26 4	32 0	39 0	39 8	9 0	9 8	8 8	17 8	17 0½	22 8	33 0	35 0	42 0	31 0	31 0	41 0
Allahabad ...	16 2	16 11	26 12	29 0	30 4	35 4	10 2	10 8	9 14	20 8	20 4	21 0	34 0	33 12	36 0	30 8	31 12	36 0
Hamírpur ...	21 15	25 5	26 48	33 12	33 12	40 0	14 10	13 12	14 12	15 3	17 6	22 8	36 0	36 9	45 0	29 13	30 6	45 0
Jaunpur ...	19 12	19 1	26 13	26 7	25 8	40 15	9 2	8 7	8 7	16 15	16 13	25 6	26 13	25 6	42 6	26 13	23 13	28 4
Gorakhpur ...	16 10	15 12	28 0	22 12	28 0	45 8	14 14	14 14	21 0	17 8	17 8	27 2	28 0	24 8	45 8	24 8	...	38 8
Basti ...	19 6	17 8	30 0	25 0	25 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	18 12	17 8	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh ...	15 8	17 11	25 1	22 2	24 6	36 14	10 5	10 5	13 5	17 11	17 11	24 6	31 0	29 8	39 13	...	...	...
Mirzapur ...	16 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	30 0
Benares ...	18 8	18 8	23 8	26 1½	27 11½	28 13	15 4	13 13½	...	18 8	20 10½	21 14	27 12	32 10	...	24 11½	24 7	32 13
Ghazipur ...	16 12	17 6	22 7½	23 3	23 3	33 7½	9 0	9 0	8 6	18 10	18 10	23 3	27 0½	27 0½	34 12	25 12	25 12	32 8
Delhi ...	26 0	26 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	33 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	32 0
Gurgáon ...	27 0	28 0	20 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	34 0	35 0	25 8
Karnál ...	24 8	24 8	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Hissár ...	25 0	24 0	19 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	41 0	41 0	35 0
Rohtak ...	24 8	25 0	21 8	38 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	28 0
Sirsa ...	30 0	30 0	19 12	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	15 4	60 0	60 0	50 0	45 0	45 0	39 2
Umbella ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	29 8	29 0	23 8	51 0	50 0	35 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	46 0	46 0	46 0	38 0	38 0	34 0
Simla ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	27 0	27 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
Hushiárpúr ...	27 0	25 0	20 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
Kángra ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	30 0	29 0	19 0	53 0	53 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	47 0	47 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	29 0
Siálkot ...	28 0	27 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	28 0	33 0	34 0	28 0
Gurdáspúr ...	26 0	26 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Lahore ...	31 0	32 0	19 0	60 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	50 0	52 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	29 0
Ferozepore ...	34 8	35 0	20 8	62 0	62 0	36 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	55 0	51 0	37 0	50 0	50 0	33 0
Gujránwála ...	29 8	27 8	21 8	52 0	52 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	37 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	30 0	28 0
Ráwálpindi ...	36 0	36 8	28 0	44 0	47 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	46 0	41 0	47 0	48 0	38 0
Jhelum ...	34 0	34 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	80 0	37 0	39 0	34 0
Gujrát ...	33 8	33 0	23 0	52 0	55 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	43 0	43 0	35 8
Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0
Mooltan ...	23 0	23 8	19 8	34 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Jhang ...	28 0	26 8	21 8	40 0	46 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	34 0	28 0	33 0	32 0	27 0
Montgomery ...	35 0	34 0	19 8	50 0	50 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	23 0	22 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	29 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	23 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	35 0	35 0	33 12	45 0	52 8	45 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	45 0	45 0	45 0	42 8	47 8	40 0
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	22 9	22 8	20 10	33 12	33 12	26 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	37 8	40 0	25 10	32 8	32 8	27 8
Bannú ...	48 12	45 10	41 14	62 8	65 10	60 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	68 12	68 12	62 8	50 0	50 0	50 0
Peshawar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat ...	38 14	37 0	31 14	53 8	51 0	38 4	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	53 8	51 0	43 6	59 15	58 10	45 14
Hazara ...	34 0	34 0	25 0	60 0	60 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0*	32 0*	28 0*	32 0	30 0	32 0
OUDH.																		
Lucknow ...	19 4	20 8	29 8	33 8	34 8	44 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 8	25 0	30 0	33 0	47 0	30 0	32 8	45 0
Unáo ...	21 0	21 6	29 0	35 0	35 8	50 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	27 0	40 0	42 8	50 0	31 0	31 8	45 0
Bára Banki ...	19 4	20 0	31 0	26 0	28 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	29 0	31 0	39 0	52 0	30 0	32 0	40 0
Sítápur ...	24 10	22 14	35 4	41 0	40 0	57 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	40 0	38 12	53 4	38 0	37 10	47 8
Mardui ...	21 12	21 9	30 8	39 8	39 6	52 8	7 8	7 8	6 9	17 13	19 6	24 6	35 10	37 8	46 14	34 11	34 11	45 0
Kheri ...	24 0	25 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	52 0	52 0	...	40 0	40 0	...
Fyzabad ...	19 0	17 12	27 8	29 8	27 12	46 0	11 8	11 4	16 0	17 8	17 8	26 0	34 0	35 0	50 0	25 0	34 0	30 8
Bharaich ...	18 0	19 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	62 0	20 0	20 0	28 0
Gonda ...	18 9	19 9	28 14	32 8	35 0	44 0	19 0	19 10	25 12	19 14	20 6	26 4	36 15	41 8	54 0	22 0	24 8	32 0
Rai Bareli ...	21 0	20 8	32 8	34 0	34 0	45 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	21 0	21 4	31 0	33 0	34 0	53 0	32 0	33 0	44 0
Sultánpur ...	19 0	18 4	31 0	29 0	29 0	52 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 8	31 0	30 0	27 0	48 0	24 0	24 0	40 0
Pratábgarh ...	18 6	20 4	29 13	27 12	29 2	46 11	16 0	16 2	24 0	21 0	22 2	30 5	28 0	28 12	40 10	26 10	28 10	40 10

India for the 2nd half of February 1877 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	28 2	29 4	25 5	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	32 8	31 14	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 10	10 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	30 0	30 9½	37 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	31 4	30 0	33 2	137 8	137 8	125 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 8	40 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 2	9 4	8 12	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	27 8	28 12	28 2	150 0	150 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	33 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	34 15½	35 0½	31 4½	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra ...		
...	...	...	31 10	31 10	38 14	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 12	8 12	9 5	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	32 12	30 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	30 8	30 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	29 13	30 9	31 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 7	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	28 8	30 8	31 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 8	40 0	140 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	8 0	9 12	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Futtehpur ...		
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	44 8	163 0	163 0	163 0	...	...	11 4	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	30 4	30 4	32 10	150 0	137 8	165 0	8 12	8 2	8 0	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	36 0	37 2	42 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	28 3	28 4	40 15	159 8	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	19 4	18 6	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	37 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 2	7 8	7 8	Basti ...		
...	...	...	22 2	25 1	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 1½	29 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 6	7 10	7 0	Benares ...		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	40 0	41 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
...	...	...	38 8	38 0	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Karnál ...		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		
...	...	...	43 0	42 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		
...	...	...	60 0	58 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	46 0	Sirsa ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa ...		
...	...	...	50 0	48 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Simlá ...		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur ...		
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
...	...	...	54 0	53 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 7	10 7	10 4	Amritsar ...		
...	...	...	41 0	42 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Siálkot ...		
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		[a] Barley falling.
...	...	...	56 0	52 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore [a] ...		[b] Bajra and Jowár falling.
...	...	...	62 0	61 0	34 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore ...		[c] Jowár rising.
...	...	...	48 0	47 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Gujránwála [b] ...		[d] Barley rising and grain falling.
...	...	...	81 0	33 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Ráwalpindi [c] ...		[e] Barley, bajra and grain rising.
...	...	...	36 0	39 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		[f] Gram rising.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	135 0	155 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát ...		
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	33 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 12	10 8	Mooltan ...		
...	...	...	45 8	40 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Jhang [d] ...		
...	...	...	50 0	50 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
...	...	...	46 4	53 12	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	35 0	33 12	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	37 0	37 8	33 12	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
...	...	...	51 4	57 8	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [f] ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Peshawar ...		
...	...	...	38 4	30 0	29 5	127 0	127 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára ...		* Maize or Indian Corn.
														Description of Lesser Millet.
37 0	37 0	55 0	29 0	30 0	40 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	Jawar.
35 0	35 0	49 0	31 0	31 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo ...		Do Chotl.
40 4	45 0	55 0	31 0	32 0	50 0	130 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Bank ..		Sawán
55 0	45 0	...	35 5	34 5	45 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	8 12	Sítápur ...		Mukka.
...	29 15	48 12	33 12	32 13	43 0	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 0	8 0	8 7	Hardui ...		
80 0	80 0	...	35 0	36 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	7 8	8 0	...	Kheri ...		Murwa.
...	...	42 8	24 8	28 8	41 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad ...		
72 0	72 0	80 0	32 0	35 0	50 0	200 0	220 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodu.
44 10	46 12	65 0	31 1	32 8	43 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Gonda ...		Ditto Murwa and Lahra.
...	...	57 8	26 0	28 8	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Rái Bareli ..		
50 0	50 0	56 0	28 0	27 4	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur ...		Sawan.
31 10	29 12	48 3	26 5	26 3	37 0	186 10	166 10	193 5	8 2	8 5	8 0	Pratábgarh ..		Moshmot.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nagpur ...	20 4	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	17 8	25 0	22 0	37 0	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...
Chanda ...	19 5	20 8	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 7	16 4	27 5	26 2	30 0	...	...	...
Wardha ...	20 0	19 6	26 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	13 0	13 9	15 0	22 0	21 8	50 0	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	24 8	23 0	29 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 8	16 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	40 0	18 0	19 0	30 0
Saugor ...	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	16 0	15 0	17 8	...	32 0	...	...	23 0	24 0
Damoh ...	24 8	23 12	25 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 4	20 8	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	...	...
Seoni ...	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	21 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	...	...	...
Chindwara ...	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 8	...	...	28 0	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	21 0	...
Nimar ...	12 12	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	26 4
Raipur ...	56 0	56 0	56 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	44 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 12	26 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	40 0	72 0	72 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	10 9	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	9 3	7 5	7 7	13 7	12 5	12 2	27 0	11 9	11 5	29 0
Bolarum ...	11 8	10 7	20 5	...	...	...	6 7	6 6	9 0	7 6	7 1	12 4	11 9	11 0	22 0	...	...	...
Chudderghat ...	8 5	8 0	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 2	7 0	12 5	11 5	11 2	23 0	11 2	11 0	25 0
Oomraotee ...	13 0	13 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	29 0
Akola ...	13 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	44 0	16 0	16 0	26 0
Buldana ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	33 0
Woon ...	16 0	16 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	28 0	29 0	49 0	12 0	12 0	40 0
Bassim ...	14 0	14 0	23 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	36 0
Bangalore { Wholesale	7 7	7 5	12 0	8 5	7 5	11 5	6 7	6 5	9 7	7 5	7 5	10 2	10 2	9 7	24 0	...	...	...
Bangalore { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	11 5	8 0	7 2	11 0	6 5	6 2	9 2	7 0	7 2	9 7	9 7	9 2	23 5	...	...	...
Kolar { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 3	7 2	8 0	12 0	7 3	8 1	11 9	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Kolar { Retail ...	...	...	...	5 6	5 5	10 1	7 0	7 8	11 8	7 0	7 8	11 6	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Tumkúr { Wholesale	7 5	7 5	10 5	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 5	6 5	10 5	7 0	7 0	11 0	8 5	9 0	17 0	8 5	8 0	...
Tumkúr { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 5	6 5	10 5	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	7 5	...
Mysore { Wholesale	6 2	6 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 3	6 1	10 0	6 4	6 4	10 4	8 7	8 7	21 0	...	...	...
Mysore { Retail ...	6 0	6 0	10 2	...	...	...	6 1	6 0	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 5	8 5	20 0	...	...	...
Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan { Retail ...	6 2	6 2	10 0	6 7	6 7	11 0	6 2	6 2	11 0	6 7	6 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga { Retail ...	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	7 2	7 5	15 5	7 2	8 5	21 0	...	...	...
Kadur { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	11 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 4	7 0	7 0	13 5	6 2	6 0	10 8	7 0	7 0	12 1	8 2	8 0	24 8		...	24 0
Chitaldroog { Retail ...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	23 0	...	...	20 0
Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg { Retail ...	6 7	6 7	8 3	6 5	6 6	9 0	6 1	6 1	9 9	7 9	7 9	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur ...	19 0	20 0	...	27 8	29 0	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	31 0	32 0	...	27 0	27 0	...
Kishengurh ...	23 0	22 8	...	33 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	37 0	36 0	...	29 0	28 0	...
Alwar ...	24 8	25 0	21 8	36 0	35 0	33 8	8 0	8 0	8 12	12 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	28 0
Bharatpur (City) ...	24 4	...	23 0	32 8	...	35 8	8 4	...	8 0	11 0	...	10 0	32 0	...	30 0	25 4	...	28 0
Kerowli (City) ...	20 5	20 10	20 0	30 0	30 10	33 12	15 10	15 10	15 0	16 14	16 14	16 4	27 0	28 12	31 4	23 7	25 0	26 4
Ajmir ...	20 8	22 2	16 12	33 5	33 13	26 10	7 10	6 6	7 8	12 8	11 4	12 8	33 13	37 13	26 4	27 7	28 14	21 6
Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	18 12	38 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	33 0
Sirohi ...	19 0	20 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	32 0	33 0
Aboo ...	16 8	16 12	16 12	26 0	26 0	26 0	5 12	5 12	7 7	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar ..	15 10	15 10	15 10	20 5	20 5	21 14	8 3½	8 10	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	15 8	14 8	22 8	...	...	...	6 4	7 8	8 12	13 12	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh "	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaneer ...																		
Bundi ...																		
Kota ...																		
Tonk ...																		
Jhallawar ...																		
Shahpoora ...																		
Indore ...	13 5	13 11	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 14	10 0	10 14	12 0	18 3	17 7	24 0	16 8	16 8	24 0
Gwalior ...	16 11	17 5	17 2	23 5	21 15	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	22 7	23 5	26 4	21 8	22 7	25 13
Gooma ..	21 8	22 0	18 8	20 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	22 0	24 0	24 0
Rutlam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	35 0

ndia for the 2nd half of February 1877—concluded.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	25 0	440 0	440 0	440 0	9 5	9 0	9 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	22 0	19 5	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	400 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat ...		
5 0	50 0	60 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Saugor ...		
0 0	50 0	...	33 0	32 0	37 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	26 0	23 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Seoni ...		
5 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
5 8	15 8	31 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
0 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	24 12	21 6	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
5 0	35 0	24 8	22 0	22 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	17 8	7 8	24 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12	11 14	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	44 0	38 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	19 0	9 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
20 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	2 0	47 0	140 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
4 3	13 1	13 6	12 6	12 1	26 9	150 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	12 2	3 0	24 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum ...		
...	...	...	12 5	1 2	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 5	10 0	Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	17 0	6 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
1 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	7 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	15 0	4 0	23 9	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	14 0	7 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	20 0	0 0	28 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
1 3	11 3	24 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	161 0	161 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim ...		
0 0	9 7	21 7	8 5	8 5	22 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 7	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
5	9 0	20 7	8 0	8 2	21 5	84 0	84 0	72 0	3 0	13 0	13 2	Bangalore — Retail ...		
5	9 5	21 9	8 5	8 5	27 7	...	...	...	15 7	14 6	14 9	Kolar ... — Wholesale		
3	9 3	21 6	8 3	8 3	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	14 3	14 6	Kolar ... — Retail ...		
2	8 2	31 0	7 5	8 0	21 0	122 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	12 5	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale		
5	7 5	29 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 5	10 5	12 0	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...		
2	9 3	17 7	8 3	8 5	22 1	75 0	75 0	75 0	9 4	9 4	11 4	Mysore ... — Wholesale		
1	9 2	17 3	8 1	8 3	21 4	72 0	72 0	72 0	9 2	9 2	11 0	Mysore ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... — Wholesale		
7	8 2	21 0	7 2	7 2	16 2	120 0	150 0	150 0	8 7	8 7	10 5	Hassan ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... — Wholesale		
5	9 5	25 0	7 5	7 5	21 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 5	7 2	11 5	Shimoga... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... — Wholesale		
0	8 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Kadur ... — Retail ...		
0	9 0	27 1	6 0	6 0	19 3	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chitaldroog. — Wholesale		
0	8 0	22 0	5 5	5 5	17 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. — Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... — Wholesale		
7	9 5	18 7	7 3	7 5	16 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 2	9 1	10 5	Coorg ... — Retail ...		
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	39 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	33 0	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	26 0	Alwar ...		
4	...	34 0	34 8	...	32 8	160 0	...	110 0	28 0	...	29 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
0	30 10	28 12	30 10	30 10	29 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	33 2	35 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	40 11	40 2	23 8	85 0	85 0	80 0	43 8	42 0	37 8	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Deolie Cantonment ...		
...	...	...	43 0	43 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	35 0	32 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	42 0	44 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	23 9	23 9	23 9	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
...	...	...	21 2	21 2	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 7	23 7	26 9	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	31 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 8	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	Partabgarh „		
												Marwar ...		
												Bikaneer ...		
												Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Kota ...		
												Tonk ...		
												Jhallawar ...		
												Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	16 8	17 2	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 10	10 14	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	23 8	22 5	21 15	91 4	91 4	100 6	13 15	13 11	13 11	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	29 0	28 8	24 4	...	200 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	Goona ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	35 0	...	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVIII regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 16th March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 13th and 14th March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorised in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices: During the past week.	Prices: During the present week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	Slight importations of grain; small-pox prevalent.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	2,616	3,388	·32	2,41,233	1,14,271	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	36½ 28½	34½ 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	Grain supply abundant ...	Ditto ...	10,959	14,400	1·97	4,39,931	1,63,457	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	773,938	677,376	Grain imports enough; slight emigration continues; 7 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	13,618	17,025	2·19	5,41,780	3,10,329	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601	Grain importation continues. A few cholera cases in Bhimthari.	Ditto ...	38,500	31,300	3·44	9,97,196	5,34,202	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	22¾ 22¼	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	Grain supply good; slight cholera in the district.	Ditto ...	46,857	48,554	6·76	14,43,432	9,07,308	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	21 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000	Grain supply good; 42 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	20,578	27,387	2·57	5,71,338	2,56,390	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20	20 20½	54 60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	Grain supply abundant; migratory movements decreasing; 88 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	33,413	28,514	3 49	7,91,031	3,64,695	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17½ 17½	17¼ 17	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000	Grain supply plentiful, but scarcity of water felt; 233 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,446	25,000	2·66	5,71,070	2,56,549	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 20	18 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	Grain supply abundant; water scarce; 533 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,785	28,245	2·85	8,49,004	3,13,087	Jowari 43	18	17¼	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	7,963,927	5,018,992			221,772	223,763	2 8	64,46,015	32,20,288					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A column has been added to the foregoing table showing the percentage of the labourers upon relief works to the population of the respective districts. This percentage varies from 6·76 in Sholapur to ·32 in Khandesh, and averages 2·8.

There is a slight rise in the price of grain throughout the three Southern Mahratta Country Collectorates of Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dharwar. Prices have also slightly risen in Khandesh and declined in Poona.

The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 223,763 against 221,772 last week; and there are also 3,078 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

From this it appears that the larger number of those who absented themselves during the late Holi holidays have not yet returned.

There is nothing in the reports received from the different districts to indicate that the general condition of the people is becoming such as to give cause for any increased anxiety.

2. A very interesting account has been received from the President of the Belgaum Private Charitable Relief Committee (Mr. Shaw) regarding the operations of their kitchen, where food is provided, without the exaction of work, for the helpless poor. It appears that the average cost of the daily ration provided by the Committee, including every item of expenditure, such as cooks, cooking utensils and firewood, is 9·9 pie. The ration consists of jowari cakes varying in number with the sex and age of the recipients, with the addition of a certain quantity of dall, &c., providing the requisite nitrogenous matter, and the Committee have no doubt, after four months' experience, that the allowance has amply satisfied each recipient.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be noticed that on the 3rd March, the latest date for which complete information is available, the number of people upon works under civil agency had again decreased, and amounted only to 37,060, while the number upon works under the agency of the Public Works Department was 174,415. Only about one-sixth of the labourers were, therefore, upon civil works during that week.

4. Maps of the affected districts are forwarded with this Summary, although there is very little fresh to record that can be exhibited in this form.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government during the week ending 3rd March upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:

Districts.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	55	16	534	686†	65†	439†
Násik	*	*	184	3,600	564	3,176
Ahmednagar ...	668	80	5,983	2,644	265	2,003
Poona	3,042	1,952	10,269	12,649	1,271	14,515
Sholapur	727	531	15,291	9,063	786	4,339
Satara	40	31	1,235	†	†	4,626†
Kaládgi	411	229	1,157	1,526	125	1,363
Belgaum	605	209	2,256	1,636	172	822
Dharwar	587	380	3,285	399	64	94
Total ...	6,135	3,428	40,194	32,203	3,312	31,377

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.
† Return from the Executive Engineer for Irrigation not received.

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,701 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 7th March, and during the same week 3,137 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 6,838 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 7th of March to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 7th of March was 1,94,884 tons :—

FOOD-GRAINS SENT TO	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March (up to 7th.)	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Country ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	3,701	77,450
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	4,334	99,477
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhosawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	891	17,957
TOTAL ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	8,926	194,884

8. On the whole, the condition of the grain supply continues satisfactory, and the increase in the number of labourers upon relief works is slight.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	6,20,482	Cholera continues; and, out of 337 cases, 181 proved fatal.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	18,461	14,888	1·08	3,18,721	2,43,750	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅘ 19½	18½ 19½
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	1,807	2,024	2·58	29,601	26,315	Jowari 61	20¼	21
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Ditto	Ditto ...	1,425	...†	...	26,283	21,180	Jowari 63	17⅝	17⅝
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Ditto	Ditto ...	464	...†	...	15,400	6,270	Jowari 54	...†	29⅜
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	Grain slightly dearer. Importations and exportations are very small. Cholera in two villages.	Ditto ...	122	194	·1	615	298	Nachani 55	29	27¾
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto ...	115	98	·62	10,000	280	Jowari 61½	...†	...†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,855	803,254			22,394			4,00,620	2,98,093			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief

(*Accompaniment to*

Districts.	For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917
Násik	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614
Ahmednagar	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371
Poona	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875
Sholápur	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,001	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,501	55,625	22,768
Satara	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329
Kaládgi	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890
Belgaum	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133
Dharwar	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540
Total ...	86,214	113,616	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,437
Grand Total ...	199,830		233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093		304,461	
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512
Kanara	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301
	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813
Total ...	...		...		1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	199,830		233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586		309,079	

* These are last week's figures, as the report of the 17th

works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

Statement No. XVIII.)

For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd March 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233
...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883		15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022		16,891	...	10,986
8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861
29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787
74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304
4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272
8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	26,361
8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468
1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143
136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	184,318	37,060	174,415
331,447		333,257		280,008		263,628		246,704		224,162		223,998		211,475	
1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503
2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	156	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85
3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,176	588
4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,764	
336,386		339,439		286,849		269,773		248,695		227,086		227,558		213,239	

February has been returned for correction.

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVIII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
1876.															
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	113,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	199,830
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	129,253	8,67,839	101,858	96,468	36,496	233,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	146,195	10,52,971	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	116,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	172,093	12,51,333	124,478	117,947	48,502	288,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	120,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	172,284	14,77,348	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
1877.															
6th January ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	120,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	184,437	16,86,037	126,130	128,952	47,550	304,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	136,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	194,818	18,43,802	138,937	141,903	50,477	331,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	130,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	202,612	21,51,052	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,854	179,347	23,20,955	116,032	120,724	43,252	280,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,533	80,093	29,422	184,051	24,81,077	107,509	115,120	41,072	263,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	183,045	27,14,451	99,156	108,379	39,169	246,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	176,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	224,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	184,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	223,998
3rd March ...	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	174,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	211,475

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered. These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain, in many places amounting to upwards of an inch, and in some to as much as two inches, is reported from all the districts of Madras, except Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore; the numbers on relief works are 658,000, about 1,000 less than the (revised) total of last week; there is an increase of 9,400 in Bellary, 4,400 in Chingleput, and 1,100 in Salem: a decrease of 13,800 in Nellore, 1,200 in Cuddapah and 1,000 in Coimbatore. From Mysore also general heavy showers are reported, but the rain is said to have been insufficient to effect much good. In Bombay there has been a little rain in Sholapur and Khandesh: in Sind there have been hail-storms with some damage to crops. In the Central Provinces rain and hail are reported from 11 out of the 19 districts: some damage has been done, but prospects are generally good. Hail has done some injury to the poppy crop in Central India. In Rajputana, prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Berar. In Bengal, there has been almost general slight rain; hail has injured the crops slightly in a few places, but prospects are generally very favourable, and the spring crops are yielding well. Rain and hail are also reported from several districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the damage has been slight. Rain fell in all the districts of the Punjab, except Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan; prospects are very good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 19th)	·17 at Masulipatam, ·70 at Repalli, ·80 at Bezwada and Nandigama, ·50 at Tirur, 1·60 at Gudiwada, 1·80 at Bapatla, 1·35 at Guntur, 1·0 at Narsarowpet, 3·10 at Palnad.	General rainfall on night of 15th; standing crops under wells good; *raggi* outturn full; *dalwa* paddy suffering from blight; prices risen in 8 taluks; cholera seizures 390, deaths 176; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; 3,391 on relief works; 1,073 fed *gratis*; seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 8·63, *cholum* 11 78, *raggi* 14·27, *cumboo* 11·59; imports by sea—rice 126·58 tons, *raggi* 1·7.
Kurnool („ 20th)	·61 at Markapur. 1·10 at Cumbum, besides that reported on 16th, 18th, and 19th.	In Sirwell and Ramulkota *cholum* and paddy crops in good condition under wells and spring channels; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; cattle dying, a few being fed on prickly pear in Kurnool; second sort rice 7·14, *cholum* 8·91, *cumboo* 9·31, *raggi* 9·89, seers per rupee; number on relief works 192,028; gratuitously fed 31 577; Government grain imported 278 tons; emigration to East Coast Canal commencing.
Cuddapah. („ 20th)	Average rain in all taluks 1·03.	Average prices, seers per rupee, in present week—second sort rice 7·45, *cholum* 5·86, *raggi* 10·75. *cumboo* 8·59; people on relief works 57,027, gratuitously fed 3,088; deaths from cholera 625; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 1,545.
Bellary („ 20th)	·8 at Hindupur; ·5 at Pennukonda; ·6 at Anantapur; ·3 at Gooty; 1·4 at Tadpatry.	Average price, second sort rice 7·29, *cholum* or great millet 8·86, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 10·82, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·96, *cumboo* 8·31 seers of 80 tolahs; import—tons 4,342, accounts from three railway stations only; 225,036 persons on relief works; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 9,482; this is owing to more coolies having come from different villages in some taluks, and to the admission of coolies from Dharwar and Nizam's territory in the Hadgally taluk; 21,181 gratuitously fed; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 3,829; this is chiefly owing to the admission of children of coolies on relief works in some taluks, and to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in others; 3,387 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in 14 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.

N. B.—In the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, March 17, 1877, page 487, opposite Kurnool, for "*sajja* or *cumboo* 9 91," read "*sajja* or *cumboo* 9·29, *raggi* 9·91"; and opposite Bellary, for "*cholum* or great millet 8·3," read "8·83;" and for "*raggi* or lesser millet 8·37" read "*raggi* or lesser millet 8·92, *cumboo* 8 37."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Nellore (Mar. 20th)	·25 in Gudur, ·95 at Rapur, ·25 at Nellore, 1·0 at Atmakur, ·32 at Kavali, 1·0 at Udayagiri, 1·5 at Kanigiri, ·35 at Darsi.	Second sort rice 7·80, *cholum* 10·3, *raggi* 11·96, *cumboo* 9·52 seers per rupee; 90 tons of Government rice and 377 tons of private rice imported; number on relief works 70,580, including canal coolies, decrease result of reduced wages, task-work, and non-employment of able-bodied persons on way to canal or refusing to go there; gratuitously fed 5,935, decrease due to stricter supervision; 230 deaths from cholera; small-pox, dysentery, cholera, and fever prevalent throughout the district, first particularly so in 8 taluks; fresh in Pennair on 16th; water supply in villages near river improved; large numbers of cattle died for want of fodder.
Chingleput („ 20th)	*Nil*	Prices, second sort rice 9·39, *raggi* 11·04, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·42; import of grain 133 tons; number on relief works 10,996, gratuitously fed 5,705; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevail; pasture *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 20th)	Average rainfall of 5 stations 0·86.	For week ending 16th March, average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee, 8·1, *cholum* 9·5, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·6, wheat 5·9; relief works, coolies 15,374; gratuitously fed 1,712; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle are dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 20th)	...	Rice, second sort, 9 seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 11 seers each, *cholum* 12 seers; rice imported 25½ tons; number employed 621; gratuitously fed 45; cholera, deaths reported 252 out of 344 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 20th)	1·18	Prices of grain, seers of eighty tolahs, rice 7 $\frac{8}{16}$, *raggi* 8¾, *cumboo* 8 $\frac{7}{16}$, *cholum* 8¾; import of all grains 1,230; number on relief works 47,850; number gratuitously fed 3,310; ditto private 920; cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 20th)	2·40 at Bhowany, 2·0 in some villages of Sattiamangalum; slight in every other taluk—·14, ·15, ·16—general average ·46.	Prices in most taluks stationary; slight rise in rice in Calligal and Erode; in *cholum* in Erode, Coimbatore, Caroor, and Dharapuram; in *raggi* in Calligal and Sattiamangalum districts; average, second sort rice 7·86, *cholum* 9·38, *raggi* 9·97, *cumboo* 10·48; imports of rice estimated 366 tons, other grains 229; cholera prevalent in all taluks, 570 attacks, 355 deaths; cattle poor; 1,000 deaths from insufficient fodder and disease on Burghoor range of hills, losses also on Hassanoor hills; fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 23,489; gratuitously fed 1,746; the tahsildar of Sattiamangalum reports that the pariahs, chucklers, and weavers have lost flesh and strength; the division officer reports the same in reference to North Bhowany; Mr. Cook at Oodoomulpetta reports no apparent detioration since last report.
Tanjore („ 20th)	*Nil*	Price, seers, rice 8⅞, *raggi* 11⅞, *cumboo* 10⅝, *cholum* 11; imports of rice 2,402 tons; relief works none; 236 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 21st)	Average 1·09 ·47 at Madura. ·75 at Tirumangalam 1·35 at Melur ·85 at Dindigul. 2·00 at Palany. 2·20 at Periakalum.	A few tanks received small supplies; rice 8⅜ seers per rupee *cholum* 10 $\frac{1}{16}$, *raggi* and *cumboo* almost stationary; import of rice 846 tons, other grains 94; number on relief works 8,040; charitable relief 746; people continue to emigrate to other places; cholera and small-pox not abated, 319 deaths; condition of cattle unaltered; cattle disease continues generally.
Trichinopoly („ 21st)	0·85	Second sort rice 7 $\frac{8}{16}$ seers, *cholum* 16¾, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10⅞; import of grain for week ending Saturday, 77 tons; no relief work, all coolies having struck; gratuitously fed on 17th by public subscription 1,379; 252 attacks of cholera, 129 deaths; small-pox, 379 seizures, 35 deaths; condition of cattle and pasture same as last week.
Tinnevelly („ 20th)	...	Good rain throughout the district on night of 16th; moderate freshes in rivers, and some tanks received partial supplies; no abatement in cholera; cattle disease still prevalent, with slight mortality; prices almost stationary; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8 seers of 80 tolahs, *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 10¾, and *raggi* 11; imports of grain, rice 2,031, *cholum* 2, and *cumboo* 24 tons; number on relief works 1,685; number gratuitously fed 260; decrease in number on relief works owing partly to recent rainfall and partly to non-receipt of accounts from two divisions in Ottapidar am taluk.
Malabar („ 20th)	Average under 1·0	Showers in north-east, south-east and south; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,366, *raggi* 215, *cholum* 321 tons; exports, rice 875, *raggi* 348 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Cochin and Ponani, fallen in three taluks, stationary in others; highest 7⅞ Indian seers in *Wynaad*, lowest 10⅞ in Calicut; average 9 $\frac{5}{12}$ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in *Wynaad*; cholera in six taluks, deaths 144; small-pox in seven taluks; cattle healthy, pasture failing; fruit trees suffering severely; 1,089 coolies on Kolathur roads; general prospects still unchanged; exports of grain from Madras by rail approximately 7,500 tons up to Saturday, 17th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sind (Mar. 21st).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 12th 5 feet 6 inches, being 7 inches higher than on same date last year; 58 cases of small-pox recovering; in Kurrachee on 11th 7 fresh cases; no deaths reported since 4th, when one occurred; crops in Dádú and Tatta talukas attacked by *rati* (blight); great storms at Keti on 6th, 10th and 13th; property worth Rs. 17,181 destroyed.
Shikárpur	...	Preparations for *pehrus* crops being made; rain and hail fell in western portion of the collectorate.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm, with dust storms; hail-storm near Thul, slight damage; cattle disease in Ghutt reported.
Guzerat (Mar. 21st).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops harvested; cotton-picking continues.
Surat ...	...	No change; cotton being picked.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Mar. 21st).		
Khandesh ...	...	Rain in Jamner taluka; fever and small-pox continue in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 21st).		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in Wara, Bhiwandi and Bassein talukas; one death from it in Bhiwandi.
Deccan (Mar. 21st).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox as last reported; few cholera cases in three and cattle disease in two talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in one taluka, cases 7, deaths 3.
Sholapur ...	·11	Slight cholera in Mádha taluka.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Satara and Khatan talukas; 55 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 21st).		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 353.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 472.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera 98.
Kaládgi ...	...	Deaths from cholera 90.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 21st).		
Rájkot ...	...	Small-pox in Nawánagar and Rajkot talukas; general health good; weather hot.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather getting warm; measles slightly in two talukas.
Baroda ...	...	Few cases of small-pox in Baroda; cotton-picking over.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and cholera in Southern Mahratta Country; *rabi* harvests approaching completion in Guzerat; no material change from last week.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonably warm; the cold weather crops promise well, and the seedlings of the *pania aous* are germinating; cholera has almost abated.
Noakholly ...	·05	Weather becoming much warmer; slight rain fell on the 10th and 11th instant; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice is going on actively everywhere; cholera has abated considerably throughout the district, except in the low parts of the Begumgunge station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather cool and pleasant in the morning and hot at noon; the cutting of *jooms* for the purpose of cultivation is progressing; the tobacco plants are thriving well and the prospects are good; cholera has again broken out at Bandarbán, and is prevalent in many parts of the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·40	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; rain on the night of the 12th instant, accompanied by hail-storm; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but getting hotter daily; the state of the crops is reported good; there is a great improvement in the health of the people; sporadic cases of cholera still occur in some places, but the disease in an epidemic form is said to have ceased; the cattle are healthy everywhere in the district.
Furreedpore ...	·17 1·71 at Goalundo and ·7 at Madaree-pore.	Weather now fair and cool; the state of the crops is satisfactory; an outbreak of cholera is reported from a village in the sudder subdivision.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Dacca ...	·29	Particulars not furnished.
Mymensingh ...	·07	Weather cloudy and unsettled; occasional showers of rain; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, rainy, and hot for the time of the year; the spring rice is thriving well, and there are no other crops of importance on the ground at present.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·57 Previous week ·03	Weather, days hot and nights cool; a little rain fell on the 16th instant; lands are being prepared for the spring sowings; public health is generally good; only a few cases of cholera reported from the Baraset and Barripore sub-divisions.
Jessore ...	·89	Weather fine, with occasional thunder and showers; the harvesting of the cold weather crops is nearly over; the tapping of date trees is closed or closing; wheat is being cut; the ploughing for, and the sowing of, early rice and indigo are going on; all prospects are good.
Nuddea ...	·17	Weather cloudy and close; there was a slight storm on the night of the 16th instant, which has cleared up the air; the harvest is progressing favourably, and the weather has hitherto been most favourable for the preparation of the rice-fields.
Moorshedabad ...	·11	Drizzling rain on the 15th and 16th instant; the weather seems to be clearing; there is hardly any change to report; the *rabi* crops are being reaped, and the outturn is generally expected to be favourable; *boro dhan* is still being sown, and land being prepared for *gous dhan;* general health is good.
Pubna ...	·98	Weather variable; there was a severe hail-storm on the 10th instant; state and prospects of the crops continue to be generally satisfactory, although the hail is reported to have damaged some of the standing crops and the mango blossoms.
Rajshahye ...	·21	In the commencement of the week the weather was hot, but for the last few days it has been cloudy and cool, and slight rain fell on the 15th and 16th instant; the *rabi* harvest has commenced; the autumn rice and *til* (*sesamum*) are being sown, and transplantation of the spring rice is nearly completed.
Bogra ...	·16	Weather very hot at the beginning of the week, afterwards wet and foggy; the crops are all very good.
Dinagepore ...	·19	Weather cloudy; the *rabi* crops are being harvested with large outturn.
Rungpore ...	·30	Weather seasonable; there was a little rain on the 11th instant, and the 16th was rainy; the outturn of the *rabi* crops will be good.
Cooch Behar ...	1·03 ·32 at Mátabhánga and 1·00 at Dinháta.	Weather getting warmer, cloudy at times, and one heavy storm with thunder and hail; the sowings of *bitri dhan* and jute have commenced under favourable weather; general health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	·28	Weather cool; the tobacco crop is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn, though the rain and hail of this week have to some extent injured the leaves in the southern part of the district; the land is in good condition for being ploughed for the autumn rice.
Darjeeling ...	·54	Weather milder; there has been a good deal of wind, with occasional showers of rain, during the week; wheat and barley are progressing favourably; potato and *bhootta* and *kaonee* (millets) are now being sown.
Midnapore ...	·19	Weather cooler of late; storm and rain on Friday night at head-quarters; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·90	Weather, a heavy storm of hail and rain on Friday night; there are no crops on the ground to be injured by the hailstorm.
Hooghly ...	·24	Weather warm, cloudy in the evening and slight rain on the night of the 16th instant; barley and wheat are being harvested; the rice lands are still being ploughed; there is sporadic cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	·21 ·01 at Raneegunge.	The *rabi* crops are being harvested; cholera is reported to be prevalent in Culna, Sudder, Jehanabad, and Raneegunge sub-divisions.
Bankoora ..	·44	Weather cloudy and threatening, with a little rain towards the end of the week; the rain, though slight, has been beneficial to the indigo and cotton crops.
Beerbhoom ...	·40	Weather damp and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil* ·8 at Deoghur, and a few drops at Rajmehal.	Weather, slight showers on the 15th and 16th instant, which have reduced the temperature; the harvesting of wheat and barley has commenced in parts of the district; the *mohwa* season is beginning, and promises to be a good one.
Bhágalpur ...	·38	Weather pleasant; north and east winds prevailing; the *rabi* crops are ripening fast, and harvesting has already commenced, general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest is going on, and the outturn, as expected, is good.
Purneah ...	·19 ·63 at Kissengunge.	Weather cloudy and stormy during the week, cool and clear, with west wind, on the 17th instant; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Maldah	·23	The weather, which was getting daily warmer during the first four days of the week, has been cooled by the slight rains on the 15th and 16th instant, attended with south-easterly and north-westerly winds; it was generally fair; the crops are all as good as before; fifteen deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	·02	Weather cloudy; mornings cool; the state of the crops is quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonably warm; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; the prices of food-grains are stationary; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·37 ·06 at Sewan.	Weather very hot and threatening at the commencement of the week; there was a dust-storm on the night of the 12th instant, and a thunder-storm accompanied with rain on the morning of the 16th; the wind has now veered to the west, and the weather is beautiful; the *rabi* harvest is going on; the late rain must have slightly injured the *rabi* crops, opium, and indigo newly sown; the usual imports have fallen off, probably owing to the drain caused by the famine, and consequently the prices have generally risen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; it drizzled for a short time on the 15th instant; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and the outturn is over the average.
Patna ...	·18	Weather daily getting warmer, slight rain fell in the early part of the week; the harvesting of *rabi* crops is in fair progress; sporadic cholera and small-pox exist here and there in the district.
Gya ...	·10	Weather cloudy, with rain, and cold for this time of the year; no change in the prospects of the crops, which are satisfactory.
Shahabad ...	·05	Weather cloudy and rainy at the beginning of the week; peas and *musoor* pulse are being gathered; other crops continue promising.
Hazáribágh ...	2·89	Weather unseasonably damp and wet; there has been a heavy thunder-storm accompanied with rain; the rain has done a good deal of damage to wheat, barley, and gram, which are now on the ground remaining uncut; but much of these crops damaged will be recovered if there is no more rain; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	·70 ·25 at Palamow.	Weather fair and cloudy alternately till Friday, the 16th instant, when two very heavy falls of hail took place, which must have injured the *mohwa* crop, which is now ripening, also the wheat, *rahar*, *musoor*, barley, and gram, which are all now about to be harvested; the mango is now in flower, and must have suffered too; all these crops gave full promise before; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	·41	Weather pleasant but somewhat unseasonable; the only crops now on the ground are a little sugarcane, wheat, barley, and garden produce; the rain will possibly injure the *mohwa*, but as rice is cheap, this will not be of much consequence.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no crops to report; health of the district is good.
Balasore ...	·24	Weather generally fine and dry; the ploughing progresses; sporadic cholera is frequent, chiefly along the pilgrim route.
Cuttack ...	·05	Weather hot and dry; most of the *rabi* crops are gathered with good outturn; cotton, sugarcane, and *dalua* rice require some rain now.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the crops generally are progressing well, except the mango, which was injured when in blossom; some of the *dalua* paddy has begun to ripen; ploughing is going on; prices of rice and other food grains are almost stationary; shipment of rice is brisk; cholera is very rife, both in the city and the district.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most places during the week; in some places it was attended with storm and hail, causing damage to the standing cold weather crops; these crops are being harvested, and the outturn is generally good; the spring rice is doing well; the preparations for autumn rice, indigo, and jute are in fair progress.
N. W. Provinces— (Mar. 21st)		
Benares (Mar. 19th)	·5	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 21st)	...	Prospects good; certain amount of damage done by hail in a few localities.
Agra („ 21st)	From ·15 to ·8 notches.	Hail in five parganas, causing some damage, especially in Jalesar; weather still threatening.
Meerut („ 21st)	...	Rain and slight hail on 14th; no damage.
Bareilly („ 21st)	1·0	Crops damaged to some extent by hail-storm in some parts; weather cloudy.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 21st)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Sitapur („ 21st)	·11	Week's rain did much good to sugarcane; harvesting commenced.
Punjab— (Mar. 21st)		
Delhi ...	·5	Crops have not suffered; health good.
Hissar ...	2·0	Weather still cloudy; crops ripening fast; excellent harvest expected, but there were some damages by hail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Umballa ...	·5	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	1·3	
Lahore ...	3·0	
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Pesháwar ...	·5	Agricultural prospects and health of district good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects still continue good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 17th)	·27	Cloudy; *rabi* threshing continues, yield about half the average; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	·75	*Rabi* crops injured by recent rains; fever and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·73	*Rabi* damaged by rain; few cases of cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	Clear; days hot, nights cool; wheat slightly injured by blight; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	·22	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Mar. 18th)	·20	Cloudy; standing crops injured by hail; threshing continues, cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 19th)	·79	*Rabi* crops damaged by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 20th)	...	Clear; threshing of *rabi* continues; cold below average; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 21st)	·47	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; measles slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; health good.
Nimár ...		Days warm, nights cool; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	·12	Prospects exceedingly good; prices easy.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Wheat and gram injured by rain and hail; health good; prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore ...	1·77	Slight hail; no injury reported; *rabi* excellent; reaping continues; health good.
Saugor (Mar. 22nd)	...	Hail in places; no damages reported; wheat and gram reaping.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; slight cholera.
Damoh ...	·8	Prospects good; prices easy.
Mandla ...	2·26	*Rabi* good, except *masur*, which has been injured by recent rains; fever and measles continue; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—In spite of damage by hail, prospects remain good.
British Burma—		
Arracan Division (*Mar. 22nd*)	...	Eighteen deaths from cholera in Akyab Town; a few cases in Naaf, Rathaidoung, and Membya townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in portions of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Slight cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; one case cholera at Maoobin.
Bassein ...	...	One case cholera in town; 4 in Kindat; slight cattle disease in Zaygyoung.
Henzada ...	...	Slight cattle disease and small-pox in Mengyee, Tahpoon, and Myanoung townships, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	16 deaths from cholera in Prome, in Mahathaman 7; small-pox in Prome 17 cases, no deaths.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair; cholera in Moulmein; small-pox in Mergui and Shwegyeen.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 22nd)	·81 Slight showers on 16th, 17th, and 21st.	Hot and oppressive at beginning of week; *asu* cultivation commenced; public health good.
Sylhet („ 22nd)	0·44	Spring rice promises well.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 22nd)	·65 at Bangalore.	Heavy showers have fallen generally; rain not sufficient to effect much good; prices not affected, similar to last week; cholera unabated; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition; statement last tabulated are—

Bangalore district, including town ...	12,978 and	19,454.
Kolar	1,616 „	1,831.
Túmkúr	7,786 „	10,030.
Mysore, including town ...	1,828 „	2,979.
Hassan	3,545 „	364.
Shimoga	675 „	503.
Kadur	877 „	515.
Chitaldroog	5,295 „	1,685.
TOTAL ...	36,600 and	37,361

irrespective of those employed by public works agency, daily average of which is 30,794.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 22nd)	...	Cholera in Akolá and Basim Districts in mild form at present.
Central India—		
Indore (Mar. 21st)	1·13	Prospects are generally good, though the poppy has in places suffered heavily from hailstorm.
Gwalior („ 21st)		
Neemuch („ 21st)		
Rutlam („ 21st)		
Sutna („ 21st)		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 22nd)	...	Complaints of damage by hail, nothing serious apparently, except in individual villages.
Jeypore („ 22nd)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 17th)	·3	Health and crops good.
Tonk („ 17th)		
Kota („ 17th)	*Nil*	
Shapura („ 17th)		
Bhurtpore („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health good; prospects of crops fair.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	CONDITION OF DISTRICTS AS REPORTED.	No. AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS IN PROGRESS UNDER REVENUE OFFICERS. Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets well supplied by importation, except at Anekal, where ragi was scarce owing to prevalence of cholera. Sugarcane, irrigated ragi, javari and Bengal-gram were sown in Hoskote, Nelmangala and Anekal taluks wherever water was available. Sugarcane mills at work in some of the taluks; no rain; cholera and small-pox prevail. Cattle suffer from want of fodder and from murrain. Emigrants towards the Malnad are returning, and flocking into Bangalore. Prices of rice and ragi have risen slightly. Bengal-gram and javari are drying. Potatoes and other garden produce under wells in tolerably good condition.	56	57	180	293
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets fairly supplied. Prices have risen owing to delay in the transport by rail of grain from Madras to Kolar. In the Gumnayakanpalya and Gudibanda taluks importation of grain is slack owing to cholera. No rain. Sugarcane cultivation is carried on in the Malur and Gumnayakanpalya taluks; in Goribidnur rabi paddy was sown under wells. Javari and Bengal-gram, sown in beds of tanks, are doing well; in some places such crops have been harvested. Cholera prevails more or less in all taluks, but in Malur it is very severe. Murrain also among the cattle here and there.	40	186	72	298
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets well supplied, except in the Maddagiri taluk, where cholera prevents sufficient importation of food-grains. No rain. Javari was sown in the Túmkúr taluk. The standing crops, javari, Bengal-gram and rabi paddy, are promising. In Chikmayakanhalli taluk cocoanut and areca-nut trees are withering for want of moisture. Emigration to the coffee districts continues though some are returning. Cholera prevails more or less throughout the district. Scarcity of water is felt in many places. Prices stationary. Forage is imported from the Hassan District to the Honnavalli taluk and sold at high prices.	67	208	34	309
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	Markets sufficiently supplied by importation. No export or import in Yedatore owing to prevalence of cholera; no rain; javari was sown during the week under report in Chamrajnagar taluk; sugarcane and cotton crops are withering in the Malvalli and Gundlupet taluks. Bengal-gram, sown in beds of tanks, is thriving; there is cholera in every taluk, and murrain among cattle, and water scarce; many head of cattle were taken to the jungles. The pasture in the jungles of the Gundlupet taluk is reported to have been destroyed by fire. Emigrants are returning. Prices have slightly fallen.	25	15	23	63
Hassan .	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	Markets fairly supplied, except in the Arkalgúd and Harnhalli taluks, where more is required. No rain. The standing crops, javari and sugarcane, are in tolerably good condition. Bengal-gram in the bed of the Channaraypatna tank is withering; a peculiar blight has been observed on some paddy called Kodebhatta. Cholera and small-pox in the town of Hassan, and Cholera in other parts of the district.	17	35	40	92
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	Markets moderately supplied. Sugarcane, Rabi paddy and Bengal-gram are in tolerably good condition. The latter withered in some parts of the Channagiri taluk. Cholera prevails to a limited extent in some of the taluks. Scarcity of water is much felt in the Channagiri and Honnali taluks.	10	11	47	68
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied. All the crops are withering in Tarikere. Sugarcane, Bengal-gram and javari are *being harvested*. A slight rise in prices in the Tarikere taluk. Cholera prevails.	16	24	79	119
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	Markets fairly supplied. Importation into the Budihal taluk is slack on account of cholera. The standing crops are in fair condition, except in the Kankuppa taluk, where javari crops in the beds of tanks have withered. Emigrants are returning to their houses. Cholera prevails throughout the district, but not in an epedemic form. On the whole, there has not been much change in the condition of the district.	25	63	175	263
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145		256	599	650	1,505

* Explanation called for regarding these figures which

Note.—The expenditure entered in column 15 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Orders have been issued to the District Officers to show the subscriptions

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH 1877.

Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds in progress under Revenue Officers.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Mysore Department Public Works.	Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works of all kinds in progress under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from these grants known up to date.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief.			Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.						Average rainfall for five years in places calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876, up to 24th February 1877.	Rainfall during the present week in inches.
								Ordinary prices.		Prices during the week last reported upon.		Prices during the present week.				
During the week last reported upon.	During the week under report.				Daily average number of persons relieved by kitchens	Amount sanctioned up to date for gratuitous relief from Government Grants.	Expenditure up to date from above grant.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
6,922	8,071	7,564	1,58,416	72,719	14,253	26,615	29,238	24	60	15	16 to 18	13	18	35	16	
6,874	5,794	3,778	1,32,191	81,197	511	7,345	2,958	32	80	14	14 to 19	13	17	25 4	14 9	
14,219	9,119*	3,077	1,71,568	92,507	2,471	10,872	8,584	28	106	12	15 to 16	12	16	27 4	15·9	Nil
4,678	1 929*	5,567	54,376	30,004	3,274	21,471	8,952	24	70	12 to 14	18 to 24	13	20	24 3	20·8	
2,636	3,060	4,358	48,316	26,888	405	880	688	32	76	13	16 to 18	13	16	34·4	15 8	
639	640	2,507	42,307*	20,162	398	450	183	30	76	14	18	13	18	38·4	18·3	
1,301	975	2,455	42,062	19,217*	512	596	1,130	30	64	14	16 to 18	13	16	35·7	19 6	
3,841	3,925	1,488	1,72.266	78,504	1,471	2,069	677	24	88	12	14 to 18	13	16	23·5	9·5	
41,110	33.513	30,794	8,21,502	4,21,198	23,205	70,292	53,410	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	

See next page for General remarks.

shew a decrease as compared with those of previous week.
Government grant-in-aid thereto. Column 14 shows only the Government grant, and not the private subscriptions.
separately from the Government grants in future returns.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The area and population of the affected tracts remain practically unaltered. Instructions to Divisional Commissioners on the point have been sent, with a view to their possible correction if necessary. The daily average number of persons employed on works carried out by the Revenue Officers shows a decrease from last week of 7,597 chiefly in the Mysore and Túmkúr districts; there is possibly some mistake, and explanation has been called for, but cholera has separated gangs, and prevented others from attending; the operation too of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11381 of the 9th February last, regarding house-to-house visitation, has probably led to a transfer to the relief kitchens, of some of those on relief works, who were in a physically unfit condition to do even moderate work. Regarding this gratuitous relief, clear rules are being laid down: (1) for a well-considered scale of diet for general adoption throughout the province, in our kitchens; (2) for systematic supervision over the expenditure; and (3) for an accurate audit of the accounts under the different forms of relief. If cholera and small-pox be excluded, the public health has been fairly good. But the deaths from the former disease which is of a virulent type are very large. For seven districts they were as below:—

Bangalore	373
Kolar	703
Túmkúr	464
Mysore	459
Hassan	310
Shimoga	4
Kadur	51
TOTAL ..	2,364

The return from Chitaldroog was not received. The Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr sends in a statement shewing totals of those attacked, and the deaths therefrom, from 1st January to the 8th March inclusive; the numbers are respectively 3,127 and 2,237. It is to be hoped that the tip of the wave of this visitation has been reached, and that future returns may be more favorable. The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division describes the panic resulting from the terrible scourge to have a worse effect than the famine itself. The coolies employed on relief works are said to be doing fair work, and District Officers are cheerfully doing all in their power to mitigate the distress in its varied form. It has been reported that a large number of persons who had hitherto found employment in the frontier zillah of Bellary have returned to this province, as work was no longer available for them there on easy terms. The fact that large numbers of coolies had been attracted, by the prospect of good pay to the above zillah, to the Wynad, and to other districts of the Madras Presidency, has formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of Madras and this Administration. By request of the former, an Assistant Commissioner has been deputed to arrange for the removal to their taluks of all emigrated Mysoreans who may be receiving State aid in the taluks of Madaksira, Hindupur and Penukonda. Similar arrangements will be made elsewhere if necessary. As regards the question of the temporary maintenance of such emigrants in the neighbouring presidency; at the cost of the Mysore State, it was pointed out—(1) that the migration was not desired or encouraged, (2) that the inducements to migrate to obtain gratuitous relief were unduly great, (3) that ample relief works were open for them on the condition of task work within the province, and (4) that there was no lack of grain supplies. They have now for some time past been returning in gangs, and are being provided for in their taluks.

The following weight of grain was received during the week, chiefly from Madras and Beypore:—

	Tons.
At terminal station	1,756
At Kolar Road	225
TOTAL ...	1,981

falling off as compared with the preceding week. The notification regarding the equalization of rates from Nagapatam was received only on the 8th. The merchants are fully alive to the advantages of this alternative route, and results will be reported hereafter. The supply from the Western Coast may be expected to cease entirely in the early part of May, but the port of Negapatam will continue open till October. Local markets are in some instances slightly depressed, but prices are generally steady, and there is every present indication that sufficient for their requirements will be imported through the agency of private trade; the provision, however, in this respect is carefully exercised. On the 1st March a scale showing the minimum amount of food that each working adult and child should have daily, was published, *viz.*:—

		A.	P.	
A. For a man, 60 tolas of ragi, the *present value* being		1	6	
Extra in cash for condiments			6	2 as.
B.—For a woman, 40 tolas		1	3	
Extra in cash			3	1 6
C.—For children from 7 to 14 years, 30 tolas ...			9	
Extra in cash			3	1—0

D. For children above 14, scale A or B according to sex.

It was at the same time enjoined on district officers (1) that grain payments should not be made unless under exceptional circumstances, (2) that the most able-bodied men and women should be employed by the professional department, (3) that task or piece work should be exacted, (4) that on relief works under Revenue Officers, the rate of 1 anna 6 pies per cubic yard for earth-work should only *very exceptionally* be exceeded, (5) that a just discretion must be exercised, and (6) should grain become dearer, *pro rata*, money payments should be made to allow a laborer to earn sufficient to purchase the quantity and quality of grain, &c., laid down in the tentative scale.

Colonel Hay, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, states (1) that except in Mandya, Periypatna, Yedatore and Harnhalli Taluks there is no actual famine; (2) that importation of rice *viâ* Madras is temporarily suspended, as home grown grain is procurable, as well as that imported from the Malnad and from Mangalore; (3) that kitchens have been established on the main lines of road from Coorg and the Wynad, where special officers dispense charity to destitute coolies returning from the coffee estates; (4) that special relief officers have been appointed for each taluk (this is general throughout the province) to superintend village relief; (5) that two special officers have been appointed to arrange for the economical distribution of fodder to the herds of cattle brought to the forest tracts from the plains, (Colonel Pearse also reports the care taken in this way by owners of their better kind of cattle); (6) that on the Biligirirangam Range of Hills 99 herds containing 8,900 head of cattle, of which about 5,300 belong to a neighbouring zillah of the Madras Presidency, find fair pasturage, that about 7,000 cattle and 2,000 sheep are pastured in the remaining jungles of the Mysore District, and that many others procure subsistence in the Malnad taluks of the Hassan District. Colonel Hay adds that half of the Government demand in some taluks, and one-fourth in others has been realized, and that steps have been taken to remove the erroneous impression that migration from the province would ensure remission of the demand. From close personal observation Colonel Hay remarks that the employés on relief works were not only working well, but looked well-cared for, and that many of them appeared to have resorted to the works not as a last resource, but with the laudable object of earning a little money for future requirements. Commissioners of Divisions have been asked to submit bi-monthly reports in this narrative form, to supplement the weekly statistical information. These will be printed for submission to Government periodically, with a brief provincial report, the first, *viz.*, those from the 1st to 15th current to contain a brief resumé of the rise and progress of the scarcity from July last to date. Cheerful co-operation by all the Officers of the Administration is a characteristic of this time of difficulty.

In his report, dated 27th February last, on the Ainur-Bennavalli road in the Shimoga Division, the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch, reports that the collection of gravel is now giving employment to some 200 coolies, who all looked fat and well, and that there was no scarcity of grain. Of the 200 persons so employed most of them came from the Bellary District.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

Register of Rain-fall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore, for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rain-fall—Inches and Cents.								Remarks for 1877.
		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
		I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	
1st ...	January.	..	...	...	...	...	...			
2nd ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
3rd ...		..	...	...	...	...	...			
4th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
5th ...	February.	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
7th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
8th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
9th ...	March.	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10th ...		...	...		...	...	...			
11th ...		...	...	...	...	...	50			
12th ...		..	...	...	86	...	7			
13th ...		...	...	1	56	...	47			
14th ...	April.	...	...	...	31	...	...			
15th ...		...	14	...	...	...	47			
16th ...		...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th ...		...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th ...	May.	...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th ...		6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th ...		1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st ...		3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd ...		4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd ...	June.	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th ...		...	83	1	48	1	42			
25th ...		...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th ...		...	30	...	14	...	67	*Nil*	*Nil*	
27th ...	July.	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th ...		...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th ...		3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th ...		2	42	...	19	...	28			
31st ...		...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd ...	August.	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd ...		1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th ...		1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th ...		1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th ...	Sep.	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th ...		4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th ...		3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th ...		2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th ...		2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st ...	October.	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd ...		1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd ...		2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th ...		1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th ...	Nov.	...	82	...	26	..	52			
46th ...		...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th ...		...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th ...	Dec.	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th ...		...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
		56	54	22	6	17	34	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	155,077	8,25,447	4,511	23,578	...	...	159,588	8,49,025
" Paddy	...	...	256	875	23,071	83,533	...	...	23,327	84,408
" Other Grains ...	...	...	20,090	88,501	...	...	...	...	20,090	88,501
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	56,864	3,10,672	...	...	...	...	56,864	3,10,672
" Paddy... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	10,065	58,727	13,619	81,447	...	...	...	...	23,684	1,40,174
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	291	1,294	—	...	2,841	16,060	3,132	17,354
Cochin—Rice	...	...	35,506	1,66,617	2,965	15,175	...	...	38,471	1,81,792
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	5,523	31,683	1,455	3,733	6,978	35,416
" Other Grains ...	...	...	630	1,722	...	...	...	...	630	1,722
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	21,808	1,14,268	...	...	142	998	21,950	1,15,266
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	2,613	538	2,613

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	...	30,964	1,67,802	...	...	...	...	30,964	1,67,802
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	6,679	33,342	357	1,730	...	...	...	...	7,036	35,072
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	86	472	...	...	...	...	86	472
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	...	1,447	7,410	...	...	...	...	1,447	7,410
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	1,671	334	1,671
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	...	10,065	58,727	315,371	16,74,135	7,476	38,753	142	998	333,054	17,72,613
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	256	875	28,594	1,15,216	1,455	3,733	30,305	1,19,824
" Other Grains	...	6,679	33,342	21,368	93,247	...	...	3,713	20,344	31,760	1,46,933

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.*		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.*		Moulmein.		Kyoukphyoo.		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	101,110	3,29,623	...	...	13,997	57,156	...	...	18,435	52,580	133,542	4,39,359	64,060	1,11,956	1,471	4,707	—	...	...	...	...	...	65,531	1,16,663
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	272	925	...	...	...	...	272	925	...	...	9,036	16,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036	16,635
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	35,986	1,46,866	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,986	1,46,866	56,430	92,999	13	54	...	—	...	...	...	...	56,443	93,053
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	19,212	36,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,212	36,435
Tuticorin ...	83,169	2,98,064	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	83,169	2,98,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	21,393	75,283	...	—	...	...	...	...	6,940	18,928	28,333	94,211	64,207	1,12,407	929	3,792	—	...	...	...	...	...	65,136	1,06,199
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,022	24,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,022	24,645
Tellicherry ...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	97,146	3,41,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,146	341,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	3,944	13,418	...	...	12,030	44,978	...	...	...	...	15,974	58,396	...	...	3,233	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	13,200
" Paddy ...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,533	43,022	...	—	...	...	—	...	25,533	43,022
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	2,351	9,283	...	...	...	...	—	...	1,288	3,092	3,639	12,375	4,901	8,250	15	60	...	...	...	...	—	...	4,916	8,310
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,021	...	...	22,082	39,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,082	39,222
	345,099	12,13,995	...	...	26,299	1,03,159	...	...	27,689	75,621	399,087	13,92,675	189,598	3,15,612	93,546	1,81,772	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,83,144	4,97,384

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17th MARCH 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul and intermediate stations	715
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations	2,377

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

MINUTES AND MEMORANDA FROM SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 16, dated 23rd March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose, for Your Lordship's information, copies of Minutes and Memoranda which we have received from Sir Richard Temple during the past week, referring to the following subjects:—

1st.—The utilization of the Negapatam port and route for the supply of grain to Bangalore and the Mysore country.

2nd.—The employment of weavers on some light work suitable to their physical condition.

3rd.—The expediency of making some concession to the caste-feelings of the people in the arrangements of the relief camps.

4th.—The present condition of the districts of Coimbatore and Salem.

5th.—The condition of persons on relief works and receiving gratuitous relief recently inspected by him.

6th.—The question of the sufficiency of the reduced rate of wages.

7th.—The relief operations in the taluks of Alur and Tádpatri in the Bellary district.

8th.—The need for maintaining a steady and sufficient importation of northern grains into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

9th.—The causes which led to the enormous influx of persons to the works in the Ceded Districts during the earlier months of the present famine.

10th.—The expediency* of employing European and Native officers and privates of the Madras Army on the relief works.

11th.—The relief camps at the Red Hills and Palaveram.

12th.—The taluks and zemindaris in the Madras Presidency inspected by Sir Richard Temple between the 14th January and 14th March.

2. We also submit a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, forwarding a report on the present condition of those districts in the Nizam's country which are more or less affected by scarcity, and the measures which have been taken for the relief of distress.

3. None of these papers call for lengthened remarks from us; but in all of Sir Richard Temple's Minutes suggestions are made, which appear to us to merit, and which we have no doubt are receiving, the careful attention of the Government of Madras. The question which still causes us the greatest anxiety is that of the transport of grain by railway into the Ceded Districts both from the north-west and from Madras. Every effort is being made in the Railway Branch of our Public Works Department to overcome the difficulties which at present impede the transport, with sufficient rapidity, of the supplies which are considered to be necessary; but at least six heavy goods engines are needed, in addition to those at present available in this country, to meet the requirements of the grain traffic. We have requested Your Lordship by telegraph to arrange for this number of engines being sent to Bombay by way of the Suez Canal with as little delay as possible.

* The original of this Minute appears to have miscarried in the post. The copy which reached us on the 22nd instant is a duplicate.

4. The facts stated and considerations urged by Sir Richard Temple in his Minute of the 18th instant, regarding the causes which led to the enormous influx of persons to the relief works in the Ceded Districts and in Kurnool in the earlier months of the famine, indicate the urgent necessity of so arranging the works as to render them as little attractive as possible to those who are not in absolute need. Sir Richard Temple shows that whereas in December the number on the relief works in those districts amounted to 950,000, it has now been reduced to 493,000. The relief works were close to the homes of the people; the work was light and easy; the wages were more than sufficient to afford a bare subsistence; all-comers were admitted, without any question as to whether they were able to sustain themselves, and the consequence was that thousands and thousands of powerful men, representing what might be called a fine peasantry, whose physical condition was excellent, and who were really in no need of relief, received State wages as relief labourers. This was the state of things in January. The reduction in the numbers which has since taken place is mainly attributable to the relief works having been so re-arranged as to render them more distant from the homes of the work-people, and to augmenting the task. Sir Richard Temple states that "instance after instance has occurred of gangs, some thousands strong, being told that the road on which they were engaged was sufficiently finished, and that they must march on to another road ten miles or even five miles off, and their melting away or never mustering again; or being told that they must do such and such a task, and rejoining that they did not like this, as it would involve so many hours a day, and then ceasing to appear." Other causes which have contributed to the diminution of numbers are the reduction of the wage and the discharge of persons who seemed able to sustain themselves; but, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, the main causes were the re-arrangement of the works and the enforcement of heavier tasks. Both these remedies, he considers, should be still further enforced in the three districts abovementioned, and if combined with petty relief works with light tasks for weakly persons, from which able-bodied labourers should be excluded, and by a searching house-to-house visitation systematically arranged, there need be no apprehension of the distress being inadequately dealt with.

5. We enclose a copy of a telegram which we received on the 18th instant from the Government of Madras with reference to the instructions conveyed, and the suggestion offered, in our letter of the 9th instant, regarding the stock of grain now in the hands of the Government in that Presidency, to which allusion was made in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of our despatch of the same date. Copies of a telegram which we have addressed to the Government of Madras calling for further information on certain points, and of a letter expressing our acquiescence, under the circumstances, in the decision arrived at by the Local Government, not to sell for the present the reserve of grain now in their hands at Madras, are also enclosed. Your Lordship will observe that in suggesting the sale to the highest bidders of the stock of Government grain now at Madras, in moderate specified quantities, at specified intervals, our object was to confirm the confidence of the mercantile community in our policy of non-interference with private trade, and to remove the standing menace to the trade which seemed to be involved in the existence of a stock of grain in the hands of the Government, liable to be despatched into the distressed districts or to be thrown into the market at any time, to the serious derangement of the calculations of private traders. From the enquiries which we have been able to make here, we find that at Calcutta there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject, although some of the leading merchants consider that the sales contemplated would tend to remove the uncertainty and distrust which have been felt regarding the action of the Government, and that if conducted in the manner and at the intervals proposed, they would not be of sufficient importance to have any serious effect upon prices. At Madras, however, the preponderance of mercantile opinion appears to be adverse to the measure; and as it appears that His Grace the Governor in Council has given a public pledge that the grain shall be retained in reserve to meet future emergencies, and will not be utilised so

long as private trade meets the requirements of the distressed districts, we have not deemed it advisable to press our suggestion further. We have desired, however, that the reserve shall not be moved or utilised in any way without the permission of the Government of India, which, in case of necessity, may be applied for by telegraph, with a full explanation of the nature of the necessity.

6. We have much satisfaction in reporting that there has been a good fall of rain in several of the distressed districts, including Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. It has also extended to Mysore. The particulars have not yet reached us.

7. Sir Richard Temple telegraphs as follows on the 21st instant :—

I have during past week visited districts of Sholapur and Kaládgi in Bombay Presidency, and inspected in these districts 19,000 relief labourers, most of whom employed on task-work, professionally supervised and measured up. Physical condition generally satisfactory. Gangs under civil officers much diminished in numbers. Efforts to prevent waste or abuse very creditable to local authorities. System of relief strict. Some doubt whether village relief and house-to-house visitation sufficiently effective. General impression of Bombay management favourable. Comparison between Madras and Bombay Presidencies thus: Principles now the same in both; but in Madras the management more indulgent to people, relief more freely allowed, and expense more liberal. In Bombay the management is more rigid, the system more exact, the economy more complete. In neither Presidency is there enough visitation from village to village to search out individual cases of distress.

8. There has been a slight decrease in the numbers on the relief works in Madras and an increase in Bombay. In Madras the number according to the latest return was 656,997 against 657,365, the number for the previous week. In Bombay the corresponding numbers were 226,841 and 223,865. The net increase in the two Presidencies was 2,608. There was, however, in Bombay a decrease of 11,947 children under seven years of age and of women taking care of them, the number having been reduced from 44,150 to 32,203.

In the number of persons charitably relieved there was a large increase amounting to 23,750 persons in Madras, the number having risen from 58,317 to 82,067. In Bombay the corresponding numbers were 6,135 and 5,566, showing a decrease of 569.

In Mysore the number on the relief works was 36,600, in addition to 30,794 employed by Public Works agency, and 37,361 charitably relieved, making a total of 104,755 against 99,699, the corresponding numbers for last week.

9. It will be seen from the Resident's letter, and from the papers appended to it, the opinion expressed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute on the condition of Hyderabad, which was enclosed in our despatch of the 9th ultimo, that the distress in that State was likely to be less than was at first apprehended, has so far been justified by the event. The condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, and no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended. The maximum number of persons likely to be on the relief works is estimated at 43,000. The Resident bears testimony to the judgment with which Sir Salar Jung has dealt with the matter.

No. 115, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him in regard to the utilization of the Negapatam port and route for the supply of grain to Bangalore and the Mysore Country. The desirability of working this route first attracted the notice of His Grace the Governor, and it was in accordance with His Grace's suggestion that Captain Bisset was deputed to look into the facts on the spot. It is believed that steps have already been or are now being taken, under the orders of His Grace the Governor in Council, to meet some of the requirements noticed in the appended Minute.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

When recording my Minute of the 19th February, upon the adoption of the Negapatam route for the supply of grain to Bangalore, I was under the impression that the rates for the carriage of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore had already been lowered, and that the effect would by this time have been apparent in considerable despatches of grain to Bangalore by this route.

2. It was hoped that the augmented stock of engines would, by the 1st of March, have put the Madras Railway in a position to despatch grain from Madras up to the full extent of the carrying power of the single line between Madras and Arconum, and in addition to this to carry to Bangalore all the grain despatched from Beypore or Negapatam. And I look forward with much anxiety to the early attainment of this object.

3. With the large amount of grain now on the Madras beach, the immediate importance of the fullest possible despatches of grain from Madras is manifest. But I am advised that with the best arrangements the despatches of grain by the single line of rail from Madras to Arconum are not likely to exceed 45,000 tons a month; while the requirements in all the distressed districts from Madras and other sources of supply may rise even to 90,000 tons a month; and I have therefore invited attention to the great importance of the subsidiary sources of supply, namely, Raichore, Beypore and Negapatam.

4. Captain Bisset has now visited Negapatam and Bangalore, and in the record of his observations he shows that, even at present, 200 tons a day can be landed at Negapatam and forwarded to Bangalore; and that, with improved landing facilities at Negapatam and increased transhipping accommodation at Trichinopoly, a daily supply of 300 tons may be obtained at Bangalore by this route. He has noted, also, that the demand for grain in Bangalore is now put at over 500 tons a day, or nearly 100 tons a day above previous estimates.

5. On account of this growing demand, and because the progress of the doubling of the line of railway from Madras to Arconum is so much slower than I was led to expect when recommending this measure, the arrangements for developing traffic *viâ* Negapatam become even more important than before; and I would invite attention to the several suggestions offered in Captain Bisset's narrative, and would make the following recommendations:—

I.—That increased landing facilities be provided at Negapatam to meet a traffic, which, on the closing of the western ports by the monsoon, will become of vital importance to the country.

II.—That the necessary measures be taken to avoid delays in the supply of wagons at Negapatam, and in the transhipment of grain at Trichinopoly.

III.—That the system of wagon-interchange at Erode be adopted as suggested by Captain Bisset.

IV.—That every publicity be given to the orders for the reduction of grain rates from Negapatam to Bangalore, and that a similar reduction be made in the rates from Negapatam to Kolar Road, a station from which large supplies are sent to the northern parts of Mysore and the southern taluks of Bellary.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Note by Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., *on the probabilities of landing grain at Negapatam and delivering it at Erode Junction for conveyance to Bangalore.*

Negapatam port.

At Negapatam cargo is unloaded, not on the beach as at Madras, but at a quay on the banks of a river, at the entrance to which there is a bar, which for two hours out of six is impassable to the heavy boats in ordinary use. The quay, or river bank, where goods are ordinarily landed, is within 400 yards of the railway station. From the difficulties at the bar, and from the distance at which the ships lie, the boats which draw 3 feet of water with their ordinary load of 4 tons, are prevented from making more than one trip a day, but they occasionally accomplish two trips a day from steamers, which lie nearer the shore than ships, and also from grain ships to which the boatmen appear partial.

2. Although there are ninety boats on the license register, many are at present out of repair,—some seriously so;—and there are only 53 of them available for work. The Master Attendant has power to withdraw the license from any boat not kept in repair, and he hopes that the knowledge of this power, and the prospect of regular work, may induce the owners to put more boats in working order; but he does not think it likely that many boats from the neighbouring ports will come in to supplement the numbers, even if good prospects of regular work were held out.

3. Allowing for some increase in the number of boats, and for increased delivery from steamers, it appears safe to reckon on landing at Negapatam 300 tons a day of grain and general cargo.

4. During the month of March there are expected to arrive at Negapatam, (1) three ships (already overdue), with a total load of 2,600 tons of stores for the South Indian Railway; (2), forty native craft with rice from Akyab, and also (3), the weekly steamers of the British India Company, which are now bringing grain from Negapatam. If the delivery by these native craft is taken, as I am told it may be taken, at 8,000 tons, and by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers at 1,000 tons by the four steamers during the month, there will be ample work for all the boats available, and there will be every inducement for more to get ready for work, by the latter part of the month.

5. The following particulars learnt at Negapatam may be interesting.

A ship with a cargo of 1,700 tons of coal has been 46 days unloading; another ship with 1,300 tons on board has just discharged her cargo in 28 days.

When steamers call with cargo from Negapatam, the boats leave the ships and native craft, and concentrate all their energies on the steamer's cargo, frequently making two trips a day in place of their ordinary single trip.

6. The boats would be able to do more work but for the detention caused by the bar; whether any temporary improvement in the channel could be effected or not is a point on which, without special experience of works on the Madras coast, I would not venture an opinion. If, however, it is desired to work a large traffic at Negapatam, this way of increasing the landing power of the boats will doubtless be considered along with others.

7. If now it is assumed that the special aid given to the conveyance of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore will change the natural current of trade, which at present flows from Negapatam and the Tanjore district towards Madura and the south, it remains to consider what amount of traffic can be worked over the two portions of the South Indian Railway, *viz.* the narrow-gauge line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly and the broad-gauge line from Trichinopoly (after transhipment to Erode). It is confidently stated by the Agent and Officers of the South Indian Railway that there are sufficient narrow-gauge engines and rolling stock to work from Negapatam to Trichinopoly all the grain which the broad-gauge railway stock can work away; and as the whole of the existing traffic is conveyed by day trains, it is evident that many more trains can, if necessary, be worked over the line. Any restrictions imposed by Government on working trains over an unfenced line at night will probably be withdrawn in view of the necessities of the country, and moreover these restrictions do not affect directly the train service between Negapatam and Trichinopoly where the line is fenced.

8. Up to Trichinopoly there need be no limit stated, but at this point the break of gauge necessitates transhipment. The Traffic Manager, in whose department this work lies, is of opinion that, with the present transhipment accommodation, he cannot undertake to tranship more than 30 wagons or about 190 tons a day in each direction. And although I am surprised at the moderate estimate of the work considered practicable with the existing accommodation, it is possible that the less active habits and the smaller physical powers of the loading coolies at Trichinopoly present difficulties which I am not accustomed to consider. The Traffic Manager considers an additional transhipment-platform necessary, and with this, which it is possible to provide within a fortnight, he is prepared to work up to the powers of the broad-gauge engines and rolling stock.

9. Next to the landing powers at Negapatam, the capacity of the broad-gauge section of the South Indian Railway fixes the limit to the traffic from Negapatam to Bangalore. There are altogether ten broad-gauge engines, suitable when in good repair for running trains; but of these five are now undergoing heavy repair. In ten days' time (say the 10th March) one engine of the five now running must go in for repairs, and it will be replaced by a larger one of which the repairs are nearly completed.

After an interval of about three weeks another engine will be turned out after repairs, and another after a similar interval.

The Locomotive Superintendent, with these prospects, considers himself in a position to carry after the 10th March 40 grain wagons a day or 250 tons, and after 1st April 60 grain wagons a day or 375 tons, to Erode.

10. The engine-power being sufficient for the probable landing powers at the port of Negapatam even after allowing for a large increase, it remains to consider the sufficiency of the wagon stock. The stock of about 200 wagons of all sorts, including ballast wagons, would be enough to work about 60 wagons a day between Trichinopoly and Erode; but the through-booked grain will most advantageously and most expeditiously be carried on to Bangalore in the same wagons, and the wagon stock of the South Indian Railway Company will not suffice for this purpose.

11. To work to the best advantage, a system of wagon interchange not now in force would have to be established at Erode Junction; *i. e.*, for every loaded wagon sent off from the South Indian Railway, an empty wagon should, if required, be made over by the Madras Railway Company. In this way the stock of both lines may be worked with more effective results than is otherwise possible. And this joint service will not occupy the wagon stock of either railway longer than is proper to the respective distances on each line.

12. But the distance from Erode to Bangalore is so little shorter than that from Madras to Bangalore, that little, if any, advantage of economy of the engine-power and rolling-stock of the Madras Railway can be claimed for this route. And although from the recently increased number of engines, and from more regular working, an increased delivery of grain may confidently be expected from Madras, it does not seem likely that the Madras-Arconum line

will for some time yet be overworked, or that the engines can be more profitably employed elsewhere.

13. But with regard to the possibilities of working traffic from Negapatam to Bangalore, I am of opinion that, making allowances for all the difficulties in the way of working a large traffic *viâ* Negapatam, it is possible, by bringing into use the power of the South of India Railway, and by an expenditure of the power of the Madras Railway equal to, or perhaps a little less than is required to work the same traffic from Madras, to carry from Negapatam to Bangalore about 200 tons of grain a day during March, and up to 300 tons a day in April and subsequent months, if more landing power can be provided at Negapatam, and that along with a disturbance of the natural current of trade from Negapatam to Madura and the south, there are some incidental advantages in drawing, even at present, a portion of the food-supply of Bangalore from Negapatam.

But I consider that until the Madras-Arconum section of the Madras Railway is worked so as to feed to the fullest extent of its powers all the portions of the north-west and south-west lines, which are with the least expenditure of carrying power supplied from Madras, there is no material advantage to be gained by the use of the Negapatam route.

14. But as changes in trade routes cannot be made suddenly, it is worth while noting that, if traders begin now to arrange for consignments *viâ* Negapatam, their consignments may be expected to arrive there about April, or just at the time when the greatest strain on the Madras-Arconum section is likely to occur, and when it is to be hoped that this section will be worked to its full power. And it is further to be considered that, before the end of the month of May, the Beypore traffic will probably be stopped by the monsoon, and that the Negapatam traffic, which will be practicable all through the rainy season, will then become of great importance to the country.

BANGALORE; *2nd March 1877.*

W. S. S. BISSET, *On special duty.*

Memorandum by Captain W. S. S. BISSET, R.E., *on the carriage of grain for Bangalore,* viâ *Negapatam.*

I HAVE now visited Negapatam and ascertained by observation and personal enquiry the present and prospective possibilities of landing grain at Negapatam, forwarding it thence to Trichinopoly, transhipping it there to the broad-gauge wagons, delivering it by the South Indian Railway broad-gauge line to Erode on the Madras Railway for conveyance thence to Bangalore.

2. Yesterday, through the courtesy of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, I had an opportunity of seeing the chief traders here, and of explaining to them the fears that are entertained that the amount of grain required at Bangalore cannot be supplied by the Madras route.

3. I learnt that the merchants were obliged to refuse heavy orders for grain from the interior, and that they could easily sell 100 to 150 tons a day in addition to the present supplies, which have amounted to 330 tons a day in November, 375 tons a day in December and January, and 390* tons a day up to the 22nd February. I endeavoured to explain the advantages which they could have in drawing from Negapatam as much of their supply as could find carriage by that route, and I informed them that I had just been to Negapatam, and that I had ascertained as follows :—

* These figures are for the Bangalore station only. Kolar and other stations in Mysore on the Bangalore branch takes about 16 per cent. (or say 60 tons a day) on the Bangalore receipts.

1st.—That grain sent to Negapatam can be landed easily to the extent of 200 tons a day after allowing for the landing of other general cargo.

2nd.—That the boats can take the grain bags direct from the ship to the river bank which is within 400 yards of the railway station.

3rd.—That by the order of His Grace the Governor of Madras, the rates for the carriage of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore have been made the same as the rates from Madras to Bangalore.

4th.—That the Agent and officers of the South Indian Railway are prepared† to carry from Negapatam during March 40 wagons or 250 tons, and during April and subsequent months 60 wagons or 375 tons a day, and that they can certainly carry at once 200 tons a day.

† For the free working of this traffic some transhipment arrangements are required and can be readily made if considered necessary.

5th.—That fears are entertained that, with equally urgent demands from other distressed districts, the carrying powers of the railway from Madras to Arconum will be unequal to the pressure, and that if additional supplies are required for Bangalore it will be necessary to draw them from another source than Madras.

6th.—That grain can be landed at Negapatam throughout May, June and July, while the western ports will be closed by the burst of monsoon early in May.

4. The authoritative announcement of the reduction of rates had not then, and has not yet, reached the Chief Commissioner, the Railway Station Master or the traders, and my statement on this matter was with difficulty accepted. I assured the meeting that the orders had been received at Negapatam on Monday the 26th February, and that they would find on enquiry that my statement was correct.

5. The merchants said they would at once enquire and instruct their agents to send some of their grain *viâ* Negapatam, so that they might get as much as possible by using all routes.

They evidently had misgivings about the supply of wagons at Negapatam and Trichinopoly, and some of them said they had already been getting a few wagons from Negapatam, and that they had actually experienced this difficulty, and that their grain was much delayed in transit. I referred to the assurance given to me by the Railway officers, and as regards delay I suggested that a few days' delay on the way was less objectionable than long detention on the Madras beach. Another merchant objected that he could get no *raggi* at Negapatam, and that *raggi* could only be got at Beypore, where it comes down the coast from the north. No answer could be given to this, for, as far as I am aware, *raggi* is not to be bought on the eastern side of India. But I endeavoured to explain that the object of my visit was not to desire them to use Negapatam port to the exclusion of other sources of supply, but to inform them of the means which were at their disposal for drawing supplementary supplies from Negapatam and of the reduction of railway rates, which His Grace the Governor of Madras had been pleased to authorise, in addition to the abolition of port dues at Negapatam on any vessels carrying a fourth part of their cargo in grain.

6. I am permitted to record that the officers of the Mysore Administration* who were present at the meeting concur with me in believing that the native traders understood the explanations given, and that they intended to take advantage of the facilities offered.

* Major T. Clarke, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
Colonel Pearse, Commissioner.
Colonel Puckle, Deputy Commissioner.

7. I conclude by mentioning an incidental advantage which would arise if any considerable supply of dry grain were to be sent from Calcutta or other port to Negapatam. Karur or Carôor, the head-quarters of the taluk of that name in the Coimbatore district, draws about 100 tons of cholum a day from Beypore. If the landing powers at Negapatam were increased, this supply could be taken to Karur in addition to the supply for Bangalore; for the gradients between Trichinopoly and Karur are easy, and those from Karur to Erode heavy. It may be objected that the supply to Bangalore will diminish the supply to Madura; but Madura can be more easily supplied with sea-borne grain from Tuticorin, and there are, as far as I have learnt, no objections to sending grain there.

8. I would suggest further, that a corresponding reduction of rate be granted on grain consigned from Negapatam to Kolar road.

BANGALORE;
3rd March 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
On Special duty.

No. 119, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the employment of weavers in the Madras Presidency, who may be thrown upon the hands of Government, on some light employment suitable to their physical condition.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

I DESIRE to invite attention to the advisability of establishing some light labour test for the many thousands of weavers and spinners who are now coming upon the hands of Government in several of the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency. It was proposed, as I understand, some months ago by some of the Madras authorities, that Government should advance money to enable destitute weavers to buy material and carry on their trade. For several reasons it was then thought the plan might be deferred. But I submit that the time has come when this proposal might, with such modification as may be required by local circumstances, be resuscitated and carried into effect.

2. Near Bangalore, on a tank, I saw a special gang of poor weavers, who were allowed a higher rate for their piece-work than ordinary relief labourers, because their habits and the condition of their hands and fingers prevented their doing a full day's work. Some similar arrangements are, I believe, carried out in several places in the Madras Presidency also. And such arrangements may suffice for those weavers who make the coarser fabrics at Adoni, at Bellary, and other places.

3. But there are many weavers who work in silk or who do the finer kinds of cotton weaving; and such people might, if put upon tank or road works, become physically unfitted, for a time at any rate, to return to their usual employment after the end of the famine. Yet many of these poor people are undoubtedly in great straits; they can get no market for their products, and they can get no credit wherewith to buy materials. Yet they are many of them quite ready to work to the best of their power, in return for such relief as the State may give them. At Salem, for instance, I learnt that the silk weavers had reduced themselves to some extremity sooner than go on relief works, and at present they are subsisting on an organised private charity. Similar instances will ere long occur in Vellore, even if they are not already occurring.

4. In parts of Bengal (Burdwan and other places), during the famine of 1874, advances were made to weavers, and their manufactures were taken over by Government officers in return for the advances and for their support. At some of the relief houses also weavers were employed in making cotton and silk fabrics. The stores of such manufactures were kept till after the famine, and these were sold to the best advantage; and in the end the loss was not very large. I suggest that the Madras Government might see fit to authorize its officers to

make similar arrangements at towns or in tracts where there is a large population of weavers who make the finer kinds of cotton or silk cloth. The Collectors, with the assistance and advice of Native officers and non-official Native gentlemen, would be able to carry out arrangements such as are now suggested with the least possible loss to the State, and with much advantage to a deserving and industrious class of the people.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 121, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Revenue Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the relaxation of certain rules at relief camps, and the retention, in part at any rate, of the present system of giving gratuitous relief in the Ceded Districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

In the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency below the ghauts there have been established relief camps for the reception and treatment of destitute persons who are unfit for labour on relief works. These camps consist of sheds erected in rows within large enclosures. They afford accommodation which is really good: indeed their accommodation ought not to be better than it is, otherwise a standard of comfort would be set up far superior to anything that could be obtained in the villages. They are organised and managed in a way that is most creditable to the officers concerned. Provided that the people were taken care of, their diseases treated and their necessities relieved, it was undoubtedly desirable at the outset that sojourners in these relief camps should not be made so agreeable and attentive as to lead to the pauperisation of the people. And so far the object has been attained.

2. But as the season advances, it is evident that these camps are not so largely resorted to as might be expected under the circumstances of the people. There seems to be some prejudice against them among the poorest classes. And there is actually reason to fear that destitute persons may shrink from going to relief camps for so long that meanwhile they may drift into dangerous distress. It is noticed that in some cases people will not resort to the camps, and paupers who are taken there run away for a few days only to return in a worse condition than ever. It may therefore become necessary for officers in charge of relief camps to make their camps somewhat more popular than they are now.

3. After consulting various Native gentlemen of experience, I think that some concession might be made in relief camps to the caste feeling of the people. For the very poor classes, who in this Presidency are often said to belong to no caste, the present system of public cooks in the camps might suffice. But for those who have grown up with caste feeling, some relaxation of the present arrangements might be permitted. Inmates might be allowed to cook their own food either for themselves or for self-arranged gangs, and they might be allowed to eat their meals apart and free from observation. In most of the camps there would be ample space for the enjoyment of such concessions. Then again, the sheds might be set apart for the principal castes; the casteless, or very low caste, people, would in such case have sufficient shed accommodation for themselves. In most cases it would be possible to make these not very great (but still to Natives acceptable) concessions without any considerable increase of expenditure. If such concessions could be given, the relief camps would certainly become more efficient as safeguards against dangerous distress.

4. While the relief camp system has generally been adopted below the ghauts, different arrangements have been made for giving gratuitous relief in the Ceded Districts. In those districts out-door relief, in the shape of cooked food, is distributed to ticket holders and to orphan children at relief houses. Ordinarily there is one such relief house at the head-quarters of each taluk, and five or six other subordinate relief houses in the interior of the taluk. Each such relief house is under the superintendence of a selected village official, or of a revenue inspector. At the outset there may have been, indeed in some cases there certainly were, abuses at relief houses of this kind; and gratuitous relief was occasionally given with undue liberality at towns, where arrangements, begun from private charity, were afterwards taken over by Government Officers. But now that adequate supervision has been or is being provided for every distressed taluk, these relief houses are inspected once or oftener in each week; abuses will be prevented, and the numbers on charitable relief are by no means excessive.

5. The sad prevalence of cholera, and the practical* difficulties in the way of effective sanitation may prove obstacles to the extension of the relief camp system to the Ceded Districts. And under all the circumstances of the case, I would therefore *now* recommend that in those districts the present system of giving gratuitous relief be allowed to remain; and that the regular systematic inspection of all relief houses be enforced. One or two relief camps only in central places in the Ceded Districts might suffice.

* NOTE.—Persons of the sweeper caste are not readily procurable in the Ceded Districts.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 124, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a Memorandum on his visit to the Coimbatore and Salem districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

IN forwarding the accompanying Memorandum of my visit to the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, a few brief remarks from me will suffice.

2. There can be no doubt of the heavy losses suffered in the eastern and north-eastern part of the Coimbatore district, and of the serious distress among the labouring classes.

3. The relief has been confined as yet to those classes and has not yet been extended to the purely cultivating classes. Some portions of these classes are no doubt straitened, and had the relief system been at all lax, many of these would by this time have been in receipt of State charity. But the district authorities are very justly alive to the importance of keeping the peasant proprietory off State charity as long as possible.

4. My inspection of the various gangs of relief labourers, about 7,500 persons in all, was highly satisfactory, that is to say, the men and women were almost all of the sort which one would expect to find properly on relief; very few were persons who seemed able to sustain themselves, very few were in a physically reduced condition; task-work was rigorously exacted; there were many signs of system and organisation. About each person, singly, whose appearance seemed at all reduced, special enquiries were made. The local authorities were confident that the village headmen do understand and act upon the Government orders about searching for every individual case of distress throughout the district.

5. It is very satisfactory to find that the Collector does not anticipate any large increase of numbers on relief. This must, however, greatly depend on the weather.

6. On the whole, I consider the Coimbatore gangs to be the most satisfactory gangs which I have yet inspected anywhere. My impression regarding the carefulness, vigilance and economy exercised by the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, is very favourable. He is manifestly a thoughtful and experienced officer. The same watchfulness on his part which guards against waste or demoralisation will also ensure that no case of real distress will escape unrelieved. His assistant and Sub-Collector, Mr. MacWalters, is an excellent manager; indeed, he is one of the very best relief officers whom I have met in this Presidency.

7. My visit in the Salem district was cut short by the necessity of proceeding to Madras to confer with the Government on certain points. But I had the advantage of carefully examining the Collector, Mr. Longley, regarding the relief operations of the district in the presence of Mr. Puckle of the Board of Revenue. Here also I have formed a very favourable impression of the care and management of the Collector. He seems to me to be exacting task-work more strictly and completely than in any other district in this Presidency. Considering the undoubted distress in the northern portion of his district, I think that his numbers on relief are moderate, though I fear they must increase. He is most thoughtful too about searching for individual misery in every village. I have not met any officer yet in this Presidency with sounder ideas on this important matter than Mr. Longley.

8. I have the pleasure to express my unqualified satisfaction with the result of the proceedings of the Collectors of Salem and Coimbatore, and my belief that in both these districts the Madras Government is thoroughly well served.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on Sir Richard Temple's visit to Coimbatore and Salem on 6th, 7th and 8th March.

IN the district of Coimbatore, on the 6th and 7th March, Sir Richard Temple met Mr. MacWalters, the Sub-Collector, the officer in charge of the relief works in the interior, the tahsildars of Bhowany, Parundoray, Pelladum and Coimbatore. He observed on both days the aspects of the country between Erode and Coimbatore, which comprises the tracts that have most suffered from drought. At Coimbatore itself he stayed with Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector, from whom he learnt that on the 6th March there were on relief works 22,351 labourers, the number the week previous having been 22,900. The number of persons fed gratuitously was stated to be 1,312, of whom 600 were at Oodamalapetta, some at Suttyamangulum, and some at Bhowany. He thought now that the numbers would not rise above 30,000 at the worst time. The labourers are only paid for 6 days in the week, and task-work is enforced at the rate of 10 cubic yards for the rupee.

2. All the markets in the district are well supplied, as trade is extraordinarily active; Coimbatore itself is full of grain. The imports by sea all come from the west coast (Beypore). Cholum and ragi are imported largely from Bombay, and even Bengal rice comes round to Beypore. Last week 322 tons of rice were brought in, and 299 tons of dry grains. The price of grain has not varied greatly since last December. About the end of October and beginning of November prices ran up suddenly, in consequence of the demand for Mysore. The ordinary and present prices of food may be thus compared—in Madras measures for a rupee,—

	Ordinary.	Present.
Rice	12·50	7·80
Cholum	20·50	9·33
Ragi	23·50	10·20
Cumboo	24	10·60

The Collector regards the stationary prices of food grain since November as evidence of the existence of old stocks in the district. In his opinion, generally, one or one-and-a-half year's supply is kept in hand, though he has no means of gauging the amount accurately. And the fact of any quantity of rice being available at the rate of 7·80 seers the rupee, he thinks, keeps down the prices of the other grains; rice is only consumed by the upper classes as a rule.

3. The harvest just reaped has averaged about 3 or 4 annas throughout the district. The rice crop from the wet lands is nearly all cut, and the outturn will be a half crop. For 2 or 3 months no field-work or agriculture is expected.

The Collector anticipates no necessity to make any remissions of land revenue in the Coimbatore taluk. Of the five lakhs assessment on "wet" land, where there has been a half crop, he expects to have to remit one lakh, and four lakhs out of the 19 lakhs assessment on the "dry" land.

5. The estimated expenditure sanctioned for the district is Rs. 4,68,346, of which, up to date, Rs. 1,40,860 have been spent.

6. During the week there were 1,158 attacks of cholera and 748 deaths.

7. On his way to Coimbatore, Sir Richard inspected collections of relief labourers, amounting to more than 5,500, at the stations of Perandoorg, Ootakally, Loonanoor and Coimbatore, and on the return journey about 2,800 more at Avenashy Road and Erode. Their condition struck him as middling, though sufficiently good with some few exceptions. Very few seemed to be able to sustain themselves without relief Most of them belonged to the poorest and lowest classes. The velalars or cultivating classes were but slightly represented in these gangs, and these were either field labourers or cultivators of the poorest class. On the whole, the gangs comprised persons who need relief and hardly any others. There were no signs of waste or abuses, and many signs of care, system, and organisation. As relief labourers, these people appeared to be in a satisfactory condition, just in the sort of condition we should reasonably expect to find. At Comibatore itself a number of weavers presented themselves, and complained that they had to work at the rate of 10 cubic yards the rupee, which was beyond their power. They had struck work in consequence. The Collector had under consideration the lowering of the task for these people.

8. At Salem, on the 8th, Sir Richard Temple met Mr. R. Puckle, Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Longley, the Collector, and the Native Deputy Collector. He inspected the relief camp near the head-quarters of the district, and inspected one gang of relief labourers, who were in very fair condition. He examined some of the wells in the highly cultivated plain near Salem, and found most of them dry although water might be reached by deepening them: these seemed cases for advances being made by Government. He again questioned Mr. Longley carefully on all the points comprised in the memorandum of the 25th January. Mr. Longley had just returned from a careful inspection of the most distressed taluk in the district, namely, Dhurumpuri. Its condition, by all accounts, is very bad—as bad as that of any taluk in the presidency; but the relief operations have been carefully inspected by the Collector, and he is confident of their success and sufficiency. Undoubtedly, those portions of the district which, geographically, form a part of the Mysore plateau must suffer severely. For the other part of the district there is not much anxiety. The Collector's answers to all questions in detail were highly satisfactory. Sir Richard Temple was himself about to visit the Dhurumpuri taluk when he was summoned to Madras on important financial business. He is bound to say that from no Collector in the presidency has he received more sound and explicit replies to all questions regarding relief than from Mr. Longley. The Collector is most strict and zealous in enforcing a full performance of work by the gangs, and most anxious that all cases of misery should be dealt with under the village relief system. He is in some difficulty in regard to finding suitable work for the silk-weavers, who are as a class much distressed. He also regrets that the excellent relief camp is not more largely attended. On the day of Sir Richard Temple's visit, the number of relief labourers was taken to be somewhat below 25,000; the question of this number remaining stationary or rising depended on the falling of the spring showers. In this district, as in Coimbatore, the relief comprises only the poorest and lowest castes, and the poorest stratum of the agriculturists. The numbers on charitable relief were now under 10,000, but these will probably increase. The Collector quite understands the importance of instructing the village headmen to seek out and care for all cases of distress.

9. Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of verifying all these matters with Mr. Puckle, who most forcibly drew attention to the drought and uncertainty of season caused by the rapid denudation of the hill sides once so richly clothed with forests.

MADRAS,
The 12th March 1877.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 128, dated Madras, 13th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with the appended statement of persons on relief works and gratuitous relief inspected by him between the 24th ultimo and 8th current.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

In continuation of my Minute dated 24th February, and the statement thereto appended, I desire to submit a further statement of the numbers of relief labourers and recipients of gratuitous relief inspected by me between the 24th February and the 8th March, and some persons of the poorest classes, for the most part in the districts of North Arcot, Nellore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore.

2. These inspections were conducted in the manner previously described. The analysis of the numbers shows that the physical condition of 14,330, 17,069, 2,428 and 1,300 may be considered as having been good, middling, indifferent and bad respectively.

3. I wish to take this opportunity of correcting the description given of the physical condition of the gangs of 500 and 2,000 relief labourers and recipients of gratuitous relief, inspected by me on the 26th and 27th of January at Madras and at Red Hills. Instead of the word "indifferent" I should have used the word "bad." It had been my wish to avoid minute distinctions and to group the gangs into broad classes, which would be readily numbered. But on reflection I think that the gangs mentioned were so inferior in physical condition to any other collection of such persons I have seen, that the word "bad" would have been more appropriately used to describe them.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Statement shewing the classification of persons on relief work and recipients of gratuitous relief inspected by Sir Richard Temple between 24th February and 8th March 1877.

Date of inspection.	District.	Place.	Number.	Physical condition.
24th February 1877...	North Arcot ...	Tripati	1,000	Middling.
25th " " ...	" ...	Chandragiri	300	"
" " " ...	" ...	"	58	Indifferent.
26th " " ...	" ...	Trituni	600	Middling.
" " " ...	" ...	Puthoor	950	"
" " " ...	" ...	Kalustri	600	Bad.
27th " " ...	Nellore ...	Goodoor	200	Middling.
" " " ...	" ..	"	650	"
28th " " ...	" ..	East Coast Canal. Maipad ..	1,000	Good.
" " " ...	" .	East Coast Canal. Korutoor ...	5,000	"
" " " ...	" ..	East Coast Canal. North of Maipad ...	2,000	Middling.
" " " ...	"	Anicut at Nellore	870	Indifferent.
1st March " ...	" ...	Nellurpalem (Atmakoor) ...	4,560	Good.
" " " ...	" ...	Nandeveram	950	Middling.
" " " ...	" ...	Murripad	1,300	Indifferent.
2nd " " ...	Cuddapah	Sidhout and Budr ...	850	Good.
" " " ...	" .	*En route* ...	700	Middling.
4th " " ...	North Arcot ...	Ranipett (relief camp) ...	300	Bad.
" " " ...	" ...	"	500	Middling.
" " " ...	" ...	Arni	500	"
" " " ...	" ...	"	1,000	Good.
5th " " ...	" ...	Near Keniembady pass ...	500	"
" " " ...	" ...	Vellore	600	Middling.
" " " ...	" ...	" (relief camp) ...	200	Bad.
6th " " ...	Coimbatore ...	Perundooray	963	Middling.
" " " ...	"	Ootakally	1,456	"
" " " ...	"	Somanoor	2,000	"
" " " ...	" .	Coimbatore	1,100	Good.
7th " " ...	" ..	"	200	Indifft. (on strike)
" " " ...	" ..	Avenashy road	2,400	Middling.
" " " ...	" ...	Erode	1,300	"
8th " " ...	Salem .	Salem	300	Good.
		" (relief camp) ...	200	Bad.
		Total ...	35,127	

ANALYSIS.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.	Bad.
14,330	17,069	2,428	1,300

MADRAS;
The 12th March 1877.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 131, dated Sholapur, 16th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple regarding the need for maintaining a steady and sufficient importation of northern grains into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. Sir Richard Temple has directed Captain Bisset, of the Railway Department, who is attached to his staff, to visit Bombay and the Nagpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with a view to consulting with the Consulting Engineer of the Bombay Government, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities as to the best means of securing the result to which Sir Richard Temple attaches such great importance.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 13th March* 1877.

I DESIRE to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the following remarks regarding the grain trade from (and through) the Bombay Presidency into the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. In the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, where the recent failure of harvests has been extreme, cholum (or jowari) is the staple food of the people. During the month of December, cholum was, in those districts, selling, at times, as dear as 7½ seers (15 lbs) per rupee, or even at still dearer rates. At that time the Madras Railway was not able to dispose promptly of all the grain which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway delivered at Raichore. During January much improvement was effected in this respect; and throughout the month of February an average of 105 wagons (about 683 tons) of cholum was daily carried from Raichore into the Madras Presidency. One result of this large and steady importation of food was that the price of white (*i. e.*, northern) cholum became much cheaper in the Ceded Districts, and was ruling at 10½ to 12 seers (21 to 24 lbs) in the markets close to the railway.

3. During the last ten days, however, the smaller despatches of grain through Raichore have attracted attention. And one consequence of this decrease in the importations is that the price of cholum is already beginning to grow dearer. The decrease in the importation is not due to any shortcomings on the part of the Madras Railway, for that Company is now carrying away promptly all the grain wagons which it receives from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It was at first conjectured that the fall in prices at Bellary and Adoni might have left no margin of profit for importers. But on the other hand the excellent spring harvests, now coming under the sickle in Northern India, will throw an immense quantity of food into the market. And I am assured that there are still large stocks of jowari, rice and wheat in the districts known as the Nagpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that the dealers there would send off much more jowari (as much as ever), if only they could get wagons to carry it.

4. The season of greatest pressure in the famine-stricken districts of Madras is now approaching. The best estimate I have been able to make shows that from 75,000 to 90,000 tons of imported grain per month may be wanted by those districts during the worst time. And it will be quite impossible to maintain that rate of supply if the grain traffic from the west should remain at an average of 85* wagons (550 tons) a day. I consider that for the due safety of the country the grain imports from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should not permanently fall below 130 wagons a day, while they ought at the worst time to reach 150 wagons a day.

* This is the average number of grain wagons taken out of Raichore during the first ten days of March.

5. I am aware that there may at the present time be much pressure on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to carry cotton, seeds and other commodities down to Bombay for export by sea. But I am confident that the Governments of India and Bombay will be pleased to approve of the view that the safety of the lives of the people, and the food-supply which secure that safety, is of paramount importance. And I would urge that such steps as the Government of Bombay may deem right be taken to secure that sufficient wagons be allotted to the grain traffic as will secure the delivery of at least 120 wagons of grain (on the average) daily at Raichore, so long as dealers may be ready to send food-grains into the distressed districts of Madras. If it should hereafter appear that dealers do not come forward to fill with grain all the wagons allotted to the Madras grain traffic, then the position can be reconsidered. But so long as grain dealers are ready to send their grain, a sufficient number of wagons ought in my judgment to be allotted to the grain traffic for the Madras districts. The contingency must be kept in view, that hereafter the average requirement of 130 wagons may have to be raised to an average of 150 wagons per diem.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 133, dated Madras, 14th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him reviewing Dr. Cornish's objections to the reduced scale of wages.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras*, 14*th March* 1877.

IN my minute dated 6th March, I refrained from commenting on the scientific argument used by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, Dr. Cornish; but having since had the opportunity of making some enquiry on the subject, I have to make the following remarks.

2. Dr. Cornish's scientific propositions are as follow:—

That (paragraph 4) the carboniferous and nitrogenous principles of food should be in the proportion of 3 of the former to 1 of the latter.

That (paragraph 6) according to all scientific investigators, 140 to 180 grains of nitrogen are required, in a state of rest, to oil the human machine, so to speak, while it is not working.

That in ordinary labour 300, and under great physical exertions 500 to 600, grains of nitrogen will be necessary.

That if such quantities are not provided under the corresponding circumstances, "the body must prey on its own tissues so long as any remain to be preyed upon."

That (paragraph 13) "in regard to this question of a pound of grain being enough or not enough we should never know the result until the mischiefs resulting from a deficient supply of nitrogenous food have gone so far that a retracing of our steps would be powerless to save life."

3. This last statement is made with much confidence. From its nature it can hardly be disproved, but it seems to me that it may be regarded as a mere expression of opinion, if we can show that Dr. Cornish's other propositions given with equal precision and arguable, perhaps, in theory, are not applicable, or but very partially applicable, to the circumstances of native life and native diets.

4. In the Madras Manual of Hygiene, compiled under the orders of Government and published in 1875, the main parts of Dr. Cornish's theories are adopted. It is stated, page 96,—"The unavoidable internal work of the body of an adult human being, that is, the movements necessary for respiration, circulation, and digestion, require a minimum of 138 grains of nitrogen in 24 hours for their maintenance. In a state of idleness of mind and body, *the least amount compatible with health* may be stated as 200 grains for a man and 180 for a woman. In the ordinary circumstances of the soldier, the artizan, the field-labourer, and the prisoner in most of our jails, 300 grains will be a fair minimum. Very great physical exertion will demand 500 grains or even more."

5. Sir Robert Christison's theory, founded, as I understand, on careful experiment on Scotch labourers, and possibly applicable to them, is therefore adopted in its entirety by the Sanitary Commissioner and by the author of the Madras Manual of Hygiene as applicable to the natives of Southern India. It is on this assumption that Dr. Cornish's whole argument is based, and in the Manual it is expressly applied on the "prisoners in most of our jails." Its application, in fact and in practice, has now to be considered.

6. The opinion, that one pound a day of grain might suffice for a relief labourer, together with some allowance for condiments and the like, or some nutritious substance, was not, indeed, based on scientific theory. It was founded rather on probabilities practically deduced from the condition of the poorer classes in ordinary times, and in the results of general experience. It was not put forth with absolute confidence. It was to be subjected to trial, not by theoretical data, but by the observation of its actual results.

7. Dr. Cornish protests against this opinion as "in direct contradiction to the accumulated testimony of scientific observers in every country in which this question of the quantity and variety of food essential to keep a labouring man in health and strength, has been the subject of investigation."

8. Certainly this opinion was not based on so called scientific evidence, apparently taken as proved on the strength of experiments made on men of different race and habits, living under different circumstances, in an altogether different climate, and probably exceeding by a third in average weight the people to whom the results of the experiments are with such confidence applied. For administrative and financial purposes I should not base my recommendations on such data, inasmuch as the question must be one extremely difficult of scientific ascertainment, and in respect to which even the best conducted experiments, if made in different parts of the world, might lead to varying results. And in order to show how little these data can be accepted for these purposes, it is sufficient for me to refer to the Madras Manual of Hygiene itself.

9. In an appendix from pages 361 to 380 are given the whole range of Madras dietaries for soldiers, sepoys, and prisoners, military and civil, under various circumstances, in sickness and in health. The quantity of each food is given, together with an elaborate analysis of its composition and the proportion of each of the physiologically essential elements,— one column showing the amount of nitrogen, another the quantity of carbon in each diet.

10. Had those quantities corresponded to, or even approximated to, the amounts so authoritatively declared to be necessary, it would still have been open to me to say that the dietaries have been decided by European committees by the advice, and with the assistance of, Sanitary Commissioners; that they are intended for persons from whom full work is demanded and who receive in return not a subsistence allowance, but a full ration; that rations are avowedly fixed on a liberal scale so as to suffice for persons who consume more than the average; that it is matter of common reproach, both in this country and in England, that prisoners are better fed than paupers, whose poverty is their only crime; and that it is absurd to suppose that the poorer classes in this or any country get as much to eat as prisoners or soldiers, or that they cannot live on much less.

11. All these arguments might, however, be set aside, for an examination of the dietaries in the book itself prove conclusively not only that the theories advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner have very little application in practice, but that the reduced scale of wages suffices to

supply the relief labourer with more than sufficient nitrogen and carbon to keep him in health. They prove first that, as regards natives of this country, the carboniferous bear to the nitrogenous elements of food the ratio of about 7 to 1 instead of 3 to 1 as in the English dietaries [in the ration of the sepoy on foreign service, the proportion is 10 to 1, 26·70 oz. to 2·68 (page 379)]; and as the absolute weight of food taken daily by natives and Europeans is probably about the same, it follows that the amount of nitrogen required by natives must be much less than that required by Europeans; and when the diets are examined this is found to be the case. The Madras sepoy, when ordered on foreign service, during which he may be, and often is called upon to undergo severe physical exertion, receives a full ration from Government. According to the theory he requires a minimum of 300 grains of nitrogen when performing ordinary duties, but when marching or undergoing severe labour, he needs 500 or 600 grains. As a matter of fact, he gets (page 379) only 178 grains, little more than half the minimum required, and only about a third of what is declared necessary to support him when called upon to do strenuous work. According to this theory, then, the Madras sepoy would be undergoing starvation at the hands of the Government which employs him. But, in fact, he is not so reduced physically, nor does he fail that Government when it calls on him for exertions compared to which the labour demanded from most of our relief labourers is as nothing. This case, I submit, makes very strongly against Dr. Cornish's theory, but a still stronger one yet remains behind.

12. The British soldier, to whom if to any one the theory should apply, requiring, like the sepoy, 300 to 600 grains under like circumstances, receives 242 grains of nitrogen in his full ration, that is, 25 per cent. less than the minimum required to keep him in health when in garrison, and less than half what he ought to have when marching or on service. But this is not all, for when his ordinary work is not demanded of him, as when he is in prison or at sea, he receives only a reduced ration, and singularly enough, though the details of the two rations are altogether different (Madras Manual, pages 364 and 369). The amount of nitrogen contained in each is identical, namely, 155 grains—about half of the amount declared to be the minimum necessary to maintain him in health—a quarter of what he should have when on service, and considerably less than the *least amount compatible with health* in a state of rest of mind and body, as laid down in the quotation from the Madras Manual already cited. According to this theory, we should have to imagine that the British soldier is half starved on boardship, or that he is landed in India in a reduced condition physically, or in a state of health which could hardly be restored by subsequent nutrition. The actual fact is, of course, the reverse.

13. This instance appears to be a crucial one. This *British* soldier is not reduced by a diet containing 155 grains of nitrogen. His average weight is probably a third greater than that of the average relief labourer, and it would seem to follow that the relief labourer could be maintained in health by the same proportion, *i. e.*, two-thirds of the absolute quantity of nitrogen required by the European soldier. But one pound of cholum contains, according to Dr. Cornish (paragraph 7), 100 grains of nitrogen, therefore, a pound of cholum should suffice to keep him in moderate condition when something in the way of condiments and nutritious substance is added.

14. I need not press the argument so far, however. The labourer's allowance is not a pound of cholum, but pound a of grain *plus* half an anna, or in practice 1½ annas, in cash. Taking grain at an anna a pound (it is 25 per cent. cheaper in many places), he can buy with this amount as much nitrogenous food as is allowed to the British soldier on boardship. According to the facts furnished by the Madras Manual (but not its theories), the above allowance would appear sufficient to keep him from starvation.

15. With regard to the carbonaceous element of food, the result is the same. The Manual lays down (page 98) that 3,500 grains of carbon are required in a state of rest, and that 5,000 "may be safely taken as a maximum under any circumstances of exertion." The dietaries show that the European soldier gets 4,307 grains in his full ration, and 2,986 when on boardship, while sepoys get 6,659 when on foreign service, and native prisoners 5,616, or rather less, according to the particular constituents of their diet. A pound of cholum contains 2,764 grains (page 376), so that on a pound a day the relief labourer gets much more in proportion to his weight than the soldier on boardship; and can purchase with the wages given him almost as much as the soldier gets in his full ration.

16. These statements and estimates of the chemical constituents of the military rations, both for European and Native troops, are not (be it remembered) made by me, but they have been furnished by the Madras Manual of Hygiene; they are put in the simplest possible form, and can be verified by any one though he may not be versed in the chemistry of food, or the data on which the calculations are made. And I submit that they prove conclusively that the theories enunciated by English authorities, however eminent, and apparently adopted without additional experiments by the Manual, do not apply to natives of this country; only, in fact, apply in the most general way to Englishmen themselves, and cannot be at all accepted as valid reasons why Government should desist from a trial suggested by experience, which, if successful, will conduce to saving the people on the one hand, and to preventing unnecessary expenditure on the other.

17. I should not have discussed this matter at all had not the scientific theory been propounded with so much precision and with so strongly-worded remonstrance against the disregard of it. But we see that the theory is not applicable and cannot be implicity accepted. If, as stated in my Minute of the 6th current, it is found on a deliberate and dispassionate trial that the new scale *is* insufficient, and that the labourers do not maintain their health, it can, of course, be revised. I have sufficiently shown that this is a matter which may be left to careful observation of the condition of the people, and not deduced, *à priori*, from theoretical considerations which break down when subjected to plain criticism, and are shown to be inapplicable to the case in hand.

18. Though constrained to demur to the manner in which the Sanitary Commissioner applies certain theories to the proposed practice in our relief operations, I am fully conscious of the benevolent and charitable motives by which Dr. Cornish is actuated, and of his meritorious labours for the welfare of the people in this Presidency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 136, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

In continuation of my letter No. 95, dated 1st March 1877, I have the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit a Memorandum on the relief operations in the Alur and Tadpatri taluks. This Memorandum will take the place of the two notes which were withdrawn by my letter No. 95 of 1st instant.

Memorandum on the condition of the Alur and Tadpatri Taluks of the Bellary District in the latter part of February 1877.

About the middle of February, Sir Richard Temple was much struck with the excessively large numbers of relief labourers in the taluk of Alur in the Bellary District, in which 47,000 persons were receiving relief out of a total population of 95,000. He had a conversation with Mr. Glenny, the Sub-Collector, who stated that the number was apparently much too high, but that Mr. Maltby, the Relief Officer, and the Tahsildar, would endeavour to reduce the number, and to limit relief to those who really needed it. Sir Richard accordingly made enquiry from Mr. Maltby and the Mamlatdar, and ascertained the following facts.

Alur.

2. There had been no rainfall in the taluk since last July, only a few showers; many of the cattle were dying. There was plenty of grain throughout the taluk, and no need to import any in behalf of Government. There were stocks in the country, though the amount could not be stated. Every market-day some 50 cart-loads of rice and cholum are brought in. The price of cholum was 8 seers (of 80 tolas) the rupee; on market-day 9 seers. Rice was 7¼ seers the rupee; on market-day 7½ seers. The ordinary food of the people is cholum.

3. On the 10th February the then last returns showed 46,643 on the relief works out of a population of 94,995, *viz.*, 19,206 men, 20,277 women, and 7,160 children, distributed on six roads thus: (I) Alur-Bellary, 6,117; (II) Alur-Auspri, 8,264; (III) Alur-Goondakul, 14,212; (IV) Alur-Adoni, 4,599; (V) Alur-Sirgoopa, 4,803; (VI) Adoni-Sirgoopa 8,648. The road from Auspri to Alur had lately been closed under orders from the Sub-Collector, who had directed that only two roads should be open in the taluk, *viz.*, (I) from Alur to Goondakul, and (II) from Alur to Sirgoopa (*viâ* Raveri on the Haggari river). About 1,500 relief labourers on the Auspri-Alur road had lately 'struck': they were inhabitants of neighbouring villages, and said that they could not go to the Goondakul road. On the Goondakul road there were at that time from 15,000 to 16,000 labourers, chiefly of the Chukla, Bhoya and Pariah castes, most of whom had been for three or four months on the works, and were said to have improved in appearance during that time. The daily wage had lately been reduced from 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pie and 9 pie, to 1 anna 6 pie, 1 anna, and 6 pie for a man, woman and child, respectively. The numbers were gradually diminishing on account of the closing of all but two roads. Orders had some time before been received in the taluka to turn off coolies who had got landed interests, ornaments or grain. Orders to admit no new labourers, except those who appeared to be really in need, had also reached the Tahsildar.

4. The numbers on relief works had risen from 20th to 27th January from 38,528 to 49,257 in consequence of the transfer from the Adoni Taluk of labourers on the Adoni-Sirgoopa road, which took place on the 15th January, but was then first brought into account.

5. The sum of Rs. 2,49,268 had been spent on relief works, and Rs. 347 on gratuitous relief up to date. Task-work was not exacted. Government tools were supplied, but apparently not in sufficient quantities.

6. For famine relief work the Tahsildar had under him one sheristadar, three famine inspectors, one revenue gomashta, five paymasters, and throughout the taluk 132 mistries (gangmen) at Rs. 8 a month and 1,015 kolkars at 4 annas a day. The coolies were paid twice a week, and did no work and received no pay on Sundays. They were supposed to work from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., stopping for an hour during the day. They declined to bivouac out at night. Cases were known of people going 20 to 25 miles to work, and the refusal of the labourers on the Auspri-Alur road was recognised as a sign of their being in no great want. Two months before orders had been received to stop the small works, such as the small tanks and wells; also the orders to make the labourers bivouac near the roads had reached the Tahsildar.

7. No death from starvation had been heard of. One hospital assistant had been specially sent, and there was previously one hospital assistant. There was no cholera prevalent and very little small-pox. There had only been eight cases of cholera since the 20th January.

8. Gratuitous relief was being given at seven places in the taluk, *viz.*, Hoolagundy, Teddahotoor, Auspri, Alur, Nuggurdroog, Santicooloor, Halhuroy, each of them the centre of a circle containing about 20 villages. There was a reddi in charge of each poor-house. The Alur poor-house had been open some two months; the others had recently been opened.

There were altogether on gratuitous relief perhaps 150 persons, of whom some 75 were in Alur. The orders of Government to the effect that the village authorities were responsible for relieving any person found to be in a badly reduced condition had been received in the taluk two months before, and the reddies were said to be aware of their duties.

9. There had been no dacoities since last September, and crime hardly existed. The people were quiet, as the road-works were open: if they had not been opened, there would have been many crimes.

10. On the whole, looking at all the facts, Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the numbers in this taluk were excessive, as compared with any standard of relief that had been allowed in the Madras Presidency; that the excess was calculated to demoralise the peasantry of the taluk; that the main causes were the non-exaction of anything like real task-work, and the employment of the people too near to their homes, they being employed on lines of road running through their own villages; that the judicious orders given by the Sub-Collector, Mr. Glenny, had not been carried out by the Tahsildar: and Mr. Maltby, though willing to do his best, was not sufficiently experienced to be able to keep the Tahsildar in order; that Mr. Glenny was himself aware of these defects, and would doubtless take the earliest opportunity of rectifying them after personal visitation.

Tadputri.

11. At Tadputri Sir Richard Temple ascertained the following facts. The population of the Tadputri taluk is 115,000. About 12,000 persons were on the relief works, and 1,565 in receipt of gratuitous relief. On the 17th February there were 10,501 on relief works; on the 19th there were 11,600: the increase had taken place on the Yadaki and Bellary roads, under the orders of Mr. Sharkey, the Deputy Collector, and two Road Superintendents. On the Tahsildar's roads—those to Cuddapah and Anantipur—there had been no increase. Two months previous there were 13,000 persons on the works. On the 2nd February orders were received to turn off all respectable people, pattadars, those with ornaments, on which 2,000 had been rejected.

12. On each of the Anantipur and Cuddapah roads there were about 2,500 relief labourers, for the most part engaged in stone-breaking, as they sat in gangs under the trees, while a number of them collected the stones from the fields. There was a Kolhar in charge of each gang. Since the 17th of February the men had been receiving 1 anna 6 pie, the women 1 anna, the children 6 pie, instead of the 2 annas, 1 anna and 6 pie, and 9 pie they obtained formerly. On the Cuddapah road there had been 4,000 labourers in January. The gangmen had been directed to take on nobody without the Tahsildar's orders. No child was admitted to the works under seven years' old, nor to the poor-house if they had parents alive. Up to the 19th February Rs. 2,500 had been spent on gratuitous relief and Rs. 80,000 on works in the taluk. There were 351 recipients of gratuitous relief.

13. There was plenty of grain in the markets in the taluk. Jowari was at 9½ to 10 seers the rupee. In November it was at 7 seers (never less), and the owners were disposed to hold their stocks; but importations made them produce the grain, and the prices fell. There were no crops on the dry land, and not more than four annas on the wet. There were two inches of rain in August and one inch last September.

14. Under the Tahsildar there were four revenue inspectors and four paymasters in the taluk, one for each road, the four roads being (1) to Anantipur, (2) to Cuddapah, (3) to Bellary, (4) to Yadaker.

15. The Tahsildar was aware of the necessity of simultaneously enforcing their responsibility for the villages on the reddies, and he expressed himself as able to manage the people without difficulty.

16. On the whole, Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the Tahsildar's proceedings were fairly satisfactory, but that Mr. Glenny might with advantage enquire why the number increased on Mr. Sharkey's road when there was no increase on the Tahsildar's road. This might have occurred through Mr. Sharkey's want of local experience.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 140, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a minute recorded by him, with annexure, regarding the Mysore grain supply. Sir Richard Temple has asked the special attention of Mr. Saunders to the suggestions offered in the last paragraph of his minute.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Sholapur, 16th March 1877.*

When I was at Madras this week, His Excellency the Governor expressed anxiety as to the requirements of and the supply of grain to the province of Mysore. His Grace was apprehensive lest, if any accident should temporarily arrest the daily supply of railway-borne grain to Mysore, the demand of the Mysore population might cause sudden depletion and dearness in the bordering districts of the Madras Presidency. His Grace therefore asked me to let him know whether Mysore had any accumulation of imported grain and to review my calculation on the Mysore supply question, and to consider whether that calculation was ample, and whether it was within the power of the railways according to the practical working thereof, at the time when the western ports shall have been closed by the monsoon.

2. I have caused the appended memorandum to be drawn up, stating in detail how matters are, according to the latest available information, believed to stand. I do not think there is in Mysore any considerable accumulation of imported grain. Such grain as comes to the railway stations is either consumed or despatched into the interior. I estimate the outside Mysore requirement at about 570 tons of imported grain per diem; and I believe that the railways can maintain this supply together with sufficient supplies for the Madras districts, even after the western ports are closed, provided :—

(1.) That the Negapatam route is fully worked.

(2.) That six additional goods engines can be borrowed and placed upon the Madras Railway.

Regarding these two provisoes, I have recorded separate minutes, and I therefore need not dwell upon them again.

3. A copy of this minute will be laid before the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, with my recommendation that his Government should investigate the accuracy of the estimates offered in the enclosed memorandum; should watch the importations closely so as to take steps in case they decrease, and should urge very strongly on Bangalore dealers the need for employing the Negapatam route.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the points raised by His Grace the Governor of Madras respecting Mysore grain supply.

According to the best computation that we can make, the Mysore country ought to get and actually requires * 500 tons of grain a day at stations on the Bangalore branch. This quantity will suffice for the wants of the Mysore districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and part of Chitaldroog, containing about 2½ millions of people. Part of the Chitaldroog district with a population of perhaps 350,000 persons will and now does draw its supplies of foreign grain from Bellary. But then, as a compensation the taluks of Pennekonda, Hindupore, and part of Madaksirra in the Bellary district now get, and will continue to get their supplies from Bangalore. The population of these two taluks and part of the third may be about 200,000 persons. The districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur, with a population of 1½ millions, are said to be living on their own produce, eked out by food imported from the western coast. Shimoga and Hassan, with a population of 1,170,000 between them, had an 8-anna and 9-anna harvest. Kadur had only a four-anna harvest. When the monsoon closes the ports on the western coast, then these three last districts cannot draw supplies from the sea-board, and we do not know how far the stocks of Canara and Malabar can afford to contribute to the support of Western Mysore. Looking to the Board's returns of grain imports into the western ports and to the large railway despatches from Beypore, we cannot think that any very large quantity of grain from beyond the sea has hitherto regularly found its way into Western Mysore. Much of the import shewn in the margin goes to Coorg and the Mulnaad coffee districts. We should not put the demand of these districts for foreign grain at above 1,500 to 2,000 tons a month, or say about 50 tons a day. But of course this estimate is little else than a guess, and may be beyond the truth.

* *Note*—Hitherto the daily deliveries have averaged about 440 tons during the last six weeks.

Rice importations into West Coast ports other than Beypore and Calicut—

September 1876	... 2,000 tons.
October „	... 3,800 „
November „	... 4,100 „
December „	... 2,800 „
January 1877	... 7,000 „

2. According to the estimate in the foregoing paragraph, the demand of Mysore may be summarised thus,—

Bangalore branch demand	500	tons of grain daily.
Western Mysore demand which, after the 15th May, may have to be drawn through Bangalore	50	ditto.
Chittaldroog demand on Bellary for 350,000 people, less the Bellary supply for 200,000 people now drawn from Bangalore	20	ditto.
Total ...	570	ditto.

3. His Grace the Governor asks for an opinion whether there is in Mysore any accumulation of imported grain, sufficient to enable the province to tide over a short interruption of imports such as any accident might cause. To this question we can give no precise reply. But we note the following points as bearing upon the subject: the Bangalore traders told Sir Richard Temple early in February that their demands would continue constant until next crop came in; they told Captain Bisset that they now had to refuse grain orders from the interior, because they could not get enough grain from Madras; and they said they could take 100 tons a day more than they now receive, if only it could be carried to them from Madras by railway. On the other hand there are certainly considerable stocks in the country, which will begin to come out into the market as soon as the tanks fill and next season's crop is tolerably secure. The net result is that there is not, so far as we believe, any considerable accumulation of imported grain in the Mysore markets. And a daily supply nearly equal to the total given at paragraph 2 ought to be regularly carried into Mysore.

4. The question then arises whether this full supply of* 570 tons can or cannot be maintained. And the answer to this question involves the general question of the demand of, and supply to, all the Madras famine districts. We think that for the purposes of the present question we may reckon that the districts of Nellore, Chingleput,† South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, part of Kurnool, and Tinnevelly will get what foreign grain they may require without throwing any work on the Madras Railway. There remain, then—

*500 tons from East coast
50 do. West do.
20 do. Bellary.

† *Note*—Parts of Chingleput may perhaps draw their supplies from the railway. But then parts of North Arcot may be supplied from the sea.

	Population.
Class A.	
Bellary	3,800,000
Cuddapah	
Kurnool (⅓th of)	
Class B.	
Coimbatore	5,500,000
Salem	
North Arcot	

According to the estimate made in the memorandum of the 27th January, the districts in class A will require :—

	Tons.
Imported food for two-thirds of their population, or per diem ...	1,040
While the districts in class B will require imported food for one-half their population, or per diem	1,100
Add the Mysore demand as previously worked out	570
	2,710

5. This total quantity is, so far as we are able to judge, the largest quantity which will be required, and we believe that this quantity can and will (if the grain comes forward) be carried by the railway. The subjoined table of Captain Bisset's explains this :—

	Number of wagons despatched daily.	
	Present working.	Probable or promised working.
From Madras to North-Western Line ...	73	90
to South-Western Line ...	68	90
From Raichore South-East ward	104	140
From Beypore	45	0
Negapatum and Erode	0	60
Total ...	290 wagons.	380 wagons.
or in tons a day ...	2,030 tons.	2,660 tons.

6. Thus the Madras Railway can, if it works well, send into the distressed districts daily the full amount of grain which they could according to our estimate require. But it is to be noted that the famine districts have as yet never received, and presumably have not absolutely required the full amount of grain shown in the estimate. The spring crops in irrigated lands of Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot do, no doubt, to some extent supply the wants of their immediate neighbourhoods. And perhaps the full demand shewn in our estimate, may be required only for a very short time, if at all.

7. The statement in paragraph 5 (above) provides for working to their full power all the 18 borrowed engines, but does not reckon on the ten new engines ordered by the Madras Railway, coming into work before the 15th June. Also, it does not reckon on the Madras to Arconum length being doubled before the 15th June. The doubling of the line to Avady, 13 miles from Madras, may however be done by the 1st April, and will considerably facilitate the grain traffic on the Arconum section. Still if our estimate of the possible demand be accepted, then it seems necessary to have some reserve of engine power available. For this purpose it will be necessary either to borrow, or to have power to borrow, six heavy engines able to draw trains of 30 wagons each on the Arconum section.

C. BERNARD.

W. S. S. BISSET.

MADRAS,
14th March 1877.

P. S.—We have not discused in detail the way in which the Negapatam and Erode route ought to take the place of the Beypore route when the monsoon breaks, because Captain Bisset's Negapatam Notes and Sir Richard Temple's Minute thereon go fully into that question.

No. 142, dated Sholápur, 15th March 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., *Private Secy. to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The Additional Secy. to the Government of India.*

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the list of taluks and zemindaris visited by Sir Richard Temple in the districts of the Madras Presidency and in the Mysore State between the 14th January and the 14th March.

List of the taluks and zemindaris visited by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *in the Districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysore State.*

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Karnool District (8 taluks).	
January ...	Ramalkota Taluk ...	Relief works excessive and beyond control, but being brought under. Tehsildar and Deputy Collector moderate in ability.
February ...	Pattikonda „ ...	Relief works in fair order; Tehsildar of good ability.
	In the Bellary District (15 taluks, 1 zemindari).	
January ...	Gooty Taluk ...	Relief work not well in hand.
Ditto & February	Bellary „	Relief work open to objection during my first visit; better during my second visit.
February ...	Alur „ ...	Relief work not under control; great want of discrimination; Tehsildar indifferent.
Ditto ...	Adoni „ ...	Relief work excessive and uncontrolled; but reform being introduced by Mr. Glenny, C.S., and Captain Hamilton; Tehsildar pretty good.
Ditto ...	Hospett „ ...	Relief operations in fair order; Native Deputy Collector and Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Tadpútri „ ...	Ditto ditto; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Anantapur „ ...	Ditto ditto; Native Deputy Collector and Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Dharmaveram „ ...	No particular remarks.
Ditto ...	Pennekonda „ ...	Under Mr. Ross, C.S.; relief operations had been much out of control, but were improving.
Ditto ...	Hindupore „ ...	Relief operations not well in hand; Tehsildar very indifferent.
Ditto ...	Sundoor Zemindari ...	Under Mr. Macarthy; relief works fairly under control.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Cuddapah District (11 taluks).	
January ...	Cuddapah Taluk	Relief operations had been somewhat out of hand, but were improving.
March ...	Sedhout „	Relief works under control; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Budnail „	Relief works appear to be in control.
February ...	Madnapalli „	Under Mr. Gribble, c.s.; relief operations had been out of hand, but were fast improving.
	In the Nellore District (9 taluks, 4 zemindaris).	
February ...	Nellore Taluk ...	Relief operations chiefly confined to East Coast Canal.
March ...	Atmakur „	Relief works fairly under control; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Udayagiri „	Under Mr. Underwood, c.s.; signs of poverty; doubtful whether village relief sufficient.
February ...	Goodoor „	Tehsildar moderately good; doubt about sufficiency of village relief.
Ditto ...	Venkatagiri Zemindari ...	Relief apparently not sufficient; 3 zemindars not doing enough.
	In the North Arcot District (9 taluks and 13 zemindaris).	
February ...	Chandragiri Taluk ...	In good case, save one corner which was bad but under relief; Tehsildar good.
January ...	Chittore „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Palmanair „	No particular remark; Tehsildar good.
February ...	Gouriattam „	Not in bad case.
January ...	Wallajah „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Arcot „	Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Vellore „	Town relief in a doubtful condition.
Ditto ...	Poonganoor Zemindari ...	Relief operations well under control; zemindar good.
February ...	Carvátnagar „ ...	Western part pretty good; eastern part bad.
Ditto ...	Kalustri „ ...	One of the worst parts; relief insufficient, but further orders issued by Collector.
March ...	Arni „ ...	No particular remark.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Chingleput District (6 taluks.)	
January ...	Sydapet Taluk	Village relief. apparently not adequate.
Ditto ...	Chingleput „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Conjeveram „	Ditto ditto.
	In the Trichinopoly District (5 taluks).	
January ...	Trichinopoly Taluk ...	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Kullitalel „ ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Madura District (6 taluks, 26 Zemindaris).	
January ...	Dindigul Taluk	Drought; some relief operations.
Ditto ...	Madura „	Drought; relief kept down, as not yet needed.
Ditto ...	Tiroomungalum Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Tinnevelly District (9 taluks, 22 zemindaris).	
January ...	Tinnevelly Taluk... ...	Drought; but relief very moderate.
Ditto ...	Ottapadaram „	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Suttoor „	Ditto ditto.
	In the Coimbatore District (10 taluks).	
March ...	Perundoria Taluk ...	Relief work satisfactory good Tehsildar.
Ditto ...	Palladum „	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Coimbatore „	Ditto ditto.
January ...	Kunoor „	No particular remark.

	Taluks.	Zemindaris.
In the ten districts named there are	88	66*
Sir Richard Temple has visited	42	6†

* Many of these are petty.
† The visited are all large and important.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	IN THE MYSORE STATE.	
	In the Bangalore District.	
February ...	Bangalore Taluk	Relief works well under control; doubt only about village relief.
Ditto ...	Dooda Bullubpore Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Kolar District.	
February ...	Chik Bullubpore Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Baggapally Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
	Grand total of 46 taluks ... " 6 zemindaris	Visited by Sir Richard Temple.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

No. 144, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him recommending the necessity of borrowing six of the most powerful goods engines and placing them at the disposal of the Madras Railway Company. Captain Bisset's Memorandum referred to in the Minute is also submitted.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 14th March 1877.*

THE amount of sea-borne grain remaining in Madras is so great, and the existence of large surplus stocks of food-grains in the Berars and in Hindustan is so well known, that no anxiety exists about the sufficiency of the distant markets to provide the necessary supplies.

2. But while well-founded hopes exist that with an absolutely regular traffic the necessary amount of food may be carried to the people, it cannot be forgotten that both from variations in prices and from irregularities or mishaps on the railways themselves, this perfect regularity cannot be attained.

3. To provide against these irregularities, a reserve of power is absolutely necessary. And on the Madras Railway the condition of much of the engine stock is doubtful, and the number of engines, and particularly of goods engines, is small, so that even after receipt of the 18 borrowed engines there is no such reserve of power.

4. The accompanying Memorandum by Captain Bisset, which has been prepared under my instructions, embodies the result of his enquiries into the present state of the engine stock of the Madras Railway, and into the amount of grain which these engines, with the 18 already borrowed, can carry from all sources into the distressed districts.

5. A consideration of the facts and opinions recorded in this Memorandum leads me to recommend earnestly that arrangements be made by the Government of India for borrowing and placing at the disposal of the Madras Railway Company six of the most powerful goods engines which can be found in India.

6. Since recording the above remarks I have had the advantage of discussing the question of railway carriage with His Grace the Governor of Madras, and of ascertaining that the foregoing recommendation meets the views which His Grace had already taken of the further requirements of the Madras Railway.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the present state of the engine stock of the Madras Railway, dated Madras, 13th March 1877.

I HAVE to-day learnt from the Consulting Engineer for Railways the following about the engine-drivers and the engines of the Madras Railway.

2. Ten engine-drivers have been engaged in England and are expected to reach Madras by the 29th March. Thirty-four engines now running are expected to require repairs during the year. Of these eleven must be taken off work in the course of the month of March, and the others at intervals which cannot be specified.

3. Of the engines now undergoing repairs, seven will be sent out in March, one in April, and two or three in the following months. Of those to be sent out in March one is a shunting engine.

4. Twelve of the borrowed engines have arrived, and are probably now at work, but the six engines got from the East Indian Railway Company are old and are expected to need frequent repairs.

5. Colonel Shaw-Stewart believes that an application has been made on behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the use of the six State Railway engines which have yet to be received from Bombay.

6. On these points I would submit the following observations:—

There is already a clear gain of about seven engines, and it may reasonably be expected that when the remaining six engines arrive, the clear gain will remain at from ten to twelve engines.

7. As far as engine power is concerned, the estimate submitted with my note of the 7th March can be worked up to almost at once, and certainly after the arrival of the engine drivers on the 29th March.

Statement shewing in parallel columns the present working (week ending 3rd March), and that which is possible with the additional engines.

Despatched from	Present number of wagons a day.	Probable number of wagons a day.
Madras ... to North-West line ..	73	90
Madras ... to South-West line ...	68	90
Raichore	104	140
Beypore	45	60
Erode	.....	
Total ...	290	380
or total tons a day ...	2,030	2,660

8. With reference to the supposed proposal to divert the six engines from Madras for the use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, I have already represented that, while the engines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are worked very hard, the work on that railway is not, as on the Madras Railway, almost entirely grain traffic for the prevention of famine, and that even with the six engines there will be no more than sufficient power to carry the requisite amount of grain, even if the daily supply from all sources remains uniformly up to the full amount of the estimate.

9. It is true that ten powerful engines have been ordered by the Madras Railway Company from England, but these cannot be expected to be at work here till the end of June at the earliest.

And up to that time, to be really secure against the fluctuations in traffic which leave trains empty one week and crowd them in the next, it is necessary in my opinion to have six powerful goods engines in addition to those already arrived and the six daily expected.

And the explanation of the need for these is as follows:—

The heavy goods engines now on the line are nearly all fully occupied on the numerous severe gradients on the north-west and the south-west lines, and on the Bangalore branch. And there are but a few of them left to work the trains on the Madras to Arconum section. It is only in Madras that stocks of grain exist large enough and near enough to the affected districts to meet a sudden demand, and until the line from Madras to Arconum is doubled (which I cannot consider possible before the 15th of June), it is only by running heavier trains on this section that supplies to the famine country can be largely increased. There is not the same immediate necessity for additional wagon stock, but if the supplies of grain in through wagons at Raichore are not more fully maintained, it will not improbably be necessary hereafter to borrow wagons also.

W. S. S. BISSET.

No. 146, dated Sholrpur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit copy of a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple after his inspection of the Red Hills and Palaveram relief camps.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 14th March 1877.*

HAVING inspected the relief camps at the Red Hills at Yerroocancherry and at Palaveram I desire to record the following observations.

2. The improvement in the appearance and physical condition of the inmates of the Red Hills camp, since my first visit at the end of January, is very marked. On the day of my visit about 2,000 of these poor people were so far recovered as to be able to work, and were about to be drafted on the relief works in the neighbourhood.

3. Among the new arrivals I observed some from the north-east portions of the North Arcot district, especially the zemindaris of Kalustri and the eastern part of Karvátnagar, and from the Nellore district, especially the zemindari of Venkutgiri. This circumstance affords additional proof of the necessity of the increased precaution for ensuring house-to-house visitation, village to village, which necessity was mentioned in my Minutes of the 5th March and the 6th March regarding those districts, and which is, I believe, now practically recognized and acted upon by the district authorities themselves.

3. Though the same facilities for such visitation exist in the zemindaris as in the regular ryotwari tracts, yet my visit to those zemindaris compels me to report to the Madras Government that the zemindars are either not able or not prepared to do all that is needful, unless further pressure be put upon them. I have suggested that in such zemindaris the Collector should depute some trustworthy and experienced official, European or Native, to see that this visitation is so conducted that all persons in distress are really brought forward for relief. If this were done, then these wandering poor would not be straying away from their homes, and finding their weary way to the relief camps near Madras itself. So long as new arrivals at the Red Hills camp are people of the Chingleput district in which the camp is situate, there is no occasion for remark; but when they hail from North Arcot or from Nellore, then occasion arises for enquiring as to how and why they left their homes, and why they were not picked up near their own villages, or cared for in their own districts. The occurrence of such cases is calculated to throw doubt on the arrangements for charitable relief in those districts. I trust, however, that it will be found that recently these arrangements have been so far perfected in both these districts, that no more people will come from there, at least no appreciable numbers, to the relief camps near Madras.

4. At the Yerroocancherry camp I observed a system of housing and lodging different from that in the other relief camps. In those camps the people are accommodated in long barrack-like rows of huts. In this camp, however, there are separate huts for each group of two or three families. And there was an air of cheerfulness about the inmates, several hundreds of whom were paraded for my inspection, very different from the air which is generally to be perceived in those camps. Evidently this sort of camp is much more popular with the poorest classes than the other camps. And the cause appears to lie in the plan of having separate family huts. Inasmuch as the rendering the relief camp less distasteful than they now are to the poorest classes and to the destitute wanderers,— who still have some pride of caste remaining—is one of the problems in the organisation of charitable relief, I would commend the practice of the Yerroocancherry camp to the consideration of the Government of Madras.

5. The Palaveram camp appeared to me to be in very fair order, and the separation of those who have caste from those who are pariahs and below caste, was more complete than in some of the camps which have been visited, though even here the arrangements might in this respect be improved.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 148, dated Sholapur, the 18th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit a Minute recorded by him containing his remarks on the labour test and the wage test.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Sholapur, 18th March 1877.*

I desire to offer certain remarks on the labour test and the wage test, which remarks are suggested by my experience of two months spent amidst the thick of the relief operations in the Madras Presidency.

2. At the outset of the affair, that is, in the last week of December and the first week of January, there was an extraordinarily large number of persons of both sexes on relief works in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah; about 950,000* persons out of a population of four millions, or about one-fourth of the whole people. No doubt the failure in 1876 of the south-east or later monsoon, following a failure of the south-west or earlier monsoon, did cause distress to come on with unusual rapidity, and, as it were, precipitated the outbreak of famine. Still, in reference to the early period of the season, to the length of time which had to run before the next coming rains of 1877, the accession of such great numbers was calculated to excite surprise and alarm. If these districts, it may be asked, shewed as many as 950,000 persons in the first or second week of January, what would they be showing in March, and still worse, what might they show in May?

* Bellary	...	420,000
Kurnool	...	320,000
Cuddapah	...	210,000
Total	...	950,000

3. At the beginning of January 1874, the relief works in the worst districts of Bengal-Behar—shewed hardly more than a few hundreds, or at the most but a very few thousands. The numbers remained low till the middle of March. They reached their culminating point hardly before the end of April. If then Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah had nearly a million by the middle of January, what, it was anxiously enquired, would be the enormous muster roll of April and May? No doubt there is a difference of at least one month of season between these districts and Bengal, which difference might bring on the outbreak of famine a month earlier in these districts than in Bengal. Still this would not fully account for the remarkable haste with which the famine seemed to be approaching in the Madras Presidency. There must have been something in the system, which had begun to be pursued, to encourage people to resort to the relief works.

As a matter of fact, the numbers on relief works in these three districts have fortunately not gone on rising and rising in the manner which was to have been feared: on the contrary, they have been falling and falling. The necessity of additional precautions was immediately represented to the Madras Government, who promptly took various measures accordingly. The execution of these measures has since been diligently watched. The total for the three districts is now under 500,000, thus—

Bellary	...	...	... 240,000
Kurnool	...	...	... 195,000
Cuddapah	...	...	... 58,000

And it may now be said (though with various qualifications), that the relief works in these three districts are on the whole supervised tolerably well; and that the numbers are reduced in a manner partly in some degree (though far from exactly) proportionate to the dimensions of actual distress. So far the Madras Government may be congratulated on the result. But the ideas in the minds of the people, which produced the original excess in numbers, are still existing, and would again burst into activity, if vigilance were to be relaxed even for a moment. It is therefore practically useful to consider what those causes were, and how they have been or are to be remedied.

5. The causes were—

offering of work close to the homes of the people;
rendering the work light and easy;
making the wages worth having irrespective of bare subsistence;
admitting all comers, without any question as to whether they were able to sustain themselves for a time;
allowing all applications for employment without exception.

These several concessions are deemed by the rural country-people to be considerable advantages.

6. The remedy has been, withholding these advantages, making the scene of work more distant from home, causing the labour to be more hard and irksome, rendering the wage less advantageous, and besides, rejecting all those who appeared able to support themselves for a time at least.

7. It was at the outset held in the Madras Presidency that the wage offered, though liberal enough in ordinary times, would be thought low in reference to the high prices of scarcity time, and that the rural and agricultural classes would not resort to the works under such circumstances unless really pressed by want. It was doubtless hoped that the works would be so distributed as not to be too near and handy to the relief labourers, and that task-work would by degrees be enforced. It was probably difficult under the pressure of last December to fulfil this hope. At all events, from one cause or other, it was not fulfilled: the works were easily accessible, and the task-work was nominal.

8. Then an important circumstance became observable, namely this, that rural classes who are not yet pressed by want, who are able to sustain themselves, and to live without Government aid, will largely resort to relief work so long as those works are close at home, as the labour is easy and the wage worth having, and in the rural classes, I include not only the menial servants in the villages, the beggars who subsist on village charity, the professional work-people, the field labourer, the feudal serfs; but also the "pattadar" ryots (technically so termed), that is, the peasant proprietors, ryots having a beneficiary interest in the soil under the ryotwari settlement, and paying land revenue to Government. In some populous tract it came to this, that relief road ran through the middle of the villages, and the peasantry living on either side of the line within sight of it sauntered leisurely on to the works.

9. On or about the 1st of January there were some persons in all these classes who, even at that early date, really needed relief, and would have submitted to much trouble in order to obtain it. There were, however, many who would gladly take relief if they could get it without trouble, but who would prefer to dispense with it rather than submit to much trouble. There were thousands and thousands of powerful men, representing what would be termed a fine peasantry, whose physical condition would be called splendid, who thus got State wages for some few weeks, under the name of relief, though to them it really was gain. This has been indeed checked. But that this should be the view taken by so many of the peasant proprietory (as it was actually taken by tens of thousands of them) is a circumstance to arouse reflection.

10. It was natural enough, indeed, that such a view should be taken by the rural classes. A man and his family are not in actual want: they are not prepared to interrupt their domestic arrangments or to undergo severe toil; they are not willing to encamp out, perhaps to bivouac, to be on the work all day in inclement weather; still the times are hard and may become harder, their ordinary work is slack, they have nothing in particular to do, they would be glad to make a little money, which would come in usefully, would replace dead cattle, would help to pay for deepening the well for irrigation, would reduce the debt to the village banker, and so on. And at that time (January) a man might have thus earned Rs. 3¾, his wife Rs. 2¾, and say his two elder children Rs. 3½ more, in all Rs. 10 in a month: in four months (probable duration of distress) Rs. 40 would be obtained, which is really a consideration to a rustic family. If, then, the relief works suit this idea, they afford a temptation to tens, even to hundreds of thousands. Thus it is that resorting to relief works is *not* necessarily a test of distress. Thus it is that State charity becomes indiscriminate and superinduces a certain sort of demoralization. That some demoralization was beginning to creep into the rural community in these districts, I distinctly apprehended, though we may now trust it has been checked. And the State—however much it may be bound to save life and to prevent extreme distress—is not bound to allow this; on the contrary, is bound to set its face against everything of the sort.

11. When, therefore, the numbers on the relief works became so much reduced during February, the main causes were the distribution of the works so as to render them more distant from the homes of the work-people and the augmenting of the task. Instance after instance has occurred of gangs, some thousands strong, being told that the road on which they were engaged was sufficiently finished, and that they must march on to another road ten miles, even five miles off, and then melting away or never mustering again; or being told that they must do such and such a task, and rejoining that they did not like this as it would involve so many hours a day, and then ceasing to appear. This is not, of course, the demeanour of persons who are in real need. And yet it has been exactly the demeanour of a large part of the million of relief labourers in these three districts during January.

12. When, therefore, it is sometimes asked how such large numbers were turned off during February, the answer is that for the most part they turned themselves off, and that they chose to be at rest on finding that they could not get relief on their own terms.

13. A certain number no doubt were picked out to be discharged under the rule that those were to be rejected who seemed able to sustain themselves for a time at least.

14. The reducing the wage, also, is calculated to keep people away from the works by diminishing the inducement, but it has not been long enough in operation to produce any marked effect.

15. As a remarkable example in a district adjoining these three districts, I may cite the case of the East Coast Canal, an excellent work under professional supervision. Labour is sorely needed for this work. The district all around it (Nellore) is much distressed and might well send, say 30,000 labourers to it (in addition to the few thousands already sent). But the rural poor of Nellore were at the outset comforted by convenient village works, and they refuse to leave these works to go to the Canal; if pressed to go they strike work and decline relief altogether on such terms. Similar efforts were made, under stringent orders of the Madras

Government, in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah to induce relief labourers to go to the Canal, but with very little success.

16. I distinctly apprehend that thousands and thousands of stalwart relief labourers in these several districts will leave the little village works and refuse relief altogether sooner than go to the Canal to or any large public work under professional supervision, at any, even a moderate, distance from their homes. I should even fear that they will undergo some distress and privation before they will yield, if indeed they ever do yield. It is indeed manifest enough that people who thus behave cannot be in severe want, nevertheless, the test of going away from home ought to be persistently applied to able-bodied applicants for relief. This can be done by concentrating operations as much as possible on larger works which have been or may yet be suggested. In my Minute of the 14th February was said all that then occurred to me regarding these larger public works in the Madras Presidency.

17. I have never been insensible to the objection that these larger public works might cause extra expense in one particular way, namely this, that professional labourers might be engaged for them on account of their skill and efficiency, who might not be in absolute need, or who might have been able to obtain private employment,—for experience shows that even in the distressed districts the practised and efficient labourers can generally find work for themselves; it is rather the inferior labourers, and they are legion, who suffer. But when a work of this description is opened, not primarily for the sake of material improvement, but for the purpose of relief, it is easy and necessary to order that no person shall be employed who is believed to be in any way able to sustain himself, for a time at least, or who lives so near that his attendance only shows that he is making a convenience of the work in order to earn a little money. And when this is ordered, then the only objection, which exists to these works being undertaken for relief, is removed.

18. On the other hand, the advantages of these professionally-controlled public works for purposes of relief are absolute. These works being at some distance from the homes of the people, involving some hardship and exposure, requiring people to camp out or to bivouac, exacting labour under engineering supervision, which cannot be cheated or evaded, restricting remuneration to work done according to "task" or "piece" and "measured up" professionally—supply a labour test, which assays the character of the relief-seeking classes, just as money is assayed at a mint. Those who are really in need must submit to all this. Those who are not in such need, but who would be glad enough to avail themselves of relief, that is, of State charity, if easily and conveniently obtained, will not submit. In the Madras presidency the process of examining gangs of relief labourers, rejecting those who are well-to-do, and retaining those who are not, is described by an expressive phrase, "shroffing," in allusion to the manner by which a "shroff," or money-changer, tests the intrinsic value of the coins presented to him. The simple order to the able-bodied among the relief gang to proceed to one of the larger public works at a distance has immediately caused thousands of thousands to "shroff" themselves, that is, to take their discharge from the relief department altogether. And I apprehend that a similar order, if given even now, to many of the strongest gangs in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah would cause tens of thousands more to do the same. If indiscriminate charity by the State is to be avoided, if the charity is to be truly discriminating, relieving only those who are in want, and doing that effectually, then these larger public works afford a self acting test.

19. The primary importance, therefore, of having large public works of this description ready beforehand for all districts where scarcity or famine is to be expected, becomes manifest. Even at this comparatively advanced season the plan may be still further worked with much effect in the Kurnool and Bellary districts especially.

20. It is to be remembered, of course, that there are many classes among the distressed poor who could not labour on these larger public works. For the employment of these people petty works must be provided close to their homes, and with but a very light task. But such works should be begun sparingly and as slowly and cautiously as possible,—they should not be scattered all over distressed tracts until the famine has pronounced itself and the season of trouble has advanced, and none should be admitted to them who could be reasonably expected to resort to the larger public works. The excess which occurred in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and which in the middle of January threatened, if not checked, to be overwhelming, arose because easy works close at home were opened all over these districts at the very commencement of the scarcity, and because there were hardly any large public works ready to which the able-bodied applicants for relief could be sent, under penalty of being discharged from relief if they should refuse to go.

21. Besides the petty relief works in the villages, there is the charitable relief to be administered by searching out every distressed person (even those who may fail to complain) by a house-to-house visitation throughout the country. But this important topic need not be pursued here.

22. Most or all of the considerations set forth in this Minute are doubtless already known to the Government of India and to the Government of Madras. But the experience gained recently in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, affords such striking confirmation of the view, that I have deemed it my duty to record that experience while it is still fresh.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 71, dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute, in which he recommends the deputation of European and Native officers from the Madras Army for employment on relief operations.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.*

The time has now come when the few civil officers and engineers in the interior of the country are unable properly to control and employ all the hundreds of thousands of relief labourers that are upon the hands of Government. Some few civil, military, and engineering officers have been sent from the Bengal Presidency by the Government of India to work under the Collector of the more distressed districts. I would now recommend that a certain number of European officers, Native officers, and selected privates from the Madras Army should, if His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were pleased to spare them, be made available for controlling relief operations.

2. During the Bengal famine, by the kindness of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, some scores of European officers, and some hundreds of Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Bengal Army were deputed to North Behar and North Bengal for relief work. It was found that the Native officers and men were, from their habits of discipline and order, specially fitted to control and to direct the employment of large numbers of relief labourers. Many of these Native officers and men gained for themselves honourable mention, which redounded to the credit of their service. The position of such officers in the Army makes them less likely to succumb to temptations, such as are sometimes too strong for the honesty of temporary Native officials on small salary. I trust that selected Native officers and men of the Madras Army would prove themselves as able and energetic as their brethern in Bengal. And I would recommend that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be asked temporarily to depute, for the assistance of the Civil Government in this time of sore need,—

20 European officers.
60 selected Native officers, commissioned and non-commissioned.
40 selected men.

These officers and men, if His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were pleased to spare their services, might perhaps be allowed by His Grace the Governor to draw deputation allowances at the rates allowed to their brethren of the Bengal Army in the Behar famine of 1874.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 766R., dated 14th March 1877.

Memo. from—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

The undersigned is directed to forward copy of a Note, dated 13th February 1877, by Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway, together with copies of letters addressed to the Government of Bombay and to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta on the subject, Nos. 727 and 728R. of the 13th March 1877.

Note by Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., *Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.*

On the 25th January I visited the stations between Howrah and Sahibgunge.

I found the platforms of most of the stations between Burdwan and Sahibgunge covered with bags of rice waiting to be carried to Howrah.

At each of these stations a register is kept, in which the dates of the receipt and despatch of consignments are entered. The consignments are despatched strictly in accordance with the place they occupy on this register.

2. The following statement gives the quantity of grain waiting despatch at the principal stations on the Loop Line on the dates on which I visited them.

In column 2 of this statement is given an approximate estimate of the amount of rice stored in the adjacent bazars for export. This estimate can only be a very rough one; but it will serve to give one an idea of the enormous quantity of rice still remaining to be carried away by the railway from this district alone.

In the 3rd column will be found the number of maunds despatched to Howrah during the week previous to my visit, *viz.*, from the 18th to the 24th January inclusive.

Approximate quantity of grain for despatch at the principal stations and adjacent bazars on the Loop Line.

Names of Stations.	Grain for despatch		Quantity despatched from 18th to 24th January inclusive.	Remarks.
	At stations.	In bazars.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	
Gooshkharah	8,000	19,000	4,[illegible]59	(a) On the 25th January 1877.
Bhulpore	15,000	90,000	10,588	(b) On the 26th January 1877.
Amoodpore	16,000	2,000	3,906	
Cynthea	20,000	30,000	8,038	
Mullarpore	11,000	1,000	(a)4,747	
Rampore Haut	7,000	19,000	6,776	
Nalhati	53,000	21,000	10,456	
Mooraroee	50,000	30,000	5,364	
Pakour	12,000	38,000	4,300	
Sahibgunge ...	11,000	5,000	23,113	
Bhaugulpore	15,000	...	(b)8,164	A very lage quantity for export in the bazar, merchants despatching goods by boats.
Colgong	15,000	15,000	4,283	
Total ...	2,33,000	2,55,000	93,894	

3. Approximately, there were 5,00,000 maunds of rice at the stations and in the bazars waiting to be taken away, and the amount removed during the seven days given in the statement is a little short of 1,00,000 maunds. At this rate it would take five weeks to clear off the grain accumulated on this part of the line.

From a letter which I received from Mr. Hime, the Collector of the Beerbhoom District (see Appendix), it appears that no heavy export of rice need be expected after this rush, so that by the end of this month it may fairly be supposed that the Railway Company will have carried off nearly the whole of this large rice traffic.

The country about the stations on this district has been invaded by a number of foreign merchants from different parts of India, who have been attracted to these parts by the unusually good harvest and the high prices obtainable in Calcutta.

4. The most noticeable accumulations of grain were at Bhulpore and Nalhati.

At Bhulpore bags of rice were heaped up on both sides of the road leading to the station for about a quarter of a mile. There had been a fall of rain two or three days previous to my arrival, and some damage had been done to the rice, but the loss sustained by the merchants could not have exceeded one per cent.

At Nalhati, where the State Railway joins the East Indian Railway, great discontent prevailed amongst the merchants owing to the right of preference to through goods from the State Railway having been abolished. I learnt from Mr. Hoyle, out-door traffic Inspector of the Loop Line, who accompanied me over his district, that it was customary to give priority of despatch to through goods; but that owing to several merchants of Nalhati having booked their consignments to Azimgunge and then re-booked them through to Howrah, in order to reap the advantage of this preference, the traffic manager had put a stop to the arrangement. Through goods are now treated as local goods, and are registered accordingly.

Major Luard, who visited Nalhati on duty some few days after I was there, and who had more leisure to enquire into the actual circumstances of the case, has written a note on the subject, so that it is unnecessary for me to say more than this, that I think, before taking any decisive steps in the case, the matter should have been referred to the Agent for his consideration, and also that timely notice of the change should have been given to the Manager of the Nalhati line; for, however fair this action may have been to the majority of the local merchants of Nalhati, it was hardly fair on the State Railway, which is responsible for the through consignments lying at Nalhati Station.

At Burdwan, the whole station compound was filled with bags of rice. The actual amount registered on the 25th January was 58,000 maunds, and consignments were still being brought in. The total amount of rice carried away from the 18th to 24th January was 11,000 maunds; but the register was only cleared off as far back as the 4th December 1876.

5. On the 27th January I met Mr. Hudson, District Traffic Superintendent, at Dinapore. He informed me that in his district (which extends from Nawadi to Mogulserai) he was receiving no empty wagons, and he was able to work off the outwards traffic with the wagons which brought in the inwards traffic. There were no noticeable accumulations of grain in this district, but the station-masters at almost all the stations told me that merchants were not sending their goods to the stations because there was so much delay in procuring wagons.

6. Between Mogulserai and Allahabad the stations were pretty free from accumulations of grain. At Mirzapore, on the 29th January, there were 30 wagon loads of seeds, sugar, &c., waiting despatch. The seeds were for Howrah and Bombay for export, and the rice for Howrah. The station-master informed me that in former years the rice traffic had been inwards coming from Bengal, but this year, owing to the extraordinary demand in Howrah, merchants were exporting it. There was a large quantity of seeds for despatch in the bazar.

7. On the 30th January, at Cawnpore, I found an enormous accumulation of grain. There were on the ground 100,000 bags, or 2,50,000 maunds, of grain for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone, but only a small quantity for Howrah. The gates of the station-yard had been closed since the 15th of the month, but they were to be opened again on the 31st, when 100,000 bags of wheat and seeds for Howrah were actually registered for admission. No more consignments were being sent to the Great Indian Peninsula line on account of the block of loaded wagons at Jubbulpore; but as soon as this block was removed, through booking would be resumed.

8. From the 1st to the 29th January the total weight of grain sent from Cawnpore to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was 2,66,750 maunds, and to the Main Line during the same time 2,73,400 maunds. The average number of loaded wagons despatched per day during these days was 89.

9. Mr. Carter, the Deputy Traffic Manager, informed me that here and at all stations in his district the strictest impartiality was observed in the despatch of consignments, and that preference was not even given to English Firms, who brought some lakhs of rupees to the Company yearly.

10. The principal accumulations in the district, which extends from Cawnpore to Delhi were at Etawah and Delhi.

At Etawah station there were 6,000 maunds of grain, cotton and ghee for Howrah, and outside the station about 50 wagon-loads of wheat for Howrah, and other grains for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

At Delhi, there were in all 180 wagon-loads of goods lying inside the station-yard, 400 wagon loads outside the station-yard, in the serai, and a very large quantity in the bazar. From this district the number of loaded wagons sent to Howrah and stations below Cawnpore during January was 2,222, and to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway 568.

11. On the Jubbulpore line there were very large quantities of grain accumulated at the four stations next Jubbulpore, namely, at Kutnee, Sleemanabad, Sehora Road, and Deoree.

The following statement gives the quantity of goods registered at these stations, with an approximate estimate of goods stored in the bazar and outside the station compound for export.

Statement shewing quantity of outwards goods on hand at some of the stations on the Jubbulpore Line, 5th February 1877.

NAME OF STATION.	Quantity of goods at station.	Description.	Where for.	Approximate quantity of goods in the bazar.	Number of wagons supplied in December 1876.	Number of wagons supplied in January. 1877.
Kutnee	5,000 mds.	Rice, wheat, seed, and mowha flower.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	40,000 bags, or about 110,000 maunds.	194	135
Sleemanabad	7,000 „	Grain, seeds, and mowha flower.	Ditto ...	8,000 mds.	53	45
Sehora Road	25,000 „	Rice, wheat. teel-seed and lin-seed.	Ditto ...	10,000 „	66	61
Deoree	42,000 „	Wheat, seeds, rice, &c.	Ditto ...	12,000 „	95	67

12. At Jubbulpore, on the 4th February, there were 26,000 bags or 65,000 maunds of grain, &c., waiting despatch. Goods registered so far back as the end of November last were only then being sent off. I was told that there were about 20,000 bags of grain for export in the bazar.

On this date (4th February) there were 227 loaded East Indian Railway wagons waiting to be taken away by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A statement is given in the appendix showing the number of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during January; also the number of East Indian Railway wagons detained at Jubbulpore daily, &c. From this statement it will be seen that—

the daily average number of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during January was			...	727
Ditto	ditto	sent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	...	93
Ditto	ditto	returned loaded ...	...	7 } 81
Ditto	ditto	ditto unloaded ...	...	74 }
Ditto	ditto	detained at Jubbulpore	...	192

13. Thus, during this great rush of down traffic, the East Indian Railway has lost the use of a large number of wagons, for which (I was informed by the Deputy Traffic Manager) they get no return from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Considering that the stock of wagons on the East Indian Railway is insufficient to meet the present requirements of the traffic, this large withdrawal of wagons prevents the Company from working off the enormous accumulation of goods at some of their stations, which otherwise they might relieve to a very great extent.

14. The station-master at Jubbulpore informed me that lately the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had cut down their number of outwards trains from 10 to 6 on account of a deficiency of brake-vans. They had, however, borrowed some from the East Indian Railway.

He also said that in calculating the loads of their trains, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway took two of the East Indian Railway wagons as equivalent to three of their own; so that 20 wagons only were carried away by a Great Indian Peninsula train out of the usual East Indian Railway train load of 30 wagons. The reason of this is, that the carrying capacity of an East Indian Railway wagon is 10 tons, that of the Great Indian Peninsula wagon being only six tons.

15. Altogether it is clear that the inability of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to work off the rush of traffic brought down upon them has caused great loss and inconvenience to the East Indian Railway.

Another matter was brought to my notice at Jubbulpore which deserves attention.

The wagon mileage rate on both lines is the same, the carrying capacity of the East Indian Railway wagons being 10 tons, whilst those of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are most of them 6 tons.

16. On the 26th January I met the Traffic Manager at Jamalpore. He assured me that there had been no undue detention of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that they were all (with perhaps one or two exceptions) returned within the allotted time. This seems to me to be a very liberal allowance, since the average detention of each wagon is about 10 days.

The following figures give an idea of the present enormous down traffic on the E. I. R.:

Goods carried to Howrah during December 1876.

	Tons.
Rice	30,000
Wheat	16,000
Other grains	13,000
Pulses	500
TOTAL ...	59,500

To the G. I. P. Railway during the same month.

	Tons.
Wheat	7,370
Rice	7,120
Pulses	5,700
Other grains	1,470
TOTAL ...	21,660

The traffic to the Madras Line from the E. I. R. is merely nominal. Out of a daily average of nearly 800 tons of grain booked through on to the G. I. P. Railway during December, not more than 30 tons went on to the Madras Line.

The average number of miles run per day (including those run on foreign lines) by covered goods wagons, open-sided wagons, and goods brake-vans during November 1876, as compared with November 1875, is as follows :—

	November 1876. Miles.	November 1875. Miles.
Covered goods wagons	115¼	96¾
Open-side wagons	62¼	41¾
Goods brake-vans	118¼	102½
The average for the whole stock is	90¼	74

17. In conclusion, I may add, that this heavy traffic on the E. I. R. is being conducted with regularity, and consignments are despatched with the strictest impartiality.

At each station a register of goods is kept, in which the dates of receipt and despatch of consignments are shown. This register is strictly adhered to. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the goods rolling-stock is inadequate to meet this heavy rush of traffic. At all the stations I visited (and I visited all the stations, except those on the Chord and some of the Branch lines), I do not think that there was a single station at which the station-master did not inform me that he was in want of wagons.

In the appendix will be found two letters from the Traffic Manager, E. I. R., to the Agent of the Company, concerning the traffic to the G. I P. Railway. It will be seen from the latter paragraph of his letter dated 22nd January 1877, that he repudiates the notion that more favour has been shown to the down traffic to Howrah than to the traffic to the G. I. P. Railway.

Indeed, it is evident from paragraphs 12 to 15 of this report, that the E. I. R. has not only given the G. I. P. Railway more traffic than it can deal with, but has also given it a large number of wagons, the use of which it could ill afford to lose.

DOUGLAS A. SCOTT, *Lieut., R. E.,*
Offg. Depy. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India

The 18th February 1877.

APPENDIX.

No. 826, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Deputy Consulting Engineer, Government of India.

REFERRING to your demi-official of 29th ultimo, I have the honour to state that there are, exclusive of about 80,000 maunds of rice awaiting despatch at the different railway stations of this district, about 80,000 maunds in depôt ready for export. I do not anticipate any heavy export after the amount on hand has been cleared; the principal block is at the Bulpore railway station, where there are about 50,000 maunds accumulated, and despatch has been suspended for some days owing to want of carriage.

2. Prices have been sensibly affected by the export having risen since 1st November last from 27 seers 5 chittacks, to 21 seers 12 chittacks the rupee.

No. 438, dated 22nd January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Jumalpore,
To—The Agent, Calcutta.

BLOCK OF GOODS AT JUBBULPORE.

ON 20th instant there were 400 of our wagons laden with goods for and *viâ* G. I. P. standing at Jubbulpore for want of engine-power; the yard was blocked, and we had to stop wagons on the Jubbulpore line.

On hearing this, I at once (17-0 on 20th) wired the Deputy Traffic Manager and District Traffic Superintendent, Toondla, to stop booking through, and also advised the Traffic Manager, G. I. Peninsula and his Superintendent at Jubbulpore that our wagons detained at Jubbulpore must be unloaded and contents made over to that Company, if they could not be cleared.

Mr. Conder replies 21st, 9-0 A M.

"There are 330 of your wagons only under load for G. I. P. at Jubbulpore; these will be worked out by Monday; if you will delay sending more until then, stoppage of through booking from your line *viâ* Jubbulpore and unloaded there not necessary; please withdraw early."

I need hardly point out that this is very vague, indeed.

Mr. Conder promises to clear our wagons out if we send no more, and at the same time asks me to withdraw all restrictions on through booking.

At 18-30, on 21st, there were still 272 wagons on hand, and I see no prospect of the G. I. P. being able to push our wagons *on to destination* and return them in due time unless we give them breathing time, so I have left the restriction in force.

I wired the District Traffic Superintendent, Howrah, and Burn & Co. to-day to be prepared for a heavy rush into Howrah and included your name that you might have early advice.

If the G. I. P. Railway clear off to-day the wagons we tendered them on Saturday, they will have from 1,200 to 1,300 of our wagons on their line.

No. 441, dated 22nd January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Jumalpore,
To—The Agent, Calcutta.

WAGONS SENT TO G. I. P.

IN reference to my No. 438 of date as to block of wagons at Jubbulpore, and the steps taken in consequence, it may be as well to give you a sample of what we have been doing for the traffic in that direction of late.

I take Cawnpore exports for a fortnight (*i. e.*, the 15 days from 6th to 20th of this month), and find that of 1,359 wagons despatched from that station under load, no less than 635 were sent to and *vid* Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that the daily average stood thus,—

To Great Indian Peninsula	42
To East Indian Railway	38
To all other stations	9
TOTAL ...	89

This is exclusive of through traffic from Oudh and Rohilkhund in their wagons, and it will serve as an illustration, and will show that we have not lost sight of the importance of the traffic to Western India at this crisis, even though the diversion of so many wagons has been a serious detriment to our own local traffic, delay to which is, and has been, causing most serious and well-grounded complaint, as you are aware.

Traffic Statement, Jubbulpore.

DATE.	1	2	3	4	5		6	7
	East Indian Railway wagons (Main and Jubbulpore Lines) on Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Wagons on hand at 6 P. M. daily waiting despatch.	Through wagons loaded for Great Indian Peninsula Railway cut-off and detained at Sutna, owing to block of wagons at Jubbulpore.	East Indian Railway wagons sent to Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons received by East Indian Railway.		Wagons received at Jubbulpore for loading in the direction of Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Goods on hand each day at 6 P. M.
	Number of wagons.	Number of wagons.	Number of wagons.	Number of wagons.	Loaded.	Empty.	Number of wagons.	Number of maunds.
1st January 1877 ...	529	170	.....	22	4	11	8	138,463
2nd " " ...	547	139	.....	114	.....	7	8	138,463
3rd " " ...	626	131	.....	84	3	91	9	138,135
4th " " ...	690	154	.....	102	8	23	10	138,017
5th " " ...	783	140	.....	120	14	100	8	137,651
6th " " ..	708	88	.....	126	4	133	2	137,231
7th " " ...	649	121	.....	47	8	120	23	137,231
8th " " ...	653	112	.....	99	8	55	5	135,322
9th " " ...	645	116	.....	78	6	58	7	135,322
10th " " ...	680	93	.....	97	5	68	16	134,659
11th " " ...	709	99	.....	80	9	90	25	132,996
12th " " ...	705	90	.....	74	7	77	18	131,783
13th " " ...	638	107	.....	101	6	138	37	130,930
14th " " ...	589	295	.....	38	7	117	37	128,538
15th " " ...	574	239	.....	119	11	64	39	125,427
16th " " ...	598	313	.....	117	.....	61	22	122,584
17th " " ...	649	366	.....	148	11	78	27	118,808
18th " " ...	728	399	.....	107	9	71	20	115,525
19th " " ...	770	342	.....	109	4	104	22	115,098
20th " " ..	762	332	.....	108	9	60	27	112,310
21st " " ...	823	316	80	65	5	55	36	110,740
22nd " " ...	865	209	162	112	6	41	57	106,708
23rd " " ...	878	125	177	87	9	143	47	98,431
24th " " ...	825	66	112	58	2	40	18	93,720
25th " " ...	859	124	99	76	5	73	42	91,633
26th " " ...	839	174	4	70	3	44	36	87,939
27th " " ...	827	250	2	87	10	98	39	83,820
28th " " ...	840	251	.....	69	6	72	19	80,773
29th " " ..	855	155	.....	102	9	80	22	79,601
30th " " ...	841	255	.....	103	4	40	25	77,322
31st " " ...	917	184	.....	158	14	74	9	76,818
TOTAL ...	22,546	5,955	636	2,877	205	2,298	720*	3,591,948
AVERAGE PER DAY ...	727·3	192·1	20·5	92·8	6·6	74·1	23·2	115,869

* Of this number, 226 were for goods transhipped, leaving 494 for the grains and seeds traffic; and of the 494, 174 were coaching vehicles carrying 3 tons of goods only a-piece.

No. 727R., dated 13th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Railway).

REFERRING to your No. 121 of 29th January and telegrams of 2nd and 3rd February 1877, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay, copy of a note, dated 13th February 1877, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.

2. It is evident that up to the date of this report the East Indian Railway was tendering to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore more wagons than the latter could take away. So long as this continues to be the case, there can be no ground for intervention on behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Company and its traffic in the manner desired by the Traffic authorities of that line. The East Indian Railway meantime finds full use for its stock in transporting grain to the sea-board for export, and there is no apparent ground for the idea that this traffic has been favoured at the sacrifice of that to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. To lock up an indefinite number of wagons at Jubbulpore waiting on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would reduce, in this emergency, the useful effect of the East Indian Railway, as a whole, very materially.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company returns the East Indian wagons within the limit provided in the working agreement.

4. For the accumulation at Jubbulpore and the long delay in clearing that station (paragraph 12) the Great Indian Peninsula is responsible.

5. The Government of Bombay will observe that it is reported that the strictest impartiality was being exercised in the despatch of consignments for the several stations of the East Indian Railway.

No. 728R., dated 13th March 1877.

From—The Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

To—The Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your No. 440 of 23rd February 1877, submitting a note on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.

2. It is evident that up to the date of this report the East Indian Railway was tendering to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore more wagons than the latter could take away. So long as this continues to be the case, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company can have no just ground of complaint that its traffic is not fairly dealt with. The East Indian Railway meantime finds the fullest use for its stock in transporting grain to the sea-board for export, and there is no apparent ground for the idea that this traffic has been favored at the sacrifice of that to the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. To lock up an indefinite number of wagons at Jubbulpore waiting on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would reduce, in this emergency, the useful effect of the East Indian Railway, as a whole, very materially.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company returns the East Indian wagons within the limit provided in the working agreements, and it has been confirmed from Madras that very few East Indian wagons have passed on to the Madras Railways. On the 21st January it had 21.

4. The accumulation of grain at Cawnpore, both for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and for Howrah, was very large. At Atawa and Delhi also there were large accumulations. Goods registered at Jubbulpore so far back as the end of November were being sent off on February 4th; and at Jubbulpore, as also at the four adjacent stations of the Jubbulpore line of the East Indian Railway, there were large accumulations. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is apparently entirely responsible for the state of affairs at Jubbulpore.

5. It is reported that the heavy traffic on the East Indian Railway is being conducted with regularity, and that the strictest impartiality is being observed in the despatch of consignments from the several stations individually. This is satisfactory. It is presumed that the claims of all stations receive fair consideration in turn, even though, in the case of some, this may involve a very short lead.

6. The wagon mileage rate (paragraph 15) on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula lines is irrespective of the capacity of the wagons. This point was reserved for consideration at the Conference, but should probably receive earlier attention.

7. The accumulations on the loop line are considerable. The Nulhatti State Railway appears to have been subjected to summary, if not arbitrary, treatment in the matter of its through booked consignments.

No. 66, dated Hyderabad Residency, 13th March 1877.

From—Colonel SIR R. J. MEADE, K. C. S. I., *the Resident at Hyderabad,*

To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

I HAVE the honour to forward for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a summary of information furnished to me by the Nizam's Government on the state of affairs in those portions of the Hyderabad territory which are more or less affected by scarcity, together with a memorandum embodying the same.

2. It will be seen from these papers that the want in His Highness' dominions has never risen to a condition of actual famine, and that the area within which it prevails is much more circumscribed than was thought to be the case when the apprehensions of Government and the public were first excited on the subject.

3. So far as I can judge from the information now submitted, and from that I have from time to time verbally received from the Minister, there appears to be every reason to believe that the measures adopted by His Highness' government for the relief of those needing assistance from the State are well adapted to the object in view, and will prove fairly efficacious.

4. His Excellency in Council will be gratified to learn from the enclosures that the condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, though there is more or less failure of the spring crops in all the affected taluks, and that no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended.

5. The maximum number of persons for whom it is estimated that relief will be required from the State during the remaining period of the scarcity, is confidently limited to 43,000 per diem, and for that number the sanctioned relief works will probably provide ample employment.

6. The supplies of grain in the country are described as fully equal to all probable requirements for a lengthened period, and these will be largely supplemented by the outturn of the present harvest.

7. The water supply is already very short in many parts of the country to which the scarcity of food-grains has not extended, or in which its effects are only felt from the great rise in prices of food that has taken place more or less throughout Hyderabad, and there is a good deal of anxiety as to how it may be further affected by the coming hot season.

8. Lastly, while there is, no doubt, a great want of fodder for the cattle in the taluks in which the monsoon failed, and it is deficient and high priced generally throughout the territory, the Government does not appear to entertain any serious apprehension as to the effect of this want or deficiency on the agricultural stock of the country.

9. It only remains for me to state for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the views and measures of His Highness' government in connection with the subject under report, so far as they have come to my knowledge, since the alarm of pending scarcity and famine was first raised, have been based on sound and liberal principles and have been directed with energy and judgment.

10. In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity, and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts under his administration in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness' government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated.

11. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee and the State officials employed in the affected districts appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister's wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct generally in this respect.

Summary of information regarding famine and measures of relief adopted in the Nizam's territory as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister.

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.
1	A rough map showing the area affected by the failure of the crops, with information as to the degree of such failure, as total, 12 annas, 8 annas, 6 annas, 4 annas or 2 annas; and also the estimated population of each taluka or sub-taluka or other sub-division so affected.	A map showing the talukas in which anything like famine may be said to exist is annexed. The area and population of the talukas thus affected with an estimate of the failure of crops are given below—

No.	Name of taluk.	Name of zillah	Area in square miles.	Population.	Estimated failure of crops.
					As.
1	Alampur	Raichur ...	252	26,152	2
2	Kustaghi	Lingsugur ...	771	99,980	10
3	Sindhnur	Do. ...	484	52,552	6
4	Indola	Shorapur ...	512	61,105	12
5	Dewa Kunda	Nalgunda ...	544	40,248	10
6	Parainda	Do. ...	416	40,000	4
7	Ashti	Bheer ...	454	40,219	6
		TOTAL .	3,433	360,256	Average. 7¼

Besides the above talukas, there are a few others in which the prices of grain run high, but there is no actual famine.

2 List of relief works started in each locality, with brief description of them, the amount sanctioned for them, and the number of people employed on them. Whether such works are carried out by task or not, and what the wage allowed is to men, women and children working on them.

The following statement affords the information required in an abstract form up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)—

Name of district in which relief work is started.	Nature of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of people engaged. Average per day for week ending 6th February.	Number of people engaged. Total of people from commencement.
		Rs		
Raichur district ...	Repairing Munslapur tank ...	7,416	41	60,853
	Road from Lingsugur to Raichur ..	67,418	7,619	136,554
	Repairing road from Raichur town to Custom-house.	767	.	3,186
	Allampur road ...	28,000	4,045	154,456
	Repairing Kaitoor tank... ...	...	1,344	28,139
	Kootkoor tank	...	362	2,581
		1,03,601	131	385,719
Gulburgah district ...	Restoring Bosgah tank	68,745	2,999	106,913
Shorapur ...	Road from Shorapur to Yadgerry station.	9,370	1,971	55,157
Lingsugur ...	Road from Lingsugur to Raichur ..	20,580	1,107	89,114
Nagar Kurnul ..	Repairing Dunwada tank ..	5,009	52	16,529
	Do Murdepett do. ...	1,322	112	2,157
	Repairing Donapur do. .	4,000	107	3,326
	„ Murkul do. ...	10,000	329	8,770
	„ road from Mur to Narrianpett	6,300	...	5,795
	„ Narianpett to Sydapur ..	6,900	568	8,096
	„ Palmur to Nagar Kurnul ...	9,000	539	6,369
	„ „ to Kosgee ..	8,700	550	9,669
	„ Pongul Tank	8,100	224	4,766
	„ Palmur Petta Tank ...	4,954	.	5,693
	Total .	64,285	2,474	71,190
Nuldroog ...	Constructing road from Nuldroog to Wassee.	8,400	...	...
	Constructing road from Nuldroog to Tandalwadi.	6,810	...	...
	Total ..	15,210	..	.
Bheer	Constructing road from Jamkker to Ahmednagar.	3,024	718	26,349½
	Constructing Pimplinswar Tank .	4,033	1,308	43,009
	Clearing drain in Ashti ..	100	...	141
	„ Doda well in Ashti .	.	...	93½
	„ Owsa well	112	...	.
	Preparing chunam	...	4	407½
	Constructing road from Ashti to Mirajgaon.	2,125	...	...
	3 wells in Ashti	249	14	100
	Road from Jowla to Uljipur ..	1,625	425	4,526½
	Repairing Shunker Bowdi (well) ...	80	38	505½
	Constructing well at Nunduug ..	175	31	427½
	Total ...	12,123	2,538	75,560

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from the Minister.

Name of district in which relief work is started.	Nature of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of people engaged. Average per day for week ending 6th February.	Number of people engaged. Total of people from commencement.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nulgunda ..	Repairing Kunkanapully Tank ...	4,[illegible]18	..	14,670
	" Lingotum Tank ..	2,196	319	12,289
	" Mukundapur Tank ...	6,372	...	11,237
	" Amangul Tank ...	2,799	...	3,869
	" Anantawarum Tank ...	3,923	366	12,075
	" Dacharia " ...	1,140	86	4,976
	" Kookadum " ...	1,769	119	7,010
	" Davulpully " small	6,661	...	6,999
	" Kothapully " ...	1,247	...	1,123
	Road from Nulgunda to Tipati ...	4,200	25	5,563
	" Nulgunda to Davurconda ...	12,600	...	7,216
	" " to Chittial ...	4,200	42	3,908
	Repairing Masulipatam Road ...	19,092	750	31,341½
	" Bongheer " ...	7,272	284	7,055
	" Pujjur Peddachern (well)	9,824	...	2,981
	" Buckthalapoor Tank ...	180	...	1,177
	" Munkuntla Tank ...	6,000	...	1,086
	Sinking Dacharum well ...	135	32	1,307
	Repairing Gudepully feeder ...	283	...	270
	" Davurconda feeder ...	500	...	225
	" Jomadum Tank ...	1,067	...	900
	" Nagalpad " ...	6,721	...	8,662
	" Todla Mulkapur Tank ..	2,920	..	572
	" Gudipully Tank ..	19,849	...	4,014
	Additions to Soorlapett rest-house .	655	..	724
	Repairing Chirupalli Tank ...	2,159	...	706
	Do. Chintampalli Tank ...	4,226	...	534
	Do. Pujjoor Garroo Cherroo	2,617	..	1,342
	Do. Mirialgudum Tank ..	3,514	...	2,883
	Do. Buktalapurum well ...	168	35	710
		1,28,107	2,058	1,57,724½
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,22,021	26,558	9,41,377½

Of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 1,17,808 were spent up to the 6th February 1877 on works which are now being carried out by task; but some of those which were sanctioned in the latter part of 1876 and the commencement of 1877 were executed by contract. The wage allowed for a man is 9 (2¼ annas), for a woman 6 (1½ anna) and for a child 4 (1 anna) dubs.* The commencement of some of the famine works above detailed was premature as they were sanctioned on the spur of the first alarm caused by reports of scarcity and distress in districts where on further enquiry no actual famine appeared to exist.

The following statement gives the number of labourers employed, and the sum expended in each district for the week ending 6th February 1877.

Districts.	Total number of labourers on work up to week ending 6th February 1877.	Amount paid on labour.	Amount of contingencies including tools and establishment.	Grand total.	Number of labourers employed during the week ending 6th February 1877.	Amount of relief given during the week.
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Nuldroog ...	...	5,134 14 4	...	5,134 14 4	...	...
Lingsugur ...	89,114	9,854 13 6	217 6 6	10,072 4 0	7,751	768 14 6
Gulburgah ..	1,06,913	14,691 0 5	1,715 0 0	16,406 0 5	20,999	2,941 8 9
Shorapur ...	55,157	5,377 10 8	664 9 1	6,042 3 9	13,784	1,296 3 3
Nagar Kurnool	71,190	8,959 5 3	2,826 14 8	11,786 3 11	17,322	2,052 10 9
Bheer ...	75,560	8,973 4 4	560 7 2	9,533 11 6	17,761½	2,054 1 7
Raichur ...	3,85,719	38,147 2 10	206 6 1	38,355 8 1	93,879	7,229 3 7
Nulgunda ...	1,57,744½	19,258 5 9	1,220 14 9	20,479 4 6	14,406	2,120 8 1
Total ...	9,41,377½	1,10,396 9 1	7,411 10 3	1,17,808 3 4	1,85,912½	18,463 2 6

* Equivalent in Government coin,

Rs.	A.	P.	Cents.
0	1	8	53
0	1	3	39
0	0	10	26

3 Arrangements for transporting food to the affected localities, estimated quantity so supplied, and nature and condition of the general trade in grain.

Government does not interfere with trade; grain dealers import grain and carry it to the stricken localities by the usual modes of transit, *viz.*, carts and Brinjara bullocks; there has been no complaint anywhere of any shortness of supply. The Secretary to the Central Relief Committee, after a tour of inspection along the line of Railway from Hyderabad to Gulburgah, and from Gulburgah to Raichur, reported that the crops in that direction were found to be of an average quality, and that there is no apprehension of famine there, while food grains are so abundant that from the Southern Railway stations alone, in His Highness' dominions, *viz.*, Gulburgah and Raichur, &c., no less than 367,635* pullahs of food grains were exported within five months, and there were still at the Gulburgah station a large quantity awaiting exportation.

* Equal to 11,02,905 mds. or nearly 40,000 tons.

No idea can be given of the quantity of grain thrown into each of the affected taluks. It may here be stated that during the four months from Aban to Bahman (12th September to 7th December 1876) the import and export of the country are thus contrasted with those of last year :—

Year.	Export. Pullahs 120 seers.	Import. Pullahs 120 seers.
1285 (1875) ...	640,803	251,785
1286 (1876)	14,38,450	473,028
Increase ...	7,97,647	2,21,243

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.
		It is worthy of remark that the exports are found for the most part to have been from the districts, while the imports found their way largely into the capital.
4	Quantity of food that can be procured for the wages allowed on the relief work.	An adult can purchase about a seer of jowari for the wages he gets for his day's labour.
5	Measures taken to relieve the helpless poor who cannot work.	Hitherto the "helpless poor" have been permitted to resort to the works and receive wages. Private efforts are also being made in some localities to relieve distress of a pressing nature, but these have no connection with Government. It is also in contemplation to establish poor houses on the part of Government, aided by private subscription, where the helpless poor will be fed and looked after, and light labour taken from them.
6	Steps taken to save the lives of the best of the agricultural cattle by sending them away to localities where there is forage.	No special action has been found to be called for hitherto with respect to the preservation of cattle. It is generally found that the people are able to take care of the best of their cattle, and efforts are being made to teach them the use of the prickly pear as forage. Whenever the cultivators are very hard pressed for forage, they drive their cattle to such of the adjoining districts as are better favoured in this respect.
7	Water-supply.	There is no specific information as to the state of the water-supply, but sadr talukdars and talukdars are empowered to sanction annually estimates, amounting to Rs. 7,500 and 4,000, respectively, for works including the clearing and sinking of wells and the repairing of tanks and canals (*vide* rules 12 and 13 of rules regarding famine relief works in His Highness the Nizam's territory). It is also enjoined that in each camp of work people employed on relief works, one or more wells should be dug and also along roads. The work to be considered as part of relief works, and the officer in charge to undertake the same at his discretion (*vide* supplement to above rules under wells).
8	Measures on the relief works with reference to disease and epidemics.	A few cases of cholera were reported from Lingasugur, and a medical man was deputed to look after the camp there. But no complaints have arrived since medical assistance was made available for the labourers on the works at Maslapur, Lingasugur, Anpur, and Bansgah, and the appointment of a dresser has been applied for for the relief of labourers engaged on the works between Gulburgah and Seram among whom small-pox is reported to have broken out. To provide for medical aid and sanitation in famine-striken districts, the following rules have been laid down:— "On every work employing 2,000 or more coolies, one dresser should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two hakeems (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such work. All details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad; but beyond these, the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge. "In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a chupper-roof; the shed will be erected to leeward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards. "The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick in the proportion of one coolie to every 2 patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be placed at the disposal of the medical officer by the officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works; those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet. "Cholera medicines should be supplied to all supervisors and overseers with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished. "In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred at the cost of Government in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately. "A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the huts, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be that of trenches with soil heaped alongside, so that it may be thrown back into the trench when thought proper, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and mats. Their construction will form part of the relief work, and sketches will be sent to district officers. "The Police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature within a distance of 500 yards of any part of the camp or work elsewhere than in the latrines. The offender being handed over to the overseer to be fined ¼ day's pay."
9	Rules regarding the employment of the poor on the relief works.	The following rules are in force on this subject:— If found deserving of relief, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age, and other particulars, will be entered in a book kept for that purpose. The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it corresponding to the number against his or her name in the register abovementioned, and the applicant will be known upon the work by the number so given. Great discretion must be exercised by the revenue authorities in forwarding for employment only those who really require relief, as the funds sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief work must be economised as much as possible, as they will have to extend over the whole period that the distress lasts. The revenue officer should, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, be guided by his personal knowledge of them or of the districts whence they come, their appearance, &c.; in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on to the relief works.

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.

10 — Emigration into and from British territory.

The latest return received gives the following figures:—

	Cultivators.	Labourers and others.	Total.
Number of men who left His Highness' for British territory up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)	849	8,675	9,524
Number of men who left British for Nizam's territory up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877) ...	6,669	22,059	28,728

The number of British subjects employed on relief works in His Highness' territory during the weeks ending 29th January and 6th February 1877, is thus shewn:—

Week ending 29th January 1877	1,663
Ditto 6th February 1877	11,149

11 — Rates of food at the chief places in Hyderabad, as the Capital, Gulburgah, Aurungabad, Jalna and other towns, and the general results of harvest and supplies of food, forage and water in the unaffected talukas.

The rates of food in the several districts will be seen from the following statement, with the total rainfall in each district.

Districts.	Price of Rice.		Price of Jowari.		Rainfall.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.		Present year.	
	Seers per rupee.		Seers per rupee.		I.	C.	I.	C.
Gulburgah	11	5	26	9½	27	25	12	38
Shorapur	12	5½	28	7¾	22	43	7	55
Raichore	12½	5½	25	7½	29	6	13	13
Lingsugur	11	5	28	7	12	57	5	24
Kammum	12	7½	26⅝	9½	29	88	29	9
Nulgunda	14½	6⅝	32	12	28	89	13	9
Nagar Kurnool	16	7	28	10	27	21	13	74
Bider	12	10	27	10	25	4	14	39
Nuldroog	9⅝	5 5/16	30	10	25	15	14	35
Nandair	20	7½	48	16½	34	91	23	3
Meduk	17¼	7¾	22½	9¾	24	33	21	40
Indore	20	9½	30	15¾	22	34	25	65
Elgundul	...	...	...	...	14	22	18	31
Sirpur Tandur	15	12	30	24	...		...	
Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	40	62	18	37
Bheer	11¾	5¼	37	12½	38	15	17	94
Parbani	...	...	...	...	22	26	23	46

The imports of grain into Hyderabad on the 25th February 1877 (11th Safar 1294) were 1,171 pullahs, of which 552 were rice, 273 wheat, 276 jowari and 70 chenna (Bengal gram).

The prices in the city of Hyderabad, of—

Rice varied,	1st sort,	from Rs.	26	to 24	per pullah.
	2nd	ditto	„	21 to 19¾	ditto.
	3rd	ditto	„	19½ to 17	ditto.
Wheat varied,	1st	ditto	„	17 to 15¾	ditto.
	2nd	ditto	„	15¼ to 13¾	ditto.
	3rd	ditto	„	13¼ to 12¾	ditto.
Jowari, white		ditto	„	12¾ to 12½	ditto.
Ditto, yellow		ditto	„	12 to 11½	ditto.

Outside the city.

Rice ...	1st sort,	from Rs.	26	to 22	per pullah.
	2nd	ditto	„	21 to 18½	ditto.
	3rd	ditto	„	18½ to 16	ditto.
Wheat ...	1st	ditto	„	17 to 16	ditto.
	2nd	ditto	„	14¾ to 13	ditto.

Jowari, white, from Rs. 13 to 12 per pullah.
Ditto, yellow, „ „ 11½ to 10¾ ditto.
Bajri Rs. 12 per pullah.

The appended statement (A) gives the general condition of the seasons and supplies of food, forage and water, in all the districts in the Nizam's territory.

It is remarked in conclusion, that the result of the enquiries conducted by the six officers selected for special duty from the Departments of Revenue and Public Works is, that the distress is neither so wide-spread, nor so alarming as was at first supposed, and that with the exception of the districts named in the first portion of this memorandum, famine does not exist in any part of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

NOTE.—The map referred to above is being copied in Public Works Office and will follow immediately.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
The 13th March 1877.

C. B. EVAN SMITH,
First Assistant Resident.

A.

Statement shewing extent of Famine and Number of Famine-stricken persons in the Nizam's Territory.

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Estimate of famine-stricken persons requiring relief.	Remarks.
Southern Division	Gulburgah ...	3,456	198,023	...	There is no famine in this district. State of crops generally fair.
Ditto ...	Shorapur ...	2,112	272,345	6,000	Distress in this district is confined to the western portion of it.
Ditto ...	East Raichur ...	2,752	295,848	10,000	Famine exists only in the Alpur taluk prices high in other taluks.
Ditto ...	Western Lingsugur...	2,264	251,911	12,000	Crops scanty in taluks Sindnur and Kushtagi. Ryots and others suffering from famine.
Eastern Division	Khamam ...	7,808	270,250	...	Neither famine nor distress at present exists.
Ditto ...	Nulgunda ...	7,424	226,619	5,000	Crops scanty in taluk Nalgunda, cultivators suffering. Grass, either green or dry, for cattle scarcely to be had.
Ditto ...	Nagar Kurnool ...	5,184	157,184	...	In none of the taluks in this district is there distress from famine, but high prices of grain prevail.
Western Division	Baler	4,288	212,001	...	The rabi crops in good condition. The kharif crops above the average, and the cultivators considerably benefited.
Ditto ...	Nuldroog ...	3,420	267,180	10,000	In taluk Nelinga, the rabi season is good and the kharif also good, and according to expectations. In taluk Tuljapur, there is distress from scarcity of water, but no famine. In taluk Wasi, there is a scarcity of forage for cattle from want of rain. In taluk Nuldroog, season very favourable. In Dharaseo, grain plentiful, but cattle suffering. In Parenda, owing to an almost total failure of rain, distress is felt from want of water, but there is sufficient supply of grain.
Northern Division	Nandair ...	3,456	347,612	...	No famine. State of rabi and kharif crops fair.
Ditto ...	Meduck ...	4,032	156,080	...	No famine. Season goed.
Ditto ...	Indore	3,328	243,298	...	State of agriculture very satisfactory, but apprehension entertained of high prices from exportations of grain and possible occurrence of famine. The state of this district, however, is better than all others.
Ditto ...	Yelgundal ...	6,400	460,610	...	No cause of complaint whatever. Grain plentiful.
Ditto ...	Sirpur Tandore ...	Not given.	147,973	...	Crops flourishing.
North-Western Division.	Aurungabad ...	5,824	331,702	...	In some villages of taluks Baizapur and Kanhar, crops failed from drought, but on the whole, famine does not exist, though high prices of grain prevail.
Ditto ...	Beer	4,096	258,338	...	Famine does not exist in any of the taluks of this district; but in taluk Ashti, distress is apprehended from failure of crops. There is, however, a sufficient quantity of grain in this taluk.
Ditto ...	Parbhani ...	3,520	276,620	...	No cause of complaint whatever.
		69,364	4,373,594	43,000	

C. B. EVAN SMITH,

1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Memorandum concerning the scarcity in His Highness the Nizam's Territory.

His Highness the Nizam's territory is divided into seventeen districts (*vide* accompanying map*) of which a list is given in the margin.† The pressure of want has been felt in seven taluks only of the districts, number 1 to 5. In four very severely, namely,—

(1).—Alumpur in Raichur, south.
(2.)—Sindnur in Lingsugur, south.
(3).—Parainda in Nulgunda, east.
(4).—Ashti in Bheer, north-west.

And in three partially, namely,

(1).—Kustagi in Lingsugur, south.
(2).—Indola, in Shorapur, south.
(3).—Dewar Konda in Nulgunda, east.

In the first-named four taluks, the average crop was one of 4½ annas, while in Alumpur it was of 2 annas only. In the last-named three taluks the average crop was as high as 10¾ annas. Over the rest of the country the harvests for last year were fair, and though the partial failure of the monsoon may cause some distress during the ensuing hot season, there can be no doubt that, with the exception of the taluks above specified, no other part of His Highness' dominions has any cause to dread scarcity of a nature likely to cause serious distress.

* Will follow.

†1 Raichur.	Affected districts.
2 Lingsugur.	
3 Shorapur.	
4 Nulgunda.	
5 Bheer.	
6 Gulburgah.	12 Meduck.
7 Khanram.	13 Indore.
8 Nagar Kurnool.	14 Elgundal.
9 Beder.	15 Sirpur Tandur.
10 Nuldrug.	16 Aurungabad.
11 Nandair.	17 Parbani.

NOTE.—The relief works in progress are shewn on the map by red lines.

The total area of the districts affected by the scarcity may be roughly calculated at 3,400 square miles with a population of 360,000, or about 106 human beings to the square mile.

When the first reports of an approaching famine began to spread some six months ago, considerable alarm was manifested in the city and at the head-quarters of the Government, and relief measures were authorised, that have since, under the guidance of experience and a more intimate knowledge of the facts, been considerably modified. The whole of the relief proceedings are now entrusted to and directed by a central committee established at Hyderabad under the presidency of the Revenue Minister, Nawab Mukarrum-ud-Dowlah, nephew to Sir Salar Jung. This committee is composed of men of all classes, creeds, and professions. It receives periodical reports of what is going on in the famine districts, and takes measures and issues orders accordingly. Its proceedings up to the present time appear to have been conducted with prudence and judgment, and to have inspired a general feeling of confidence.

The measures which the committee has principally addressed itself to have been the institution of relief works and the necessary arrrangements for the supply, in connection therewith, of a sufficient quantity of grain to feed the distressed and suffering poor seeking employment on these works.

Of actual starvation, no case has been reported to the capital, and it may be hoped that, however distressing the suffering inevitable from the high price of grain, death from sheer want of food will be warded off.

The relief works have been divided into two main heads, *viz.*—

(1) The construction of roads and the repairing of tanks and canals, and
(2) the construction of new or the repair of old wells.

The total amount sanctioned for expenditure on relief works up to the 6th February 1877 was 4,22,021 H. S. Rupees. The central relief committee is, however, authorised to recommend that an increase should be made to this grant if found necessary.

Of the above sum, close on 1,20,000 H. S. Rupees had been spent up to the 6th February, the total number of persons relieved being 941,377. The Minister's report only gives the daily average number relieved for the one week ending 6th February 1877, when it amounted to 26,558.

The wage allotted at the relief work is as follows per diem—

			Rs.	A.	P.	Cts.	
A man 9 dubs =	...	...	0	1	8	$\frac{53}{100}$	Government Coin.
A woman 6 dubs =	...	...	0	1	3	$\frac{39}{00}$	"
A child 4 " =	...	...	0	0	10	$\frac{26}{100}$	"

A male adult can purchase at the works about 1 seer of jawari with his day's wage as above.

The Government has not up to the present interfered in any way with the grain trade, and it is not probable that it will be called upon to do so. The trade in all species of grain is particularly lively. From the Southern Railway Station, between Gulburga and Raichur, in His Highness' dominions, no less than 40,000 tons of grain were exported within the five months up to February 1877, and those and the other stations along the line are still crammed with grain waiting to be removed. During the four months immediately preceding the commencement of the present year, the grain exports were 4,79,483 maunds against 1,57,676 maunds imports, while for the preceding year the figures shew for the same period 2,13,601 maunds exports and 83,926 maunds imports, or less than half the quantities that have lately been transported under pressure of the existing partial scarcity. The grain, it may be mentioned, has up to the present time found its way into the affected districts by the ordinary modes of transit, carts and brinjarah bullocks. The only complaints that have been made have had reference to the delays that have unavoidably taken place on the railway, and these complaints the railway authorities have ever done their best to rectify.

The system of transport by brinjarah bullocks works well, and will doubtless continue to do so should the very scanty fall of rain in many parts of the country not render the main lines of communication impracticable to beasts of burden from want of water.

The Government has not considered it necessary to issue any special instructions with the object of endeavouring to save the best of the stock of agricultural cattle in the affected localities. It is found that precautionary measures are generally taken by the owners themselves in behalf of the more valuable animals, and that Government interference is not needed. The value of the prickly pear, as an article of fodder, has however been made known as widely as possible.

The state of the water supply in the various districts has not received the special attention of Government, beyond the issue of injunctions to the district officials to have wells dug and to improve the appliances at command for increasing the supply of water wherever feasible, and they have been authorised to spend money as required for this purpose at their discretion.

The measures taken for the preservation of health at the various relief works appear to be as satisfactory as circumstances will admit of; some few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported, but there has been nothing like an epidemic, and the rules in force for the prevention of the spread of disease are satisfactory, and will doubtless prove effective if properly carried out.

Much care is now enjoined by the rules that have been laid down to obviate any individuals finding employment on the relief works who are not in actual want. The distribution of relief from private sources is as yet very limited, but may be expected to increase as the season advances.

His Highness' Government proposes, with the help of private aid, to establish generally throughout the affected districts poor-houses where relief may be distributed locally to such sufferers as are either unable to reach, or are not fit for employment on, the relief works, but from whom light labour will be taken, when found practicable.

On a rough estimate it is calculated that up to the 6th February 1877 the total number of the Nizam's subjects that had passed from Hyderabad territory into British limits aggregated about some 10,000 persons, and that this efflux was counterbalanced by an influx of no less than 29,000 emigrants from British territory, while it is also represented, that over 11,000 of the latter were employed on the relief works in His Highness' territory during the week ending 6th ultimo. The extraordinary rise in the number of this class of persons from 1663 in the week ending 29th January to 11,149 during that ending 6th February is worthy* of attention. It should, however, be added that it is acknowledged by His Highness' officials that these figures cannot be depended on, and that nothing in the nature of a complaint regarding the advent of immigrants from the British Districts in search of employment has been made by His Highness' Government.

* *Note.* Enquiry has been made on this point.

In the parts of His Highness' territories most affected by the famine, the prospects of the crops now in the ground are generally good; and in some few places unusually so; and it may, indeed, be stated generally, that the grave apprehensions of famine in His Highness' dominions which so generally existed some months ago have not been realized, either as to the intensity or extent of the threatened severity. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that there is far more than sufficient grain in the country to meet any want that the Government is now likely to have to deal with. The scarcity is in fact well in hand, and the Government entertains, it is believed, a well-founded confidence that the measures that have been organized will suffice to stand the strain that may be put upon them, and that these measures are meeting the difficulty in as efficacious a manner as could have been looked for. The estimate of the maximum number that may have to be provided for on the relief works during the coming hot season does not exceed a daily average of 43,000 persons, and His Highness' Government appears to be satisfied that that estimate may be accepted as reliable.

The accompanying abstract statements of information supplied by His Highness' Government give full information on the several points briefly touched on above. They also include a list of the various prices of grain ruling in the capital and the districts.

No. 276, dated 9th March 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to communicate the following remarks with reference to the stock of grain purchased by the Government of Madras, a considerable portion of which is retained as a reserve.

2. The Madras Government are doubtless aware of the distrust which is felt by members of the mercantile community both at Madras and at Calcutta, and it is believed also at Rangoon, in connection with the purchases of grain made by the Madras Government some time ago. This feeling has found expression from time to time in letters in the newspapers, and it is evident from information which has reached the Government of India from other quarters that there still exists an impression among persons interested in the grain trade that the relations between the Madras Government and the firm which it employed to make its purchases have not entirely ceased, and that there is a danger of other similar purchases being made and disarranging the calculations of the trade. Some colour has unfortunately been given to the impression in question by the delay which occurred in notifying to the district officials at Bellary and to the public generally the termination of the appointment of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. as Government brokers for the purchase of grain; and from proceedings of the Madras Government which have recently been received, it would appear that Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. were employed a few weeks ago in issuing supplies of rice from the Government reserve and in replacing in the reserve an equal quantity, which, apparently, was supplied by them to the Government. In one of Sir Richard Temple's recent minutes the same firm are alluded to under the designation of the Government grain agents.

3. The Governor-General in Council is aware that the Madras Government have no intention of entering into further purchases of grain similar to those made by them in November last; but it is so important that there should be no grounds whatever for misapprehension, either as to the action or intentions of the Government, that His Excellency in Council deems it necessary to request that the Madras Government will lose no time in publicly notifying the quantity of grain now in its hands, both at Madras itself and in the distressed districts, and its resolution to make no further purchases of grain outside of the distressed districts, unless it is satisfied that the trade is unable to supply the wants of those districts, in which case the grounds of that conclusion, and the exact intentions of the Government, will be publicly made known before action is taken.

4. This resolution should apply not only to additions to the reserve of grain now stored at Madras, but also to purchases made with the view of supplying the place of issues made from the reserve. It should also be notified that even in the distressed districts the Government will abstain from making purchases except for the relief of localities which the trade is unable to reach, that all Government grain now in those districts will be removed to places at least sixty miles from the railway, and that no more Government grain will be sent to them from Madras so long as private trade is able to supply them. I am to request that these instructions may be carried out with as little delay as possible.

5. In regard to the reserve of Government grain now at Madras, which, according to the latest information furnished to the Government of India, amounted to 26,000 tons, I am to suggest, for the consideration of His Grace in Council, the expediency of disposing of this reserve by public sale to the trade. With reference to the large quantity of grain which appears to have accumulated at Madras, belonging to private traders, the retention of a Government reserve would seem to be unnecessary, and its existence is certainly calculated to keep alive the erroneous impressions which have taken possession of the public mind in regard to the probability of the Government again interfering with the grain market. What the Government of India would suggest is that the reserve should be sold to the highest bidders in specified lots of, say, 5,000 tons each, at intervals of a fortnight, previous notification being given of the quantities to be sold, and of the dates on which the sales will take place.

Telegram, dated 17th March 1877.

From—Madras,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary,	*To—Revenue Addl. Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT consider it imprudent to vary distribution of reserve grain at well-considered places. Suggested sale of grain now remaining in Madras would necessarily interfere with trade, and would be a breach of faith after public pledge that it was strictly held for emergencies. Government, therefore, cannot accept either of these suggestions, and have announced this decision, as publication of suggestion in *Gazette* has much unsettled trade. Your announcement of this decision to Calcutta and Burma will be useful to re-assure trade.

Telegram, dated 21st March 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Madras,*
From—Revenue Additional Secretary.	*To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

YOUR telegram regarding grain reserve. Have you made the public notification requested in paragraphs 3 and 4 of our letter of the 9th instant, except that relating to the removal of Government grain to places 60 miles from railway. If not, please explain why? With regard to distribution of reserve grain, we request you to inform us as soon as possible what are the places less than 60 miles from the railway where reserve of Government grain are stored; what is the quantity so stored in each such place; and what your reasons for retaining it in a locality which, *primâ facie*, ought to be easily reached by private trade. Telegraphic answer to these enquiries and early written reply to our letter of 9th instant are requested. The Government of India also request that all important announcements made, or decisions arrived at, by the Madras Government regarding the famine may be promptly telegraphed to Supreme Government. The public announcement, that the Government would hold the stock of grain at Madras in reserve, was not communicated to us at the time.

No. 309.—COPY by post.

No. 313, dated 23rd March 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your telegram of the 17th instant, in answer to my letter No. 276 of the 9th instant.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that before coming to a final decision on the subject of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th paragraphs of that letter, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will await the result of the further reference which was made to the Government of Madras by telegraph yesterday.

3. The proposal in paragraph 5, that the reserve of grain now held by the Madras Government should be gradually sold off in small quantities at fixed intervals, was, I am to explain, intended to relieve the mercantile community from the standing menace which seemed to be involved in the existence of a stock of grain in the hands of the Government, liable to be despatched into the distressed districts, or to be thrown on the market at any time. From such enquiries as the Government of India have been able to make, it appears that at Calcutta there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject; although some of the leading merchants consider that the sales contemplated would tend to confirm the confidence of the mercantile community in our policy of non-interference with private trade, and that if conducted in the manner, and at the intervals, proposed, they would not be of sufficient importance to have any serious effect upon prices. As, however, the general opinion of the trade at Madras appears to be adverse to the measure, and as His Excellency the Governor in Council has given a public pledge that the grain shall be retained in reserve to meet future emergencies, the Government of India will not press its suggestion further. I am, however, to add that the reserve should not be moved or utilised in any way without the permission of the Government of India, which, in case of necessity, may be applied for by telegraph, with a full explanation of the necessity of the case.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 16th March 1877.

The usual relief reports, with maps and statements for the week ending 10th March, will be submitted to Government. No report has been received from South Arcot, and telegrams only from Kurnool and Kistna. Maps showing the works in progress in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary and Madura are herewith forwarded.

2. Prices of all grains shew a slight rise in Kistna, but a tendency to further fall in Kurnool; there is a somewhat sharp rise in Salem. In other districts, there is little change to notice. In Nellore, prices are more nearly equalized than before; there is a tendency to rise in the north of the district, but the inferior grains have become cheaper in the south. Ragi and cholum have fallen in Pullumpett and the northern Taluqs of Cuddapah, owing, no doubt, to harvest of crops under wells. In Bellary prices are nearly stationary, but there is extraordinary difference in the price of ragi at stations on the railway line and in the remoter taluqs, which points to extensive importation. While indigenous cholum is quoted at 8·76 seers, Raichore and Jubbulpur cholum are sold at Bellary at 9·27 and 10·3 seers respectively. The continued fall in Kurnool is attributed, as in last week, to importation and harvest of crops under the canal. Prices are almost stationary everywhere in Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly. The rise of price in the Salem average already noticed results from a very great increase in the Dhorampuri taluq, which is the most distressed in the district. The quotations in this taluq for this and for last week are given in the margin. The attention of the Collector is called to the great enhancement of price, and he is requested to report to what it is to be ascribed.

	Seers.
Madaksira	7·28
Hurpunhulli	7·76
Bellary	10·19
Tadpatri	11·40
Adoni	11·88

	3rd March. Seers.	10th March. Seers.
Rice ...	7·03	5·35
Cholum ...	10·11	6·03
Ragi ...	8·97	5·98
Cumboo ...	9·19	5·80

3. *Rainfall.*—There was no rain during the week except in the Kadiri Taluq of Cuddapah, where one-tenth of an inch was registered.

4. *Grants, &c.*—The grants made for general relief purposes to the 10th March amounted to Rs. 1,00,49,763. The grant for the Nellore District has been exceeded, and further sums will be placed at the Collector's disposal. Against the grants, the outlay to date is approximately Rs. 84,70,935 upon works, and Rs. 2,81,738 on gratuitous relief. The following shows the distribution of the outlay on works in progress (statement 4), the districts of Kurnool and South Arcot being excepted :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Roads—	Rs.	Rs.
New Works	1,58,232	34,44,020
Repairs	45,046	6,78,883
TOTAL ...	2,03,278	41,22,903
Irrigation Works	23,073	3,32,199
Miscellaneous	35,864	4,29,168
TOTAL ...	2,62,215	48,84,270

The relief works in Malabar have not yet commenced. Distress has shewn itself among the hill tribes in parts of the Nilgiris, and a small grant has been sanctioned, but relief operations have not yet commenced.

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The total numbers on the works in the several districts are compared below :—

	3rd March.	10th March.		Population.	Present No. of percentage of population
Kistna	2,932	2,755	— 177	308,154*	·90
Nellore	48,289	54,546	+ 6,257	1,376,811	6·13‖
Cuddapah	58,207	57,231	— 976	1,351,194	4·23
Bellary	2,39,820	2,18,319	— 21,501	1,668,006	13·09
Kurnool	1,94,645	1,91,546	— 3,099	959,640	19·96
Chingleput ...	7,909	7,308	— 601	938,184	·78
North Arcot ...	17,896	15,109	— 2,787	2,015,278	·75
South „ ...	1,130	.....	— 1,130	640,519†	...
Trichinopoly ...	.....	.....	...	76,530‡	...
Madura	5,766	6,784	+ 1,018	2,266,615	·30
Tinnevelly ...	653	1,561	+ 908	990,288§	·16
Coimbatore ...	21,778	24,418	+ 2,640	1,763,274	2·30
Salem	43,022	45,346	+ 2,324	1,966,995	3·83
TOTAL ...	6,42,047	6,24,923	— 17,124	16,321,488	4·01
East Coast Canal ...	26,576	29,879	+ 3,303		
	6,68,623	6,54,802	— 13,821		

* Bunder Bapatla only.
† Tindivanam, Trinomalai and Villuperam.
‡ Trichinopoly town only.
§ Odapidaram, Sankaranainarkooil, Stivilliputteri, Satur Nangueri.
‖ Including those on East Coast Canal.

6. *Nellore.*—Notwithstanding the increase in the numbers on the canal and the general introduction of the new scale of wages, the numbers on district works have increased. The rise has occurred chiefly in Gudur and Kavali, and the Collector will report the cause in the latter taluk. The numbers there are excessive and demand enquiry.

	3rd March.	10th March.	
Gudur ...	1,132	2,555	+ 1,423
Kavali ...	10,862	15,587	+ 4,725

7. The numbers in *Cuddapah* are very nearly the same as in last week. They have fallen in Jammalamadagu and Madanapalli, but risen in Pallampett and Voilpad. They are nearly stationary in other taluks. The proportion of present numbers to populaton in each taluk is given in the margin.

	Per cent.
Jammalamadagu ...	2·01
Pulivendla ...	7·45
Proddatur ...	2·38
Cuddapah ...	2·85
Budwail ...	7·76
Sidhout ...	3·30
Pallampett ...	6·46
Kadiri ...	3 48
Royachoti ...	2·72
Madanapalli ...	5·05
Voilpad ...	3·65
	4·23

8. The Bellary figures compare by taluks as follows :—

	3rd March.	10th March.		Present number per cent. of population.
Adoni	56,737	51,776	— 4,961	28·5
Alur	31,952	21,914	— 10,038	22·3
Ghooty	15,522	13,513	— 2,009	9·4
Tadpatry	10,359	8,985	— 1,374	7·7
Anantapur	9,584	8,083	— 1,501	7·9
Dharmaveram	2,511	3,031	+ 520	2·5
Pennakonda	3,168	2,698	— 470	3·0
Hindupur	1,276	1,408	+ 132	1·6
Madaksera	13,463	7,880	— 5,583	9·9
Raidrug	7,476	8,721	+ 1,245	9·9
Bellary	43,936	47,116	+ 3,180	25·8
Hospett	13,779	13,513	— 266	18·1
Sundur	3,580	1,343	— 2,237	9·0
Kudlighi	10,875	10,856	— 19	11·7
Harpenhalli	6,382	11,298	+ 4,916	12·6
Hadgulli	9,220	6,184	— 3,036	7·8
TOTAL ...	239,820	218,319	— 21,501	13·1

There is a satisfactory further decrease in Alur and Adoni, owing to improved supervision. The other cases of decrease are attributed generally to the reduction of wages, weeding of gangs and in a few cases to outbreaks of cholera. The Board regret to notice a considerable increase in the Bellary taluk as to which no explanation is given. The numbers there were already excessive.

9. The small decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed to improved supervision and weeding. The decrease in *Chingliput* is in the Saidapett Taluk, where the coolies on some of the works referred to accept the new wages. In *North Arcot* decrease is general, but it is most marked in Punganur. Works are stopped in *Trichinopoly* town, as the coolies refused the reduced rates. The increase in *Tinnevelly* is ascribed to returned emigrants seeking work, but it is more probably due to increase of wages under the new scale which will be noticed below. The increase in *Madura* is not explained. That in *Coimbatore* is partly nominal, the Dharapura taluk report having been wanting last week. It is said that persons from the Palui taluk are now seeking work in Udumulapettah, and the attention of the Collector of Madura is called to this. In *Salem* there is a great increase (from 3,996 to 6,798) in Dharampuri, and also increase in Namakul and Ahtur.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The scale of wages has not yet been revised in the sub-division of *Cuddapah* or in part of Budwail taluk. Grain and money are given in Prodatur. The new rates are paid in other taluks with reference to the lower scale of task work, and apparently also the price of rice. In *Nellore*, except in part of the Darsi division, the new scale is in force. It is on the higher scale of task on some works in Kanigiri, but elsewhere on the lower. Rice seems the regulating grain, but the adjustment to reported prices does not seem very close. Wages are reported for 12 taluks in *Bellary*. In Hindupur, Hadjalli and part of Kudligi the old scale is in force. In the remaining taluks wages have apparently been regulated, with reference to the price of rice in* Adoni, Alur, Dhurmavaram, Bellary, elsewhere with reference to that of inferior grain. The higher scale of task appears in Harpanhalli. The Collector of *Kurnool* telegraphs that the new scale is in force in Ramulacotta, Patticonda, Cumbum and Koilcuntla, and he believes in the others also. The old rates are in force in Madurantakum and part of Saidapet in the *Chingleput* district; the new scale in the rest of Saidapett, Trivellore, and Ponneri for half task and on the price of rice. Wages according to task work is said to be given in Conjevaram and Chingleput. There is evidently a misapprehension, and the Collector should explain to the Sub-Collector the orders on the subject. In *Salem*, half task rates, computed with reference to the average price of rice, are given. In *Coimbatore*, full task rates are given in Caroor, Pulladam, Oodoomulpettah and Dharapuram; half task rates elsewhere, except Erode, where the old scale seems in force, and in Pollachy, where there are only five skilled well-sinkers employed. In Satyamangalam cholum is the standard grain, elsewhere rice. In *Madura*, full task rates are paid in Melur and Palni with reference to the price of rice; but the old scale (which is however almost the same) is still paid in Tirumungalum and Madura taluqs. In *Tinnevelly*, the higher scale of task is exacted, and the rates in those of the four taluqs in which work is in progress are 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pie, and 1 anna, which correspond to 7½ seers of grain. Rice is the only grain obtainable in Otapidaram, but it is sold at 8½ seers. In the other taluqs, rice averages 8·1 seers and ragi 11¼. The latter grain might be taken, and an enhancement of wages, which seems to have led to an increase of numbers, need not be allowed. In Sattur wages have remained unchanged.

* Here they are for half task and 7½ seers. Rice, however, is sold at 10½ seers.

11. Very little information is given as to the effect of the new scale on the condition of the coolies; and what is given seems not very trustworthy. One Tahsildar says the coolies are becoming emaciated, but in the next taluq they are said to be in fair condition. The special reports on this point must be awaited.

12. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers compare by districts as follows :—

	3rd March.	10th March.	
Kistna	160	184	+ 24
Nellore	4,681	5,204	+ 523
Cuddapah...	1,634	1,256	— 378
Bellary	16,589	17,575	+ 986
Kurnool	3,651	11,233	+ 7,582
Chingleput	5,102	5,666	+ 564
North Arcot	835	1,398	+ 563
South Arcot	156	No report.	— 156
Madura	188	328	+ 140
Tinnevelly	192	272	+ 80
Coimbatore	1,309	1,093	— 216
Salem	3,563	3,740	+ 177
	28,060	47,949	+ 19,889

There is thus a very large increase, the greater part of which occurs in Kurnool. The Collector's telegram does not explain it, but the Board believe it to be due to the entry of the persons fed at a large relief house in Kurnool town, which was hitherto supported from private contributions, but which has now, on the exhaustion of the funds subscribed, been taken over by Government. A camp is to be formed for these persons in the neighbourhood. No special explanation is necessary for the fluctuations in other districts.

13. The outlay on relief works and gratuitous relief stands as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,85,801	84,70,935
Gratuitous relief	15,659	2,81,738
TOTAL ...	4,01,460	87,52,673

The grants sanctioned by the Board amount, as per enclosed memorandum, to Rs. 1,00,70,973.

14. The following statement shows the amount advanced for the construction of wells under the Land Improvement Act :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	1,930	19,760
Bellary	...	1,270
Tinnevelly	...	7,730
TOTAL ...	1,930	41,606

5. The special establishments employed are shown below, the entries for Bellary, Kurnool and Salem are taken from the report of last week; none have been received for the week under report :—

	RELIEF.		WAGES.		ACCOUNTS.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
Cuddapah	273	12,413	81	968	124	1,365	478	14,746
Bellary...	841	16,294	226	3,172	73	1,508	1,140	20,974
Kurnool	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Chingleput	55	1,144	14	122	2	27	71	1,293
North Arcot	223	4,755	...	...	10	158	233	4,913
Madura	59	1,651	...	...	...	...	59	1,651
Tinnevelly	18	172	2	16	1	8	21	196
Coimbatore	65	1,459	...	...	7	74	72	1,533
Salem	162	5,406	16	184	56	803	234	6,393
	2,084	58,959	422	5,314	336	4,715	2,742	*68,988

16. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has furnished to the Board a statement from which the following information is taken. The average daily number of resident paupers in six camps was 9,683, and 11,555 on the average received one meal as non-resident; 601 persons were in the camp hospitals on the last day of the week, and there were 16 deaths in camp and 8

outside it. The following statement shows the distribution of the resident paupers on the 10th March and the districts whence they came :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
Chingleput	1,585	1,584	1,601	4,770
North Arcot	795	811	856	2,462
Nellore	745	677	988	2,410
South Arcot	6	5	7	18
Cuddapah	21	9	14	44
Salem	...	2	...	2
Bellary	5	..	...	5
Tanjore	3	2	2	7
Trichinopoly	4	1	...	5
Mysore	3	3	5	11
TOTAL ...	3,167	3,094	3,473	9,734

The outlay by the Commissioner for relief in Madras was in the week Rs. 60,406, and up to the week Rs. 2,56,226.

No. 1.

Average Number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different Grains and Rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kristna	8·74	9·16	19·39	11·90	12·44	31·21	13·97	14·17	38·11	11·13	11·84	37·04	7 53	7·77	13·34	12·03	12 60	32·29	...	1·23	...
Nellore	7·96	8·10	15·53	9·93	9 28	28·17	11·92	11·32	31·50	9·79	9·35	28 52	7·28	7·06	12·13	9·02	9·39	25·68	..	0·33	0·08
Cuddapah	7·37	7·34	14·13	9·24	8·78	24·51	9 59	9·39	26·19	8 08	7·91	24·21	6·58	6·52	12·32	8·13	8·38	27·32	0·01	0·12	...
Bellary	7·13	7·16	14·36	8·86	8·86	24·65	8·92	8 95	25·57	8·33	8·50	23·05	6·70	6·81	12 63	8 80	8·87	27·55	...	...	...
Kurnool	7·35	7·10	14·72	9·17	8·63	28 25	9·91	9·65	31·05	9·29	9·31	29·23	7·32	7·07	14·44	8 59	8·26	26·64	...	...	...
Chingleput	9·39	9·38	16·26	10·60	10·98	...	11 03	11·09	23·13	12·32	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·94	11·32	11·19	20·56	...	0·15	...
North Arcot	8·16	7·57	14·60	9·62	9 65	21 40	9·80	9 72	21·74	8·75	8·67	19 86	6·02	6·18	10·52	10·42	10·88	24·72	...	0·06	0·16
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	7·68	7·39	13·77	16·80	16·80	23·10	10·74	10·48	24·63	10·16	10·16	23·49	5·94	5·81	9 77	10·78	11·09	24·83	...	0·04	0·31
Madura	8·06	7 78	14·57	11·94	13·28	32·72	10·14	10·18	30·48	10·53	10·66	29·69	5·46	5·46	10·20	11·42	11·75	25·96	...	0·02	0·65
Tinnevelly	8·20	8·02	12 07	9·00	...	22·50	11·23	11·47	28·50	11·45	11·20	29·00	6·00	6·55	8·42	11·10	11·23	19·30	...	0·10	0·84
Coimbatore	7·98	7·80	12·44	9·72	9·33	20·21	10·15	10·20	22·99	10 57	10·61	23·04	5·97	5·44	10·12	10·24	10·46	23·12	...	0·06	0·17
Salem	7·00	7·36	13·35	8·56	9·20	22·02	8·92	9·25	22·59	8·37	9·02	22 18	5·87	6·13	10·42	9·53	10·14	24·74	...	...	...

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	75,000	...	3,170	32,253	45,148	1,493	110	...	...	...	2,755	—	...	...	184
Nellore	4,53,000	2,60,306	33,841	4,72,869	4,72,869	40,609	2,564	23,565	21,303	6,678	54,546	...	...	...	5,204
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635	13,53,414	3,208	388	21,525	28,640	7,066	57,231	394	463	399	1,256
Bellary	38,16,000	26,36,416	1,21,012	26,46,023	32,14,338	1,71,680	5,947	83,467	109,995	24,860	218,319	3,578	4,339	9,658	17,575
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,23,586	27,07,512	27,07,512	17,939	1,762	...	...	—	191,546	—	...	—	11,233
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,51,996	5,059	67,265	1,00,009	16,956	980	3,641	3,281	386	7,308	1,138	1,623	2,905	5,666
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,57,129	10,836	1,44,428	1,70,495	905	230	6,777	6,148	2,184	15,109	485	496	417	1,398
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Not received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	485	71	71	2,712	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	85,540	3,498	32,885	46,725	1,643	112	2,582	3,785	417	6,784	108	210	10	328
Tinnevelly	44,200	19,722	787	5,638	6,330	751	96	1,012	448	101	1,561	54	128	90	272
Coimbatore	2,00,000	2,00,943	13,325	1,13,058	1,49,727	1,210	489	6,643	16,451	1,324	24,418	342	542	209	1,093
Salem	2,11,000	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145	2,01,656	25,344	2,981	18,506	23,040	3,800	45,346	863	1,321	1,556	3,740
Malabar	5,000	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	—
Total ...	1,00,49,763	...	3,85,801	75,91,782	84,70,935	2,81,738	15,659	...	...	...	624,923	...	...	..	47,949

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu ...	...	1,05,142	1,340	72,276	73,255 836	437	58	872	927	406	2,205	45	43	29	117
	Pulivendla ...	...	2,20,773	1,848	97,132	97,184 2,948	...	...	2,114	4,907	1,220	8,241	...	...	...	...
	Proddatore ...	...	1,16,803	1,203	46,343	49,469 1,516	380	57	844	1,284	318	2,446	84	151	27	262
	Cuddapah ...	...	1,21,251	3,531	75,690	92,498 13,697	...	...	1,701	2,325	612	4,638	...	...	...	...
	Budwail ...	...	1,04,529	5,586	50,343	50,343 1,308	25	25	2,841	3,197	1,178	7,216	60	55	11	126
	Sidhout ...	...	66,302	2,001	42,199	42,259	...	...	991	1,282	257	2,530	...	...	...	...
	Pullumpette ...	...	1,04,941	7,503	69,430	69,680 924	...	...	3,837	4,789	757	9,383	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri ...	...	2,21,898	3,506	1,92,092	2,17,111 16,798	442	108	1,906	2,324	687	4,917	50	50	40	140
	Royachoti ...	...	2,33,435	2,061	1,05,832	1,11,819 7,483	505	58	1,394	1,746	352	3,492	43	62	175	280
	Madanapalli ...	...	Not given	8,075	2,49,672	2,50,172 30,189	419	15	2,875	3,259	709	6,843	52	62	67	181
	Voilpaud ...	...	Do.	8,750	1,97,626	2,05,045 18,880	1,000	67	2,150	2,600	570	5,320	60	40	50	150
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635	13,53,414	3,208	388	21,525	28,640	7,066	57,231	394	463	399	1,256
Bellary	Adony ...	...	7,25,000	23,984	3,41,339	5,22,305	34,390	1,103	22,056	23,528	6,192	51,776	886	799	1,732	3,417
	Alur ...	...	2,74,938	9,797	2,74,938	2,93,473 300	602	109	8,138	10,513	3,263	21,914	86	107	122	315
	Gooty ...	...	1,32,553	6,814	1,32,553	2,19,287	14,989	603	4,124	7,616	1,773	13,513	356	540	649	1,545
	Tadpatri ...	...	1,05,000	4,642	74,413	90,273	4,448	698	2,353	6,141	491	8,985	317	519	978	1,814
	Anantapur ...	...	1,37,702	5,299	79,708	97,132	770	54	1,734	4,851	1,498	8,083	39	56	20	115
	Dharmaveram ...	...	1,73,205	4,021	1,06,625	1,37,724	3,998	104	705	1,711	615	3,031	141	113	82	336
	Pennakondah ...	...	1,20,519	1,427	1,38,723	1,37,670 75,043	16,679	505	767	1,678	253	2,698	155	201	170	526
	Hinderpoor ...	...	30,950	4,932	1,40,411	1,44,642	56,066	462	523	736	149	1,408	223	366	277	866
	Madaksira ...	...	13,830	4,248	1,63,653	1,63,653	16,079	1,087	2,436	4,735	709	7,880	566	655	1,000	2,221
	Raidrug ...	...	73,563	5,810	96,432	96,432	443	73	3,291	3,749	1,681	8,721	48	59	35	142
	Bellary ...	...	Not completely given	26,328	5,79,946	6,85,339	533	22	21,940	21,437	3,739	47,116	...	...	...	...
	Hospett ...	...	1,58,177	7,805	1,24,814	1,42,950	8,358	562	4,733	7,566	1,214	13,513	322	339	2,021	2,682
	Sandoor ...	...	35,300	1,592	29,935	29,935	172	98	469	658	216	1,343	63	106	59	228
	Kudlejbi ...	...	3,68,509	5,494	1,43,701	1,46,791	3,139	47	3,887	6,047	922	10,856	20	34	16	70
	Harpenhally ...	...	1,32,036	4,069	91,681	1,00,343 35	5,822 1,272	388	4,235	5,844	1,219	11,298	116	153	1,600	1,869
	Hadgally ...	...	1,55,134	4,750	1,27,151	1,31,011	3,920	32	2,073	3,185	926	6,184	240	292	897	1,429

Chingleput	Trivellore	...	...	...	49,990	1,560	12,091	15,819	134	12	570	501	38	1,109	7	9	...	16
	Saidapett	...	...	...	57,938	1,689	32,168	40,919	13,061	588	727	850	189	1,766	474	984	1,431	2,889
	Ponneri	...	...	...	9,305	498	7,893	19,104	258	8	1,300	1,058	23	2,381	42	30	75	147
	Total		...	1,45,365	1,51,996	5,059	67,265	1,00,009	16,956	980	3,641	3,281	386	7,308	1,138	1,623	2,905	5,666
Salem	Salem	...	...	...	1,12,558	5,827	39,968	42,385	4,497	107	5,054	5,835	718	11,607	71	97	54	222
	Ahthur	...	...	...	21,687	1,886	3,709	3,770	410	26	1,386	2,480	228	4,094	21	16	16	53
	Namkul	...	...	...	52,156	2,165	15,976	16,896	1,496	12	1,957	1,837	342	4,136	14	25	9	48
	Trichengode	...	...	...	69,903	3,586	20,643	24,924	1,755	23	3,132	2,501	301	5,934	88	124	80	292
	Tripatore	...	...	...	33,705	1,511	7,907	7,962	2,442	197	877	1,139	421	2,437	93	77	24	194
	Uttengiri	...	...	...	48,740	3,552	14,138	14,893	3,330	246	1,563	1,747	529	3,839	77	103	111	291
	Dorampoory	...	...	...	53,768	2,808	21,891	27,678 1,227	6,736	1,377	2,212	3,821	765	6,798	376	776	1,182	2,334
	Oossoor	...	...	...	71,012	1,380	25,905	35,247 1,007	3,178	928	654	1,022	63	1,739	63	55	45	163
	Kitnagiri	...	...	...	60,203	2,497	21,008	25,667	1,500	65	1,671	2,658	433	4,762	60	48	35	143
	Total		...	2,11,000	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145	2,01,656	25,344	2,921	18,506	23,040	3,800	45,346	863	1,321	1,556	3,740
Coimbatore	Errode	...	...	...	40,640	1,608	11,348	26,900 1,632	20	4	1,307	1,571	218	3,096	30	29	27	86
	Pulladum	...	...	...	33,223	3,372	28,714	35,622 3,083	140	13	1,239	3,972	263	5,474	26	46	56	128
	Udumelpeta	...	...	...	56,950	3,342	31,979	37,254	650	325	1,357	4,301	72	5,730	250	450	100	800
	Sattianiangalam	...	...	...	13,136	1,187	7,889	8,389 61	171	43	471	1,271	239	1,981	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	...	...	13,660	901	7,204	8,108	...	...	912	1,585	195	2,692	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	...	...	9,730	854	7,866	10,506	161	97	506	1,556	192	2,254	30	16	23	69
	Pollochy	...	...	...	230	15	134	134	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	12,694	988	9,917	9,917	14	1	468	1,038	27	1,533	1	...	...	1
	Darapuram	...	...	...	13,180	1,055	7,902	7,902 37	...	...	379	1,156	118	1,653	...	...	...	...
	Collejol	...	...	...	7,500	3	105	105 27	54	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	9
	Total		...	2,00,000	2,00,943	13,325	1,13,058	1,49,727	1,210	489	6,643	16,451	1,324	24,418	342	542	209	1,093
North Arcot	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	30,616	1,171	21,379	21,459 1,419	15	15	1,177	523	469	2,169	2	4	11	17
	Palwanair	...	...	...	...	9,683	840	4,657	18,744 504	5	5	877	705	23	1,605	5	3	...	8
	Chandraghiri	...	...	...	...	11,859	13	3,127	3,685	213	43	94	71	39	204	12	13	12	37
	Gadiattum	...	...	...	...	19,764	468	4,102	4,102 353	6	5	328	422	...	750	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	...	...	...	48,020	2,252	36,243	40,177 1,632	129	63	545	1,887	321	2,753	114	123	112	349
	Arcot	...	...	...	...	26,758	72	19,264	20,561 1,698	300	...	502	495	34	1,031	...	...	...	...
	Wallajoh	...	...	...	...	24,885	1,165	14,407	14,407 85	...	...	434	280	125	839	291	280	221	792
	Vunganoor	...	...	...	...	55,265	2,892	26,690	26,690 392	34	...	1,435	760	611	2,806	24	33	32	89
	Trittany	...	...	...	...	13,708	1,823	6,468	6,468	108	60	1,247	903	473	2,623	27	30	24	81
	Teripatty	...	...	...	...	2,024	95	101	114	3	3	110	90	77	277	...	...	...	...
	Maderpauk	...	...	...	...	400	...	196	196	92	36	...	...	...	...	10	10	5	25
	Arkorum	...	...	...	...	14,019	36	7,785	7,785	...	...	19	12	10	41	...	...	...	...
	Noroyanaveram	...	...	...	...	128	9	9	9	...	...	9	...	2	11	...	...	...	...
	Kungundy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	2,45,450	2,57,129	10,833	1,44,428	1,70,495	905	239	6,777	6,148	2,184	15,109	485	496	417	1,398

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877—continued.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Madura	Madura	...	17,365	713	5,456	5,456	28	7	645	552	156	1,353	1	...	...	1
	Teramungalam	...	9,936	540	1,956	4,595	4	2	477	520	213	1,210	2	...	2	4
	Malur	...	2,329	169	691	691	2	1	87	159	1	247	1	2	3	6
	Dindigal	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,076	23,709	26,011	1,359	102	1,373	2,554	47	3,974	104	208	5	317
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	85,540	3,498	32,885	46,725	1,643	112	2,582	3,785	417	6,784	108	210	10	328
Tinnevelly	Srivilliputtur	...	6,312	113	1,613	1,613	41	1	82	49	46	177	1	...	...	1
	Sáltur	...	8,858	148	2,603	2,640	66	1	159	41	10	210	3	3	...	6
	Surkarannainorkool	...	400	138	232	887	137	...	104	98	7	209	...	...	...	...
	Ottapiddaram	...	4,152	388	1,190	1,190	507	94	667	260	38	965	50	125	90	265
	Total ...	44,200	19,722	787	5,638	6,330	751	96	1,012	448	101	1,561	54	128	90	272
Nellore	Gudur	...	36,040	961	25,197	25,197	5,223	...	945	1,206	404	2,555	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	25,000	425	18,705	18,705	2,325	102	232	183	76	491	30	66	62	158
	Nellore	...	13,446	558	11,203	11,203	3,329	171	416	690	175	1,281	120	204	586	910
	Atmakur	...	11,545	3,038	85,827	85,827	14,924	199	2,528	2,465	600	5,593	176	220	342	738
	Kavali	...	29,540	11,318	78,535	78,535	5,699	1,157	7,684	6,382	1,521	15,587	314	405	674	1,393
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	7,896	99,282	99,282	960	397	4,113	4,359	1,666	10,138	168	142	236	546
	Kandukur	...	39,525	5,231	82,450	82,450	2,988	169	3,054	3,944	886	7,884	75	172	252	499
	Kanigiri	...	32,000	1,874	30,031	30,031	423	58	2,548	2,917	677	6,142	94	142	17	253
	Ongole	...	12,760	...	153	153	1,234	118	...	...	...	...	79	95	83	257
	Addanki Division	...	6,600	979	7,095	7,095	147	...	432	467	165	1,064	...	...	...	...
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	696	5,960	5,960	8	...	436	511	199	1,146	...	...	...	...
	Podile	...	5,600	120	3,464	3,464	504	...	655	639	54	1,348	...	...	...	...
	Zemindaree Tracts	...	34,000	745	24,967	24,967	2,845	193	522	540	255	1,317	...	...	...	450
	Total	4,53,000	2,60,306	33,841	4,72,869	4,72,869	40,609	2,564	23,565	24,303	6,678	54,546	...	...	...	5,204
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	5,000	485	71	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	NEW WORKS.			REPAIRS.				OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.			OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.			OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.	
	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,170	32,253	...	...	...	...	3,170	32,253
Nellore ...	...	26,724	3,00,890	...	4,131	83,779	...	1,365	65,494	...	1,621	22,706	...	33,841	4,72,869
Cuddapah ...	10,84,518	35,840	9,73,535	53,413	2,615	90,013	92,639	5,091	60,847	64,504	1,858	74,240	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635
Bellary ...	16,65,968	80,627	19,31,419	5,60,987	27,223	4,24,807	1,51,867	3,871	1,15,220	2,57,594	9,291	1,74,577	26,36,416	1,21,012	26,46,023
Kurnool ...					Telegraphic summary received.										
Chingleput...	91,749	1,392	36,847	12,000	1,149	5,534	6,845	92	4,480	41,402	2,426	20,404	1,51,996	5,059	67,265
North Arcot	1,53,811	3,146	86,412	19,777	755	8,024	2,554	117	4,124	80,987	6,818	45,868	2,57,129	10,836	1,44,428
South „					Not received.										
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	71	71	...	...	...	485	71	71
Madura ...	47,950	1,931	22,476	..	...	...	20,905	720	5,098	16,685	847	5,311	85,540	3,498	32,885
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8,420	212	1,679	11,302	575	3,959	19,722	787	5,638
Coimbatore...	52,650	3,446	33,903	1,05,210	6,446	52,007	12,740	973	8,290	30,343	2,460	18,858	2,00,943	13,325	1,13,058
Salem ...	95,630	5,126	58,538	59,894	2,727	14,719	1,53,854	7,391	34,643	2,14,354	9,968	63,245	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145
Malabar ...				Nil.											
TOTAL ...	...	1,58,232	34,44,020	..	45,046	6,78,883	...	23,073	3,32,199	.	35,864	4,29,168	...	2,62,215	48,84,270

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to the 15th March 1877, and expenditure up to 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 10th March 1877	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	85,000	45,148	1,493
Nellore	4,53,000	4,72,869	40,609
Cuddapah	17,20,000	13,53,414	3,208
Bellary	38,16,000	32,14,338	1,71,680
Kurnool	30,21,000	27,07,512	17,939
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,00,009	16,956
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,70,495	905
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Ditto.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	..
Madura	93,748	46,725	1,643
Tinnevelly	44,200	6,330	751
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,49,727	1,210
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	2,11,000	2,01,656	25,344
Malabar	5,000	Nil.	
Total ...	1,00,70,973	84,70,935	2,81,738

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E STOKES,
Secretary.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877. { Register No. 33.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 306.

Fort William, the 29th March 1877.

Under the authority conveyed by the 46th Section of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General of India is pleased to appoint, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the Honourable Robert Eyles Egerton, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, *8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 13.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. [Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 13.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta, at 5-33 P. M., Calcutta time, on Monday next, the 2nd April.

A Guard of Honor with Band and Colour will be drawn up in front of the main entrance, Government House, at 5 P. M., and a Vice-regal salute fired from Fort William as His Excellency leaves Government House.

The Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and Commissioner and Magistrate of Howrah will meet His Excellency at the Howrah Railway Station. No other Officers of Government are required to attend.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 29th March 1877.

No. 738.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lees, will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at the Presidency.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 276.—Mr. H. C. Richardson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 282.—The services of Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 285.—Mr. E. S. Robertson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 289.—Mr. V. H. Schalch, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 294.—Mr. W. M. Low is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 31st instant.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 298.—Mr. D. C. Halkett is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 302.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Bell, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, or until further orders.

No. 304.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, *vice* Mr. W. B. Jones.

Mr. L. Neill, C.S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, *vice* Mr. J. W. Neill, but to continue to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department until further orders.

No. 306.—Under the authority conveyed by the 46th Section of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General of India is pleased to appoint, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the Honourable Robert Eyles Egerton, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

The 30th March 1877.

No. 309.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Vandergucht, District Superintendent of Police, II Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent, I Class, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Morris:

Mr. J. M. Berrill, District Superintendent, III Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, II Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Vandergucht:

Mr. M. P. Hankin, District Superintendent, IV Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, III Class, *vice* Mr. Berrill:

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, and Officiating District Superintendent, V Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, IV Class, *vice* Mr. Hankin.

MEDICAL.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 212.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major W. F. deFabeck, M.D., is confirmed in his appointment of Civil Surgeon of the Town of Moulmein in British Burma.

The 30th March 1877.

No. 234.—The services of Surgeon A Crombie, M.D., Junior Civil Surgeon of Rangoon in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 236.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon G. A. Dundas, additional Medical Officer at Port Blair, to officiate as Junior Civil Surgeon of Rangoon, *vice* Dr. Crombie.

SANITARY.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 63.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. Brake, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination in the Central Provinces, during the absence of Surgeon-Major S. C. Townsend, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 569.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. F. E. Cunningham, Barrister-at-law, to be Government Advocate at Rangoon in British Burma.

EDUCATION.

The 30th March 1877.

No. 84.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble W. Markby to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 98.—Special leave for six months with the usual subsidiary leave is granted to the Venerable J. Baly, Archdeacon of Calcutta, with effect from the 3rd proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 100.—The Rev. M. S. Laing, Chaplain of Murree, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 15th instant or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 103.—The Rev. W. H. Gale, B.A., having reported his return from furlough on the 7th instant, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee in the Central Provinces.

The 30th March 1877.

No. 107.—The Rev. G. W. Manson, Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, having reported his return from leave on the 14th instant, is posted to Sitapur in Oudh, in order to minister to Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—FAMINE.

Fort William, the 28th March 1877.

No. 332.—The services of Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., which had been placed temporarily at the disposal of Sir R. Temple, on a special mission, by

Notification of this Department, No. 34, dated the 12th January last, are re-transferred to the Home Department.

T. C. HOPE,
Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORESTS.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 438.—The following Officers, who were appointed to officiate as Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in the Notification of this Department, No. 893, dated the 8th September 1876, reverted to their substantive appointments of Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests, on the return of Officers from leave, from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. A. Stewart (Fores Survey Branch), 7th November 1876.

Mr. C. E. Fendall (Punjab), 15th November 1876.

Mr. E. Dobbs, B.A. (Central Provinces), 14th December 1876.

No. 442.—Mr. J. McKee, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, and officiating as Assistant Conservator, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators, *vice* Mr. N. Daly, deceased, with effect from the 9th February 1877.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Conservator, 3rd Grade, from the 27th November 1876, and is promoted to the 3rd Grade of Assistant Conservators, *vice* Mr. J. McKee, with effect from the 9th February 1877.

Mr. E. A. Dobbs, B.A., Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. D. E. Hutchins, on leave, with effect from the 9th February 1877.

T. C. HOPE,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SALT.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 59.—Mr. R. J. Whitten, Collector of Customs, Agra, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs, during the absence of Mr. R. M. Adam on the furlough granted to him in the Notification No. 43, dated the 13th instant.

CHAS. JAS. LYALL,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GENERAL.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 274.—During the absence from Calcutta of the Governor General in Council, Colonel W. M. Lees, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, will remain in charge of that portion of the Office of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

T. C. HOPE,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 27th March 1877.

No. 683P.—With reference to Notification No. 1088P, dated 5th May 1876, Mr. A. C. Litchfield, Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on 12th March 1877.

GENERAL.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 749G.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major F. Odevaine, 34th N. I., to officiate as Medical Officer of the Bhopal Battalion and Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, on furlough.

No. 750G.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. C. Hordern, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 5th January 1877:—

Captain R. Bullock, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Bymanji Jamasji, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 751G.—Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 7th December 1876 to the forenoon of the 5th February 1877, inclusive.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 771G.—Abdul Kadir, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Town Magistrate, Mysore, to act as Civil Pension Paymaster at that station, with effect from the 17th October 1876, *vice* Colonel R. Renton.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 777G.—LEAVE.—Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., Resident, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 20th May 1877.

No. 778G.—Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, to be in charge of the current duties of the Agency during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 27th March 1877.

No. 1838.—Privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Accountant General, Assam, in continuation of the privilege leave for two months granted to him by the orders contained in the Notification of this Department No. 2750, dated 23rd November 1876.

Mr. Byrne resumed charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Assam, before noon on the 30th January 1877.

No. 1904.—Mr. W. Wells is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

ACCOUNTS.

The 25th March 1877.

No. 1807.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Read—

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 852, dated 10th February 1877, and reply from that Government, No. 278, dated 28th February 1877.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 1445, dated 8th March 1877.

Read also—

Resolution No. 1709, dated 22nd March 1877, defining the rules and conditions under which Local Governments are henceforth to administer the Revenues and Services surrendered to their particular use and management.

OBSERVATIONS.—In letter No. 852, dated 10th February 1877, the Governor General in Council proposed, upon certain conditions, to make over certain Revenues and Services to the particular management of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has now cordially accepted these proposals. With the anticipated concurrence of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, certain Revenues and Services have also, by letter No. 1445, dated 8th instant, been made over to his use and management for the year 1877-78.

2. It has been since ascertained that the expenditure for stationery in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has, including the Accountant General's Office, been as follows :—

	STATIONERY.			STAMPS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	N.-W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	N.-W. Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
1871-72 ...	49,967	17,016	66,983	Earlier figures include bi-color stamps for Court-fees.			
1872-73 ...	64,855	20,239	85,094				
1873-74 ...	67,776	12,965	80,741				
1874-75 ...	43,920	12,380	56,300	29,576	4,577		
1875-76 ...	69,806	21,098	90,904	24,254	5,556		
	2,96,324	83,698	3,80,022	53,830	10,133	63,963	
Average ...	59,265	16,739	76,004	26,915	5,067	31,982	1,07,986

3. The Governor General in Council will, therefore, make over to the Local Governments the duty of providing stationery and stamps for the public service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with grants for these Services of Rs. 86,000 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 22,000 for Oudh.

RESOLUTION.—Subject to the conditions stated in Resolution No. 1709, dated 22nd March 1877, the following Revenues will for the year 1877-78 belong to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and of Oudh :—

Under I—*Land Revenue* :—Collections from the Terai and Bhabar Estates* and the Dudhi Estate* in Mirzapore and from Stone Quarries.

* Whenever hereafter the special management of these estates may cease, the arrangement now made about them will be reconsidered.

The whole of the following heads :—

IV.—Excise.

IX.—Stamps.

XIII.—Law and Justice.

XIV.—Police.

XVI.—Education.

XX.—Miscellaneous, excepting "Gain by Exchange," "Premium on Bills," "Unclaimed Bills," and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot be classed under one of the sub-divisions of this head now existing in the public accounts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Public Works Receipts appertaining to the Public Works charges for which the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are responsible as detailed below.

2. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and of Oudh will be responsible during 1877-78 for all charges recorded in the public accounts under the following heads :—

3.—Refunds of all the assigned revenues.

4.—Land Revenue, excepting Settlements, allowances to district and village officers, and special temporary compensation to Covenanted Civil Servants in the North-Western Provinces.

6.—Excise.

10.—Stamps.

14.—Administration (excepting Account and Currency Offices).

16.—Law and Justice, excepting special temporary compensation to Covenanted Civil Servants in the North-Western Provinces.

17.—Police.

19.—Education.

21.—Medical (excepting the pay of Medical Officers in charge of civil stations).

22.—Stationery and Printing.

28.—Miscellaneous, excepting Remittance of Treasure and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot be classified under any sub-division of this head now existing in the public accounts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Under *Public Works Ordinary ;—Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Civil Buildings* (except Opium and Post Office and Telegraph Buildings) and *Tools and Plant ;*—also the whole Public Works Establishment of the Public Works Department excepting that in the Military Works and Irrigation Branches ;—the Imperial Government paying towards their cost 20 per cent. on the outlay from imperial funds on works and repairs executed by the establishment.

3. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh must surrender to the Imperial Treasury half of any sum by which the net revenue from *Excise, Stamps*, and *Law and Justice* (omitting *Jails* and *Registration*), deducting *Refunds* under these heads, and Charges under 6—*Excise*, and 10—*Stamps*, exceeds Rs. 83,75,000 ; and the Government of India will, on its part, bear half of any deficiency in the revenue below that sum. Half of any such excess will accordingly be deducted from, and half of any such deficiency will be added to, the balances of the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Imperial Treasury.

4. If the expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh upon the Services thus enumerated exceeds the enumerated revenues plus any provincial contributions in support of the enumerated Services which the Government of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh may direct by less than Rs. 83,66,000,* the difference will be added to, and if such excess expenditure is more than Rs. 83,66,000 the difference will be deducted from, the balances of the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Imperial Treasuries.

	Rs.
* *Oudh*	18,30,000
North-Western Provinces ...	65,36,000
	83,66,000

5. The net amount due from the reserved Imperial revenues will be subject to reconsideration if there should be any new legislation intended to increase or reduce any of the assigned revenues.

6. As the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are now administered by one Government, it is deemed convenient thus to combine the arrangements

respecting the two Provinces herein ordered. The separate arrangements with the North-Western Provinces described in letter No. 852, dated 10th February, will endure for the time stated in that letter. The arrangements in regard to Oudh can, as yet, be made for one year only; but, in the revision of these arrangements next year, the arrangements, in respect to the North-Western Provinces, will not be disturbed.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 1896.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of February 1877, compared with those on the same date in 1876 and 1875:—*

	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,56,09,437	2,26,18,456	1,37,19,164
Bengal	2,29,45,994	1,75,25,775	97,16,196
Assam	26,37,204	35,39,209	27,63,523
British Burmah	30,00,507	30,57,832	41,35,102
N. W. Provinces	2,24,20,592	2,66,09,576	1,99,30,435
Oudh	60,61,856	76,56,529	59,80,291
Punjab	1,40,64,371	1,12,58,919	1,02,70,907
Bombay	2,38,31,459	2,70,40,630	2,36,43,760
Central Provinces	46,41,541	44,05,960	44,11,472
Madras	2,47,93,987	2,35,47,921	2,54,56,445
TOTAL ...	15,00,06,948	14,72,60,807	12,00,27,295

The 29th March 1877.

No. 1899.—The following letter is published for general information:—

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,—BY the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department No. 3334, dated 14th December 1870, and subsequent supplementary orders, the particular administration of certain Services was entrusted to the several Local Governments with fixed Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support. The Departmental Receipts connected with these Services were also surrendered to the Local Governments, who were allowed to appropriate to provincial uses any surplus, while they were bound to make good from provincial resources any deficit, which might result from their management of the delegated Services.

2. After consideration and consultation with the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the Governor General in Council has now resolved, upon certain conditions stated in this dispatch, to surrender and entrust the following additional Revenues and Services to the use, management and responsibility of the Government of Bengal.

3. The gross *Excise* Revenue of Bengal has been as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	57,19,000
1873-74	58,08,000
1874-75	56,34,000 (Year of Scarcity).
1875-76	60,88,000
1876-77	63,00,000

4. It is a reasonable expectation that, for some time to come, this revenue will, without any more particular attention than it now receives, increase by at least a lakh of rupees (net) a year: accordingly, the Governor General in Council will surrender this revenue to the Local Government on condition that an annual increment of Rs. 1,00,000 is contributed to the Imperial Treasury: thus the amount due to the Imperial Treasury from the *Excise on Spirits and Drugs* in Bengal will be as follows:

	Rs.
1877-78	64,00,000
1878-79	65,00,000
1879-80	66,00,000
1880-81	67,00,000
1881-82	68,00,000

5. The revenue from *Sea Customs, Imports* and *Exports* will remain Imperial: but there are certain minor items shown as "*Sea Customs Miscellaneous*," and "*Warehouse and Wharf Rents*" which have yielded revenue as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	37,000
1873-74	34,000
1874-75	47,000
1875-76	36,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	36,000
1877-78 First Estimate	36,000

the Governor General in Council will transfer these items of revenue for an annual payment of Rs. 36,000.

6. *Salt.*—The *Customs* and *Excise Duty* on *Salt* must continue Imperial Revenue: but the Governor General in Council will transfer the minor items "*Rents of Warehouses*," "*Fines and Forfeitures*" and "*Miscellaneous*" for a yearly payment of Rs. 2,20,000: the past yield of these items is as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	1,56,000
1873-74	1,62,000
1874-75	1,15,000
1875-76	1,94,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	2,23,000
1877-78 First Estimate	2,20,000

7. *Stamps* and *Law and Justice* have produced revenue as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	88,91,000
1873-74	91,49,000
1874-75	96,87,000
1875-76	1,00,33,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	1,03 00,000

Clearly, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs a year is a moderate estimate of the normal growth of these items of revenue: accordingly the Governor General in Council will surrender these revenues to provincial uses for the following annual payments:

	Rs.
To be paid in 1877-78	1,05,75,000
1878-79	1,08,50,000
1879-80	1,11,25,000
1880-81	1,14,00,000
1881-82	1,16,75,000

8. The revenue from *Excise, Stamps* and *Law and Justice* will be thus surrendered for the next five years: thereafter, the whole arrangement will be subject to revision; and the Governor General in Council must, then, probably claim for the Imperial Revenues a share of any improvement which may ensue under the management of the Local Government in excess of the stipulated annual increments belonging to the Imperial Treasury. While the Government of India is most desirous that the Local Government should benefit largely by any increase of revenue to which improved administration may lead, it is evidently reasonable and necessary that the Imperial Revenues should eventually share in such increases. But, inasmuch as a considerable burden is being now imposed upon the Province of Bengal, in order to guarantee to the Imperial Revenues the interest on the capital spent in Bengal on the construction of canals and railways, the Government of India has consented, for the present, to abstain from claiming any part of the further increase which may be expected to these revenues in consequence of the greater attention that they will now doubtless receive from the Local Government.

9. Of the *Marine* Receipts, the Governor General in Council proposes to surrender to the Local Government the following items:

Pilotage Receipts.
Registration and other Fees.
Port Receipts.
Other Miscellaneous Receipts, exclusive of any item abnormal in character and exceeding Rs. 10,000.

These Receipts have aggregated the following sums:

	Rs.
1872-73	10,84,000
1873-74	10,18,000
1874-75	10,42,000
1875-76	11,01,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	10,91,000
1877-78 First Estimate	10,84,000

The Governor General in Council will make them over for an annual payment of Rs. 10,84,000.

10. Of the revenue recorded under *XVIII, Miscellaneous*, the Governor General in Council desires to retain as Imperial only the items "*Premium on Bills*," "*Unclaimed Bills of Exchange*," "*Sale of Durbar Presents*," and any *item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot be classified under some sub-division of this Head now existing in the Public Accounts of Bengal.* The remainder of the revenue under this Head has been as follows:—

	Rs.
1872-73	8,41,000
1873-74	10,27,000
1874-75	7,12,000
1875-76	7,73,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	7,71,000
1877-78	7,92,000

The Governor General in Council will assess the revenue transferred under this Head at Rs. 7,92,000.

11. If there should be any new legislation intended to increase or reduce [illegible] of the Assigned Revenues, the amount due to the Imperial Revenues will be subject to reconsideration. Subject to this proviso, the following Revenues will be surrendered to the Government of Bengal, for five years, for provincial uses, on its undertaking to make good to the Imperial Revenues in—

	Rs.
1877-78	1,91,07,000
1878-79	1,94,82,000
1879-80	1,98,57,000
1880-81	2,02,32,000
1881-82	2,06,07,000

Revenues to be surrendered to the Government of Bengal for Provincial uses, 1877-78.

IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs.
VI.—Customs ("Sea Customs Miscellaneous," and "Warehouses and Wharf Rents").
VII.—Salt: "Rents of Warehouses," "Fines and Forfeitures," and "Miscellaneous".
IX.—Stamps.
XIII.—Law and Justice.
XIV.—Marine: "Pilotage Receipts," "Registration and other Fees," and "Miscellaneous".
XVI.—Miscellaneous (all except "Premium on Bills," "Unclaimed Bills," and any item exceeding Rs. 10,000 which cannot be classified under any subdivision of this Head now existing in the Public Accounts in Bengal).

12. As regards EXPENDITURE, the Governor General in Council will, for the future, reserve as Imperial only those Grants which, for some particular reason, it seems inconvenient to transfer to provincial management and responsibility. The following Services with the Grants as at present settled for 1877-78, are accordingly made over to the management and responsibility of the Government of Bengal.

13. *Refunds of all the Assigned Revenues.*—The actual expenditure has been as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	4,31,000
1873-74	4,97,000
1874-75	5,52,000
1875-76	5,12,000
1876-77	4,63,000

The Grant for 1877-78 is, the average of the five years, Rs. 4,91,000.

14. *Land Revenue.*—The Governor General in Council will make over the expenditure which is recorded under this Head in the Accounts for "*Collectors' and Deputy Commissioners' &c., Establishments*" and "*Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections.*" The expenditure on these Services in the past has been as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	21,79,000
1873-74	22,04,000
1874-75	22,89,000
1875-76	22,42,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	22,68,000

The Grant for 1877-78 is Rs. 22,62,000.

15. The expenditure in managing the *Excise* Revenue has been—

	Rs.
1872-73	2,94,000
1873-74	2,90,000
1874-75	2,93,000
1875-76	2,90,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	2,93,000

The Grant is Rs. 2,92,000 and this sum will be made over for this service.

16. The expenditure on *Customs* Establishments has been—

	Rs.
1872-73	6,52,000
1873-74	6,65,000
1874-75	6,52,000
1875-76	6,69,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	6,80,000

The Grant is Rs. 6,93,000 which will be made over for this service.

17. Of the *Salt* expenditure the "*Inland Customs Establishment, Behar,*" will be reserved as Imperial, and the expenditure now recorded under the Head of "*Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies*" transferred: past figures are as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	39,000
1873-74	37,000
1874-75	34,000
1875-76	37,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	39,000

The Grant is Rs. 39,000.

18. The expenditure on the collection of the *Stamp* Revenue has been—

	Rs.
1872-73	2,93,000
1873-74	2,25,000
1874-75	2,16,000
1875-76	2,39,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	2,35,000

The Grant is Rs. 2,38,000.

19. The Government of India will make the whole of the expenditure under *Administration* provincial, excepting the Charges for—

The Account Office,
The Allowance to Bank of Bengal,
The Stationery Office,
Stationery purchased in the Country.

Deducting these items, the past expenditure has been as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	12,69,000
1873-74	12,99,000
1874-75	13,09,000
1875 76	12,54,000
1876-77	12,62,000

The Grant is Rs. 12,61,000.

20. The Government of India wish to reserve as Imperial from the expenditure under 16, *Minor Departments*, only the *Meteorological and Archæological Departments, Census and Gazetteers*. The Grant made for the remainder of the Services recorded under this Head is Rs. 1,68,000, including a large and abnormal Grant of Rs. 1,31,000 for *Cinchona Plantations*.

21. The only item to be reserved as Imperial under *Law and Justice* is the Charge for "*Law Officers*," the actual expenditure for this Service being too unsettled as yet to be the subject of any arrangement. Apart from this item, the expenditure under this Head has been as follows:

	Rs.
1872-73	62,25,000
1873-74	62,97,000
1874-75	64,62,000
1875-76	63,34,000
1876-77 Regular Estimate	63,56,000

The Grant is Rs. 63,97,000.

22. It is proposed to make over the *Marine* Charges shown in the following Statement with a Grant of Rs. 10,92,000:

Details of Marine Charges to be transferred.

	Marine Court.	Shipping Master.	Shipping Fees, Towing Fees and Sundries.	Lieutenant-Governor's State Yacht.	Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Pilot Vessels.	Victuals, exclusive of Seagoing Vessels, Inland Steamers and Flats, Famine Vessels and G. G.'s State Yacht.	Coal for Lieut.-Governor's State Yacht, Pilot, Survey, and Light Vessels, and Steamer *Celerity*.	Building and repairs of Lieutenant-Governor's Yacht, Pilot, Survey and Light Vessels.	Light Houses and Ships.	Calcutta Port Approaches.	Outports.	Other Miscellaneous Charges.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	3,529	16,235	9,177	4,475	6,68,[illegible]	34,849	15,278	88,467	7,639	2,11,538	27,656	1,771	10,88,994
1873-74	3,346	17,604	6,005	4,320	6,71,344	38,037	23,430	79,435	7,519	1,85,368	28,786	10,489	10,75,692
1874-75	3,404	18,274	11,390	3,850	6,39,530	35,128	27,337	88,201	7,528	1,89,219	30,985	26,886	10,81,732
1875-76	3,300	15,441	1,749	4,961	6,33,899	33,167	31,373	59,238	7,405	1,84,502	33,658	3,534	10,12,317
1876-77	3,300	16,400	10,700	4,376	6,72,000	37,000	20,000	1,06,525	7,000	1,96,000	25,000	3,800	11,02,101
1877-78	3,500	16,738	10,569	4,376	6,50,463	32,500	20,000	1,35,236	7,540	1,96,000	15,000	60	10,91,98

The reduction in the Grant for 1877-78 under Outports is owing to the transfer of False Point to a Port Trust.

23. The cost of *Stationery* including stationery used in the Accountant General's office and Stamps has been—

	Stationery. Rs.	Stamps. Rs.
1872-73	3,71,954	...
1873-74	4,20,007	...
1874-75	3,91,997	98,156*
1875-76	4,30,122	91,444
Average ...	4,03,520	94,650

The Government of India will allow for this item Rs. 4,98,000.

24. The cost of the Police guard on duty at the Government Houses, Calcutta and Barrackpore, is at present charged to the Government of India under the Head as follows:—

	Rs.
For five months during the residence of His Excellency the Governor General at the Presidency, at Rs. 651 a month	3,255
For seven months during His Excellency's absence from Calcutta, at Rs. 336 a month	2,352
During journies to Barrackpore, &c.	1,080
TOTAL ...	6,687

The grant for this service is Rs. 7,000.

25. It is proposed to make over the whole *Miscellaneous* Grant, excepting only the item "*Charges for Remittance of Treasure*." The Imperial Re-

* Judicial Bicolour Stamps, included in previous years.

venues will, however, continue responsible for any charge which may occur under any sub-division of this Grant not now enumerated, and which exceeds Rs. 10,000. The past expenditure has been—

	Rs.
1872-73	18,000
1873-74	18,000
1874-75	31,000
1875-76	22,000

The Grant is Rs. 25,000.

25. The repairs of the offices of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, of the obelisks (navigation marks) on the bank of the River Hooghly and of the Bishop's Palace, which are now Imperial charges have cost in the last five years Rs. 35,000 in all: it is proposed that the responsibility for these buildings and obelisks should hereafter be Provincial, a sum of Rs. 7,000 being assigned for the purpose.

26. The Grants, as now settled for all the expenditure which it is thus proposed henceforth to entrust to Provincial management and responsibility, amount, as shown in the following Statement, to Rs. 2,45,29,000. It is understood, however, that the Local Government will be able and willing to undertake these Services with a Consolidated Grant of somewhat less than Rs. 2,45,29,000. The existing *Provincial Allotment* is Rs. 1,10,59,000: the provision made for the further Services to be now transferred is, thus, Rs. 1,34,70,000, of which Rs. 4,91,000 is for *Refunds*. Five per cent. upon the remainder is Rs. 6,48,950, the Governor General in Council proposes to deduct the sum of Rs. 5,90,000 from the Consolidated Assignment now offered, as follows:

Statement of Expenditure to be transferred to the management of the Government of Bengal.

	Grant for 1877-78 as now settled.	Retrenchment.	Proposed Net Consolidated Grant.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
3.—Refunds of Revenue from Excise, Stamps and Law and Justice, and of Deposits ...	*4,91,000*	...	*4,91,000*
4.—Land Revenue ("Collectors', Deputy Commissioners', &c., Establishments" and "Charges on account of Land Revenue Collections") ...	*22,62,000*	...	*22,62,000*
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	*2,92,000*	...	*2,92,000*
8.—Customs	*6,93,000*	...	*6,93,000*
9.—Salt	*39,000*	...	*39,000*
11.—Stamps	*2,38,000*	...	*2,38,000*
15.—Administration (excepting "Account Office," "Allowances to Presidency Banks," "Stationery Office at Presidency" and "Stationery purchased in the Country")	*12,61,000*	...	*12,61,000*
16.—Minor Departments (excepting Meteorological and Archæological Departments, Census and Gazetteers)	*1,68,000*	...	*1,68,000*
17.—Law and Justice (excepting "Law Officers")	*63,97,000*	*1,00,000*	*62,97,000*
18.—Marine (for the Services enumerated in para. 23)	*10,92,000*	...	*10,92,000*
23.—Political (Government-House Police Guard)*	*7,000*	..	*7,000*
26.—Miscellaneous (excepting "Remittance of Treasure")	*25,000*	...	*25,000*
Stationery and Stamps	*4,98,000*	*50,000*	*4,48,000*
27.—Provincial Allotment as now existing ...	*1,10,59,000*	*4,40,000*	*1,06,19,000*
Maintenance of Bishop's Palace, Stamps and Stationery Buildings, and River Obelisks ...	*7,000*	.	*7,000*
Total ...	*2,45,29,000*	*5,90,000*	*2,39,39,000*

27. A further sum will be added for *Stores bought in England*, as soon as the past expenditure for these items on behalf of Bengal can be ascertained, and eventually, the responsibility for Furlough Allowances and Pensions will, if possible, also be placed upon the Government of Bengal. Meanwhile, the Government of Bengal will be entitled to appropriate to provincial uses any surplus, and will be bound to make good from provincial sources any deficit, which may accrue upon all the Revenues and Services which will be henceforth under its particular management. The Revenues

* Should henceforth be shown under Police.

made over being in 1877-78 Rs. 1,91,07,000, and the Net Consolidated Allotment Rs. 2,39,39,000, the net expenditure from the reserved Imperial Revenues will be Rs. 48,32,000. If less than the following sum in each year is spent, the difference will be added to the *Balance of the Government of Bengal in the Imperial Treasury;* if more, the difference will be taken from that *Balance.*

To be provided from the Reserved Imperial Revenue.

In	Rs.
1877-78	48,32,000
1878-79	44,57,000
1879-80	40,82,000
1880-81	37,07,000
1881-82	33,32,000

28. The conditions under which the Government of Bengal will administer the extended trust thus committed to it are defined in the Resolution of the Governor General in Council in this Department, No. 1709, dated 22nd March 1877.

29. It will be necessary for the Government of Bengal to revise the estimates received with your letter No. 568, dated 22nd February 1877.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 1911.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1876-77.*

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
			s. d.	
Estimated for the whole year	13,660,000	15,99,20,000	1 8·5	2,38,20,000
In the month of March	614,318	70,00,000	1 8·68	8,56,820
In the whole year	12,732,704	14,90,05,501	1 8·51	2,16,78,461

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising ...	£ 12,732,704 at 1s. 8·5d.	Rs. 2,17,36,944
Actual ditto ditto ditto ...	" " 1s. 8·51d.	" 2,16,78,461
Expenditure less than estimate		" 58,483

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Mint Masters to act under Section 16 of the said Act in respect to all coins tendered to them.

No. 1910.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the Mint Masters to receive, in parcels of not less than one thousand tolas each, silver coins coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India which have lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent. in weight or have been called in by proclamation, or are from any other reason no longer a legal tender in payment or on account, and to pay for the same by order on the Presidency Bank of Bengal or Bombay, as the case may be, at the rate of one rupee per tola.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 1905.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that, when a Civil Surgeon is required to proceed beyond the limits of his charge in order to appear as a witness in any judicial proceedings, he shall, in addition to the salary of his office, continue to draw the local allowances attached thereto without prejudice to the claim of his *locum tenens* to draw these allowances.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 1897.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce as follows the Court Fee payable under Schedule II, Number 1 (*b*), of the said Act, for a petition of objection under the North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877; that is to say—

	Court Fee.
When the petitioner has been charged under the second class	4 annas.
When the petitioner has been charged under the third class	1 anna.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 289.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department will have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Lees, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, at the Presidency.

Captain A. C. W. Crookshank, 2nd Assistant Secretary, will officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain E. H. H. Collen, proceeding on furlough, and also as Deputy Secretary.

Reports and correspondence on the subjects hereafter specified should be addressed by all Governments and Departments to the Officiating Secretary at Calcutta, *viz* :—

*1.—Applications for furlough, save for furlough on urgent private affairs, which should be sent to the Secretary to Government with the Governor General. Also all questions relating to the Furlough Regulations.

2.—Reports of departure on furlough and of return to duty, with certificates of permission to return, &c.

3.—Grant of sick leave to Europe to Officers of the Bengal Presidency when such leave is given from another Presidency.

*4.—Applications to retire from the service.

5.—Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers.

6.—Claims to medals, or applications for medals, or for decorations to replace those lost or stolen.

7.—All ordinary returns and periodical or other documents which are required for mere record, except such as the Secretary to Government with the Governor General may specially intimate, are to be sent to him.

* Through the prescribed channel of the Adjutant General.

No. 290.—ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT—

Lieutenant (Local Captain) A. F. Fletcher, R. A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, officiated as Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, from the 18th December 1876 to the 28th February 1877 inclusive, *vice* Colonel R. G. F. Heneagan, deceased.

No. 291.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. M. Biggs, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, with effect from 20th February 1877, *vice* Colonel R. S. Graves, proceeding on furlough.

Captain N. F. Parker, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, with effect from 11th March 1877, junior Officers acting in the higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

No. 292.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Michael King Martin, 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—3rd March 1876.

No. 293.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Joseph Seymour Biscoe, Bengal Staff Corps,—24th March 1877.

No. 294.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., to have permanent rank, with effect from the 31st March 1877, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. N. Tresidder, who retires.

No. 295.—Surgeon-Major A. Christison, M.D., (on furlough), to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with permanent rank, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General C. M. Smith, who retires, 31st March 1877.

No. 296.—Supernumerary Surgeons-Major George Henderson, M.D., Peter Cullen, M.D., James Richard Johnson, Isaac Newton and George William Jameson, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies.

No. 297.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 65, dated the 15th February 1877, are published for general information :—

Para. 1. The under-mentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such dating from the 30th September 1876 :—

James Moorhead, M.D.
Charles Henry Beatson.
Charles William Owen.
Gilbert Saunders Griffiths.
Peter Macpherson Grant.

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley from the 30th of September 1876, to the 5th February 1877, inclusive.

No. 298.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sub-Conductor Michael O'Connor, to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor D. Cordwell, pensioned.

Serjeant Joseph Pollott, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor O'Connor.

No. 299.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry).

Subadar Runbeer, Karkie, "Sirdar Bahadur," is appointed Subadar Major, *vice* Nain Sing, Khuttrie, "Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Bheemia, Khuttrie, to be Subadar, *vice* Nain Sing, Khuttrie, "Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Munbeer, Goorung, to be Subadar *vice* Gungaram, Bist, invalided; Havildar Tickaram, Goorung, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bheemia, Khuttrie, promoted; Havildar Jeetbeer, Khawas, to be Jemadar, *vice* Munbeer, Goorung, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1876.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 300.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 301.—The services of Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) C. A. deKantzow, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent, Sudder Bazar, Delhi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 302.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. H. Kirton, Civil, Muzaffarnagar, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 121A, dated the 22nd March 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st April 1877.

No. 303.—The services of Lieutenant M. H. Gregson, R.E., 2nd Assistant Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, are, with reference to Notification by the Public Works Department, No. 137, dated the 23rd March 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 304.—The services of Surgeon A. Tomes, on special duty, Backergunge, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 31st March 1877.

No. 305.—The services of 2nd Class Apothecary H. J. Finnamore, attached to the establishment under the Director of State Railways, are, with reference to the Notification by the Public Works Department, No. 130, dated the 20th March 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 306.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General Reynell George Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner and Superintendent, Amritsar Division, Punjab,—private affairs, for one year eleven months and five days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen month, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 3rd April 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raoul deBourbel, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major George Scott Hills, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department,—medical certificate, for twenty months, under Rule XIV, clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick Macdonald Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Mooltan, Punjab,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Charles Egbert Wimond Bensley, M.D.,—private affairs, for thirteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Francis Henry Hinde, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 307.—Quartermaster Henry William Hallett, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for one year on private affairs, from the 28th March 1877.

No. 308.—Major Nablett St. Leger Carter, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for three months, from the 7th April 1877.

No. 309.—Captain Charley Henry Denham, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for sixteen months, from the 12th April 1877.

No. 310.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 463 of 1874, Major J. Bartleman, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted an extension of furlough to the 2nd February 1877.

No. 311.—The grant of furlough on private affairs to Captain C. H. T. Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps, in G. G. O. No. 167 of 1877, is cancelled.

No. 312.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. F. M. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 14th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. A. Browne, Infantry, Commissioner of Pegu Division, British Burmah,—Fort William, 18th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. R. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 14th March 1877.

Major R. E. Boyle, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th (Prince of Wales'own) Bengal Lancers,—Bombay, 22nd March 1877.

Major J. Bartleman, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

Surgeon-Major J. R. Jackson, M. D.,—Bombay, 8th March 1877. (Date of departure on furlough, 7th February 1876).

Captain F. Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Revenue Survey Department,—Fort William, 18th March 1877.

Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry,—Bombay, 26th February 1877. (Date of departure on furlough, 6th September 1876.)

Conductor F. Edmonds, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—Bombay, 27th February 1877.

Sub-Conductor R. Orr, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory,—Bombay, 27th February 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 313.—Corporal Charles Stewart, late 9th Brigade, R.A., an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, *viz.*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 314.—Native Medical Pupils Anait Allee Khan, No. 691, and Ganesha Ram, No. 878, admitted by G. G. Os. Nos. 1022 of 1874 and 1046 of 1875, are dismissed the service.

No. 315.—The services of Native Medical Pupils Bhawanee Dass, No. 693, and Ibrahim, No. 855, admitted by G. G. Os. Nos. 1022 of 1874 and 1046 of 1875, are dispensed with.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 316.—FURLOUGH—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 126 of 1877, the following Resolution by the Financial Department, No. 789, dated the 15th February 1877, is republished for general information :—

No. 789.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th February 1877.

Read—

Endorsement of the Military Department, No. 1068 (Accounts—Remittances), dated 20th December 1876, on a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, giving retrospective effect to the privilege of drawing furlough pay at the rate of exchange of 2 shillings the rupee granted to those officers who elected the furlough rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871.

Read also—

Communication from the Military Department, No. 646 (Accounts—Remittances), dated 17th January 1877, forwarding a memorandum from the Accountant General, Military Department, on a reference from the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, regarding the rate of exchange at which the difference claimed by officers under the ruling cited above is to be paid.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the difference due to any Officer shall be paid to him in England in sterling money if he desires it. If paid in India, the difference shall be disbursed at its equivalent in Indian currency at the rate of exchange fixed for the year on account of which the difference is due.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 10th to 29th March 1877 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieut. Col. F. J. Craigie ...	22nd March 1877 ...	Benares ...	Will found unattested.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th to 29th March 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.					Rs. A. P.		
Edward Dean Fisher(a) ...	Captain ...	4th Hussars ...	8th Aug. 1876	Intestate(b) ...	838 15 11		

(a).—Widow—Mrs. Agnes Fisher, 25, Addison Gardens, London W.
Child—Frederic Edward.

(b).—A will found, dated before marriage.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th March 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 3.—Mr. Edmund Good, 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Ship *Czarewitch*, to be 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, *vice* Cox, whose services have been dispensed with.

Mr. G. R. C. Smythe, 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, to be 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Ship *Czarewitch*, *vice* Good.

Lieutenant George Wilson, Royal Navy, to be 2nd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, *vice* Smythe, and to officiate as 1st Officer in that vessel in the place of Mr. Pryce, on furlough.

Mr. J. Clarke, 3rd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, to officiate as 2nd Officer, *vice* Wilson.

The above appointments to have effect from the 26th March 1877.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 4.—Mr. R. A. C. Hepworth, late 3rd Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, at present attached to the Steamer *Ava*, is permitted to resign the service.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 26th March 1877.

No. 139.—Mr. A. Percy, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is (on return from leave) re-posted to Assam.

No. 140.—The following changes are ordered in the Establishment of Superintending Engineers attached to the Military Works Branch, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., to revert to temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the afternoon of the 19th January 1877, *vice* Colonel L. Russell, reverted to Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. Tyndall to revert to Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the afternoon of the 19th January 1877, the date from which Lieutenant-Colonel Browne reverted to 2nd Grade, to the 7th February 1877, the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's transfer to the Punjab.

The 27th March 1877.

No. 141.—The following Officers on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways are transferred to the Presidencies specified for employment on the Bellary and Hubli Railway :—

To Bombay.

Mr. W. L. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. B. Medley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. W. S. Haig, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. Concannon, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

To Madras.

Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 142.—Lieutenant N. Arnott, R.E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 143.—The following changes are ordered in the grading of Superior Officers of the Accounts Branch, with effect from the dates specified, in consequence of the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, Major Westmorland, and Mr. Bayly :—

NAME.	From temporary rank of	To	With effect from
Mr. F. R. Boyce	Examiner, 1st Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade ...	Mar. 5, 1877
Lieut.-Col. G. J. Melliss ...	Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.	" 2nd Class, 1st Grade (temporary rank.)	Mar. 5, 1877
Major C. M. Moberly ...	Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.	" 2nd Class, 2nd Grade ...	Mar. 20, 1877
Capt. R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E. ...	Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.	" 3rd Class, 1st Grade ...	Mar. 5, 1877
Mr. W. Palmer	Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.	" " " ...	Mar. 20, 1877
Major P. Lambert, R. E. ...	Examiner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.	Substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, but to officiate as Examiner.	Mar. 5, 1877
Mr. F. Morrison	Examiner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.	Deputy Examiner	Mar. 20, 1877
Mr. R. N. Burn	Deputy Examiner ...	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade ...	Mar. 20, 1877
" J. Douglas	Ditto ...	" " (temporary rank) ...	Feb. 22, 1877
" W. H. Marten ...	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.	" " 2nd Grade (temporary rank.)	Feb. 22, 1877
" F. F. Hensley ...	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Substantive rank of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Telegraph Department, but to officiate as Assistant Examiner.	Feb. 22, 1877

No. 144.—Major C. H. Luard, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., or until further orders.

The 28th March 1877.

No. 145.—The following changes are ordered in the postings of Superior Officers of the Accounts Branch, Public Works Department :—

Mr. E. Claxton, Deputy Examiner, temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is re-transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. F. Morrison, Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be Deputy Examiner in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., is posted to the Deputy Examinership of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, but will continue to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, during the absence of Captain Begbie, or until further orders.

No. 146.—Mr. H. Rainier, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation, Accountant General's Office, Public Works Department, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 147.—Lieutenant M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 19th March 1877.

The 29th March 1877.

No. 148.—Mr. J. W. McNair, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation, in the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 149.—Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 150.—The following permanent promotions are made consequent on the permanent appointment of Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 9th February 1877 :—

From Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, to Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

From Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, to Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

No. 151.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is permanently transferred in that rank to the Punjab, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Medley.

No. 154.—With the consent of the Government, North-Western Provinces, Mr. E. Claxton, Deputy Examiner, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on being re-transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 31st March 1877.

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only ...	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* ...	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1877.

Mr. E. A. Nott having resigned the appointment of Officiating Assistant Registrar, the Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee to officiate as Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. R. Fink, or until further orders, with effect from the 12th of February 1877.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

The 29th March 1877.

The following rule having received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is now published for general information.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

It is ordered that the following rule be passed as a Rule and Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the first day of April 1877:—

No summons or other process issued by the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction for service through another Court within its Appellate Jurisdiction shall be transmitted to such Court without Court-fee stamps being affixed thereon denoting the amount of the fee chargeable by such Court for serving similar process of its own, and without such stamps being punched and defaced in the usual manner.

RICHARD GARTH.	W. AINSLIE.
F. B. KEMP.	E. G. BIRCH
LEWIS S. JACKSON	G. G. MORRIS.
A. G. MACPHERSON.	R. C. MITTER.
W. MARKBY.	W. F McDONELL
CHARLES PONTIFEX.	J. SEWELL WHITE.

February 6, 1877.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned estates having come under charge of this office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Keneth Sutherland Brodie, formerly of Bogganbarry, in the District of Mymensing, in Bengal, and lastly of Edinburgh, in Scotland, died in Edinburgh, on the 1st May 1868.

Eliza Bryant Staig, of No. 16, Mendhee Bagan Lane, widow, died at Calcutta, on the 4th February 1877.

Henry Halpin, of Buxar, in the District of Shahabad, in Bengal, Indigo Planter, died at Buxar, on the 20th September 1876.

John Dearden, Circle Inspector of Schools, in the Central Provinces of India, died at Bilaspur, on the 27th November 1876.

Richard Topham, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Bareilly, on the 16th October 1876.

Adolphus Lambert Dennis, a Lieutenant in the 62nd Regiment of Foot, died at Chakrata, on the 26th November 1876.

William Thomas Lindsay, Officiating Principal of the Government College at Lahore, lost at sea in the Steamer *Coromandel*, in July 1875.

Henry Hooper Clarke, an Assistant Inspector of Schools, Umballa Circle, Punjab, died at Ludhiana, on the 22nd January 1877.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 17th Mar. 1877.

NOTICE.

All covers intended for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and Party, during His Excellency's approaching visit to Lucknow and Nynee Tal *en route* to Simla, should be addressed to the "Governor General's Camp" without the addition of any postal town.

O. T. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

CALCUTTA,
24th March 1877.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st March 1877.

No. 325.—Captain A. J. Bannerman, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the date in April on which he may avail himself thereof.

D. W. K. BARR, *Lieutenant,*
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for *Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 22nd March 1877.

No. 16.—Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mhow Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 2nd proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 17.—Captain G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assistant to Chief Engineer for Central India, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, during Major Swetenham's absence, or until further orders.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sanderao, the 20th March 1877.

No. $\frac{833}{598}$G.—With reference to Foreign Office Notification No. 593G, dated 9th March 1877, Major C. K. M. Walter re-assumed charge of his office of Political Agent in Marwar and Jeysulmere, from Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, on the forenoon of the 5th March 1877.

E. A. FRASER,
for *Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1877.

Privilege leave under medical certificate is granted to Mr. J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Mysore Topographical Survey, from the forenoon of the 21st January to 31st March 1877, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. R. D. Farrell, Surveyor, 4th Grade, No. 8 Topographical Survey Party, is granted two months' privilege leave under medical certificate, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Surveyor General of India.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 22nd March 1877.

With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 93, dated 2nd March 1877, Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd March 1877.

No. 52.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is temporarily appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Sambhar Division, Rajputana Railway.

No. 53.—Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 5th March 1877.

No. 54.—Mr. G. H. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot Railway, is granted furlough for nineteen months, with effect from the 8th May 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same; also the necessary subsidiary leave.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 55.—Mr. J. F. Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, is transferred to the Rajputana Railway.

The 26th March 1877.

No. 56.—Mr. W. Watson, Store-keeper for State Railways, Calcutta, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted in Director's Notification No. 24 of the 4th February 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 23rd March 1877.

No. 12.—Mr. Berry, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Locomotive Department, Rajputana State Railway, is granted fifteen months' leave to England on medical certificate, with effect from the 22nd January last.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 24th March 1877.

No. 46.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 121, dated 15th March 1877, Mr. R. G. Macdonald made over, and Major J. P. Westmorland received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the forenoon of the 20th March 1877.

No. 47.—Mr. D. G. Ottley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 200, dated 6th December 1876, from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 7th December 1876, and was posted to the charge of Maintenance, Open Line.

No. 48.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 33, dated 13th February 1877, Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, made over, and Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Chenab Store Depôt on the afternoon of the 15th March 1877.

No. 49.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 34 of the 16th February 1877, Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave on the forenoon of 23rd March 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th March 1877.

No. 49.—Mr. Ameer Bux, Overseer, 1st Grade, Larkana Division, is granted leave without allowances for twelve months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 50.—Mr. Dharm Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Lower Sind District.

No. 51.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Mehar to the Kotri Division.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 52.—The following transfers have been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District :—

* * * * *

Mr. C. J. DeBretton, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge, to the Khanpur Division.

This cancels the transfer of Mr. DeBretton to the Bahawalpur Division in this Office Notification No. 152, dated 8th December 1876.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 21st March 1877.

No. 27.—Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Division, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 25 of 1877, on the forenoon of the 8th March 1877.

No. 28.—Amendment in Notification No. 8 of 1877 : for "30th December," read "17th December 1876."

No. 29.—Amendment in Notification No. 237 of 1876 : for "forenoon, 1st November 1876," read "afternoon, 3rd November 1876."

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th March 1877.

No. 27.—Mr. W. Eckstein, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted furlough for two years from 1st April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the leave, with the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 28.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months from 18th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave, with usual subsidiary leave.

No. 29.—Mr. W. Hart, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from Bengal by Public Works Department, Notification No. 22, dated 25th January 1877, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 1st March 1877.

The 21st March 1877.

No. 30.—Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, temporary 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 3rd to the 8th Circle, Military Works.

No. 31.—Captain W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 3rd Circle to the Office of Chief Engineer, Military Works, *vice* Captain Dundas, R.E., proceeded on furlough.

No. 32.—Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

No. 33.—Colonel J. Dawson, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is on return from furlough, posted to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

No. 34.—Major A. C. Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

The 23rd March 1877.

No. 35.—Captain F. F. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, made over, and Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received, charge of Office of Executive Engineer, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 3rd March 1877.

No. 36.—Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 7th to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

No. 37.—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 7th to the 8th Circle of Military Works.

No. 38.—Mr. T. H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 7th to the 8th Circle of Military Works.

No. 39.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 99, dated 5th March 1877, Mr. W. Ball, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd March 1877.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1877.

No. 958.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 15 of 28th February 1877, Conductor A. Forsyth, Supervisor, 2nd Grade (temporary 1st Grade), left Benares on the 20th instant, to join the 5th Circle, Military Works.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Mily. Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 21st March 1877.

No. 19.—Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant W. Peacocke, R.E., Temporary 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, attached to the II Allahabad Division, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 26th March 1877.

No. 20.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 15, dated the 26th ultimo, Barrack Sergeant Warren took over the Barrack duties at Saugor from Barrack Master Edmondson, on the forenoon of the 7th instant, and not the 14th ultimo.

This Office Notification No. 18 of 10th instant is hereby cancelled.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 27th March 1877.

No. 16.—Moonshee Dowlut Ram, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Morar Division, Military Works, reported his return from three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 53, dated 28th November 1876, on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 24th March 1877.

No. 6.—Barrack Sergeant J. Clarke, temporarily transferred from the 3rd to the 4th Circle, Military Works, is posted to the Mooltan Sub-Division of the Ferozepore Division. He joined his Sub-Division on the forenoon of the 15th March 1877.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 24th March 1877.

No. 10.—Captain A. Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the 1st Rawal Pindi to the Lahore Division, Military Works.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th March 1877.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,119	2	5
Public Deposits at Head Office ... (Rs. 83,05,406 8 6)	1,80,15,215	7	11
Public Deposits at Branches ... (Rs. 97,09,808 15 5)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,95,87,581	9	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,24,185	11	3
Sundries	8,68,670	7	1
TOTAL ...	6,05,66,772	6	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	96,06,809	3	6
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	49,88,529	5	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	40,63,090	15	8
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,10,85,482	5	10
Balances with other Banks ...	6,93,972	10	2
Bullion	6,15,251	7	0
Dead Stock	10,32,900	5	6
Stamps	10,803	13	0
Sundries	2,38,422	15	0
	4,23,85,263	11	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... (Rs. 70,81,959 12 8)	1,82,31,508	11	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... (Rs. 1,11,49,548 14 8)			
TOTAL ...	6,05,66,772	6	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 29th March 1877.

J. GORDON,
Chief Arctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Rudra, Bhagavatchandra ... Medical College.
Sarkar, Natavar ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal ... Medical College.
Dás, Manmohan ... Ditto.
De, Devendranath ... Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kailaschandra ... Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandyopadhyay, Girijapada ... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Prandhan ... Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan ... Ditto.
" Bamacharan ... Ditto.
" Bibhutibhusan ... Ditto.
" Haridás ... Ditto.
Datta, Khirodkumar ... Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jadunath ... Ditto.
Mallik, Kunjalal ... Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Basu, Chandrabhusan ... Medical College.
" Suryyanarayan ... Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath ... Ditto.
Chakravarti, Harinath ... Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra ... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra ... Ditto.

Das, Amarnath	...	Medical College.
„ Amritalál	....	Ditto.
„ Hiralal (1st)	...	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Narendranath	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Nityacharan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Nrityagopal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
Ray, Lalvihári	...	Ditto.
„ Sastivar	...	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunjalál	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gangagovinda	...	Ditto.
Sen, Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Durgananda	...	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Sasibhusan	...	Ditto.
Tillaimuttu, J. C.	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

Athur Ali	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath (1st)	...	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	..	Ditto.
Basak, Nrityalal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Brittain, James	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Apurvakrishna	...	Ditto.
Das, Brajanath	...	Ditto.
„ Indrakumar	...	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	Ditto.
„ Revatimohan	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Rasiklal	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Lalvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Dharanidhar	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Durgacharan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
„ Badrikanath	...	Ditto.
Purkaith, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Gopikananda	...	Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Sil, Kshetramohan	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Narendraprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Pratápnarayan	..	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd March 1877.

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
76	D 10—69899	5	Nand Coomar Lall, Sultanpur.
77	D 10—87736	5	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh, Lucknow.
	D 11—57195	10	
78	D 11—39066	10	Baboo Tincori Sircar, Shahjehanpur.
	L 47—33435	20	
	D 4—66456	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
126	L 49—91335	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Patna.
127	D 7—47240	100	R. E. Forrest, Esq., Meerut.
128	D 10—67290	5	Kisory Mohan Roy, Calcutta.
129	D 10—86267	5	Benode Behari Dass, Lonesingha.
47	D 7—88157 wrongly joined.	100	Revd. Fr. Symphorian, Agra.
	" —88158		
48	D 5—88039 ditto.	20	G. H. Watson, Esq., Jhansie.
	" —88033		

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office;
The 22nd March 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			
W21	M 25—24999	100	Aga Mahomed Jafer Shirazi, Modi Khana.
22	C 93—78453	100	Waman Narayen Oke Haliyal, Kanara.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			
H44	M 23—00543	50	J. X. Cotta, 111, Cavel Street.
45	M 20—90754	10	The Post Master General, Bombay.
	M 21—04961	10	
46	M 22—18697	20	Jamsetji Framji, Karachi.
47	C 84—78347	20	Ramchandra Dinkar, Walos.
48	M 22—29777	20	W. C. Mair, Hyderabad, Deccan.
49	M 5—93571	50	H. R. Mathew, Sholapur.
M19	M 24—17449	100	Balaji Govind, Punpalkhare, Callian.
	" —17450		
20	C 99—90348	20	Leeladhar Samji, Mandri Bunder.
	" —90347		
21	M 3—33582	5	Pranjiwan Shivram, D. S. Agiari Road.
	" —33597		
22	C 88—51564	10	Bomonji Naserwanji Paruk, 9 Humaum Street.
	" —51565		
23	M 27—33550	10	C. Banks, Education S. Press, Byculla.
	" —33556		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 20th March 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 13—25944	5	Mr. Framroze Eduljee, Clerk, District Magistrate's Office, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 16th March 1877.

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
17	E 10—71335	10	Hursa Sing, Clerk, Forest Department, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
20	E 10—53594	10	Dr. S. W. Fallon, Delhi.
28	E 7—76521	5	Messrs. W. S. Blades & Co., Umballa.
	E 10—59029	10	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 24th March 1877.

I. C. BOSE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
470	N 7—02892	1,000	Babu Joy Chandra Vonjo.
471	L 83—86932	100	Messrs H. A. Coggan and Co.
475	L 91—04458	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Patna.
	L 90—18704	20	
	L 86—56934	10	
	L 87—35815	10	
	L 96—78881	10	
	L 74—93081	10	
	L 76—46967	10	
476	L 67—59490	50	Babu Amrito Lal Mookerjee.
477	L 83—68656	100	Babu Khetra Mohan Chatterjee.
478	L 83—65069	100	Babu Hurra Kissen Dass.
479	L 81—60426	50	Messrs Colvin, Cowie and Co.
	„ —60797		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
362	L 76—12757	10	The Manager, Commercial Union Assurance Company, Calcutta.
	„ —12756		
363	L 25—60338	5	Babu Nundiram Dass.
	„ —60339		
364	L 61—90268	10	Pittambur Bannerjee.
	L 74—01093		
365	L 95—44590	10	Babu Kedar Nath Mitter.
	„ —44591		
366	L 22—10392	5	Babu Dhurmo Dass Palit.
	„ —10390		
	L 15—47609	5	
	„ —47601		
	L 20—65709	5	
	„ —65760		
554	L 11—49294	5	Babu Binod Lal Sen Goopta.
555	L 66—93356	50	Mr. R. E. Forrest.
	L 81—05283	50	
	L 69—14396	100	
556	L 25—57888	5	Babu Shoshibhoosun Banerjee.
	L 21—18842	5	
557	L 52—73869	500	Babu Goluck Chandra Coondoo.
	L 82—35245	100	
	L 83—07567	100	
	L 64—70138	20	
	L 90—73109	20	
	„ —58736	20	
558	L 21—85129	5	Ramruttan Tacoor.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 29th March 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
102	B 40—48976	5	Maduraya Pillay, Trichinopoly.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
264	B 52—11384	10	P. Ramnarrain.
	„ —11385	10	
	„ —11386	10	
	„ —11387	10	
	„ —11388	10	
	„ —11389	10	
	„ —11390	10	
	„ —11391	10	
	„ —11392	10	
	„ —11393	10	
	„ —11394	10	
	„ —11395	10	
	„ —11396	10	
	B 42—57853	20	
265	B 50—51940	100	Dosa Valjee Sett, Calicut.
266	B 39—58191	5	Chinna Cunnoo Pillay, Bangalore.
51	B 39—76144 wrongly joined.	5	Comarasawmy Moodelliar, Madras.
	„ —76145		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 19th March 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

MIS-MATCHED NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
18	F 8—51732	20	Beerchand Dutt, Station Master, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, Shajehanpore.
	„ —51326		

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The — March 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

29th March 1877 ... Rs. 9,71,857-8-11.

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
29th March 1877.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES.		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury	On Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 19	...	.	...	13,812	67,07,047	24,14,422
" 20	8,94,871	..	..	9,08,683	66,13,093	24,14,422
" 21	...	..	205	9,08,490	65,23,091	24,11,615
" 22	...	...	13,563	8,95,778	89,37,467	18,24,086
" 23	..	...	..	8,95,778	88,50,085	18,24,086
" 24	...	...	1,136	8,94,098	87,64,433	18,25,166

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th March 1877.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-17th Regiment of Foot, dated at Mhow, this 22nd day of March 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—27B—1073, Private R. S. Ireland.
Age,—23 years.
Size,—5 feet 10½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; hair, light brown; eyes, blue grey.
Date of Desertion,—22nd March 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Mhow.
Date of Enlistment,—20th July 1876.
At what place enlisted,—Newport, Mon.
Parish and County in which born,—Hull, York.
Marks,—R. I. on left arm, G. O. B. on right arm.
Trade,—Blacksmith.
Coat or Jacket,—Regimental.
Waistcoat,—Regimental.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental.
REMARKS,—Escaped from Guard Room, morning of 22nd instant. Under one year's service.

———, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2 17th Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-17th Regiment of Foot, dated at Mhow, this 22nd day of March 1877.

Number, Rank, and Name,—27B—1294, Private Jas. Thompson.
Age,—22 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—22nd March 1877.
Place of Desertion,—Mhow.
Date of Enlistment,—18th September 1876.
At what place enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which born,—Not known. Forfar.
Marks,—Face marked with small-pox, G 4, left fore-arm.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,—Regimental.
Waistcoat,—Regimental.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental.
REMARKS,—Escaped from Guard Room, morning of 22nd instant. Under one year's service.

———, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2-17th Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

From the 10th March to the 15th April 1877, arrangements have been made for booking Express Carriage Dâks from Umballa to Kalka at the Calcutta Post Office* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

2. The charge for an Express Carriage Dâk from Umballa to Kalka will be Rs. 30. Two ordinary vans carrying mails will also leave the Umballa Post Office—one in the morning at or about 6 A.M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P.M. In each of these vans four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 12th March 1877.

Some difficulty has been experienced in making known to the public in Great Britain the conditions under which overland parcels can be sent out to India, and it is thought that the following notice respecting the conditions may be useful to persons in India who may have occasion to order parcels to be sent to them from Great Britain.

2. Particular attention is drawn to the *N. B.* at the foot of the Notice, which contains the first notice of an important reduction in the rate of charge for parcels containing books.

PARCEL POST FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO INDIA.

1. Persons wishing to send parcels to any part of British India, can do so through the *Indian Parcel Post Agency*—established under authority of the Director General of the Post Office of India—at 122, Leadenhall Street, E. C., and (Branch Office) at 25, Cockspur Street, S. W.

2. *The charge for parcels* is *1s.* per lb. or fraction of a lb. *(prepayment optional)*, covering transit from London to destination in India. Insurance may be effected, if desired, at the rate (to be prepaid) of *1s.* up to *3l.* value, *2s. 6d.* up to *10l.* value, and *5s.* up to *20l.* value. Indian Customs duty (if chargeable) will be realized from the addressee.

3. *The maximum weight, size, and value* of a parcel are—weight *50* lbs., size *2* feet long by *1* foot broad and *1* foot deep, value *20l.*

4. The following are *forbidden contents*:—Jewellery, watches, precious stones, liquids, or articles of a dangerous or damaging nature.

5. *Mode of packing and address*:—Parcels must be entirely closed and securely packed and fastened; a covering of cloth or water-proof sewn at the edges being recommended. The Indian address should be legibly written, with the superscription, "By Indian Parcel Post."

6. *A letter of advice*, stating name and address on parcel, contents and value for Custom House clearance, with legible signature and address of sender, should be sent to the Office (see clause 1), with each parcel, *accompanied by payment*, if it be desired to prepay or insure the parcel.

7. *A receipt* will be given (by the Company) for each parcel received from the country, and for other parcels, if required.

8. *Parcels from the country* (including all those not booked by the sender or their messengers or agents in person at the London Offices) may be forwarded to the Office in London (see address below) by railway, or any other means available; but the parcel with the Indian address, as in clause 5, should in such case be enclosed in an *outer covering*, bearing the address, "Indian Parcel Post Agency, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C." The charges for carriage to the above address are additional to charges for transit or insurance under clause 2, and may be prepaid to the local carrying agent, or left to be paid on delivery in London, and subsequently collected from the addressee. The letter of advice (see clause 6), with any payment desired for transit or insurance (payment by post should be by cheque or money order, payable to A. M. Bethune), should be sent to the same address by letter post, and the *receipt* will in such case be forwarded by post.

N.B.—(With effect from 1st May 1877) Parcels containing books (or articles treated as books under the British Inland Book Post rules) will be charged at half the rates *viz.*, 6*d.* per pound.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

The 30th March 1877.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 31st March 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Makratta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 1st April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 1st April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 3rd April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras only, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Nepaul*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 3rd April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 4th April 1877, at 7 P. M.

Owing to the state of the tides, the P. & O. Steamer will leave Calcutta on the 4th instead of the 5th April 1877, but she will be required to remain at Madras until the contract date for leaving that Port, *viz.*, 10th April 1877. Mail for Galle will close at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 4th April 1877, at 7 P. M., and be forwarded by Railway to Madras, so as to catch the P. & O. Steamer there.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 6th April 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 5th April 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 30th March 1877.

Alfred, C.
Allan, W. H.
Anthony, U.
Authray, A.
Arson, G.
Barbaro, Miss J.
Bayly, Lieut.-Col. A. R.
Bell, Henry.
Benselly, R. S.
Bload, A. R.
Bluett, Mrs. F. M.
Breslauer, M.
Brown, W. M.
Burgess, Mrs. A. R.
Burgess, Hugh.
Campbell, Mrs.
Cole, Robert.
Doherty, D.
Daly, C.
Davies, H.
Dileana, W.
Dodgson, Chas. H.
Dolle, Mrs. E.
Erskine, Miss A.
Falmon, B.
Forbes, A.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.
FitzGerald, Jas. R.
Gasper, A.
Gattatby, G.
George, David.
Giovanni, Mons.
Gould, W. G.
Granger, John H.
Hallahan, P. J.
Hare, R. D.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.
Hooner, F.
Houston, P.
Jackson, Mrs. H. W.
Jackson, L. W.
Jones, O. M.
Kelly, Jas.
Logan, Bellew.
Lohr, Chas.
Mackenzie, G. R.
Mackenzie, Capt. S.
Mackintosh, D. S.
McKellar, G. B.
McMullin, M.
McQueen, Mrs.
Misceli, Barnaba.
Mitchell, T. C.
Nohair, Mrs.
Palmer, A. H.
Peach, Mrs.
Pearson, J.
Percy, Hugh L. H.
Peters, S.
Powell, Mrs. W. H.
Reid, Louis D.
Radford, Mrs. E.
Russel, F.
Sheldon, J.
Smale, John.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Smyth, Lieut. S. G.
Sowerly, J. A.
Story, Mrs.
Stone, Lieut.
Teil, George & Co.
Tissendie, R. H. M.
Tottenham and Co.
Vaux, Mrs. A.
Walker, Mrs.
Wane, Innes B.
Watzler, M.
Webster, A.
Weibar, C.
West, James.
Winscom, Miss.
Winn, Mrs.
Woods, Miss.
Wotherspoon, Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.
Arthur, Geo.
Battye, Major H. D.
Beale, William.
Beck, R. A.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Bonerjee, Dr.
Brownfield, M.
Bromehead, Revd.
Buckley, C. W.
Caddy, D. G.
Campbell, Major, C. W.
Campbell, Mrs. William.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Chapman, Capt.
Clarkson, Mr.
Collom, J.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawford, H.
Crawfurd, Major.
Crossly, R.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
Dias, Antonio.
Donegan, N.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Crawley, M. A.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs.
Gray, William.
Hudson, W.
Huguenot, M.
Jackson, J. W.
Jenkinson, Mrs.
Johnstone, Ross.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
King, H. W.
Lewis, J. W.
MacIntyre, A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
Meyer, H. G.
Mitchell, Capt. G.
Mitchell, Miss.
Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
Murison, J. S.
Norman, J. R.
O'Brien, T. H.
Peel, E. W. H.
Penny, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Piper, Mr. G.
Power, W.
Reed, J.
Richardson, Geo.
Schapira, D.
Scolfi, A. L.
Simonds, R. H.

Simpson, W.
Smith, J. C.
Spicer, Mrs. R.
Stone, B. J.
Taylor, G. W.
Thomas, S. B.
Thomas, W. L.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Watson, J. B.
Willard, J. C.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, W. J.
Wilson, G.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Battye, Major H. D.
Bellany, J.
Caddy, D.
Holland, Capt.
Jones, B. F.
Richardson, Geo.
Ryder, A.
Stewart, A.
Williams, C. A.

Parcels.

Anderson, Mrs. John.
Logan, B.

Registered Letters.

Cosing, H.
Fagan, L.
Ferrari, Dr. A.
Forbes, Mrs. L. R.
Forlong, Major-Genl.
Francis, Marples.
O'Brien, C.
Spence, A. W.
Watts, W. (Engineer.)

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Will be published on 1st April 1877.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, War Services of Officers, and the Military Regulations, corrected up to 1st April 1877. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Revised Edition. *Price*—

To Government officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*

To all officers employed in Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer. *Rs. 3.*

Packing and postage, 10 annas.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where also a detailed priced Catalogue of Books and Military Forms can be had on application.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 20th day of June 1876. With a copious Index. *Price, Rs. 7; by post, Rs. 7-10.*

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India:

Vol. I. 24-Pergunnahs and Sundarbans.
Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli, and Howrah.
Vol. IV. Bardwan, Bankura, and Birbhum.
Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur, and Maiminsing.

Price, per volume, Rs. 2-8; postage, 10 annas.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition

Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 14 annas.*

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Map of Bengal, 1874-75. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 3 annas.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, Re. 1-4.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1 separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, Re. 1-2.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes received on the questions submitted in Circulars No. 4 and No. 5, dated 18th December 1876.

SUBJECT.	For	Against
CIRCULAR No. 4.		
I.—Addition of Rules 45*a* and 45*b*, for granting proportionate pensions in certain cases as proposed in paras. 5 to 8	562	42
II.—Amendment of Rule 33, allowing increase of provision for sons, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, as proposed in paragraph 12	573	25
III.—Amendment of Rules 54 and 55, to ensure a more permanent reduction of subscriptions from interest on Reserve Fund and less variable rates of reduction from the divisible surplus, as proposed in paras. 13 to 16	576	15
IV.—Addition of Rule 45c and adoption of table to provide for subscriptions entirely ceasing after 55 years of age ...	570	27
CIRCULAR No. 5.		
To remit and refund the commuted overpayment of Rs. 2,208 made by the late Mr. H. Woodrow	681	13

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 24th March 1877.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,

BORRODAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 232 of 1876 (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of William DeMonte Sinaes, an insolvent, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant), and dated the 30th day of November 1876, the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, who have executed a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the 10th day of March 1827, and expressed to be made between Luis Joseph Barretto and Edward Brightman, surviving members

of the said firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of the 1st part, John Palmer, William Amslie, George Ballard, William Melville and Robert Browne, of the 2nd part, and the several persons, creditors of the said Luis Joseph Barretto and Edward Brightman who, by themselves or their respective Attorneys, should execute the said Indenture of the 3rd part, and all other persons claiming to be interested in the said Trust Deed are, on or before Saturday, the 28th day of July 1877, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Judge for the time being exercising Original Jurisdiction in the Court House on Saturday, the 11th day of August 1877 at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

DIGNAM AND ROBINSON, *Plaintiff's Attorneys.* } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

The 16th March 1877.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1877.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION ACT, 1877.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

An Act to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate emigration under engagements to labour from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

I. This Act may be called "The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877."

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* direct.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Emigrate."

"Emigrate" denotes the departure of any Native of India out of the said territories, under an engagement to labour in the said Settlements :

"Emigrant."

"Emigrant" means a person who "emigrates" within the meaning of the above definition :

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a District, a Magistrate of a division of a district, or any other person appointed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act :

"Vessel."

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

From what port emigration lawful.

3. It shall not be lawful to emigrate except from such ports as may from time to time be declared by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, by a notification in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, to be ports from which emigration under this Act shall be lawful.

The Local Government may, at any time, by a like notification, revoke any such notification.

II.—EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Appointment of Emigration Agents.

4. The Government of the Straits Settlements may, from time to time, appoint such persons as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council approves, to act as Emigration Agents at such ports as aforesaid.

Any Emigration Agent so appointed may be suspended or removed by the Government of the Straits Settlements.

III.—PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS.

Appointment of Protector of Emigrants.

5. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall direct such persons as he thinks fit to act as Protectors of Emigrants under this Act at such ports and for such local areas as may be assigned to them respectively, and may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, assign to such persons such establishment as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council thinks fit.

General duties of Protector.

6. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to any special duties assigned to him by this Act, shall, so far as is in his power, protect and aid all emigrants with his advice or otherwise, and cause all the provisions of this Act to be duly complied with.

Inspection of vessels with return emigrants.

He may also inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Protector, and inquire into the treatment received by such emigrants both during the period of their service in the Straits Settlements and also during the voyage, and shall make a report thereon to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Such Protector shall also aid and advise such return emigrants, so far as he reasonably can, when called upon by them to do so.

IV.—EMIGRATION DEPÔT.

Establishment and licensing of depôt.

7. Every Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants at the port at which he is Agent. Such depôt may be licensed by the local Protector of Emigrants after being inspected and approved of by him.

Fee for license.

For every such license the Emigration Agent shall pay to the Protector of Emigrants a fee of fifteen rupees.

Inspection by Protector.

8. The Protector of Emigrants may, at any time, examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to, and shall do so at least once a year.

And he may at any time cancel the license, if he considers that the depôt for which it was granted is unhealthy, or has in any respect become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, or if the local Emigration Agent fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act.

Agent and his subordinates to afford facilities for inspection.

The Emigration Agent and all persons in charge of, or employed in, the depôt, shall give the Protector every facility for making such inspections as he may deem necessary or proper, and shall afford him all such information respecting the depôt and the emigrants as he may require.

Supply of medical aid and comforts.

9. The Emigration Agent shall provide at the depôt such medical aid and comforts as the Protector may from time to time direct.

V.—RECRUITERS OF LABOURERS.

Protector to license recruiters.

10. Each Protector of Emigrants shall license so many fit persons as he deems necessary, to be recruiters of labourers for the Straits Settlements; and no person shall engage or attempt to engage any Native of India to emigrate, or shall otherwise act or be employed as a recruiter of labourers, except under a license from a Protector of Emigrants.

Duration and cancelment of license.

11. No such license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and, in case of misconduct on the part of any recruiter, the Protector of Emigrants who granted it may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Form of license.

12. Every such license shall specify the local limits within which the person licensed may recruit labourers, and shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule hereto annexed:

Fee for license.

For every such license the recruiter shall pay to the Protector a fee of five rupees.

Recruiter to obtain Magistrate's countersignature to license.

13. No recruiter shall engage, or attempt to engage, labourers in any district without having first exhibited his license to a Magistrate in such district, and obtained the countersignature of such Magistrate thereupon.

No Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

If any Magistrate who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his signature as aforesaid, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Protector of Emigrants who has authority to cancel the recruiter's license.

VI.—CONTRACTS WITH EMIGRANTS.

Conditions of validity of emigration contracts.

14. No contract made by a recruiter with a Native of India to emigrate shall be enforceable by the recruiter or his principal unless it—

(*a*) is expressed in writing;

(*b*) is executed by the recruiter on behalf of some principal in the Straits Settlements;

(*c*) states the terms, if any, agreed on as to the redemption of the recruit's engagement for employment, or of the unexpired term of such engagement;

(*d*) the term of the recruit's employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him, and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same are registered in the manner provided in section eighteen.

But nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prevent such Native from insisting, if he thinks fit, that such contract shall be performed.

Contents of such contracts.

15. Every such contract shall—

(*a*) contain an engagement for employment to be provided by such principal for a definite term not exceeding three years; and

(*b*) specify the nature of the services to be performed by such recruit and the rates of wages (not less than twelve cents a day for an able-bodied male adult) payable in respect of the same.

Certain agreements declared void.

16. Save as provided by section fourteen, clause (*c*), every agreement entered into by a Native of India in the territories subject to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, to pay money to any person in the Straits Settlements, in consideration of pecuniary or other assistance given to such Native to emigrate, shall be illegal and void.

Every contract not containing the particulars required by section fifteen shall be illegal and void.

Medical examination of intending emigrants.

17. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the Straits Settlements and to work there.

Dependents.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to the Straits Settlements; and the medical officer shall examine such persons and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Form of certificates.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule hereto annexed; and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person so examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Emigrant to appear before Magistrate, and be examined.

18. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract.

If it appears on such examination that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register

(*a*) the name, the father's name and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended he shall proceed:

(*d*) the name of his employer:

(*e*) the term of his employment, the nature of the services to be performed by him and the rate of wages to be paid in respect of the same.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

Registration when to be refused.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of the contract into which he has entered, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, or finds that the contract is not in accordance with section fifteen, he shall refuse to register the particulars specified as aforesaid, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents.

19. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied that such dependence and willingness exist, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt the existence of such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Copies of registered matters.

20. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections 18 and 19.

Copy of entry in register to be sent to Emigration Agent and Protector.

21. A copy of every entry made in the registry book by a Magistrate, shall be forthwith forwarded by such Magistrate to the Emigration Agent and to the Protector of Emigrants.

Registration.

22. The registration required by sections 18 and 19 shall, in the case of emigrants recruited in any local area for which a Protector of Emigrants has been appointed, be effected before him instead of a Magistrate; and such Protector shall furnish to the emigrant one copy of the matters so registered, and another copy of the same matters to the Emigration Agent.

Fee for registration.

23. For the registration of every recruit under section 18, the recruiter shall pay to the Magistrate or to the Protector of Emigrants, as the case may be, such fee not exceeding one rupee, as may be from time to time directed by the Local Government.

VII.—ARRIVAL AT DEPÔT AND PROCEDURE THEREON.

Arrival at depôt to be reported.

24. The arrival of each emigrant at the depôt shall immediately be reported by the person in charge of the depôt to the Emigration Agent, and by such Agent to the Protector of Emigrants.

The Emigration Agent may institute such examination of the emigrants as he thinks fit in order to satisfy himself of their fitness to emigrate.

Duty of Emigration Agent on arrival of emigrants.

25. The Protector of Emigrants shall, within forty-eight hours after the arrival at the depôt of each emigrant not registered by himself, question such emigrant as to the mode in which he has been treated on his journey to the depôt, and shall at the same time examine the emigrant's contract and the copy of the register furnished to him under section 20.

If, for any reason, further enquiry is necessary, he shall make such enquiry forthwith.

Contersignature of register.

26. If in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants the examination and enquiry made under section 25 disclose no valid reason against the fulfilment of the contract, and the emigrant has not become physically unfit for emigration, the Protector and the Emigration Agent shall countersign the emigrant's copy of the register and the Emigration Agent shall make out and deliver to the emigrant an embarkation-pass signed by the Emigration Agent, and countersigned by the Protector, stating the name and the age of the emigrant and the name of his father, certifying that he has been duly registered for emigration to the Straits Settlements and mentioning the port of debarkation.

Grant of embarkation pass.

27. If the Protector of Emigrants considers that any emigrant is physically unfit to emigrate, and that he has not dishonestly represented himself as physically fit;

When the emigrant to be sent back to the place of registration.

or that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment of any such emigrant, as makes it just to vacate the contract;

or if the Emigration Agent refuses without the consent of the Protector to countersign the emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or to be bound by the contract;

the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent, or the recruiter with whom the contract was made, forthwith to pay to him such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such emigrant to return to the place where his name was registered under section 18; and may take any steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such emigrant to such place;

Payment of expenses of sending him back.

and any emigrant who from his state of health is in the opinion of the Protector of Emigrants physically unfit to undertake such return, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent until he is reported by the Protector of Emigrants fit to undertake such return to such place.

28. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent or recruiter to pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which his name was registered under section 19, as well as to feed or lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant at the depôt.

Payment of expenses of dependent accompanying emigrant.

29. If the Protector of Emigrants has reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to the Straits Settlements, or his detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent, and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been found under section 27 to be physically unfit to emigrate.

Effect of such dependent's unfitness from ill-health to return to Straits.

If the emigrant still desires to emigrate, then the dependent shall be kept and returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section 27.

30. If upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that, during the journey thither, he has suffered any ill-treatment, or the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Compensation to emigrant or dependent for ill-treatment on journey to depôt.

31. On failure of the Emigration Agent or of such recruiter for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Protector for the payment of any sum, ordered to be paid under any of the four last preceding sections, the Protector may pay the same to, or on behalf of, the emigrant.

Failure of Emigration Agent, &c., to pay such expenses.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable by the Protector, with six per cent. per annum interest from the date of payment, from the Emigration Agent, or from such recruiter.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Protector gave such Emigration Agent or recruiter an order to pay such money, and that the Emigration Agent or recruiter for a space of twenty-four hours made default in complying therewith.

32. Whenever the Emigration Agent refuses, without the consent of the Protector, to countersign an emigrant's copy of the register as required by section 26, or is chargeable with a breach of any duty which any contract with an emigrant expressly or by implication imposes upon him, the Protector may, if he thinks fit, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the Emigration Agent for the recovery of damages for the breach of such contract.

Suits against Emigration Agent for breach of contract.

In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the Emigration Agent.

VIII.—EMIGRANT VESSELS.

33. No Master or other person in charge of a vessel shall receive on board any emigrant unless such vessel has been licensed, under the law for the time being in force relating to the carriage by sea of Native passengers, to carry passengers for the intended voyage and unless the Master of such vessel has obtained a certificate from the Protector of Emigrants authorizing him to receive on board the number of emigrants specified therein.

Emigrants not to be received on board vessels other than those licensed under Native Passengers Act.

or without certificate from Protector.

No such certificate shall be granted by the Protector of Emigrants unless he has satisfied himself that the vessel has been licensed as aforesaid, and that provisions and water for the number of emigrants to be specified in the certificate according to the scale prescribed under such law have been actually put on board such vessel.

Protector not to grant certificate unless satisfied that vessel has been licensed and has provisions on board.

34. On embarkation, every emigrant shall deliver to the Master of the vessel the embarkation pass granted to him under section 26, and the Master shall not receive any emigrant on board unless he delivers up such pass.

Emigrant to give his pass to Master.

35. The Emigration Agent shall be personally present at the embarkation of all emigrants, and shall see that the Master duly examines the passes of the emigrants, and shall himself also examine such passes.

Emigration Agent to be present at embarkation.

The Emigration Agent shall not permit any emigrant to remain on board who has not a pass.

36. The Master of every vessel carrying emigrants shall, after the embarkation of the emigrants, and before the departure of the vessel, give to the Emigration Agent a list of all emigrants on board, signed by himself and mentioning the port of debarkation, and shall retain a counterpart of such list signed by the Emigration Agent.

Master to deliver list of emigrants.

A copy of such list signed by the Emigration Agent and Master shall be sent to the Protector of Emigrants before the vessel sails.

IX.—SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

37. Whenever the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants and the enforcement of the engagements entered into with them immediately upon their arrival at the Straits Settlements, or during their residence therein, the Governor General in Council may, by a notification published in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration under this Act to the said Settlements shall cease from a day to be specified in such notification.

Power to prohibit emigration to the Straits Settlements.

When any notification has been published under this section, emigration under this Act and the making of contracts to emigrate to the Straits Settlements shall be unlawful from the day specified in such notification.

38. Such notification may be revoked in like manner by the Governor General in Council, and thereupon emigration to the said Settlements shall again be allowed from a day to be specified in the revocation.

Revocation of prohibition.

From the day so specified all the provisions of this Act authorizing emigration to the said Settlements shall be revived and have the same effect as if such emigration had not been suspended, except as to acts done, offences committed, and proceedings commenced, during the time of such suspension.

X.—OFFENCES.

39. Whoever, except under and in conformity with the provisions of this Act, engages or attempts to engage any Native of India to emigrate,

Making unlawful contract of labour.

or whoever engages, or attempts to engage, any Native of India to enter into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal,

or, not being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, acts or is employed as a recruiter of labourers for the Straits Settlements,

Recruiting without being licensed.

or being a recruiter duly licensed under this Act, removes or attempts to remove any person whom he engages in any district from such district until the particulars required by section 18 have been duly registered,

Recruiter omitting to take engaged labourers before Magistrate or Protector.

shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

40. Whoever, by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, or false pretences, causes or induces or attempts to cause or induce any Native of India to emigrate or to enter into any contract to emigrate, or into any such contract as is hereby declared illegal, or to proceed to the said Settlements without having entered into any contract, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and any police-officer may for such offence arrest him without warrant.

Use of force, fraud, &c., to cause a Native to emigrate.

41. Whoever, without lawful authority, issues any written order to the police to assist himself or any other person to procure labourers to proceed to the said Settlements, or falsely represents that such labourers are required by the Government, or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

False representation of Government authority.

42. Any Master of a vessel not licensed as provided in section thirty-three who knowingly receives on board, for conveyance to the said Settlements, any emigrant or person who has entered into a contract hereby declared illegal,

Receiving emigrants on board without license or certificate.

and any Master of a vessel licensed as aforesaid, who knowingly receives any emigrant as aforesaid without having previously obtained a certificate under the said section, or in excess of the number specified in such certificate,

shall be liable for each emigrant or person so received to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both, and the vessel shall be liable to be forfeited.

43. Any Master of a vessel who receives on board such vessel any emigrant for the said Settlements and fails to comply with the requirements of sections 34 and 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Failure to comply with requirements of sections 34 and 36.

44. Any Master of a vessel landing any emigrant or dependent at any port other than the port of debarkation specified in embarkation-pass and list, unless in case of stress of weather or other unavoidable accident, shall be liable for every emigrant or dependent so landed to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Penalty for landing emigrant or dependent at other than specified port.

45. Any Master of a vessel who having cleared such vessel for the said Settlements, takes on board any emigrant not entered in the list mentioned in section 36, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every emigrant so taken on board.

Taking on board, after clearance, emigrants not entered in list.

46. All prosecutions under sections 42, 43, 44 and 45 shall be instituted by the Emigration Agent, or by the Protector of Emigrants, or by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government.

Prosecutions under this Act by whom to be instituted.

47. All the powers vested by law in the officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of vessels, or otherwise, for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be

Customs officers may search and detain for purposes of this Act.

exercised by such officers for the prevention and detection of the illegal embarkation of emigrants on board vessels bound for the said Settlements and of other offences against this Act.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any vessels in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or to any of Her Majesty's vessels.

Act not to apply to certain vessels.

49. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any contract with, or the emigration of, any Native seaman, or other person who of his own free will contracts to navigate or serve on board of any vessel, or who embarks on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or any person who contracts to serve as a menial servant only and who embarks as such menial servant.

or to contracts with Native seamen and menial servants.

50. The Emigration Agent and all persons employed by him and the Protector of Emigrants shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Emigration Agent and his subordinates and Protector of Emigrants to be deemed public servants.

51. The Indian Emigration Act, 1871, shall not apply to the Straits Settlements, unless and until the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declares it so to apply.

Indian Emigration Act, 1871, not to apply to Straits Settlements.

52. Act No. XIV of 1872 (*to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871*) is hereby repealed.

Repeal of Act XIV of 1872.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 12.)

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of .

A. B. described in the Roll annexed is hereby licensed under the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, to be a recruiter of labourers.

[*Here set out the local limits within which the recruiter is licensed to act.*]

This license will be in force until the day of , unless previously cancelled.

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village and district to which he belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 17.)

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to the Straits Settlements [and to work there*].

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
(*Here add designation of examining officer*).

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VI OF 1877.

An Act for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, *is to come into force.*

WHEREAS the Opium Act, No. XXIII of 1876, section one, enacts that the said Act shall come into force on the first day of April 1877 : And whereas it is expedient to postpone the day on which such Act shall come into force; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. The said Act No. XXIII of 1876 shall come into force, not on the first day of April 1877, but on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

Opium Act when to take effect.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1877.

An Act to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces to provide out of the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, for payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new section for section 10 of Act XVIII, 1871.

1. Section 10 of the said Act shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted :—

Assignments from general fund.

"10. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time assign from such Fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility, and he shall from time to time allot from such Fund an amount to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes :—

(*a*) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads and communications;

(*b*) the maintenance of the rural police and district post;

(*c*) the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(*d*) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience :

Proviso.

Provided that the amount assigned in respect of such canals and railways shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in the year in which the assignment was made, and that the amount allotted to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the purposes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section shall be at least ninety per cent. of the total sum levied under this Act in such district in the year in which the allotment was made."

Amendment of Act of 1871, ss. 12, 13 and 14.

2. In Section 12 of the said Act, for the word "assignment" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "re-allotted" the word "re-assigned" shall be substituted.

And in section 13 of the said Act, for the word "assignment" the word "allotment" shall be substituted,

And in Section 14 of the same Act, for the word "amount," in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1877.

An Act for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that persons carrying on certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act shall be called "The North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the provinces under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

"Collector" defined.

2. In this Act "Collector" means the Chief Officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a District.

Annual licenses to be taken out.

3. Every person who, on and after the first day of April 1877, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in the same schedule as payable by persons of the class to which he belongs.

Officer to grant license.

4. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing: provided that, if such person carries on his trade or dealing in more than one district in the North-Western Provinces, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which his principal place of business is situate.

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

5. Every such license shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof:

(*b*) the name, father's name, caste, and trade or dealing of the licensee :

(c) the fee paid for the license:

(d) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing for the ensuing year; and

(e) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *primâ facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

Commencement and expiration of license.

6. Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the day of the granting thereof.

Renewal of license.

7. Every person to whom any such license has been granted and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration thereof, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing.

List of Licensees.

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

8. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1877 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in the district or place aforesaid. Such list shall state—

(a) the trade or calling of each of the persons therein named;

(b) the class under which he is charged; and

(c) the fee to be paid for his license.

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times, without any payment.

Collector to determine class under which licensee is to be charged.

9. The Collector shall from time to time determine under which of the classes mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.

Publication of list and notification.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal muhallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person mentioned in such list continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the list as payable by him must be made in the year 1877 within thirty days of such publication in that year and within thirty days next after the first day of January in each succeeding year.

Petition of objector.

10. Any person mentioned in such list and objecting to the class under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or altogether removed from the list.

Hearing of petition. Appeal from order on petition.

11. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit:

Provided that if in the judgment of the Collector the nett annual earnings of the petitioner are less than two hundred rupees, the petitioner's name shall be removed from the list, and the fee, if any, paid by him shall be returned.

There shall be no appeal from an order under this section.

Power to remit fee.

12. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.

Persons carrying on several trades.

13. A person or firm carrying on several trades or businesses and coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall for the purposes of this Act be considered payment by the firm.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

14. If after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or calling without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay twice the fee with which he would otherwise have been chargeable under this Act, and on receipt of such payment, the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section and all fees payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

License to be produced on demand.

15. Every person required by this Act to take out a license, who without reasonable excuse neglects or refuses to produce and show his license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

No person shall be proceeded against for any such offence except at the instance of the Collector, and there shall be no appeal from any sentence under this section.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

16. Courts of Wards and receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c.

17. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every Court and person so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to its or his possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, receiver or manager retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Municipalities.

Power to require returns from Municipalities

18. The Collector may require any Municipal Committee constituted under Act No. XV of 1873 to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class under which they respectively fall and the fees payable by them respectively.

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns, and the Collector has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, and classes aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

Notice to Municipalities.

19. When the return mentioned in section 18 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling on it to pay to the Collector within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment: provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the said Act No. XV of 1873.

Miscellaneous.

Payment of taxes raised and penalties recovered under Act.

20. All taxes raised and penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Local Government, or as such Government from time to time directs.

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.

21. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Obligation to furnish information to Collector.

22. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer or person exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

Power to exempt and make rules.

23. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(*a*) exempt from the operation of this Act any portion of the territories subject to such Government, or any class of trade or dealings falling under the said schedule;

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, and (3) generally, for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

CLASS I.

	Fee payable by licensee.
Bankers	Rs. 16.
Professional money-lenders ...	
Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866 ...	
Owners of cotton-screws ...	
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	
Hotel-keepers	
Wholesale-dealers	
Dealers in precious stones ...	

CLASS II.

Cloth-sellers	Rs. 8.
Metal-vessel-sellers	
Fuel-sellers (talwálas)	
Chaudhrís	
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle	
Contractors (thíkadárs)	
Printers and publishers... ...	
Manufacturers of lac	
Commission Agents	
Brokers	
Bill-brokers	
Pawn-brokers	
Money-changers	
Dealers in gold and silver lace ...	
Druggists	
Harness-makers	
Dealers in metals, not being merely artisans	

CLASS III.

Persons carrying on any trades or dealings not above specified ...	Rs. 2.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1877.

An Act to revive and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. XXIII of 1867 (*for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Panjáb*) received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th day of March 1867, and by section 17 of the said Act was limited to expire in ten years from the date of passing it; And whereas it is expedient to revive the same Act and to amend it in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Act XXIII of 1867 to be revived.

1. The said Act shall be revived and shall remain in force until the Governor General in Council otherwise directs.

Amendment of Act XXIII of 1867.

2. For the word "Commissioner" wherever it occurs in the said Act, the words "Sessions Judge or Commissioner" shall be substituted.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the March 1877, and is hereby promulgated for General information:—

ACT No. X OF 1877.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

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5. Sections extending to Mufassal Small Cause Courts.
6. Saving of jurisdiction and procedure—
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   (b) of officers appointed to try small suits in Bombay;
   (c) of village Munsifs and village Panchâyats in Madras;
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An Act to Consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Code of Civil Procedure:" and it shall come into force on the first day of October 1877.

Local extent.

This section and section 3 extend to the whole of British India. The other sections extend to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"chapter." "district." "District Court."

"chapter" means a chapter of this Code:

"district" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal civil Court of original jurisdiction (hereinafter called a 'District Court'), and includes the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court: every Court of a grade inferior to that of a District Court and every Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court and the District Court:

"pleader."

"pleader" means every person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakíl and an attorney of a High Court:

"Government Pleader."

"Government Pleader" includes also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions expressly imposed by this Code on the Government Pleader.

"Collector."

"Collector" means every officer performing the duties of a Collector of land-revenue:

"judgment."

"judgment" means the statement given by the Judge as the grounds of the order or decree by which a suit or other judicial proceeding is determined:

"decree."

"decree" means the formal order of the Court in which the result of the decision of the suit or other judicial proceeding is embodied. An order on appeal, remanding a suit for re-trial, is not within this definition:

"Judge."

"Judge" means the presiding officer of a Court:

"judgment-debtor." "judgment-debtor" means any person against whom a decree or order has been made:

"decree-holder." "decree-holder" means any person in whose favour a decree or any order capable of execution has been made, and includes any person to whom such decree or order is transferred:

"written." "written" includes printed and lithographed, and "writing" includes print and lithography:

"signed." "signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name:

"foreign Court." "foreign Court" means a court situate beyond the limits of British India and not having authority in British India nor established by the Governor General in Council:

"foreign judgment." "foreign judgment" means the judgment of a foreign Court:

"public officer." "public officer" means a person falling under any of the following descriptions (namely):—

Every Judge;

Every covenanted servant of Her Majesty;

Every commissioned officer in the military or naval forces of Her Majesty while serving under Government;

Every officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court, and every person specially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

Every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

Every officer of Government whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety or convenience;

Every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of Government, or to make any survey, assessment or contract on behalf of Government, or to execute any revenue process, or to investigate, or to report on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of Government, or to make, authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of Government, and every officer in the service or pay of Government, or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty.

"Government." And in any part of British India in which this Code operates, "Government" includes the Government of India as well as the Local Government.

Enactments repealed. 3. The enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

References in previous Acts. But when in any Act, Regulation or Notification passed or issued prior to the day on which this Code comes into force, reference is made to Act VIII of 1859, Act XXIII of 1861, or the 'Code of Civil Procedure,' or to any other Act hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be read as applying to this Code or the corresponding part thereof;

Saving of procedure in suits instituted before 1st October 1877. Nothing herein contained shall affect the procedure prior to decree in any suit instituted or appeal presented before this Code comes into force.

Saving of certain Acts affecting Oudh, Panjáb, Central Provinces and Burma. 4. Save as provided in the second paragraph of section 3, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the following enactments (namely):—

The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1865:
The Panjáb Courts Act, 1865:
Act No. XXVII of 1867:
The Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871:
The Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873:
The Burma Courts Act, 1875:

or any local law prescribing a special procedure for suits between landlord and tenant,

or any local law providing for the partition of immoveable property.

And where under any of the said Acts concurrent civil jurisdiction is given to the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, the Local Government may declare which of such officers shall for the purposes of this Code be deemed to be the District Court.

Sections extending to Mufassal Small Cause Courts. 5. The chapters and sections of this Code specified in the second schedule hereto annexed extend (so far as they are applicable) to Courts of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865. The other chapters and sections of this Code do not extend to such Courts. And nothing herein contained shall be deemed to enlarge the powers which such Courts now possess for the purposes of effecting attachments or executing decrees.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure— 6. Nothing in this Code affects the jurisdiction or procedure—

(a) of Military Courts of Request; (a) of Military Courts of Request;

(b) of officers appointed to try small suits in Bombay; (b) of a single officer duly appointed in the Presidency of Bombay to try small suits in military bázárs at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of that Presidency; or

(c) of Village Munsifs and Village Panchâyats in Madras (c) of Village Munsifs or Village Panchâyats under the provisions of the Madras Code;

(d) of Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court. (d) of the Recorder of Rangoon sitting as an Insolvent Court in Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab or Bassein,

or shall operate to give any Court jurisdiction over suits of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the pecuniary limits (if any) of its ordinary jurisdiction.

7. With respect to—

Saving of certain Bombay laws.

(a) the jurisdiction exercised by certain jágírdárs and other authorities invested with powers under the provisions of Bombay Regulation XIII of 1830 and Act XV of 1840 in the cases therein mentioned; and

(b) cases of the nature defined in the enactments specified in the third schedule hereto annexed,

the procedure in such cases and in the appeals to the Civil Courts allowed therein, shall be according to the rules laid down in this Code, except where those rules are inconsistent with any specific provisions contained in the enactments mentioned or referred to in this section.

8. Save as provided in sections 3, 25, 86, 223, 225, 386 and chapter XXXIX, this Code shall not extend to any suit or proceeding in any Court of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Presidency Small Cause Courts.

But the Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, extend to any such Court this Code or any part thereof, except so far as relates to appeals and reviews of judgment.

Division of Code.

9. This Code is divided into ten Parts as follows:—

The first Part:	Suits in General.
The second Part:	Incidental Proceedings.
The third Part:	Suits in particular Cases.
The fourth Part:	Provisional Remedies.
The fifth Part:	Special Proceedings.
The sixth Part:	Appeals.
The seventh Part:	Reference to and Revision by the High Court.
The eighth Part:	Review of Judgment.
The ninth Part:	Special Rules relating to the Chartered High Courts.
The tenth Part:	Certain Miscellaneous Matters.

PART I.

OF SUITS IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND RES JUDICATA.

No person exempt from jurisdiction by reason of descent or place of birth.

10. No person shall, by reason of his descent or place of birth, be in any civil proceeding exempted from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts.

Courts to try all civil suits unless specially barred.

11. The Courts shall (subject to the provisions herein contained) have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is barred by any enactment for the time being in force.

Explanation.—A suit in which the right to property or to an office is contested is a suit of a civil nature, notwithstanding that such right may depend entirely on the decision of questions as to religious rites or ceremonies.

Pending suits.

12. Except where a suit has been stayed under section 20, the Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit for the same relief between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India having jurisdiction to grant such relief, or in any Court beyond the limits of British India established by the Governor General in Council and having like jurisdiction, or before Her Majesty in Council.

Explanation.—The pendency of a suit in a foreign Court does not preclude the Courts in British India from trying a suit founded on the same cause of action.

Res judicata.

13. No Court shall try any suit or issue, in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction, in a former suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title.

Explanation I.—The matter above referred to must in the former suit have been alleged by one party and either denied or confessed, expressly or impliedly, by the other.

Explanation II.—Any matter which might and ought to have been made ground of defence or attack in such former suit shall be deemed to have been a matter directly and substantially in issue in such suit.

Explanation III.—Any relief claimed in the plaint, which is not expressly granted by the decree, shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to have been refused.

Explanation IV.—A decision is final within the meaning of this section when it is such as the Court making it could not alter (except on review) on the application of either party or reconsider of its own motion. A decision liable to appeal may be final within the meaning of this section until the appeal is made.

Explanation V.—Where persons litigate *bonâ fide* in respect of a private right claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons interested in such right shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to claim under the persons so litigating.

Explanation VI.—Where a foreign judgment is relied on, the production of the judgment duly authenticated is presumptive evidence that the Court which made it had competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appear on the record; but such presumption may be removed by proving the want of jurisdiction.

When foreign judgment no bar to suit in British India.

14. No foreign judgment shall operate as a bar to a suit in British India—

(a) if it has not been given on the merits of the case:

(b) if it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or of any law in force in British India:

(c) if it is in the opinion of the Court before which it is produced contrary to natural justice:

(d) if it has been obtained by fraud:

(e) if it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in British India.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE PLACE OF SUING.

Court in which suit to be instituted.

15. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

Suits to be instituted where subject-matter situate.

16. Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits

(*a*) for the recovery of immoveable property,

(*b*) for the partition of immoveable property,

(*c*) for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property,

(*d*) for the determination of any other right to or interest to or in immoveable property,

(*e*) for compensation for wrong to immoveable property,

(*f*) for the recovery of moveable property actually under distraint or attachment,

shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate:

Provided that suits to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property held by or on behalf of the defendant may, when the relief sought can be entirely obtained through his personal obedience, be instituted either in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate, or in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain.

Explanation—In this section 'property' means property situate in British India.

Suits to be instituted where defendants reside or cause of action arose.

17. Subject to the limitations aforesaid, all other suits shall be instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction—

(*a*) the cause of action arises, or

(*b*) all the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain; or

(*c*) any of the defendants, at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain: provided that either the leave of the Court is given, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain as aforesaid acquiesce in such institution.

Explanation I.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation II—A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India or, in respect of any cause of action arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A is a tradesman in Calcutta. B carries on business in Dehli. B, by his agent in Calcutta, buys goods of A, and requests A to deliver them to the East Indian Railway Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Calcutta. A may sue B for the price of the goods either in Calcutta, where the cause of action has arisen, or in Dehli, where B carries on business.

(*b*.) A resides at Simla, B at Calcutta, and Cat Dehli. A, B and C being together at Benares, B and C make a joint promissory note payable on demand, and deliver it to A. A may sue B and C at Benares, where the cause of action arose. He may also sue them at Calcutta, where B resides, or at Dehli, where C resides; but in each of these cases, if the non-resident defendant objects, the suit cannot be maintained without the leave of the Court.

Suits for compensation for wrongs to person or moveables.

18. In suits for compensation for wrong done to person or moveable property, if the wrong was done within the local limits of the jurisdiction of one Court and the defendant resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of another Court, the plaintiff may at his option sue in either of the said Courts.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, residing in Dehli, beats B in Calcutta. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Dehli.

(*b*.) A, residing in Dehli, publishes in Calcutta statements defamatory of B. B may sue A either in Calcutta or in Dehli.

(*c*.) A, travelling on the line of a Railway Company whose principal office is at Howrah, is upset and injured at Allahabad by negligence imputable to the Company. He may sue the Company either at Howrah or at Allahabad.

Suits for immoveable property situate in single districts, but within jurisdictions of different Courts.

19. If the suit be to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property situate within the limits of a single district, but within the jurisdiction of different Courts, the suit may be instituted in the Court within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate; provided that, in respect of the value of the subject-matter of the suit, the entire claim be cognizable by such Court.

Suits for immoveable property situate in different districts.

If the immoveable property be situate within the limits of different districts, the suit may be instituted in any Court, otherwise competent to try it, within whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate.

Power to stay proceedings where all defendants do not reside within jurisdiction.

20. If a suit which may be instituted in more than one Court is instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant or all the defendants does not or do not actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, the defendant or any defendant may, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the Court to stay proceedings, apply to the Court accordingly;

and if the Court, after hearing such of the parties as desire to be heard, is satisfied that justice is more likely to be done by the suit being instituted in some other Court, it may stay proceedings either finally or till further order, and make such order as it thinks fit as to the costs already incurred by the parties or any of them.

In such case, if the plaintiff so requires, the Court shall return the plaint with an endorsement thereon of the order staying proceedings.

Application when to be made.

Every such application shall be made at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the issues are settled; and any defendant not so applying shall be deemed to have acquiesced in the institution of the suit.

Remission of court-fee where suit instituted in another Court.

21. Where the Court, under section 20, stays proceedings, and the plaintiff re-institutes his suit in another Court, the plaint shall not be chargeable with any court-fee; provided that the proper fee has been levied on the institution of the suit in the former Court, and that the plaint has been returned by such Court.

Procedure where Courts in which suit may be instituted are subordinate to the same appellate Court.

22. Where a suit may be instituted in more Courts than one, and such Courts are subordinate to the same appellate Court, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to such Court to transfer the suit to another Court, may apply accordingly; and the appellate Court, after hearing the other parties, if they desire to be heard, shall determine in which of the Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Procedure where they are not so subordinate.

23. Where such Courts are subordinate to different appellate Courts, but are subordinate to the same High Court, any defendant, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the High Court to transfer the suit to another Court having jurisdiction, may apply accordingly. If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application, together with the objections, if any, filed by the other parties, shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate. The High Court may, after considering the objections, if any, of the other parties, determine in which of the Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Procedure where they are subordinate to different High Courts.

24. Where such Courts are subordinate to different High Courts, any defendant may, after giving notice in writing to the other parties of his intention to apply to the High Court within whose jurisdiction the Court in which the suit is brought is situate, apply accordingly.

If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to a District Court, the application, together with the objections, if any, filed by the other parties, shall be submitted through the District Court to which such Court is subordinate,

and such High Court shall, after considering the objections, if any, of the other parties, determine in which of the several Courts having jurisdiction the suit shall proceed.

Transfer of suits.

25. The High Court or District Court may, on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, or of its own motion, without giving such notice, withdraw any suit whether pending in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal subordinate to such High Court or District Court, as the case may be, and try the suit itself, or transfer it for trial to any other such subordinate Court competent to try the same in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

For the purposes of this section, the Courts of Additional and Assistant Judges shall be deemed to be subordinate to the District Court.

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

CHAPTER III.

OF PARTIES AND THEIR APPEARANCES, APPLICATIONS AND ACTS.

Persons who may be joined as plaintiffs.

26. All persons may be joined as plaintiffs in whom the right to any relief claimed is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally, or in the alternative, in respect of the same cause of action. And judgment may be given for such one or more of the plaintiffs as may be found to be entitled to relief, for such relief as he or they may be entitled to, without any amendment. But the defendant, though unsuccessful, shall be entitled to his costs occasioned by so joining any person who is not found entitled to relief, unless the Court in disposing of the costs of the suit otherwise directs.

Court may substitute or add plaintiff for or to plaintiff suing.

27. Where a suit has been instituted in the name of the wrong person as plaintiff, or where it is doubtful whether it has been instituted in the name of the right plaintiff, the Court may, if satisfied that the suit has been so commenced through a *bonâ fide* mistake, and that it is necessary for the determination of the real matter in dispute so to do, order any other person or persons to be substituted or added as plaintiff or plaintiffs upon such terms as the Court thinks just.

Persons who may be joined as defendants.

28. All persons may be joined as defendants against whom the right to any relief is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, in respect of the same matter. And judgment may be given against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective liabilities, without any amendment.

Joinder of parties liable on same contract.

29. The plaintiff may, at his option, join as parties to the same suit all or any of the persons severally, or jointly and severally, liable on any one contract, including parties to bills of exchange, hundís and promissory notes.

One party may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest.

30. Where there are numerous parties having the same interest in one suit, one or more of such parties may, with the permission of the Court, sue or be sued, or may defend in such suit, on behalf of all parties so interested. But the Court shall in such case give, at the plaintiff's expense, notice of the institution of the suit to all such parties either by personal service or (if from the number of parties or any other cause such service is not reasonably practicable), then by public advertisement, as the Court in each case may direct.

Suit not to fail by reason of misjoinder.

31. No suit shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder of parties, and the Court may in every suit deal with the matter in controversy so far as regards the rights and interests of the parties actually before it.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to enable plaintiffs to join in respect of distinct causes of action.

Court may dismiss or add parties.

32. The Court may, on or before the first hearing, upon the application of either party, and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that the name of any party, whether as plaintiff or as defendant, improperly joined, be struck out; and the Court may at any time, either upon or without such application, and on such terms as the Court thinks just, order that any plaintiff be made a defendant or that any defendant be made a plaintiff, and that the name of any person who ought to have been joined whether as plaintiff or defendant or whose presence before the Court may be necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit, be added.

No person shall be added as a plaintiff, or as the next friend of a plaintiff, without his own consent thereto.

No one to be added as plaintiff or as next friend without his consent.

Any person on whose behalf a suit is instituted or defended under section 30 may apply to the Court to be made a party to such suit.

Parties to suits instituted or defended under section 30.

All parties whose names are so added as defendants shall be served with a summons in manner hereinafter mentioned, and (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, section 22) the proceedings as against them shall be deemed to have begun only on the service of such summons.

Defendants added to be served.

The Court may give the conduct of the suit to such plaintiff as it deems proper.

Conduct of suit.

33. Where a defendant is added, the plaint, if previously filed, shall, unless the Court direct otherwise, be amended in such manner as may be necessary, and an amended copy of the summons shall be served on the new defendant and the original defendants.

Where defendant added, plaintiff to amend.

34. All objections for want of parties, or for joinder of parties who have no interest in the suit, or for misjoinder as co-plaintiffs or co-defendants, shall be taken at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases before the first hearing; and any such objection not so taken shall be deemed to have been waived by the defendant.

Time for taking objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder of parties.

35. When there are more plaintiffs than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any proceeding under this Code: and in like manner when there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may be authorized by any other of them to appear, plead or act for such other in any such proceeding.

Each of several plaintiffs or defendants may authorize any other to appear, &c., for him.

The authority shall be in writing, signed by the party giving it, and shall be filed in Court.

Authority to be in writing signed and filed.

Recognized Agents and Pleaders.

36. Any appearance, application or act in or to any Court, required or authorized by law to be made or done by a party to a suit or appeal in such Court, may, except when otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, be made or done by the party in person, or by his recognized agent, or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf:

Appearances, &c., may be in person, by recognized agent or by pleader.

Provided that any such appearance shall be made by the party in person if the Court so direct.

37. The recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made or done are—

Recognized agents.

(*a*) persons holding general powers-of-attorney from parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such parties;

Persons holding powers-of-attorney from parties out of jurisdiction.

(*b*) mukhtárs duly certificated under any law for the time being in force, and holding special powers-of-attorney authorizing them to do, on behalf of their principals, such acts as may legally be done by mukhtárs;

Certificated mukhtárs.

(*c*) persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, applications and acts.

Persons carrying on trade or business for parties out of jurisdiction.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to the territories now administered respectively by the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces; but in those territories the recognized agents of parties by whom such appearances, applications and acts may be made and done shall be such persons as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf.

Recognized agents in Panjáb, Oudh and Central Provinces.

38. Processes served on the recognized agent of a party to a suit or appeal shall be as effectual as if the same had been served on the party in person, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Service of process on recognized agent.

The provisions of this Code for the service of process on a party to a suit shall apply to the service of process on his recognized agent.

39. The appointment of a pleader to make or do any appearance, application or act as aforesaid shall be in writing, and such appointment shall be filed in court.

Appointment of pleader.

When so filed, it shall be considered to be in force until revoked with the leave of the Court, by a writing signed by the client and filed in Court, or until the client or the pleader dies, or all proceedings in the suit are ended so far as regards the client.

No advocate of any High Court established by Royal Charter shall be required to present any document empowering him to act.

Service of process on pleader.

40. Processes served on the pleader of any party or left at the office or ordinary residence of such pleader, relative to a suit or appeal, and whether the same be for the personal appearance of the party or not, shall be presumed to be duly communicated and made known to the party whom the pleader represents; and, unless the Court otherwise directs, shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit or appeal as if the same had been given to or served on the party in person.

Agent to receive process.

41. Besides the recognized agents described in section 37, any person residing within the jurisdiction of the Court may be appointed an agent to accept service of process.

His appointment to be in writing and to be filed in Court.

Such appointment may be special or general and shall be made by an instrument in writing signed by the principal, and such instrument, or, if the appointment be general, a duly attested copy thereof, shall be filed in Court.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE FRAME OF THE SUIT.

Suit how to be framed.

42. Every suit shall, as far as practicable, be so framed as to afford ground for a final decision upon the subjects in dispute, and so to prevent further litigation concerning them.

Suit to include the whole claim.

43. Every suit shall include the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action; but a plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of any Court.

Relinquishment of part of claim.

If a plaintiff omit to sue for, or intentionally relinquish, any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards sue for the portion so omitted or relinquished.

Omission to sue for one of several remedies.

A person entitled to more than one remedy in respect of the same claim may sue for all or any of his remedies; but if he omits (except with the leave of the Court obtained before the first hearing) to sue for any of such remedies, he shall not afterwards sue for the remedy so omitted.

Illustration.

A lets a house to B at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200. The rent for the whole of the years 1874 and 1875 is due and unpaid. A sues B only for the rent due for 1875. A shall not afterwards sue B for the rent due for 1876.

Only certain claims to be joined with suit for recovery of land.

44. *Rule a.*—No cause of action shall, unless with the leave of the Court, be joined with a suit for the recovery of immoveable property, or to obtain a declaration of title to immoveable property, except—

(*a*) claims in respect of mesne profits or arrears of rent in respect of the property claimed,

(*b*) damages for breach of any contract under which the property or any part thereof are or is held, and

(*c*) claims by a mortgagee to enforce any of his remedies under the mortgage.

Claims by or against executor, administrator, or heir.

Rule b.—No claim by or against an executor, administrator or heir as such, shall be joined with claims by or against him personally, unless the last mentioned claims are alleged to arise with reference to the estate in respect of which the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued as executor, administrator or heir.

Plaintiff may join several causes of action.

45. Subject to the rules contained in section 44, the plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action, and any plaintiffs having causes of action against the same defendant or defendants, may unite such causes of action in the same suit.

Court may order separation.

But if it appear to the Court that any such causes of action cannot be conveniently tried or disposed of together, the Court may, at any time before the first hearing, of its own motion or on the application of the defendant, order separate trials of any such causes of action to be had, or make such other order as may be necessary or expedient for the separate disposal thereof.

When causes of action are united, the jurisdiction of the Court as regards the suit shall depend on the amount or value of the aggregate subject-matters at the date of instituting the suit, whether or not an order has been made under the second paragraph of this section.

Defendant may apply to confine suit.

46. Any defendant alleging that the plaintiff has united in the same suit several causes of action which cannot be conveniently disposed of in one suit may at any time before the first hearing, or, where issues are settled, before any evidence is recorded, apply to the Court for an order confining the suit to such of the causes of action as may be conveniently disposed of in one suit.

Court on hearing application may exclude some causes and order amendment.

47. If, on the hearing of such application, it appears to the Court that the causes of action are such as cannot all be conveniently disposed of in one suit, the Court may order any of such causes of action to be excluded, and may direct the plaint to be amended accordingly, and may make such order as to costs as may be just.

Every amendment made under this section shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Suits to be commenced by plaint.

48. Every suit shall be instituted by presenting a plaint to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf.

Language of plaint.

49. The plaint must be distinctly written in the language of the Court; provided that if such language is not English, the plaint may (with the permission of the Court) be written in English; but in such case, if the defendant so require, a translation of the plaint into the language of the Court shall be filed in court.

Particulars to be contained in plaint.

50. The plaint must contain the following particulars :—

(a) the name of the Court in which the suit is brought;

(b) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(c) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained :

(d) a plain and concise statement of the circumstances constituting the cause of action, and where and when it arose ;

(e) a demand of the relief which the plaintiff claims ; and

(f) if the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim, the amount so allowed or relinquished.

In money-suits.

If the plaintiff seek the recovery of money, the plaint must state the precise amount, so far as the case admits.

In a suit for mesne profits : and in a suit for the amount which will be found due to the plaintiff on taking unsettled accounts between him and the defendant the plaint need only state approximately the amount sued for.

Where plaintiff sues as a representative.

When the plaintiff sues in a representative character, the plaint should shew, not only that he has an actual existing interest in the subject-matter, but that he has taken the steps necessary to enable him to institute a suit concerning it.

Illustrations.

(a) A sues as B's executor. The plaint must state that A has proved B's will.

(b) A sues as C's administrator. The plaint must state that A has taken out administration to C's estate.

(c) A sues as guardian of D, a Muhammadan minor. A is not D's guardian according to Muhammadan law and usage. The plaint must state that A has been specially appointed D's guardian.

Defendant's interest and liability to be shewn.

The plaint must shew that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject-matter, and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand.

Illustration.

A dies leaving B his executor, C his legatee, and D a debtor to A's estate. C sues D to compel him to pay his debt in satisfaction of C's legacy. The plaint must shew that B has causelessly refused to sue D, or that B and D have colluded for the purpose of defrauding C, or other such circumstances rendering D liable to C.

Grounds of exemption from limitation law.

If the cause of action arose beyond the period ordinarily allowed by any law for instituting the suit, the plaint must shew the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

Plaint to be subscribed and verified.

51. The plaint shall be subscribed by the plaintiff and his pleader (if any), and shall be verified at the foot by the plaintiff or, with the permission of the Court, by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case.

Contents of verification.

52. The verification must be to the effect that the same is true to the knowledge of the person making it, except as to matters stated on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Verification to be signed and attested.

The verification shall be signed by the person making it, and when he makes it out of court he shall sign it in the presence of a witness, who shall also sign it.

The Court shall examine such witness as to the fact of the signature, unless the person making the verification is present.

When the plaint may be rejected, returned for amendment, or amended.

53. The plaint may, at the discretion of the Court, and at or before the first hearing, be rejected, returned for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, or amended then and there, upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by the amendment as the Court thinks fit,

(a) if it do not state correctly and without prolixity the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein ; or

(b) if it contain any particulars other than those so required ; or

(c) if it be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required ; or

(d) if it do not disclose a cause of action ; or

(e) if it is not framed in accordance with section 42 ; or

(f) if it is wrongly framed by reason of non-joinder or misjoinder of parties, or because the plaintiff has joined causes of action which ought not to be joined in the same suit :

Proviso.

Provided that a plaint cannot be altered so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character.

Attestation of amendment.

When a plaint is amended, the amendment shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

When the plaint shall be rejected.

54. The plaint shall be rejected in the following cases :—

(a) if the relief sought is undervalued, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to correct the valuation within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so :

(b) if the relief sought is properly valued, but the plaint is written upon paper insufficiently stamped, and the plaintiff, on being required by the Court to supply the requisite stamp-paper within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so :

(c) if the suit appear from the statement in the plaint to be barred by any positive rule of law :

(d) if the plaint having been returned for amendment within a time fixed by the Court is not amended within such time.

Procedure on rejecting a plaint.

55. When a plaint is rejected, the Judge shall record with his own hand an order to that effect with the reason for such order.

When rejection of plaint does not preclude presentation of fresh plaint.

56. The rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not of its own force preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action.

When the plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court.

57. The plaint shall be returned to be presented to the proper Court in the following cases:

(a) If a suit has been instituted in a Court whose grade is lower or higher than that of the Court competent to try it, where such Court exists, or where no option as to the selection of the Court is allowed by law:

(b) If, in a suit relating to immoveable property, but not coming under the proviso to section 16, it appear that no part of such property is situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court to which the plaint is presented:

(c) If, in any other case, it appear that the cause of action did not arise, and that none of the defendants are dwelling or carrying on business, or personally working for gain, within such local limits.

Procedure on returning plaint.

On returning a plaint, the Judge shall, with his own hand, endorse thereon the date of its presentation and return, the name of the party presenting it, and a brief statement of the reason for returning it.

Procedure on admitting plaint.

58. The plaintiff shall endorse on the plaint, or annex thereto, a memorandum of the documents (if any) which he has filed along with it; and if the plaint be admitted, shall present as many copies on plain paper of the plaint as there are defendants, unless the Court by reason of the length of the plaint or the number of the defendants, or for any other sufficient reason, permit him to present a like number of concise statements of the nature of the claim made, or of the relief or remedy required in the suit, in which case he shall present such statements.

Concise statements.

If the plaintiff sues, or the defendant or any of the defendants is sued, in a representative capacity, such statements shall show in what capacity the plaintiff or defendant sues or is sued.

The plaintiff may, by leave of the Court, amend such statements so as to make them correspond with the plaint.

The chief ministerial officer of the Court shall sign such memorandum and copies or statements if, on examination, he finds them to be correct.

Register of suits.

The Court shall also cause the particulars mentioned in section 50 to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose and called the Register of civil suits. Such entries shall be numbered in every year according to the order in which the plaint is admitted.

Production of document on which plaintiff sues.

59. If a plaintiff sue upon a document in his possession or power, he shall produce it in Court when the plaint is presented, and shall at the same time deliver the document or a copy thereof to be filed with the plaint.

Delivery of document or copy.

List of other documents.

If he rely on any other documents (whether in his possession or power or not) as evidence in support of his claim, he shall enter such documents in a list to be added or annexed to the plaint.

Statement in case of documents not in his possession or power.

60. In the case of any such document not in his possession or power, he shall, if possible, state in whose possession or power it is.

Suits on lost negotiable instruments.

61. In case of any suit founded upon a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, if it be proved that the instrument is lost, and if an indemnity be given by the plaintiff, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person upon such instrument, the Court may make such decree as it would have made if the plaintiff had produced the instrument in Court when the plaint was presented, and had at the same time delivered a copy of the instrument to be filed with the plaint.

Production of shop-book.

62. If the document on which the plaintiff sues be an entry in a shop-book or other book in his possession or power, the plaintiff shall produce the book at the time of filing the plaint, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

Original entry to be marked and returned.

The Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall forthwith mark the document for the purpose of identification; and after examining and comparing the copy with the original and attesting the copy if found correct, shall return the book to the plaintiff and cause the copy to be filed.

Inadmissibility of document not produced when plaint filed.

63. A document which ought to be produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint is presented, or to be entered in the list to be added or annexed to the plaint, and which is not produced or entered accordingly, shall not, without the leave of the Court, be received in evidence on his behalf at the hearing of the suit.

Nothing in this section applies to documents produced for cross-examination of the defendant's witnesses, or in answer to any case set up by the defendant, or handed to a witness merely to refresh his memory.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE ISSUE AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Issue of Summons.

Summons.

64. When the plaint has been registered, and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed, a summons may be issued to each defendant to appear and answer the claim on a day to be therein specified, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable,

(a) in person, or

(b) by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or

(c) by a pleader accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions.

Every such summons shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Court:

Provided that no such summons shall be issued when the defendant has appeared at the presentation of the plaint and admitted the plaintiff's claim.

Copy or statement annexed to summons.

65. Every such summons shall be accompanied with one of the copies or concise statements mentioned in section 58.

Court may order defendant or plaintiff to appear in person.

66. If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the defendant, the summons shall order him to appear in person in Court on the day therein specified.

If the Court see reason to require the personal appearance of the plaintiff on the same day, it may make an order for such appearance.

No party to be ordered to appear in person unless resident within 50 or, where there is a railway, 200 miles.

67. No party shall be ordered to appear in person unless he resides

(*a*) within the local limit of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(*b*) without such limits and at a place less than fifty, or, where there is railway-communication for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate, two hundred miles from the Court-house.

Summons to be either to settle issues or for final disposal.

68. The Court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit; and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly:

Provided that, in every suit cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

Fixing day for appearance of defendant.

69. The day for the appearance of the defendant shall be fixed by the Court with reference to its current business, the place of residence of the defendant and the time necessary for the service of the summons; and the day shall be so fixed as to allow the defendant sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on such day.

What shall be deemed 'sufficient time' must be determined with reference to the circumstances of the case.

Summons to order defendant to produce documents required by plaintiff or relied on by defendant.

70. The summons to appear and answer shall order the defendant to produce any document in his possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his case.

On issue of summons or final disposal, parties to be directed to produce their witnesses.

71. When the summons is for the final disposal of the suit, it shall direct the defendant to produce, on the day fixed for his appearance, the witnesses upon whose evidence he intends to rely in support of his case.

Service of Summons.

Delivery of summons for service.

72. The summons shall be delivered to the proper officer of the Court, to be served by him or one of his subordinates.

Mode of service.

73. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court.

Service on several defendants.

74. When there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant:

Provided that, if the defendants are partners, and the suit relates to a partnership-transaction or to an actionable wrong in respect of which relief is claimable from the firm, the service may be made, unless the Court directs otherwise, either (*a*) on one defendant for himself and for the other defendants, or (*b*) on any person having the management of the business of the partnership at the principal place, within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original civil jurisdiction, of such business.

Service to be on defendant in person, when practicable, or on his agent.

75. Whenever it may be practicable, the service shall be made on the defendant in person, unless he have an agent empowered to accept the service, in which case service on such agent shall be sufficient.

Service on agent by whom defendant carries on business.

76. In a suit relating to any business or work against a person who does not reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court from which the summons issues, service on any manager or agent, who, at the time of service, personally carries on such business or work for such person within such limits, shall be deemed good service.

For the purpose of this section, the master of a ship is the agent of his owner or charterer.

Service on agent in charge, in suits for immoveable property.

77. In a suit to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immoveable property, if the service cannot be made on the defendant in person, and the defendant have no agent empowered to accept the service, it may be made on any agent of the defendant in charge of the property.

When service may be on male member of defendant's family.

78. If in any suit the defendant cannot be found and if he have no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, the service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant who is residing with him.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this section.

Person served to sign acknowledgment.

79. When the serving-officer delivers or tenders a copy of the summons to the defendant personally, or to an agent or other person on his behalf, he shall require the signature of the person to whom the copy is so delivered or tendered to an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original summons.

Procedure when defendant refuses to accept service,

80. If the defendant or other person refuse to sign the acknowledgment or to receive the copy of the summons,

or cannot be found.

or if the serving-officer cannot find the defendant, and there is no agent empowered to accept the service of the summons on his behalf, nor any other person on whom the service can be made,

the serving-officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides and then return the original to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement thereon stating that he has so affixed the copy and the circumstances under which he did so.

Endorsement of time and manner of service.

81. The serving-officer shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served under section 79, endorse or cause to be endorsed on the original summons, the time when and the manner in which the summons was served.

Examination of serving officer.

82. When a summons is returned under section 80, the Court shall examine the serving-officer on oath touching his proceedings and may make such further enquiry in the matter as it thinks fit; and shall either declare that the summons has been duly served or order such service as it thinks fit.

Substituted service.

Where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Court-house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house, if any, in which the defendant is known to have last resided, or in such other manner as the Court thinks fit.

Effect of substituted service.

83. The service substituted by order of the Court, shall be as effectual as if it had been made on the defendant personally.

When service is substituted, time for appearance to be fixed.

84. Whenever service is substituted by order of the Court, the Court shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Service of summons when defendant resides within jurisdiction of another Court and has no agent to accept service.

85. If the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of any Court other than the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has no agent resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the latter Court empowered to accept the service of the summons, such Court shall send the summons, either by one of its officers or by post, to any Court, not being a High Court, having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides, by which it can be conveniently served, and shall fix such time for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

The Court to which the summons is sent shall, upon receipt thereof, proceed as if it had been issued by such Court and shall then return the summons to the Court from which it originally issued, together with the record (if any) made under this paragraph.

Service within Presidency towns and Rangoon of process issued by Mufassal Courts.

86. Whenever any process issued by any Court established beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon is to be served within any such town, it shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the process is to be served,

and such Court of Small Causes shall deal with such process in the same manner as if the process had been issued by itself,

and shall then return the process to the Court from which it issued.

Service on defendant in jail.

87. If the defendant be in jail, the summons shall be delivered to the officer in charge of the jail in which the defendant is confined, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant.

The summons shall be returned to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon and signed by the officer in charge of the jail and by the defendant.

Procedure if jail be in a different district.

88. If the jail in which the defendant is confined is not in the district in which the suit is instituted, the summons may be sent by post or otherwise to the officer in charge of such jail, and such officer shall cause the summons to be served upon the defendant, and shall return the summons to the Court from which it issued, with a statement of the service endorsed thereon, and signed as provided in section 87.

Service when defendant resides out of British India and has no agent to accept service.

89. If the defendant resides out of British India, and has no agent in British India empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he is residing, and forwarded to him by post if there be postal communication between such place and the place where the Court is situate.

Service through British Resident or Agent of Government.

90. If there be a British Resident or Agent of Government in or for the territory in which the defendant resides, the summons may be sent to such Resident or Agent, by post or otherwise, for the purpose of being served upon the defendant; and if the Resident or Agent return the summons with an endorsement under his hand that the summons has been served on the defendant in manner hereinbefore directed, such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence of the service.

Substitution of letter for summons.

91. The Court may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, substitute for the summons a letter signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, when the defendant is, in the opinion of the Court, of a rank which entitles him to such mark of consideration.

The letter shall contain all the particulars required to be stated in the summons, and, subject to the provisions contained in section 92, shall be treated in all respects as a summons.

Mode of sending such letter.

92. When a letter is so substituted for a summons, it may be sent to the defendant by post or by a special messenger selected by the Court, or in any other manner which the Court thinks fit; unless the defendant has an agent empowered to accept service of summons, in which case the letter may be delivered or sent to such agent.

Service of Process.

Process to be served at expense of party issuing it.

93. Every process issued under this Code shall be served at the expense of the party on whose behalf it is issued, unless the Court otherwise directs.

Costs of service.

The court-fee leviable for such service shall be levied before the process is issued.

Notices and orders in writing how served.

94. All notices and orders required by this Code to be given to or served on any person shall be in writing, and shall be served in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons.

Postage.

Postage.

95. Postage, where chargeable on any notice, summons or letter issued under this Code and forwarded by post, and the fee for registering the same, shall be paid before the communication is forwarded.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENCE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

Parties to appear on day fixed in summons for defendant to appear and answer.

96. On the day fixed in the summons for the defendant to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the Court-house in person or by their respective pleaders, and the suit shall then be heard, unless the hearing be adjourned to a future day fixed by the Court.

Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay fee for issuing it.

97. If on the day so fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, it be found that the summons has not been served upon him in consequence of the failure of the plaintiff to pay the court-fee leviable for such service, the Court may order that the suit be dismissed:

Proviso.

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the summons has not been served upon the defendant, if, on the day fixed for him to appear and answer, he attends in person or by a duly authorized agent, when he is allowed to appear by agent.

If neither party appear, suit to be dismissed.

98. If on the day fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or on any other subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, neither party appears, the suit shall be dismissed, unless the Judge, for reasons to be recorded under his hand, otherwise directs.

In such case plaintiff may bring fresh suit;

or Court may restore the suit to its file.

99. Whenever a suit is dismissed under section 97 or section 98, the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit; or if, within the period of thirty days from the date of the order dismissing the suit, he satisfies the Court that there was a sufficient excuse for his not paying the court-fee required within the time allowed for the service of the summons or for his non-appearance, as the case may be, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the dismissal and appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

Procedure if only plaintiff appear.

when summons was duly served.

100. If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, the procedure shall be as follows:

(*a*) if it is proved that the summons was duly served, the Court may proceed *ex parte:*

when summons not duly served.

(*b*). If it is not proved that the summons was duly served, the Court shall direct a second summons to be issued and served on the defendant:

when summons served, but not in due time.

(*c*) If it is proved that the summons was served on the defendant, but not in sufficient time to enable him to appear and answer on the day fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and shall direct notice of such day to be given to the defendant.

If it is owing to the plaintiff's default that the summons was not served in sufficient time, the Court shall order him to pay the costs occasioned by such postponement.

Procedure where defendant appears on day of adjourned hearing, and assigns good cause for previous non-appearance.

101. If the Court has adjourned the hearing of the suit *ex parte*, and the defendant, at or before such hearing, appears and assigns good cause for his previous non-appearance, he may, upon such terms as the Court directs as to costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his appearance.

Procedure where defendant only appears.

102. If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall dismiss the suit, unless the defendant admits the claim, or part thereof, in which case the Court shall pass a decree against the defendant upon such admission, and where part only of the claim has been admitted, shall dismiss the suit so far as it relates to the remainder.

Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit.

103. When a suit is wholly or partially dismissed under this section, the plaintiff shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action. But he may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall set aside the dismissal, upon such terms as

to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No order shall be made under the second paragraph of this section unless the plaintiff has served the defendant with notice in writing of his application.

Procedure where defendant residing out of British India does not appear.

104. If, on the day fixed for the hearing of a suit against a defendant residing out of British India, who has no agent empowered to accept service of summons, or on any day to which the hearing has been adjourned, the defendant does not appear, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for permission to proceed with his suit, and the Court may direct that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

105. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and one or more of them appear, and the others do not appear, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, permit the suit to proceed in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of non-attendance of one or more of several defendants.

106. If there be more defendants than one, and one or more of them appear, and the others do not appear, the suit shall proceed, and the Court shall, at the time of passing judgment, make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the defendants who do not appear.

Consequence of non-attendance, without sufficient cause shewn, of party ordered to appear in person.

107. If a plaintiff or defendant, who has been ordered to appear in person under the provisions of section 66 or section 436, does not appear in person, or shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court for failing so to appear, he shall be subject to all the provisions of the foregoing sections applicable to plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, who do not appear.

Of setting aside Decrees ex parte.

Setting aside decree *ex parte* against defendant.

108. In any case in which a decree is passed *ex parte* against a defendant under section 100, he may apply to the Court by which the decree was made for an order to set it aside;

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order to set aside the decree upon such terms as to costs, payment into Court, or otherwise, as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

No decree to be set aside, without notice to opposite party.

109. No decree shall be set aside on any such application, as aforesaid, unless notice thereof in writing has been served on the opposite party.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND SET-OFF.

Written statements.

110. The parties may, at any time before or at the first hearing of the suit, tender written statements of their respective cases, and the Court shall receive such statements and place them on the record.

Particulars of set-off to be given in written statement.

111. If in a suit for the recovery of money the defendant claims to set-off against the plaintiff's demand any ascertained sum of money legally recoverable by him from the plaintiff, and if in such claim of the defendant against the plaintiff both parties fill the same character as they fill in the plaintiff's suit, the defendant may, at the first hearing of the suit, but not afterwards, unless permitted by the Court, tender a written statement containing the particulars of the debt sought to be set-off.

Inquiry.

The Court shall thereupon inquire into the same, and if it find that the case fulfils the requirements of the former part of this section, and that the amount claimed to be set-off does not exceed the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction, the Court shall set-off the one debt against the other.

Effect of set-off.

Such set-off shall have the same effect as a plaint in a cross-suit, so as to enable the Court to pronounce a final judgment in the same suit, both on the original and on the cross-claim; but it shall not affect the lien upon the amount decreed of any pleader in respect of the costs payable to him under the decree.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths Rs. 2,000 to B, and appoints C his executor and residuary legatee. B dies and D takes out administration to B's effects. C pays Rs. 1,000 as surety for D. Then D sues C for the legacy. C cannot set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000 against the legacy, for neither C nor D fills the same character with respect to the legacy as they fill with respect to the payment of the Rs. 1,000.

(*b*) A dies intestate and in debt to B. C takes out administration to A's effects, and B buys part of the effects from C. In a suit for the purchase-money by C against B, the latter cannot set-off the debt against the price, for C fills two different characters, one as the vendor to B, in which he sues B, and the other as representative to A.

(*c*) A sues B on a bill of exchange. B alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure B's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set-off. The amount not being ascertained cannot be set-off.

(*d*) A sues B on a bill of exchange for Rs. 500. B holds a judgment against A for Rs. 1,000. The two claims being both definite pecuniary demands may be set-off.

(*e*) A sues B for compensation on account of a trespass. B holds a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 from A and claims to set-off that amount against any sum that A may recover in the suit. B may do so, for as soon as A recovers, both sums are definite pecuniary demands.

(*f*) A and B sue C for Rs. 1,000. C cannot set-off a debt due to him by A alone.

(*g*) A sues B and C for Rs. 1,000. B cannot set-off a debt due to him alone by A.

(*h*) A owes the partnership firm of B and C Rs. 1,000. B dies leaving C surviving. A sues C for a debt of Rs. 1,500 due in his separate character. C may set-off the debt of Rs. 1,000.

No written statement to be received after first hearing unless called for by Court.

Court may at any time call for written statement.

112. Except as provided in the last preceding section, no written statement shall be received after the first hearing of the suit:

Provided that the Court may at any time require a written statement, or additional written statement, from any of the parties, and fix a time for presenting the same:

Provided also that a written statement, or an additional written statement, may, with the permission of the Court, be received at any time for the purpose of answering written statements so required and presented.

Procedure when party fails to present written statement called for by Court.

113. If any party from whom a written statement is so required fails to present the same within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

Frame of written statements.

114. Written statements shall be as brief as the nature of the case admits, and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the written statement is made believes to be material to the case, and which he either admits or believes he will be able to prove.

Every such statement shall be divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing as nearly as may be a separate allegation.

Written statements to be subscribed and verified.

115. Written statements shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore provided for subscribing and verifying plaints, and no written statement shall be received unless it be so subscribed and verified.

The provisions of section 52 as to examining witnesses as to the fact of signature shall apply in the case of written statements.

Rejection of argumentative, prolix or irrelevant written statements.

116. If it appear to the Court that any written statement, whether called for by the Court or spontaneously tendered, is argumentative or prolix, or contains matter irrelevant to the suit, the Court may amend it then and there, or may, by an order to be endorsed thereon, reject the same, or return it to the party by whom it was made for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, imposing such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Attestation of amendments.

When any amendment is made under this section, the Judge shall attest it by his signature.

Effect of rejection.

When a statement has been rejected under this section, the party making it shall not present another written statement, unless it be expressly called for or allowed by the Court.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE PARTIES BY THE COURT.

Ascertainment from each party whether allegations in written statements are admitted or denied.

117. At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall ascertain from the defendant or his pleader whether he admits or denies the allegations of fact made in the plaint and shall ascertain from each party or his pleader whether he admits or denies such allegations of fact as are made in the written statement (if any) of the opposite party, and as are not expressly or by necessary implication admitted or denied by the party against whom they are made. The Court shall record such admissions and denials.

Oral examination of party, or companion of himself or his pleader.

118. At the first hearing of the suit, or at any subsequent hearing, any party appearing in person or present in Court, or any person able to answer any material questions relating to the suit by whom such party or his pleader is accompanied, may be examined orally by the Court; and the Court may, if it thinks fit, put in the course of such examination questions suggested by either party.

Substance of examination to be written.

119. The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing by the Judge, and shall form part of the record.

Consequence of refusal or inability of pleader to answer.

120. If the pleader of any party who appears by a pleader refuses or is unable to answer any material question relating to the suit which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the suit to a future day, and direct that such party shall appear in person on such day.

If such party fails without lawful excuse to appear in person on the day so appointed, the Court may pass a decree against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

CHAPTER X.

OF DISCOVERY AND OF THE ADMISSION, INSPECTION, PRODUCTION, IMPOUNDING AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS.

Power to deliver interrogatories.

121. Any party may at any time by leave of the Court, deliver through the Court interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite party, or where there are more opposite parties than one, any one or more of such parties, with a note at the foot thereof stating which of such interrogatories each of such persons is required to answer:

Provided that no party shall deliver more than one set of interrogatories to the same person without the permission of the Court, and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement and such statement has been received and placed on the record.

Service of interrogatories.

122. Interrogatories delivered under section 121 shall be served on the pleader (if any) of the party interrogated or in the manner hereinbefore provided for the service of summons, and the provisions of sections 79, 80, 81 and 82 shall, in the latter case, apply so far as may be practicable.

Inquiry into propriety of exhibiting interrogatories.

123. The Court, in adjusting the costs of the suit, shall, at the instance of any party, inquire or cause inquiry to be made into the propriety of delivering such interrogatories; and if it thinks that such interrogatories have been delivered unreasonably, vexatiously or at improper length, the costs occasioned by the said interrogatories and the answers thereto shall be borne by the party in fault.

Service of interrogatories on officer of corporation or company.

124. If any party to a suit be a body corporate or a joint stock company, whether incorporated or not, or any other body of persons empowered by law to sue or be sued, whether in his own name or in the name of any officer or other person, any opposite party may apply to the Court for an order allowing him to deliver interrogatories to any member or officer of such corporation, company or body, and an order may be made accordingly.

Power to strike out interrogatories as irrelevant, &c.

125. Any party called upon to answer interrogatories, whether by himself or by any such member or officer, may refuse to answer any interrogatory on the ground that it is irrelevant, or is not put *bonâ fide* for the purposes of the suit, or that the matter inquired after is not sufficiently material at that stage of the suit, or on any other like ground.

Time for filing affidavit in answer.

126. Interrogatories shall be answered by affidavit to be filed in Court within ten days from the service thereof or within such further time as the Judge may allow.

Procedure where a party omits to answer sufficiently

127. If any person interrogated omits or refuses to answer, or answers insufficiently, any interrogatory, the party interrogating may apply to the Court for an order requiring him to answer or to answer further, as the case may be. And an order may be made requiring him to answer or to answer further either by affidavit or by *vivâ voce* examination as the Judge may direct: Provided that the Judge shall not require an answer to any interrogatory which in his opinion need not have been answered under section 125.

Power to demand admission of genuineness of documents.

128. Either party may, by a notice through the Court, within a reasonable time not less than ten days before the hearing, require the other party to admit (saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of such document in evidence) the genuineness of any document material to the suit.

The admission shall also be made in writing, signed by the other party or his pleader and filed in Court.

If such notice be not given, no costs of proving such document shall be allowed, unless the Judge otherwise orders.

If such notice is not complied with within four days after its being served, and the Judge thinks it reasonable that the admission should have been made, the party refusing shall bear the expense of proving such document, whatever may be the result of the suit.

Application for order for discovery of document.

129. The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order any party to the suit to declare by affidavit all the documents which are or have been in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the suit, and any party to the suit may, at any time before the first hearing, apply to the Court for a like order.

Affidavit in answer to such order.

Every affidavit made under this section shall specify which, if any, of the documents therein mentioned the declarant objects to produce, together with the grounds of such objection.

Power to order production of documents during suit.

130. The Court may, at any time during the pendency therein of any suit, order the production by any party thereto of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in such suit or proceeding as the Court thinks right; and the Court may deal with such documents when produced in such manner as appears just.

Notice to produce for inspection documents referred to in plaint, &c.

131. Every party to a suit may at any time before or at the hearing thereof give notice through the Court to any other party in whose plaint, written statement or affidavits reference is made to any document, to produce such document in the presence of such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, for the inspection of the party giving such notice or of his pleader, and to permit such party or pleader to take copies thereof.

Consequence of non-compliance with such notice.

No party failing to comply with such notice shall afterwards be at liberty to put any such document in evidence on his behalf in such suit, unless he satisfies the Court that such document relates only to his own title, or that he had some other and sufficient cause for not complying with such notice.

Party receiving such notice to deliver notice when and where inspection may be had.

132. The party to whom such notice is given shall, within ten days from the receipt thereof, deliver through the Court to the party giving the same a notice stating a time within three days from such delivery at which the documents or such of them as he does not object to produce, may be inspected at his pleader's office or some other convenient place, and stating which, if any, of the documents he objects to produce, and on what grounds.

Application for order of inspection.

133. If any party served with notice under section 131 omits to give notice under section 132 of the time for inspection, or objects to give inspection, or names an incon-

venient place for inspection, the party desiring it may apply to the Court for an order of inspection.

Application to be founded on affidavit.

134. Except in the case of documents referred to in the plaint, written statement, or affidavit of the party, against whom the application is made, or disclosed in his affidavit of documents, such application shall be founded upon an affidavit shewing (*a*) of what documents inspection is sought, (*b*) that the party applying is entitled to inspect them, and (*c*) that they are in the possession or power of the party against whom the application is made.

Power to order issue or question on which right to discovery depends to be first determined.

135. If the party from whom discovery of any kind or inspection is sought, objects to the same or any part thereof, and if the Court is satisfied that the right to such discovery or inspection depends on the determination of any issue or question in dispute in the suit, or that for any other reason it is desirable that any such issue or question should be determined before deciding upon the right to the discovery or inspection, the Court may order that the issue or question be determined first and reserve the question as to the discovery or inspection.

Consequences of failure to answer or give inspection.

136. If any party fail to comply with any order under this chapter to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection, which has been duly served, he shall, if a plaintiff, be liable to have his suit dismissed for want of prosecution, and if a defendant, to have his defence, if any, struck out, and to be placed in the same position as if he had not appeared and answered;

and the party interrogating or seeking discovery or inspection may apply to the Court for an order to that effect, and the Court may make such order accordingly.

Any party failing to comply with any order under this chapter to answer interrogatories or for discovery or inspection which has been served personally upon him, shall also be deemed guilty of an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Court may send for papers from its own records or from other Courts.

137. The Court may, of its own accord, and may, in its discretion, upon the application of any of the parties to a suit, send for, either from its own records or from any other Court, the record of any other suit or proceeding, and inspect the same.

Every application made under this section shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be supported by an affidavit of the applicant or his pleader, shewing how the record is material to the suit in which the application is made, and that the applicant cannot without unreasonable delay or expense obtain a duly authenticated copy of the record or of such portion thereof as the applicant requires, or that the production of the original is necessary for the purposes of justice.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to enable the Court to use in evidence any document which under the Indian Evidence Act would be inadmissible in the suit.

Documentary evidence to be in readiness at first hearing.

138. The parties or their pleaders shall bring with them and have in readiness at the first hearing of the suit, to be produced when called for by the Court, all the documentary evidence of every description in their possession or power, on which they intend to rely, and which has not already been filed in Court, and all documents which the Court at any time before such hearing has ordered to be produced.

Effect of non-production of documents.

139. No documentary evidence in the possession or power of any party the production of which has been called for under section 138, and which has not been produced, shall be received at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless good cause be shewn to the satisfaction of the Court for the non-production thereof. And the Judge receiving any such evidence shall record his reasons for so doing.

Documents to be received by Court.

140. The Court shall receive the documents respectively produced by the parties at the first hearing, provided that the documents produced by each party be accompanied by an accurate list thereof prepared in such form as the High Court may from time to time direct.

Rejection of irrelevant or inadmissible documents.

The Court may at any stage of the suit reject any document which it considers irrelevant or otherwise inadmissible, recording the grounds of such rejection.

No documents to be placed on record unless proved.

141. No document shall be placed on the record unless it has been proved or admitted in accordance with the law of evidence for the time being in force.

Proved documents to be marked and filed.

Every document so proved or admitted shall be endorsed with the number and title of the suit, the name of the person producing it, and the date on which it was produced. The Judge shall then endorse with his own hand a statement that it was proved against or admitted by (as the case may be) the person against whom it is used. The document shall then be filed as part of the record:

Entries in shop-books.

Provided that, if the document be an entry in a shop-book or other book, the party on whose behalf such book is produced may furnish a copy of the entry, which may be endorsed as aforesaid, and shall be filed as part of the record, and the Court shall mark the entry and shall then return the book to the person producing it.

All documents produced at the first hearing and not so proved or admitted shall be returned to the parties respectively producing them.

Rejected documents to be marked,

142. When a document so proved or admitted is relied on as evidence by either party, but the Court considers it inadmissible, it shall be further endorsed with the addition of the word "rejected," and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge.

and returned, unless detained by Court.

The document shall then be returned to the party who produced it.

Court may order any document to be impounded.

143. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 62, 141 and 142, the Court may, if it see sufficient cause, direct any document or book produced before it in any suit to be impounded and kept in the custody of an officer of the Court, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

After lapse of time for appeal, document admitted in evidence may be returned.

144. In suits in which an appeal is not allowed, when the suit has been disposed of, and in suits in which an appeal is allowed, when the time for preferring an appeal from the decree has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been preferred, then after the appeal has been disposed of, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit, and placed on the record, shall, unless the document is impounded under section 143, be entitled to receive back the same:

When document may be returned before time limited.

Provided that a document may be returned at any time before either of such events, if the person applying for such return delivers to the proper officer a certified copy of such document to be substituted for the original:

Document not to be returned in certain cases.

Provided also that no document shall be returned which, by force of the decree, has become void or useless.

Receipt to be given for returned document.

On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the party receiving it, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose.

Provisions as to documents applied to material objects.

145. The provisions herein contained as to documents shall, so far as may be, apply to all other material objects producible as evidence.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Framing of issues.

146. Issues arise when a material proposition of fact or law is affirmed by the one party and denied by the other.

Material propositions are those propositions of law or fact which a plaintiff must allege in order to shew a right to sue.

Each material proposition affirmed by one party and denied by the other must form the subject of a distinct issue.

Issues are of two kinds: (*a*) issues of fact, (*b*) issues of law.

At the first hearing of the suit, the Court shall, after reading the plaint and the written statements, if any, and after such examination of the parties as may appear necessary, ascertain upon what material propositions of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues on which the right decision of the case appears to the Court to depend.

When issues both of law and of fact arise in the same suit, and the Court is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it shall try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.

Nothing in this section requires the Court to frame and record issues when the defendant at the first hearing of the suit makes no defence.

Allegations from which issues may be framed.

147. The Court may frame the issues from all or any of the following materials:—

(*a*) allegations made on oath by the parties, or by any persons present on their behalf, or made by the pleaders of such parties or persons;

(*b*) allegations made in the plaint or in the written statements (if any) tendered in the suit, or in answer to interrogatories delivered in the suit;

(*c*) the contents of documents produced by either party.

Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.

148. If the Court be of opinion that the issues cannot be correctly framed without the examination of some person not before the Court, or without the inspection of some document not produced in the suit, it may adjourn the framing of the issues to a future day, to be fixed by the Court, and may (subject to the rules contained in the Indian Evidence Act) compel the attendance of any person or the production of any document by the person in whose hands it may be, by summons or other process.

Power to amend, add and strike out issues.

149. The Court may at any time before passing a decree amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as it thinks fit, and all such amendments or additional issues as may be necessary for determining the controversy between the parties shall be so made or framed.

The Court may also, at any time before passing a decree, strike out any issues that appear to it to be wrongly framed or introduced.

Questions of fact or law may by agreement be stated in the form of an issue.

150. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing

(*a*) that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court, or in such manner as the Court may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that one of them be declared entitled to some right or subject to some liability specified in the agreement,

(*b*) that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement and in dispute in the suit shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or as that other may direct, or

(*c*) that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or abstain from doing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and relating to the matter in dispute.

Court if satisfied that the agreement was executed in good faith may pronounce judgment.

151. If the Court be satisfied, after making such inquiry as it deems proper,

(a) that the agreement was duly executed by the parties,

(b) that they have a substantial interest in the decision of such question as aforesaid, and

(c) that the same is fit to be tried and decided,

it may proceed to record and try the issue, and state its finding or opinion thereon in the same manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court;

and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue, pronounce judgment according to the terms of the agreement;

and upon the judgment so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

CHAPTER XII.

Disposal of the Suit at the first Hearing.

If parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact.

152. If at the first hearing of a suit it appears that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment.

If one of several defendants be not at issue with the plaintiff.

153. Where there are more defendants than one, and any one of the defendants is not at issue with the plaintiff on any question of law or fact, the Court may at once pronounce judgment for or against such defendant; and the suit shall proceed only against the other defendants.

If parties are at issue on questions of law or fact.

154. When the parties are at issue on some question of law or of fact, and issues have been framed by the Court as hereinbefore provided, if the Court be satisfied that no further argument or evidence than the parties can at once supply is required upon such of the issues as may be sufficient for the decision of the suit, and that no injustice will result from proceeding with the suit forthwith, the Court may proceed to determine such issues,

Court may determine issue and pronounce judgment.

and if the finding thereon is sufficient for the decision, may pronounce judgment accordingly, whether the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only or for the final disposal of the suit:

Provided that, where the summons has been issued for the settlement of issues only, the parties or their pleaders are present and none of them object.

If the finding is not sufficient for the decision, the Court shall postpone the further hearing of the suit, and shall fix a day for the production of such further evidence, or for such further argument as the case requires.

If either party fails to produce his evidence, Court may pronounce judgment.

155. If the summons has been issued for the final disposal of the suit, and either party fails without sufficient cause to produce the evidence on which he relies, the Court may at once pronounce judgment,

Procedure where Court cannot pronounce judgment at first hearing.

or may if it thinks fit, after framing and recording issues under section 146, adjourn the suit for the production of such evidence as may be necessary to its decision upon such issues.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of Adjournments.

Court may grant time, or adjourn hearing.

156. The Court may, if sufficient cause be shewn, at any stage of the suit, grant time to the parties, or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit.

Costs of adjournment.

In all such cases the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit, and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment:

Provided that, when the hearing of evidence has once begun, the hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the hearing to be necessary for reasons to be recorded by the Judge with his own hand.

Procedure if parties fail to appear on day fixed.

157. If, on any day to which the hearing of the suit is adjourned, the parties or any of them fail to appear, the Court may proceed to dispose of the suit in one of the modes directed in that behalf by chapter VII, or make such other order as it thinks fit.

Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce his evidence.

158. If any party to a suit to whom time has been granted fails to produce his evidence, or to cause the attendance of his witnesses, or to perform any other act necessary to the further progress of the suit, for which time has been allowed, the Court may, notwithstanding such default, proceed to decide the suit forthwith.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

Summons to attend to give evidence or produce documents.

159. The parties may, after the summons has been delivered for service on the defendant, whether it be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, obtain, on application to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf, before the day fixed for such settlement or disposal, as the case may be, summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents.

Expenses of witnesses to be paid into court on applying for summons.

160. The party applying for a summons shall before the summons is granted and within a period to be fixed by the Court, pay into court such a sum of money as appears to the Court to be sufficient to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned, in passing to and from the Court in which he is required to attend, and for one day's attendance.

Scale of expenses.

If the Court be subordinate to a High Court, regard shall be had, in fixing the scale of such expenses, to the rules (if any) laid down by competent authority.

Tender of expenses to witness

161. The sum so paid into court shall be tendered to the person summoned, at the time of serving the summons if it can be served personally.

Procedure where insufficient sum paid in.

162. If it appear to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf that the sum paid into court is not sufficient to cover such expenses, the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to the person summoned as appears to be necessary on that account; and, in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party obtaining the summons; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Expenses if witness detained more than one day.

If it be necessary to detain the person summoned for a longer period than one day, the Court may from time to time order the party at whose instance he was summoned, to pay into Court such sum as is sufficient to defray the expenses of his detention for such further period, and in default of such deposit being made, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party at whose instance he was summoned; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

Time, place, and purpose of attendance to be specified in summons.

163. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend, and also whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document, or for both purposes; and any particular document which the person summoned is called on to produce, shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy.

Summons to produce document.

164. Any person may be summoned to produce a document, without being summoned to give evidence; and any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Power to require persons present in Court to give evidence.

165. Any person present in court may be required by the Court to give evidence or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power.

Summons how served.

166. Every summons to a person to give evidence or produce a document shall be served as nearly as may be in manner hereinbefore prescribed for the service of summons on the defendant; and the rules contained in chapter VI as to proof of service shall apply in the case of all summonses served under this section.

Time for serving summons.

167. The service shall in all cases be made a sufficient time before the time specified in the summons for the attendance of the person summoned, to allow him a reasonable time for preparation and for travelling to the place at which his attendance is required.

Attachment of property of absconding witness.

168. If the serving-officer certify to the Court that the summons for the attendance of a person, either to give evidence or to produce a document, cannot be served, the Court shall examine the serving-officer on oath touching the non-service:

and upon being satisfied that such evidence or production is material, and that the person for whose attendance the summons has been issued is absconding or keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, may issue a proclamation requiring him to attend to give evidence, or produce the document, at a time and place to be named therein; and a copy of such proclamation shall be affixed on the outer door of the house in which he ordinarily resides.

If he does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court may in its discretion, at the instance of the party on whose application the summons was issued, make an order for the attachment of the property of the person whose attendance is required, to such amount as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding the amount of the costs of attachment and of the fine which may be imposed under section 170:

Provided that no Court of Small Causes shall make an order for the attachment of immoveable property.

If witness appears, attachment may be withdrawn.

169. If, on the attachment of his property, such person appears and satisfies the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order as to the costs of the attachment as it thinks fit.

Procedure if witness fails to appear.

170. If such person does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court that he did not abscond or keep out of the way to avoid service of the summons, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court may impose upon him such fine not exceeding five hundred rupees as the Court thinks fit, having regard to his condition in life and all the circumstances of the case, and may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the

purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of the said fine, if any:

Provided that if the person whose attendance is required pays into court the costs and fine as aforesaid, the Court shall order the property to be released from attachment.

Court may of its own accord summon as witnesses strangers to suit.

171. Subject to the rules of this Code as to attendance and appearance and to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, if the Court at any time thinks it necessary to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own motion, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession, on a day to be appointed, and may examine him as a witness or require him to produce such document.

Persons summoned to give evidence must attend.

172. Subject as last aforesaid, whoever is summoned to appear and give evidence in a suit must attend at the time and place named in the summons for that purpose, and whoever is summoned to produce a document must either attend to produce it, or cause it to be produced, at such time and place.

When they may depart.

173. No person so summoned and attending shall depart unless and until (*a*) he has been examined or has produced the document and the Court has risen, or (*b*) he has obtained the Court's leave to depart.

Consequences of non-attendance.

174. If any person on whom a summons to give evidence or produce a document has been served fails to comply with the summons, or if any person so summoned and attending departs in contravention of section 173, the Court may order him to be arrested and brought before the Court:

Provided that no such order shall be made when the Court has reason to believe that the person so failing had a lawful excuse for such failure.

When any person so brought before the Court fails to satisfy it that he had a lawful excuse for not complying with the summons, the Court may sentence him to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Explanation.—Non-payment or non-tender of a sum sufficient to defray the expenses mentioned in section 160 shall be deemed a lawful excuse within the meaning of this section.

Consequences of refusal to give evidence or produce documents.

If any person so apprehended and brought before the Court cannot, owing to the absence of the parties or any of them, give the evidence or produce the document which he has been summoned to give or produce, the Court may require him to give reasonable bail or other security for his appearance at such time and place as it thinks fit, and on such bail or security being given, may release him.

Procedure when witness absconds.

175. If any person so failing to comply with a summons absconds or keeps out of the way, so that he cannot be apprehended and brought before the Court, the provisions of sections 168, 169 and 170 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply.

Person summoned to attend in person if so required.

176. No one shall be bound to attend in person to give evidence or to be examined in Court unless he resides—

(*a*) within the local limits of its ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(*b*) without such limits and at a place less than fifty or (where there is railway communication for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate) two hundred miles distant from the Court-house.

Consequence of refusal of party to give evidence when called on by the Court.

177. If any party to a suit present in Court refuses, without lawful excuse, when required by the Court, to give evidence, or to produce any document then and there in his actual possession or power, the Court may in its discretion either pass a decree against him, or make such other order in relation to the suit as the Court thinks fit.

Rules as to witnesses to apply to parties summoned.

178. Whenever any party to a suit is required to give evidence or to produce a document, the rules as to witnesses contained in this Code shall apply to him so far as they are applicable.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE HEARING OF THE SUIT AND EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Statement and production of evidence by party having right to begin.

179. On the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, or on any other day to which the hearing is adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall state his case and produce his evidence in support of the issues which he is bound to prove.

Rules as to right to begin.

Explanation.—The plaintiff has the right to begin unless where the defendant admits the facts alleged by the plaintiff and contends that either in point of law or on some additional facts alleged by the defendant the plaintiff is not entitled to any part of the relief which he seeks, in which case the defendant has the right to begin.

Statement and production of evidence by other party.

Reply by party beginning.

180. The other party shall then state his case and produce his evidence (if any). The party beginning is then entitled to reply.

Where there are several issues, the burden of proving some of which lies on the other party, the party beginning may, at his option, either produce his evidence on those issues or reserve it by way of answer to the evidence produced by the other

party. In the latter case the party beginning may produce evidence on those issues after the other party has produced all his evidence, and the other party may then reply specially on the evidence so produced by the party beginning; but the party beginning will then be entitled to reply generally on the whole case.

Witnesses to be examined in open Court.

181. The evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open Court in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence, of the Judge.

How evidence shall be taken in appealable cases.

182. In cases in which an appeal is allowed, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing, in the language of the Court, by or in the presence and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Judge, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and, when completed, shall be read over in the presence of the Judge and of the witness, and also in the presence of the parties or their pleaders, and the Judge shall, if necessary, correct the same and shall sign it.

When witness may require his deposition to be interpreted.

183. If the evidence is taken down under section 182 in a language different from that in which it was given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence as taken down in writing shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given.

Memorandum when evidence is not taken down by Judge.

184. In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Judge, he shall be bound, as the examination of each witness proceeds, to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

When evidence may be taken in English.

185. Where English is not the language of the Court, but all the parties to the suit who appear in person, and the pleaders of such as appear by pleaders, do not object to have such evidence as is given in English taken down in English, the Judge may so take it down with his own hand.

Any particular question and answer may be taken down.

186. The Court may of its own motion or on the application of any party or his pleader take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, or any objection to any question, if there appear any special reason for so doing.

Questions objected to.

187. If any question put to a witness be objected to by a party or his pleader, and the Court allows the same to be put, the Judge shall take down the question, the answer, the objection and the name of the person making it, together with the decision of the Court thereon.

Remarks on demeanour of witnesses.

188. The Court may record such remarks as it thinks material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination.

Memorandum of evidence in unappealable cases.

189. In cases in which an appeal is not allowed, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence of the witnesses in writing at length; but the Judge, as the examination of each witness proceeds, shall make a memorandum of the substance of what he deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Judge unable to make such memorandum to record reason of his inability.

190. If the Judge be rendered unable to make a memorandum as above required by this chapter, he shall cause the reason of such inability to be recorded, and shall cause the memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Every memorandum so made shall form part of the record.

Power to deal with evidence taken down by Judge removed before conclusion of suit.

191. Where the Judge taking down any evidence, or causing any memorandum to be made under this chapter, dies or is removed from the Court before the conclusion of the suit, his successor may, if he thinks fit, deal with such evidence or memorandum as if he himself had taken it down or caused it to be made.

Power to examine witness immediately.

192. If a witness be about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or if other sufficient cause be shewn to the satisfaction of the Court why his evidence should be taken immediately, the Court may, upon the application of either party or of the witness, at any time after the institution of the suit, take the evidence of such witness in manner hereinbefore provided.

Where such evidence is not taken forthwith and in the presence of the parties, such notice as the Court thinks sufficient of the day fixed for the examination shall be given to the parties.

The evidence so taken shall be read over to the witness, and, if he admits it to be correct, shall be signed by him, and may then be read at any hearing of the suit.

Court may recall and examine witness.

193. The Court may at any stage of the suit recall any witness who has been examined and who has not departed in accordance with section 173, and may (subject to the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act) put such questions to him as the Court thinks fit.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF AFFIDAVITS.

Power to order any point to be proved by affidavit.

194. Any Court of first instance and any Appellate Court may at any time for sufficient reason order that any particular fact or facts may be proved by affidavit, or that the affidavit of any witness may be read at the hearing, on such conditions as the Court thinks reasonable:

Provided that where it appears to the Court that either party *bonâ fide* desires the production of a witness for cross-examination, and that such witness can be produced, an order shall not

be made authorizing the evidence of such witness to be given by affidavit.

When evidence may be given by affidavit.

195. Upon any application evidence may be given by affidavit, but the Court may at the instance of either party order the attendance for cross-examination of the declarant.

Such attendance shall be in Court unless the declarant is exempted under this Code from personal appearance in Court, or the Court otherwise directs.

Matters to which affidavits shall be confined.

196. Affidavits shall be confined to such facts as the declarant is able of his own knowledge to prove, except on interlocutory applications, on which statements of his belief may be admitted, provided that reasonable grounds thereof be set forth.

The costs of every affidavit which shall unnecessarily set forth matters of hearsay or argumentative matter, or copies of or extracts from documents, shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid by the party producing the same.

Oath of declarant by whom to be administered.

197. In the case of any affidavit under this Code—

(*a*) any Court or Magistrate, or

(*b*) any officer whom a High Court may appoint in this behalf, or

(*c*) any officer appointed by any other Court which the Local Government has generally or specially empowered in this behalf,

may administer the oath of the declarant.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

Judgment when pronounced.

198. The Court, after the evidence has been duly taken and the parties have been heard either in person or by their respective pleaders or recognized agents, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Power to pronounce judgment written by Judge's predecessor.

199. A Judge may pronounce a judgment written by his predecessor, but not pronounced, and in such case he shall not be bound by section 198, except as to giving notice.

Language of judgment.

200. The judgment shall be written in the language of the Court, or in English, or in the Judge's mother-tongue.

Translation of judgment.

201. Whenever the judgment is written in any language other than that of the Court, the judgment shall, if any of the parties so require, be translated into the language of the Court, and the translation shall also be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Judgment to be dated and signed.

202. The judgment shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it, and shall not be altered or added to, save to correct verbal errors or to supply some accidental defect not affecting a material part of the case, or on review.

Judgments of Small Cause Courts.

203. The judgments of the Courts of Small Causes need not contain more than the points for determination and the decision thereupon.

Judgments of other Courts.

The judgments of all other Courts shall contain a concise statement of the case, the points for determination, the decision thereon, and the reasons for such decision.

Court to state its decision on each issue.

204. In suits in which issues have been framed, the Court shall state its finding or decision, with the reasons thereof, upon each separate issue, unless the finding upon any one or more of the issues be sufficient for the decision of the suit.

Exception

Date of decree.

205. The decree shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced; and when the Judge has satisfied himself that the decree has been drawn up in accordance with the judgment, he shall sign the decree.

Contents of decree.

206. The decree must agree with the judgment: it shall contain the number of the suit, the names and descriptions of the parties, and particulars of the claim, as stated in the register, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the suit.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs are to be paid.

Power to amend decree.

If the decree is found to be at variance with the judgment, or if any clerical or arithmetical error be found in the decree, the Court shall, of its own motion or on that of any of the parties, amend the decree so as to bring it into conformity with the judgment or to correct such error: provided that reasonable notice have been given to the parties or their pleaders of the proposed amendment.

Decree for recovery of portion of immoveable property.

207. When the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property, and such property is identified by boundaries or numbers in a record of settlement or survey, if the decree be for the recovery of a portion only of such property, it shall specify the boundaries or number of such portion.

Decree for delivery of moveable property.

208. When the suit is for moveable property, if the decree be for the delivery of such property, it shall also state the amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be had.

In suits for money, decree may order certain interest to be paid on principal sum adjudged.

209. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may, in the decree, order interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable to be paid on the principal sum adjudged, from the date of the suit to the date

of the decree, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the institution of the suit, with further interest at such rate as the Court deems reasonable on the aggregate sum so adjudged, from the date of the decree to the date of payment, or to such earlier date as the Court thinks fit.

Payment by instalments.

210. In all decrees for the payment of money, the Court may for any sufficient reason order that the amount shall be paid by instalments, with or without interest.

When Court may order payment by instalments.

And after the passing of any such decree the Court may, on the application of the judgment-debtor, and with the consent of the decree-holder, order that the amount decreed be paid by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest, the attachment of the property of the defendant, or the taking of security from him, or otherwise, as it thinks fit:

Save as provided in this section and section 206, no decree shall be altered at the request of parties.

In suits for land, Court may decree payment of mesne profits with interest.

211. When the suit is for land or other property yielding rent or other profit, the Court may provide in the decree for the payment of rent or mesne profits in respect of such property from the institution of the suit until the delivery of possession to the party in whose favour the decree is made, or until the expiration of three years from the date of the decree (whichever event first occurs), with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit.

Explanation.—'Mesne profits' of property mean those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received, or might with ordinary diligence have received, therefrom.

Court may determine amount of mesne profits prior to passing decree, or may reserve inquiry.

212. When the suit is for immoveable property and for mesne profits which have accrued on the property during a period prior to the institution of the suit, and the amount of such profits is disputed, the Court may either determine the amount by the decree itself, or may pass a decree for the property and direct an inquiry into the amount of mesne profits, and dispose of the same on further orders.

Administration-suit.

213. When the suit is for an account of any property and for its due administration under the decree of the Court, the Court, before making the decree, shall order such accounts and inquiries to be taken and made, and give such other directions as it thinks fit.

In the administration by the Court of the property of any person who dies after this Code comes into force, if such property proves to be insufficient for the payment in full of his debts and liabilities, the same rules shall be observed as to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and as to debts and liabilities proveable, and as to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities respectively, as may be in force for the time being with respect to the estates of persons adjudged insolvent;

And all persons who in any such case would be entitled to be paid out of such property may come in under the decree for its administration, and make such claims against the same as they may respectively be entitled to by virtue of this Code.

Applications under section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to be suits within the meaning of this section.

Suit to enforce right of pre-emption.

214. When the suit is to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of a particular sale of property, and the Court finds for the plaintiff, if the amount of purchase-money has not been paid into Court, the decree shall specify a day on or before which it shall be so paid, and shall declare that on payment of such purchase-money, together with the costs (if any) decreed against him, the plaintiff shall obtain possession of the property, but that if such money and costs are not so paid, the suit shall stand dismissed with costs.

Suit for dissolution of partnership.

215. When the suit is for the dissolution of a partnership, the Court, before making its decree, may pass an order fixing the day on which the partnership shall stand dissolved, and directing such accounts to be taken and other acts to be done as it thinks fit.

If set-off be allowed.

216. If the defendant has set-off the amount of a debt against the claim of the plaintiff, and such set-off has been allowed, the decree shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which appears to be due to either party.

Effect of decree.

The decree of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect, and be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal or otherwise, as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

Certified copies of decree and judgment to be furnished.

217. Certified copies of the judgment and decree shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court, and at their expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF COSTS.

Costs of applications.

218. When disposing of any application under this Code, the Court may give to either party the costs of such application, or may reserve the consideration of such costs for any future stage of the proceedings.

Judgment to direct by whom costs are to be paid

219. The judgment shall direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, whether by himself or by any other party to the suit, and whether in whole or in what part or proportion.

Power of Court as to costs.

220. The Court shall have full power to give and apportion costs of every application and suit in any manner it thinks fit, and the fact that the Court

has no jurisdiction to try the case is no bar to the exercise of such power:

Provided if the Court directs that the costs of any application or suit shall not follow the event, the Court shall state its reasons in writing.

Costs may be set-off against sum admitted or found to be due.

221. The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by another shall be set-off against a sum which is admitted or is found in the suit to be due from the former to the latter,

Saving of pleader's lien.

but such direction shall not affect the lien upon the amount decreed of any pleader in respect of the costs payable to him under the decree.

Interest on costs. Payment of costs out of subject-matter.

222. The Court may give interest on costs at any rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum and may direct that costs, with or without interest, be paid out of or charged upon the subject-matter of the suit.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

A.—Of the Court by which Decrees may be executed.

Court by which decree may be executed.

223. A decree may be executed either by the Court which passed it or by the Court to which it is sent for execution under the provisions hereinafter contained.

The Court which passed a decree may, on the application of the decree-holder, send it for execution to another Court,

(*a*) if the person against whom the decree is passed actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(*b*) if such person has not property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree sufficient to satisfy such decree and has property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such other Court, or

(*c*) if the decree direct the sale of immoveable property situate outside the district within which the Court which passed it is situate, or

(*d*) if the Court which passed the decree considers for any other reason, which it shall record in writing, that the decree should be executed by such other Court.

The Court which passed a decree may of its own motion send it for execution to any Court subordinate thereto.

The Court to which a decree is sent under this section for execution shall certify to the Court which passed it, the fact of such execution, or where the former Court fails to execute the same, the circumstances attending such failure.

If the decree has been passed in a case cognizable by a Court of Small Causes and the Court which passed it wishes it to be executed in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such Court may send to the local Court of Small Causes the copies and certificate respectively mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 224; and such Court of Small Causes shall thereupon execute the decree as if it had been passed by itself.

If the Court to which a decree is to be sent for execution is situate within the same district as the Court which passed such decree, such Court shall send the same directly to the former Court. But if the Court to which the decree is to be sent for execution is situate in a different district, the Court which passed it shall send it to the District Court of the district in which the decree is to be executed.

Procedure when Court desires that its own decree shall be executed by another Court.

224. The Court sending a decree for execution under section 223 shall send therewith

(*a*) a copy of the decree;

(*b*) a certificate setting forth that satisfaction of the decree has not been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was passed, or, where the decree has been executed in part, the extent to which satisfaction has been obtained and what part of the decree remains unexecuted; and

(*c*) a copy of any order for the execution of the decree, and if no such order has been made, a certificate to that effect.

Court receiving copies of decree, &c., to file same without proof.

225. The Court to which a decree is so sent shall cause such copies and certificate to be filed, without any further proof of the decree or order for execution, or of the copies thereof, or of the jurisdiction of the Court which passed it, unless the former Court, for any special reasons to be recorded under the hand of the Judge, requires such proof.

Execution of decree or order by Court to which it is sent.

226. When such copies are so filed, the decree or order may, if the Court to which it is sent be the District Court, be executed by such Court or by any subordinate Court which it directs to execute the same.

Execution by High Court, of decree transmitted by other Court.

227. If the Court to which the decree is sent for execution be a High Court, the decree shall be executed by such Court in the same manner as if it had been made by such Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Appeal from orders for execution of decrees of other Courts.

228. The Court executing a decree sent to it under this chapter shall have the same powers in executing such decree as if it had been passed by itself. All persons disobeying or obstructing the execution of the decree shall be punishable by such Court in the same manner as if it had passed the decree. And its orders in executing such decree shall be subject to the same rules in respect of appeal, as if the decree had been passed by itself.

Decrees of Courts established by Government of India in Native States.

229. A decree of any Court established by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India, which cannot be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court by which it was made, may be executed in manner herein provided within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India.

B.—Of Application for Execution.

Application for execution.

230. When the holder of a decree desires to enforce it, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree or to the officer, if any, appointed in this behalf, or if the decree has been sent under the provisions hereinbefore contained to another Court, then to such Court or to the proper officer thereof.

The Court may in its discretion refuse execution at the same time against the person and property of the judgment-debtor.

Where an application to execute a decree for the payment of money or delivery of other property has been made under this section and granted, no subsequent application to execute the same decree shall be granted unless the Court is satisfied that on the last preceding application due diligence was used to procure complete satisfaction of the decree; and the order of the Court granting any such subsequent application shall be conclusive evidence that due diligence was used to procure such satisfaction.

And no such subsequent application shall be granted after the expiration of twelve years from any of the following dates (namely)—

(*a*) the date of the decree sought to be enforced, or of the decree (if any) on appeal affirming the same, or

(*b*) where the decree or any subsequent order directs the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments,—the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment in respect of which the applicant seeks to enforce the decree.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from granting an application for execution of a decree after the expiration of the said term of twelve years, where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree at some time within twelve years immediately before the date of the application.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, proceedings may be taken to enforce any decree within three years after the passing of this Code, unless when the period prescribed for taking such proceedings by the law in force immediately before the passing of this Code shall have expired before the completion of the said three years.

Application by joint decree-holder.

231. If a decree has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, any one or more of such persons, or his or their representatives, may apply for the execution of the whole decree for the benefit of them all, or, where any of them has died, for the benefit of the survivors and the representative in interest of the deceased.

If the Court sees sufficient cause for allowing the decree to be executed on an application so made, it shall pass such order as it deems necessary for protecting the interests of the persons who have not joined in the application.

Application by transferee of decree.

232. If a decree be transferred by assignment in writing or by operation of law from the decree-holder to any other person, the transferee may apply for its execution to the Court which passed it; and if that Court thinks fit, the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application were made by such decree-holder:

Provided that where the decree has been transferred by assignment, notice in writing of such application shall be given to the transferor and the judgment-debtor, and the decree shall not be executed until the Court has heard their objections (if any) to such execution:

Provided also that where a decree against several persons has been transferred to one of them, it shall not be executed against the others.

Transferee to hold subject to equities enforceable against original holder.

233. Every transferee of a decree shall hold the same subject to the equities (if any) which the judgment-debtor might have enforced against the original decree-holder.

If judgment-debtor die before execution, application may be made against his representative.

234. If a judgment-debtor dies before the decree has been fully executed, the holder of the decree may apply to the Court which passed it to execute the same against the legal representative of the deceased.

Such representative shall be liable only to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come to his hands and has not been duly disposed of; and for the purpose of ascertaining such liability, the Court executing the decree may of its own motion, or on the application of the decree-holder, compel the said representative to produce such accounts as it thinks fit.

Contents of application for execution of decree.

235. The application for the execution of a decree shall be in writing, verified in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints, and shall contain in a tabular form the following particulars (namely)—

(*a*) the number of the suit;

(*b*) the names of the parties;

(*c*) the date of the decree;

(*d*) whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree;

(*e*) whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree;

(*f*) whether any and what previous applications have been made for execution of the decree and with what result;

(*g*) the amount of the debt or compensation, with the interest, if any, due upon the decree, or other relief granted thereby;

(*h*) the amount of costs, if any, awarded;

(*i*) the name of the person against whom the enforcement of the decree is sought; and

(*j*) the mode in which the assistance of the Court is required, whether by the delivery of property specifically decreed, by the arrest and imprisonment of the person named in the application, or by the attachment of his property, or otherwise as the nature of the relief sought may require.

Application for attachment of moveable property to be accompanied with inventory.

236. If the application be for the attachment of any moveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor but not in his possession, the decree-holder shall annex to the application an inventory of the property to be attached, containing a reasonably accurate description of the same.

Further particulars when application is for attachment of immoveable property.

237. If the application be for the attachment of any immoveable property belonging to the judgment-debtor, it shall contain at the foot a description of the property sufficient to identify it, and also a specification of the judgment-debtor's share or interest therein to the best of the belief of the applicant and so far as he has been able to ascertain the same.

Every such description and specification shall be verified in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints.

When application must be accompanied by extract from Collector's register.

238. If the property be land registered in the Collector's office, the application for attachment shall be accompanied by an authenticated extract from the register of such office, specifying the persons registered as proprietors of, or as possessing any transferable interest in, the land or its revenue, or as liable to pay revenue for such land, and the shares of the registered proprietors.

C.—Of staying Execution.

When Court may stay execution.

239. The Court to which a decree has been sent for execution under this chapter, shall upon sufficient cause being shewn, stay the execution of such decree for a reasonable time, to enable the judgment-debtor to apply to the Court by which the decree was made, or to any Court having appellate jurisdiction in respect of the decree or the execution thereof, for an order to stay the execution, or for any other order relating to the decree or execution which might have been made by such Court of first instance or appellate Court if execution had been issued thereby, or if application for execution had been made thereto;

and in case the property or person of the judgment-debtor has been seized under an execution, the Court which issued the execution may order the restitution or discharge of such property or person pending the result of the application for such order.

Power to require security from, or impose conditions upon, judgment-debtor.

240. Before passing an order under section 239, to stay execution, or for the restitution of property or the discharge of the judgment-debtor, the Court may require such security from, or impose such conditions upon, the judgment-debtor as it thinks fit.

Liability of judgment-debtor discharged to be retaken.

241. No discharge under section 239 of the property or person of a judgment-debtor, shall prevent it or him from being retaken in execution of the decree sent for execution.

Order of Court passing decree or of Appellate Court to be binding upon Court applied to.

242. Any order of the Court by which the decree was passed or of such Court of appeal as aforesaid, in relation to the execution of such decree shall be binding upon the Court to which the decree was sent for execution.

Stay of execution pending suit between decree-holder and judgment-debtor.

243. If a suit be pending in any Court against the holder of a decree of such Court, on the part of the person against whom the decree was passed, the Court may (if it think fit) stay execution on the decree, either absolutely or on such terms as it thinks fit, until the pending suit has been decided.

D.—Questions for Court executing decree.

Question to be decided by Court executing decree.

244. The following questions shall be determined by order of the Court executing a decree and not by separate suit (namely)—

(*a*) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits as to which the decree has directed inquiry;

(*b*) questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits or interest which the decree has made payable in respect of the subject-matter of a suit between the date of its institution and the execution of the decree, or the expiration of three years from the date of the decree;

(*c*) any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representatives, and relating to the execution of the decree.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a separate suit for mesne profits accruing between the institution of the first suit and the execution of the decree therein, where such profits are not dealt with by such decree.

E.—Of the mode of executing Decrees.

Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree.

245. The Court, on receiving an application for the execution of a decree, shall ascertain whether it contains the particulars mentioned in section 235, or such of them as may be applicable to the case, and whether it is accompanied by the inventory mentioned in section 236; and if such particulars or inventory are or is wanting, it shall reject the application or return it for amendment or for the addition of the inventory, as the case may be, or amend it then and there. Every amendment made under this section shall be attested by the signature of the Judge.

Procedure on admitting application.

When the application is admitted, the Court shall enter in the register of the suit a note of the application and the date on which it was made, and shall order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application:

Provided that, in the case of a decree for money, the value of the property attached shall as nearly as may be correspond with the amount for which the decree has been made.

Cross-decrees.

246. If cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money be produced to the Court, execution shall be taken out only by the party who holds a decree for the larger sum, and for so much only as remains after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum.

If the two sums be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

Explanation I.—The decrees contemplated by this section are (*a*) decrees made by the same Court, (*b*) decrees sent to the same Court for execution, and (*c*) decrees of which one is made by the Court and the other is sent to the same Court for execution; but not (*d*) decrees of which one is made by one Court and the other is made by another Court and not sent for execution to the former Court.

Explanation II.—This section applies where either party is an assignee of one of the decrees and as well in respect of judgment-debts due by the original assignor as by the assignee himself.

Explanation III.—This section does not apply unless:

(*e*) both decrees are capable of execution at the same time;

(*f*) the decree-holder in one of the suits in which the decrees have been made is the judgment-debtor in the other and each party fills the same character in both suits; and

(*g*) the sums due under the decrees are definite.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A holds a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. B holds a decree against A for the payment of Rs. 1,000 in case A fails to deliver certain goods at a future day. B cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(*b*) A and B, co-plaintiffs, obtain a decree for Rs. 1,000 against C, and C obtains a decree for Rs. 1,000 against B. C cannot treat his decree as a cross-decree under this section.

(*c*) A obtains a decree against B for Rs. 1,000. C, who is a trustee for B, obtains a decree on behalf of B against A for Rs. 1,000. B cannot treat C's decree as a cross-decree under this section.

Cross-claims under same decree.

247. When two parties are entitled under the same decree to recover from each other sums of different amounts, the party entitled to the smaller sum shall not take out execution against the other party; but satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree.

When the amounts are equal, neither party shall take out execution, but satisfaction for each sum shall be entered on the decree.

Notice to show cause why decree should not be executed.

248. The Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, requiring him to shew cause, within a period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him,

(*a*) if more than one year has elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or

(*b*) if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the legal representative of a party to the suit in which the decree was made:

Proviso.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary

in consequence of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of any decree passed on appeal from the decree sought to be executed or of the last order against the party against whom execution is applied for passed on any previous application for execution, or

in consequence of the application being against the legal representative of the judgment-debtor, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court has ordered execution to issue against him.

Explanation.—In this section the phrase "the Court" means the Court by which the decree was passed, unless the decree has been sent to another Court for execution, in which case it means such other Court.

Procedure after issue of notice.

249. If the person to whom notice is issued under the last preceding section does not appear, or does not shew cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be executed, the Court shall order the decree to be executed.

If he offers any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall consider such objection and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Warrant when to issue.

250. When the preliminary measures (if any) required by the foregoing provisions have been taken, the Court, unless it sees cause to the contrary, shall issue its warrant for the execution of the decree.

Date, signature, seal and delivery.

251. Such warrant shall be dated the day on which it is issued, signed by the Judge or such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, sealed with the seal of the Court, and delivered to the proper officer to be executed.

And a day shall be specified in such warrant on or before which it must be executed, and the proper officer shall endorse thereon the day and manner in which it was executed, or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return it with such endorsement to the Court from which it issued.

Decree against representative of deceased for money to be paid out of deceased's property.

252. If the decree be against a party as the legal representative of a deceased person, and the decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property.

If no such property can be found, and the judgment-debtor fails to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as is proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the judgment-debtor to the extent of the property not duly applied by

him, in the same manner as if the decree had been against him personally.

Decree against surety.

253. Whenever a person has, before the passing of a decree in an original suit, become liable as surety for the performance of the same or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be executed against a defendant:

Provided that such notice in writing as the Court in each case thinks sufficient has been given to the surety.

Decree for money.

254. Every decree or order directing a party to pay money, as compensation, or costs, or as the alternative to some other relief granted by the decree or order, or otherwise, may be enforced by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, or by the attachment and sale of his property in manner hereinafter provided, or by both.

Decree for mesne profits or other matter, amount of which to be subsequently ascertained.

255. If the decree be for mesne profits or any other matter the amount of which in money is to be subsequently determined, the property of the judgment-debtor may, before the amount due from him under the decree has been ascertained, be attached as in the case of an ordinary decree for money.

Power to direct immediate execution of decree for money not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

256. When a decree is passed for a sum of money only, and the amount decreed does not exceed the sum of one thousand rupees, the Court may, when passing the decree, on the oral application of the decree-holder, order immediate execution thereof by the issue of a warrant directed either against the person of the judgment-debtor if he is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or against his moveable property within the same limits.

Modes of paying money under decree.

257. All money payable under a decree shall be paid as follows (namely)—

(a) into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; or

(b) out of Court to the decree-holder; or

(c) otherwise as the Court which made the decree directs.

Payment of money out of Court to decree-holder.

258. If the money is paid out of Court or the decree is otherwise adjusted to the satisfaction of the decree-holder, he shall certify the payment or adjustment to the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; and no satisfaction of a decree in part or in whole by such payment or adjustment shall be recognized by such Court unless the payment or adjustment be certified as aforesaid. Where the decree-holder fails to certify as aforesaid, the judgment-debtor may apply to such Court for an order directing the decree-holder to certify as aforesaid, and the Court, after hearing the decree-holder, may make such order, and if the decree-holder disobeys the same, may refuse further to execute the decree.

Decrees for specific moveables, or recovery of wives.

259. If the decree be for any specific moveable, or for any share in a specific moveable, or for the recovery of a wife, it may be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the moveable or share, and by the delivery thereof to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, or by the imprisonment of the judgment-debtor, or by attaching his property and keeping the same under attachment until the further order of the Court, or by both imprisonment and attachment, if necessary.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than six months, at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Decree for specific performance or restitution of conjugal rights

260. When the party against whom a decree for the specific performance of a contract, or for restitution of conjugal rights, or for the performance of any other particular act, has been made, has had an opportunity of obeying the decree or injunction and has wilfully failed to obey it, the decree may be enforced by his imprisonment, or by the attachment of his property, or by both.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit and may pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Decree for execution of conveyances, or endorsement of negotiable instruments.

261. If the decree be for the execution of a conveyance, or for the endorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the judgment-debtor neglects or refuses to comply with the decree, the decree-holder may prepare the draft of a conveyance or endorsement in accordance with the terms of the decree, and deliver the same to the Court.

The Court shall thereupon cause the draft to be served on the judgment-debtor in manner hereinbefore provided for serving a summons, together with a notice in writing stating that his objections, if any, thereto shall be made within such time (mentioning it) as the Court fixes in this behalf.

The decree-holder may also tender a duplicate of the draft to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp-paper, if a stamp is required by law.

On proof of such service, the Court, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall execute the duplicate so tendered, or may, if necessary, alter the same, so as to bring it into accordance with the terms of the decree, and execute the duplicate so altered:

Provided that if any party object to the draft so served as aforesaid, his objections shall, within

the time so fixed, be stated in writing and argued before the Court, and the Court shall thereupon pass such order as it thinks fit, and execute, or alter and execute, the duplicate in accordance therewith.

Form and effect of execution of conveyance by Court.

262. The execution of a conveyance or the endorsement of a negotiable instrument by the Court under the last preceding section may be in the following form: "*C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (*or as the case may be*), for *A. B.*, in a suit by *E. F.*, against *A. B.*," or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe, and shall have the same effect as the execution of the conveyance or endorsement of the instrument by the party ordered to execute or endorse the same.

Decree for immoveable property.

263. If the decree be for the delivery of any immoveable property, possession thereof shall be delivered over to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, and, if need be, by removing any person bound by the decree who refuses to vacate the property.

Delivery of immoveable property when in occupancy of tenant.

264. If the decree be for the delivery of any immoveable property in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the warrant in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum, or in such other mode as is customary, at some convenient place, the substance of the decree in regard to the property:

Provided that if the occupant can be found, a notice in writing containing such substance shall be served upon him, and in such case no proclamation need be made.

Partition of estate or separation of share.

265. If the decree be for the partition or for the separate possession of a share of an undivided estate paying revenue to Government, the partition of the estate or the separation of the share shall be made by the Collector.

F.—Of Attachment of Property.

Property liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.

266. The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, (namely) lands, houses or other buildings, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, hundís, promissory notes, Government securities, bonds or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint-stock of any railway, banking or other public Company or Corporation, and, except as hereinafter mentioned, all other saleable property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the judgment-debtor or over which, or the profits of which, he has a disposing power which he may exercise for his own benefit, and whether the same be held in the name of the judgment-debtor or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf:

Provided that the following particulars shall not be liable to such attachment or sale (namely)—

(*a*) the necessary wearing apparel of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children:

(*b*) tools of artizans, implements of husbandry and such cattle as may in the opinion of the Court be necessary to enable the judgment-debtor to earn his livelihood as an agriculturist:

(*c*) the materials of houses and other buildings belonging to and occupied by agriculturists:

(*d*) books of account:

(*e*) mere rights to sue for damages:

(*f*) any right of personal service:

(*g*) stipends allowed to military and civil pensioners of Government, and political pensions:

(*h*) one moiety of the salary of a public officer or of the servant of a Railway Company:

(*i*) the pay and allowances of persons to whom the Native Articles of War apply:

(*j*) the wages of labourers and domestic servants:

(*k*) an expectancy of succession by survivorship or other merely contingent or possible right or interest:

(*l*) a right to future maintenance.

Explanation.—The particulars mentioned in clauses (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) are exempt from attachment or sale whether before or after they are actually payable:

Provided also that nothing in this section shall be deemed:

(*a*) to exempt the materials of houses and other buildings from attachment or sale in execution of decrees for rent, or

(*b*) to affect the statute for the time being in force for punishing mutiny and desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters.

Power to summon and examine persons as to property liable to be seized.

267. The Court may of its own motion or on the application of the decree-holder, summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect to any property liable to be seized in satisfaction of the decree, and may require the person summoned to produce any document in his possession or power relating to such property, and before issuing the summons of its own motion, shall declare the person on whose behalf the summons is so issued.

Attachment of debt, share and other property not in possession of judgment-debtor.

268. In the case of (*a*) a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, (*b*) a share in the capital of any public company or corporation, (*c*) other moveable property not in the possession of the judgment-debtor, except property deposited in, or in the custody of, any Court, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting,

(*a*) in the case of the debt, the creditor from recovering the debt and the debtor from making payment thereof until the further order of the Court:

(*b*) in the case of the share, the person in whose name the share may be standing, from transferring the same or receiving any dividend thereon:

(*c*) in the case of the other moveable property except as aforesaid, the person in possession of the same from giving it over to the judgment-debtor.

A copy of such order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous part of the Court-house, and another copy of the same shall be sent in the case of the debt to the debtor, in the case of the share to the proper officer of the company or corporation, and in the case of the other moveable property (except as aforesaid) to the person in possession of the same.

A debtor prohibited under clause (*a*) of this section may pay the amount of his debt into court, and such payment shall discharge him as effectually as payment to the party entitled to receive the same.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than six months; at the end of which time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.

Attachment of moveable property in possession of defendant.

269. If the property be moveable property in the possession of the judgment-debtor, other than the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the attaching officer shall keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof:

Provided that when the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or when the expense of keeping it in custody will exceed its value, the proper officer may sell it at once.

Power to make rules for maintenance of attached live-stock.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules for the maintenance and custody, while under attachment, of live-stock and other moveable property, and the officer attaching property under this section shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the former part of this section act in accordance with such rules.

Attachment of negotiable instruments.

270. If the property be a negotiable instrument not in deposit in a Court, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the instrument shall be brought into court and held subject to the further orders of the Court.

Seizure of property in house.

271. If the person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing seizure of moveable property, has gained access to a house or other building, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe any such property to be:

Seizure of property in zanánás.

Provided that if the room be in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the person executing the process shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw; and after allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room for the purpose of seizing the property, using at the same time every precaution, consistent with these provisions, to prevent its clandestine removal.

Attachment of property deposited in Court or with Government officer.

272. If the property be deposited in, or be in the custody of, any Court or public officer, the attachment shall be made by a notice to such Court or officer, requesting that such property, and any interest or dividend becoming payable thereon may be held subject to the further orders of the Court from which the notice issues:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such property is deposited in, or is in the custody of, a Court, any question of title or priority arising between the decree-holder and any other person, not being the judgment-debtor, claiming to be interested in such property by virtue of any assignment, attachment or otherwise, shall be determined by such Court.

Attachment of decree for money.

273. If the property be a decree for money passed by the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, the attachment shall be made by an order of the Court directing the proceeds of the former decree to be applied in satisfaction of the latter decree.

If the property be a decree for money passed by any other Court, the attachment shall be made by a notice in writing to such Court under the hand of the Judge of the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, requesting the former Court to stay the execution of its decree until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent. The Court receiving such notice shall stay execution accordingly, unless and until

(*a*) the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed cancels the notice, or

(*b*) the holder of the decree sought to be executed applies to the Court receiving such notice to execute its own decree.

On receiving such application, the Court shall proceed to execute the decree and apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the decree sought to be executed.

Attachment of other decrees.

In the case of all other decrees the attachment shall be made by a notice in writing, under the hand of the Judge of the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed to the holder of the decree sought to be attached, prohibiting him from transferring or charging the same in any way; and, when such decree has been passed by any other Court, also by sending to such Court a like notice in writing to abstain from executing the decree sought to be attached until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent. Every Court receiving such notice shall give effect to the same until it is so cancelled.

Decree-holders to give information.

The holder of any decree attached under this section shall be bound to give the Court executing the same such information and aid as may reasonably be required.

Attachment of immoveable property.

274. If the property be immoveable, the attachment shall be made by an order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from transferring or charging the property in any way, and all persons from receiving the same from him by purchase, gift or otherwise.

The order shall be proclaimed at some place on adjacent to such property by beat of drum or

other customary mode, and a copy of the order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the property and of the Court-house.

When the property is land paying revenue to Government, a copy of the order shall also be fixed up in the office of the Collector of the District in which the land is situate.

Order for withdrawal of attachment after satisfaction of decree.

275. If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses resulting from the attachment of any property be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made through the Court, or if the decree is set aside or reversed, an order shall be issued, on the application of any person interested in the property, for the withdrawal of the attachment.

Private alienation of property after attachment to be void.

276. When an attachment has been made by actual seizure or by written order duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any private alienation of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or dividend or a delivery of the share to the judgment-debtor during the continuance of the attachment, shall be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

Court may direct coin or currency-notes attached to be paid to party entitled.

277. If the property attached is coin or currency-notes, the Court may, at any time during the continuance of the attachment, direct that such coin or notes, or a part thereof sufficient to satisfy the decree, be paid over to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Investigation of claims to and objections to attachment of attached property.

278. If any claim be preferred to, or any objection be made to the attachment of, any property attached in execution of a decree, on the ground that such property is not liable to such attachment, the Court shall proceed to investigate the claim or objection with the like power as regards the examination of the claimant or objector, and in all other respects, as if he was a party to the suit:

Provided that no such investigation shall be made where the Court considers that the claim or objection was designedly or unnecessarily delayed.

Postponement of sale.

If the property to which the claim or objection applies has been advertised for sale, the Court ordering the sale may postpone it pending the investigation of the claim or objection.

Evidence to be adduced by claimant.

279. The claimant or objector must adduce evidence to show that at the date of the attachment he had some interest in, or was possessed of, the property attached.

Release of property from attachment.

280. If upon the said investigation the Court is satisfied that, for the reason stated in the claim or objection, such property was not, when attached, in the possession of the judgment-debtor or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the judgment-debtor at such time, it was so in his possession, not on his own account or as his own property, but on account of or in trust for some other person, or partly on his own account and partly on account of some other person, the Court shall pass an order for releasing the property wholly or to such extent as it thinks fit, from attachment.

Disallowance of claim to release of property attached.

281. If the Court is satisfied that the property was, at the time it was attached, in possession of the judgment-debtor as his own property and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some other person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, the Court shall disallow the claim.

Continuance of attachment subject to claim of incumbrancer.

282. If the Court is satisfied that the property is subject to a mortgage or lien in favour of some person not in possession, and thinks fit to continue the attachment, it may do so, subject to such mortgage or lien.

Saving of suits to establish right to attached property.

283. The party against whom an order under section 280, 281 or 282 is passed may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the property in dispute, but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

Power to order property attached to be sold, and proceeds be paid to person entitled.

284. Any Court may order that any property which has been attached, or such portion thereof as may seem necessary to satisfy the decree, shall be sold, and that the proceeds of such sale, or a sufficient portion thereof, shall be paid to the party entitled under the decree to receive the same.

Property attached in execution of decrees of several Courts.

285. Where property not in the custody of any Court has been attached in execution of decrees of more Courts than one, the Court which shall receive or realize such property and shall determine any claim thereto and any objection to the attachment thereof shall be the Court of highest grade, or where there is no difference in grade between such Courts, the Court under whose decree the property was first attached.

G.—Of Sale and Delivery of Property.

(a) General Rules.

Sales by whom conducted and how made.

286. Sales in execution of decrees shall be conducted by an officer of the Court or by any other person whom the Court may appoint, and, except as provided in section 296, shall be made by public auction in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Proclamation of sales by public auction.

287. When any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, the Court shall cause a proclamation of the intended sale to be made in the language of such Court. Such proclamation shall state the time and place of sale; and shall specify as fairly and accurately as possible—

(*a*) the property to be sold;

(*b*) the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate, when the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government;

(c) any incumbrance to which the property is liable;

(d) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered; and

(e) every other thing which the Court considers material for the purchaser to know in order to judge of the nature and value of the property.

For the purpose of ascertaining the matters so to be specified, the Court may summon any person whom it thinks necessary, and examine him in respect to any such matters, and require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto.

Rules to be made by High Court.

The High Court shall, as soon as may be after this Code comes into force, make rules for the guidance of the Courts in exercise of their duties under this section. The High Court may from time to time alter any rules so made. All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law. As regards his own Court and the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a 'High Court' within the meaning of this paragraph.

Nothing in this section shall apply to cases in which the execution of the decree has been transferred to the Collector.

Indemnity of Judges, &c.

288. No Judge or other public officer shall be answerable for any error, misstatement or omission in any proclamation under section 287 unless the same has been committed or made dishonestly.

Mode of making proclamation.

289. The proclamation shall be made, in manner prescribed by section 274, on the spot where the property is attached.

If the Court so direct, such proclamation shall also be published in the local official Gazette and in some local newspaper, and the costs of such publication shall be deemed to be costs of the sale.

Time of sale.

290. Except in the case of property mentioned in the proviso to section 269, no sale under this chapter shall, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immoveable property, and of at least fifteen days in the case of moveable property, calculated from the date on which the notification has been affixed in the court-house of the Judge ordering the sale.

Power to adjourn sale.

291. The officer conducting any sale under this chapter may in his discretion adjourn the sale, recording his reasons for such adjournment: Provided that when the sale is made in or within the precincts of the Court-house no such adjournment shall be made without the leave of the Court.

Stoppage of sale on tender of debt and costs, or on proof of payment.

Every such sale shall be stopped if, before the lot is knocked down, the debt and costs (including the costs of the sale) are tendered to such officer, or proof is given to his satisfaction that the amount of such debt and costs has been paid into the Court that ordered the sale.

Officers concerned in execution-sales not to bid for or buy property sold.

292. No officer having any duty to perform in connection with any sale under this chapter shall either directly or indirectly, bid for, acquire, or attempt to acquire, any interest in any property sold at such sale.

Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.

293. The deficiency of price (if any) which may happen on a re-sale under this Code by reason of the purchaser's default, and all expenses attending such re-sale, shall be certified to the Court by the officer holding the sale, and shall, at the instance of either the judgment-creditor or the judgment-debtor, be recoverable from the defaulter under the rules contained in this chapter for the execution of a decree for money.

Decree-holder not to bid for or buy property without permission.

294. No holder of a decree in execution of which property is sold, shall, without the express permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the property.

If decree-holder purchase, amount of decree may be taken as payment.

When a decree-holder purchases with such permission, the purchase-money and the amount due on the decree may, if he so desires, be set-off against one another, and the Court executing the decree shall enter up satisfaction of the decree in whole or in part accordingly.

Proceeds of execution-sale to be divided rateably among decree-holders.

295. Whenever assets are realized by sale or otherwise in execution of a decree, and more persons than one have, prior to the realization, applied to the Court by which such assets are held for execution of decrees for money against the same judgment-debtor, and have not obtained satisfaction thereof, the assets, after deducting the costs of the realization, shall be divided rateably among all such persons:

Proviso where property is sold subject to mortgage.

Provided that, when any property is sold subject to a mortgage or charge, the mortgagee or incumbrancer shall not be entitled to share in any surplus arising from such sale:

Provided also that when any property liable to be sold in execution of a decree is subject to a mortgage or charge, the Court may, with the assent of the mortgagee or incumbrancer, order that the property be sold free from the mortgage or charge giving to the mortgagee or incumbrancer the same right against the proceeds of the sale as he had against the property sold.

If all or any of such assets be paid to a person not entitled to receive the same, any person so entitled may sue such person to compel him to refund the assets.

Nothing in this section affects any right of the Government.

(b).—*Rules as to Moveable Property.*

Rules as to negotiable securities and shares in public Companies.

296. If the property to be sold be a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company or Corporation, the Court may, instead of directing the sale to be made by public auction, authorize the sale of such instrument or share through a broker at the market-rate of the day.

Payment for moveable property sold.

297. In the case of other moveable property, the price of each lot shall be paid for at the time of sale, or as soon after as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of payment, the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

On payment of the purchase-money, the officer holding the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute.

Irregularity not to vitiate sale of moveable property, but any person injured may sue.

298. No irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale of moveable property shall vitiate the sale; but any person sustaining any injury by reason of such irregularity at the hand of any other person may institute a suit against him for compensation, or (if such other person be the purchaser) for the recovery of the specific property and for compensation in default of such recovery.

Delivery of moveable property belonging to defendant actually seized.

299. When the property sold is a negotiable instrument or other moveable property of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser.

Delivery of moveable property to which judgment-debtor is entitled subject to lien.

300. When the property sold is any moveable property to which the judgment-debtor is entitled subject to the possession of some other person, the delivery thereof to the purchaser shall be made by giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser.

Delivery of debts and of shares in public Companies.

301. When the property sold is a debt not secured by a negotiable instrument, or is a share in any public Company, the delivery thereof shall be made by a written order of the Court prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debt or any interest thereon, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the share may be standing from making any transfer of the share to any person except the purchaser, or receiving payment of any dividend or interest thereon, and the Manager, Secretary or other proper officer of the Company from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

Transfer of negotiable instruments and shares.

302. If the endorsement or conveyance of the party in whose name a negotiable instrument or a share in any public Company is standing, is required to transfer such instrument or share, the Judge may endorse the instrument or the certificate of the share, or may execute such other document as may be necessary.

The endorsement or execution shall be in the following form or to the like effect:—"*A. B.* by *C. D.*, Judge of the Court of (*or as the case may be*); in a suit by *E. F.* against *A. B.*"

Until the transfer of such instrument or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign a receipt for the same; and any endorsement made or document executed or receipt signed as aforesaid shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself.

Vesting order in case of other property.

303. In the case of any moveable property not hereinbefore provided for, the Court may make an order vesting such property in the purchaser or as he may direct; and such property shall vest accordingly.

(c.)—Rules as to Immoveable Property.

Sales of land by Court not inferior to a District Court.

304. Sales of immoveable property in execution of a decree may be ordered by any Court other than a Court of Small Causes.

Postponement of sale of land to enable defendant to raise amount of decree.

305. When an order for the sale of immoveable property has been made, if the judgment-debtor can satisfy the Court that there is reason to believe that the amount of the decree may be raised by mortgage or lease or private sale of such property, or some part thereof, or of any other immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, the Court may on his application postpone the sale of property comprised in the order for sale for such period as it thinks proper, to enable him to raise the amount.

Certificate to judgment-debtor.

In such case the Court shall grant a certificate to the judgment-debtor authorizing him, within a period to be mentioned therein, to make the proposed mortgage, lease or sale: provided that all moneys payable under such mortgage, lease or sale, shall be paid into Court and not to the judgment-debtor.

Where such certificate has been granted and so long as it remains in force, the provisions of section 248 shall not apply.

Deposit by purchaser of immoveable property.

306. On every sale of immoveable property under this chapter, the person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of his purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and, in default of such deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

Time for payment in full.

307. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the Court closes on the fifteenth day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office day after the fifteenth day.

Procedure in default of payment.

308. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding section, the deposit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

Notification on re-sale of immoveable property.

309. Every re-sale of immoveable property in default of payment of the purchase-money within the period allowed for such payment, shall be made after the issue of a fresh notification in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

Co-sharer of a share of undivided estate sold in execution to have preference in bidding.

310. When the property sold in execution of a decree is a share of undivided immoveable property, and two or more persons, of whom one is a co-sharer,

respectively advance the same sum at any bidding at such sale, such bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the co-sharer.

Sale of land not set aside on ground of irregularity unless in case of substantial injury.

311. The decree-holder or any person whose immoveable property has been sold under this chapter may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity in publishing or conducting it;

but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

Effect of objection being disallowed and of its being allowed.

312. If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding section be made, or if such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall pass an order confirming the sale as regards the parties to the suit and the purchaser.

If such application be made, and if the objection be allowed, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale.

No suit to set aside on the ground of such irregularity an order passed under this section shall be brought by the party against whom such order has been made.

Power to apply to set aside the sale.

313. The purchaser at any such sale may apply to the Court to set aside the sale, on the ground that the person whose property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein, and the Court may make such order as it thinks fit: provided that no order to set aside a sale shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor and the decree-holder have had opportunity of being heard against such order.

Confirmation of sale.

314. No sale of immoveable property shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court.

If sale set aside, price to be returned to purchaser.

315. When a sale of immoveable property is set aside under section 312 or 313,

or when it is found that the judgment-debtor had no saleable interest in the property which purported to be sold and the purchaser is for that reason deprived of it,

the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money (with or without interest as the Court may direct) from any person to whom the purchase-money has been paid.

The repayment of the said purchase-money and of the interest (if any) allowed by the Court may be enforced against such person under the rules provided by this Code for the execution of a decree for money.

Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property.

316. When a sale of immoveable property has become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate stating the name of the person who, at the time of sale, is declared to be the purchaser and the date of such sale.

Certificate to state name of actual purchaser.

Benámí purchaser not recognized.

317. No suit shall be maintained against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of any other person, or on behalf of some one through whom such other person claims.

Nothing in this section shall bar a suit to obtain a declaration that the name of the certified purchaser was inserted in the certificate fraudulently or without the consent of the real purchaser.

Delivery of immoveable property in occupancy of judgment-debtor.

318. When the property sold is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor or of some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the judgment-debtor subsequently to the attachment of such property, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall, on application by the purchaser, order delivery to be made by putting the purchaser or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf in possession of the property, and, if need be, by removing any person who refuses to vacate the same.

Delivery of immoveable property in the occupancy of tenant.

319. When the property sold is in the occupancy of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under section 316, the Court shall order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the property, and proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum or in such other mode as may be customary, at some convenient place, that the interest of the judgment-debtor has been transferred to the purchaser.

Power to prescribe rules for transferring to Collector execution of decrees sale of land.

320. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare by notification in the official Gazette that in any local area

the execution of decrees in cases in which a Court has ordered any immoveable property to be sold,

or the execution of any particular kind of such decrees,

or the execution of decrees ordering the sale of any particular kind of, or interest in, immoveable property,

shall be transferred to the Collector;

and rescind or modify any such declaration.

Power to prescribe rules as to transmission, execution and retransmission of decrees.

The Local Government may also from time to time prescribe rules for the transmission of the decree from the Court to the Collector, and for regulating the procedure of the Collector and his subordinates in executing the same, and for retransmitting the decree from the Collector to the Court.

Power of Collector as to sale of land in execution of decree.

321. Whenever the execution of a decree has been so transferred, the Collector may—

(a) sell the property comprised in the decree by public auction and either in one or more lots as he thinks fit:

(b) fix a reasonable reserved price for each lot:

(c) adjourn the sale for a reasonable time, whenever he deems the adjournment necessary for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for the property, recording his reasons for such adjournment:

(*d*) buy in the property offered for sale and re-sell the same.

Powers of Collector as to execution of certain money-decrees so transferred.

322. Whenever the execution of a decree not being a decree directing the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector may either proceed as the Court would proceed under section 305, or if he has reason to believe that the judgment-debts of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of such property, the Collector may (notwithstanding any order under section 303, but subject to such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority) raise the amount necessary to discharge such debts with interest thereon according to the decree, or, if the decree makes no provision as to interest, then with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks fit,

(*a*) by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium equivalent to such amount, the whole or any part of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property: or

(*b*) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property: or

(*c*) by selling part of such property: or

(*d*) by letting on farm or managing by himself or another the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale; or

(*e*) partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others of them.

For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.

Procedure of Collector.

323. In the case of a decree for money, if the Collector proposes to proceed under section 322, he shall publish a notice in the language of the district, calling upon all persons holding decrees against the judgment-debtor to notify the same in writing to the Collector within sixty days from the date of such publication.

Such notice shall be published by being posted in the court-house of the Court which made the order under section 304, and at such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit.

So long as any letting or management under section 322 continues, the judgment-debtor and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property so let or managed, or any part thereof.

Sale by Collector.

324. If on the expiration of the letting or management, the amount necessary to discharge such debts in full with the interest (if any) payable thereon has not been raised, the Collector shall notify the fact in writing to the judgment-debtor or his representative, stating at the same time that, if the balance necessary to discharge such debts and interest is not paid to the Collector within six weeks of the date of such notice, the Collector will proceed to sell the said property; and if on the expiration of the said six weeks the said balance is not so paid, the Collector shall sell such property accordingly.

Sale, &c., to be reported to Court by Collector.

325. Whenever the Collector sells any property pursuant to the said order of sale or exercises any of the powers conferred upon him by section 321 or 322, he shall inform the Court which made such order of the fact of such sale or exercise, and shall render accounts to such Court of his receipts and payments in respect of the said property, and shall hold the balance at the disposal of such Court.

Application of balance.

Such balance (after deducting therefrom any debts due or liabilities incurred to Government by the judgment-debtor) shall be applied rateably in discharging the claims of all the decree-holders who have complied with the said notice; and no other person making any claim against the property so let or managed, or against such proceeds, shall be entitled to be paid thereout.

When Court may authorize Collector to stay public sale of land.

326. When, in any local area in which no declaration under section 320 is in force, the property attached consists of land or of a share in land, and the Collector represents to the Court that the public sale of the land or share is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation or management of the land or share, the Court may authorize the Collector to provide for such satisfaction in the manner recommended by him, instead of proceeding to a sale of the land or share. The provisions of sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive) shall in such case apply to the Collector.

Local rules as to sales of land in execution of decrees for money.

327. The Local Government may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make special rules for any local area imposing conditions in respect of sale of any class of interests in land in execution of decrees for money, where such interests are so uncertain or undetermined as in the opinion of the Local Government to make it impossible to fix their value:

and if, when this Code comes into operation in any local area, any special rules as to sale of land in execution of decrees are in force therein, the Local Government may continue such rules in force, or may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, modify the same.

All rules so made or continued, and all such modifications of the same, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

H.—Of Resistance to Execution.

Procedure in case of obstruction to execution of decree.

328. If in the execution of a decree for the possession of property, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant is resisted or obstructed by any person, the decree-holder may complain to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction.

The Court shall fix a day for investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

329. If the Court is satisfied that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the judgment-debtor or by some person at his instigation, the Court shall inquire into the matter of the complaint, and pass such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure in case of obstruction by judgment-debtor or at his instigation.

330. If the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property by the judgment-debtor or some other person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the decree-holder and without prejudice to any penalty to which such judgment-debtor or other person may be liable, under the Indian Penal Code or any other law, for such resistance or obstruction, commit the judgment-debtor or such other person to jail for a term which may extend to thirty days, and direct that the decree-holder be put into possession of the property.

Procedure when obstruction continues.

331. If the resistance or obstruction has been occasioned by any person other than the judgment-debtor claiming in good faith to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant;

Procedure in case of obstruction by claimant in good faith, other than judgment-debtor.

and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

332. If any person other than the defendant is dispossessed of any property in execution of a decree, and such person disputes the right of the decree-holder to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bonâ fide* in his possession on his own account or on account of some person other than the judgment-debtor, and that it was not comprised in the decree, or that, if it was comprised in the decree, he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was passed, he may apply to the Court.

Procedure in case of person dispossessed of property disputing right of decree-holder to be put into possession.

If, after examining the applicant, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the decree-holder as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the decree-holder under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9,

and shall pass such order as it thinks fit for executing or staying execution of the decree.

In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified.

Nothing in this section or section 330 applies to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made.

333. The order passed under either of section 331 and 332 shall be in the nature of, and shall have the same force as, a decree in a suit, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise.

Orders passed under sections 331 and 332 to have force of decrees, and to be subject to appeal.

334. If the purchaser of any immoveable property sold in execution of a decree be resisted or obstructed by the judgment-debtor or any one on his behalf in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions of this chapter relating to resistance or obstruction to a decree-holder in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable.

Resisting or obstructing purchasers in obtaining possession of immoveable property.

335. If it appear that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned by any person other than the judgment-debtor, not in possession of the property sold, but claiming a right thereto as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee or under any other title, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, shall enquire into the matter of the resistance or obstruction, and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Obstruction by claimant other than defendant.

The party against whom such order is passed may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property, but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

I.—Of Arrest and Imprisonment.

336. A judgment-debtor may be arrested in execution of a decree at any hour and on any day, and shall as soon as practicable be brought before the Court, and his imprisonment may be in the civil jail of the district in which the Court ordering the imprisonment is situate, or, when such jail does not afford suitable accommodation, in any other place which the Local Government may appoint for the confinement of persons ordered to be imprisoned by the Courts of such district:

Place of judgment-debtor's imprisonment.

Provided that no house shall be entered after sunset and before sunrise for the purpose of making an arrest under this section:

Arrest in houses.

Provided also that when the decree in execution of which a judgment-debtor is arrested is a decree for money and the judgment-debtor pays the amount of the decree and the costs of the arrest to the officer arresting him, such officer shall at once release him.

Proviso.

The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, direct that whenever a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money and brought before the Court under this section, the Court shall inform him that he may apply under chapter XX to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application and if he places all his property in possession of a receiver appointed by the Court.

If after such publication the judgment-debtor express his intention so to apply, and if he furnish sufficient security that he will appear when called upon, and that he will within one month apply under section 344 to be declared an insolvent, the Court shall release him from arrest:

But if he fails so to apply, the Court may either direct the security to be realised or commit him to jail in execution of the decree.

Warrant for arrest to direct judgment-debtor to be brought up.

337. Every warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor shall direct the officer entrusted with its execution to bring him before the Court with all convenient speed, unless the amount which he has been ordered to pay, together with the interest thereon and the costs, if any, to which he is liable, be sooner paid.

Scales of subsistence-allowances.

338. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe scales, graduated according to rank, race and nationality, of monthly allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors.

Judgment-debtor's subsistence-money.

339. No judgment-debtor shall be arrested in execution of a decree unless and until the decree-holder pays into court such sum as, having regard to the scales so fixed, the Judge thinks sufficient for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor from his arrest until he can be brought before the Court.

When a judgment-debtor is committed to jail in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix for his subsistence such monthly allowance as he may be entitled to according to the said scales, or where no such scales have been fixed, as it considers sufficient with reference to the class to which he belongs.

The monthly allowance fixed by the Court shall be supplied by the party on whose application the decree has been executed, to the proper officer of the Court by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each month.

The first payment shall be made for such portion of the current month as remains unexpired before the judgment-debtor is committed to jail.

Subsistence-money to be added to amount of decree.

340. Sums disbursed by the decree-holder for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor in jail shall be deemed to be costs on the suit:

Provided that the judgment-debtor shall not be detained in jail or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed.

Release of judgment-debtor.

341. The judgment-debtor shall be discharged from jail,

(a) on the decree being fully satisfied, or

(b) at the request of the person on whose application he has been imprisoned, or

(c) on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed, or

(d) if the judgment-debtor be declared an insolvent, as hereinafter provided, or

(e) when the term of his imprisonment as limited by section 342 is fulfilled:

Provided that in the first, second, third and fourth cases mentioned in this section, the judgment-debtor shall not be discharged without the order of the Court.

A judgment-debtor discharged under this section is not thereby discharged from his debt, but he cannot be re-arrested under the decree in execution of which he was imprisoned.

Imprisonment not to exceed six months.

342. No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months;

When not to exceed six weeks.

or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree be for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

Endorsement on warrant.

343. The officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant shall endorse thereupon the day on, and the manner in, which it was executed; and if the latest day specified in the warrant for the return thereof has been exceeded, the reason of the delay; or if it was not executed, the reason why it was not executed, and shall return the warrant with such endorsement to the Court.

If the endorsement is to the effect that such officer is unable to execute the warrant, the Court shall examine him on oath touching his alleged inability, and may, if it think fit, summon and examine witnesses as to such inability and shall record the result.

CHAPTER XX.

OF INSOLVENT JUDGMENT-DEBTORS.

Power to apply to be declared an insolvent.

344. Any person arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money may apply in writing to be declared an insolvent.

Such application shall be made to the District Court which ordered his arrest or imprisonment, or when the District Court did not make such order, then to the District Court to which the Court that made the order is subordinate.

Contents of application.

345. The application shall set forth—

(a) the fact of such person's arrest or imprisonment, the Court by whose order he was arrested or imprisoned, and the place in which he is in custody;

(b) the amount, kind and particulars of his property, and the value of any such property not consisting of money;

(c) the place or places in which such property is to be found;

(d) his willingness to put it at the disposal of the Court;

(e) the amount and particulars of all pecuniary claims against him; and

(f) the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known to or can be ascertained by him.

Subscription and verification of application.

346. The application shall be subscribed and verified by the applicant in manner hereinbefore prescribed for subscribing and verifying plaints.

Service on decree-holder of copy of application and notice.

347. The Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause a copy thereof, with a notice in writing of the time and place at which it will be heard, to be stuck up in Court and served at the applicant's expense on the holder of the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned, or on the pleader of such decree-holder, and on the other creditors (if any) mentioned in the application.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, publish at the applicant's expense the application in such official Gazettes and public newspapers as it thinks fit.

348. The Court may also, if it thinks fit, cause a like copy and notice to be served on any other person alleging himself to be a creditor of the applicant and applying for leave to be heard on the application.

Power to serve other creditors.

349. Where the applicant is under arrest, the Court may, pending the hearing under section 350, order him to be immediately committed to jail; or leave him in the custody of the officer to whom the service of the warrant was entrusted.

Powers of Court as to applicant under arrest.

350. On the day so fixed, or on any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall examine the applicant, in the presence of the persons on whom such notice has been served or their pleaders, as to his then circumstances and as to his future means of payment, and shall hear the said decree-holder, the other creditors mentioned in the application and the other persons (if any) alleging themselves to be creditors, in opposition to the applicant's discharge; and may, if it thinks fit, grant time to the said decree-holder and other creditors or persons to adduce evidence showing that the applicant is not entitled to be declared an insolvent.

Procedure at hearing.

351. If the Court is satisfied—

Declaration of insolvency and appointment of receiver.

(*a*) that the statements in the application are substantially true;

(*b*) that the applicant has not, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed, transferred or removed any part of his property since the institution of the suit in which was passed the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned or at any subsequent time;

(*c*) that he has not, knowing himself to be unable to pay his debts in full, recklessly contracted debts or given an unfair preference to any of his creditors by any payment or disposition of his property;

(*d*) that he has not committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court may declare him to be an insolvent, and may also, if it think fit, make an order appointing a receiver of his property, or if it does not appoint such receiver, may discharge the insolvent.

352. The creditors mentioned in the application and the other persons (if any) alleging themselves to be creditors of the insolvent, shall then produce evidence of the amount and particulars of their respective pecuniary claims against him; and the Court shall by order determine the persons who have proved themselves to be the insolvent's creditors and their respective debts; and shall frame a schedule of such persons and debts; and the declaration under section 351 shall be deemed to be a decree in favour of each of the said creditors for their said respective debts.

Creditors to prove their debts.

Schedule to be framed.

A copy of every such schedule shall be stuck up in the court-house.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a partner in an insolvent firm or, when he has died before the insolvency, his legal representative, to prove in competition with the creditors of the firm.

353. Any creditor of the insolvent who is not mentioned in such schedule may, within three months from its publication, apply to the Court for permission to produce evidence of the amount and particulars of his pecuniary claims against the insolvent, and in case the applicant proves himself to be a creditor of the insolvent, for an order directing his name to be inserted in the schedule as a creditor for the debt so proved.

Applications by creditors.

Any creditor mentioned in the schedule may within three months from the publication of the schedule apply to the Court for an order altering the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature, or particulars of his own debt, or to strike out the name of another creditor, or to alter the schedule so far as regards the amount, nature, or particulars of the debt of another creditor.

In the case of any application under this section, the Court, after causing such notices as it thinks fit to be served, at the applicant's expense, on the insolvent and the other creditors and hearing their objections, if any, may comply with or reject the application.

354. Every order under section 351 shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall operate to vest in the Receiver all the insolvent's property (except the particulars specified in the first proviso to section 266), whether set forth in his application or not.

Effect of order appointing Receiver.

355. The Receiver so appointed shall give such security as the Court may direct and shall possess himself of all such property, except as aforesaid;

Receiver to give security and collect assets.

and on his certifying that the insolvent has placed him in possession thereof, or has done everything in his power for that purpose, the Court may discharge the insolvent from arrest or imprisonment, as the case may be, upon such conditions (if any) as the Court thinks fit.

Discharge of insolvent.

356. The Receiver shall proceed under the direction of the Court—

Duty of Receiver.

(*a*) to convert the property into money:

(*b*) to pay thereout debts, fines and penalties (if any) due by the insolvent to Government:

(*c*) to pay the said decree-holder's costs:

(*d*) to distribute the balance among the scheduled creditors rateably according to the amounts of their respective debts, and without any preference;

and such Receiver may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties a commission, to be fixed by the Court, not exceeding the rate of five per centum upon the amount of the balance so distributed (the amount of the commission so retained being deemed a distribution), and shall deliver the surplus, if any, to the insolvent or his legal representative.

His right to remuneration.

Delivery of surplus.

357. An insolvent discharged under section 355 shall not be arrested or imprisoned on account of any of the scheduled debts. But (subject to the provisions of section 358) his

Effect of discharge.

property, whether previously or subsequently acquired (except the particulars specified in the first proviso to section 266 and except the property vested in the Receiver), shall, by order of the Court, be liable to attachment and sale until the decrees against him held by the scheduled creditors are fully satisfied or become incapable of being executed.

When Court may declare insolvent absolved from further liability.

358. If the aggregate amount of the scheduled debts is two hundred rupees or a less sum, the Court may declare the insolvent discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability in respect of such debts.

Procedure in case of dishonest applicant.

359. Whenever, at the hearing under section 350, it is proved that the applicant has

(a) been guilty, in his application, of any concealment or of wilfully making any false statement as to the debts due by him, or respecting the property belonging to him, whether in possession or in expectancy, or held for him in trust;

(b) fraudulently concealed, transferred or removed any property; or

(c) committed any other act of bad faith regarding the matter of the application,

the Court shall, at the instance of any of his creditors, sentence him to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year from the date of committal.

Or the Court may, if it think fit, send him to the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Investment of other Courts with powers of District Courts.

Transfer of cases.

360. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, invest any Court other than a District Court with the powers conferred on District Courts by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive), and the District Judge may transfer to any Court situate in his district and so invested any case instituted under section 344.

Any Court so invested may entertain any application under section 344 by any person arrested in execution of a decree of such Court.

PART II.

OF INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE DEATH, MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY OF PARTIES.

No abatement by party's death, if cause of action survive.

361. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survives.

Illustrations.

(a) A covenants with B and C to pay an annuity to B during C's life. B and C sue A to compel payment. B dies before the decree: the cause of action survives to C, and the suit does not abate.

(b) In the same case, all the parties die before decree. The cause of action survives to the representative of the survivor of B and C, and he may continue the suit against A's representative.

(c) A sues B for libel. A dies. The cause of action does not survive and the suit abates.

(d) A, a member of a Hindú joint family under the Mitákshará law, institutes a suit for partition of the family property. A dies leaving B, a minor son, his heir. The cause of action survives to B, and the suit does not abate.

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs or defendants, if cause of action survive.

362. If there be more plaintiffs or defendants than one, and any of them dies, and if the cause of action survives to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the Court shall cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants.

Proceeding in case of death of one of several plaintiffs where cause of action survives to survivors and representative of deceased.

363. If there be more plaintiffs than one, and any of them dies, and if the cause of action does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but survives to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of such legal representative, enter his name on the record in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs and such legal representative.

Proceeding where no application made by representative of deceased plaintiff.

364. If no application be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs;

and the legal representative (if any) of the deceased plaintiff shall be made a party and shall be interested in and bound by the decree passed in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Proceeding in case of death of sole, or sole surviving, plaintiff.

365. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, where the cause of action survives, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased, enter his name in the place of such plaintiff on the record, and the suit shall thereupon proceed.

Abatement where no application by representative of deceased plaintiff.

366. If no such application be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the Court may pass an order that the suit shall abate, and award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased plaintiff;

or the Court may, if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, pass such other order as it thinks fit for bringing in the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, or for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matter in dispute, or for both those purposes.

Explanation.—A certificate of heirship, or a certificate to collect debts, does not of itself constitute the person holding it the legal representative of the deceased. But when the person holding any such certificate obtains thereby property belonging to the deceased, he may be treated as a legal representative liable in respect of such property.

367. If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, the Court may either stay the suit until the fact has been determined in another suit, or decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

Procedure in case of dispute as to representative of deceased plaintiff.

368. If there be more defendants than one, and any of them die before decree and the cause of action does not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone,

Procedure in case of death of one of several defendants, or of sole or sole surviving defendant.

and also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the right to sue survives,

the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description and place of abode of any person whom he alleges to be the legal representative of the deceased defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead.

The Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative on the record in the place of such defendant,

and shall issue a summons to such representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit;

and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit:

Provided that the person so made defendant may object that he is not the legal representative of the deceased defendant, or may make any defence appropriate to his character as such representative.

369. The marriage of a female plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and where the decree is against a female defendant, it may thereupon be executed against her alone.

Suit not abated by marriage of female party.

If the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, with the permission of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may with such permission be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the subject-matter of the decree.

370. The bankruptcy or insolvency of a plaintiff in any suit which his assignee or the receiver appointed under section 351 might maintain for the benefit of his creditors shall not bar the suit, unless such assignee or receiver declines to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such time as the Court may order.

When plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency bars suit.

If the assignee or receiver neglect or refuse to continue the suit and to give such security within the time so ordered, the defendant may apply for the dismissal of the suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency, and the Court may dismiss the suit and award to the defendant the costs which he has incurred in defending the same, to be proved as a debt against the plaintiff's estate.

Procedure when assignee fails to continue suit or give security.

371. When a suit abates or is dismissed under this chapter, no fresh suit shall be brought on the same cause of action.

Effect of abatement on parties' rights.

But the person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased bankrupt or insolvent plaintiff, may apply for an order to set aside the order for abatement or dismissal; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from continuing the suit, the Court shall set aside the abatement or dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Application to set aside abatement or dismissal.

372. In other cases of assignment, creation or devolution of any interest pending the suit, the suit may, with the leave of the Court, given either with the consent of all parties or after service of notice in writing upon them, and hearing their objections, if any, be continued by or against the person to whom such interest has come, either in addition to or in substitution for the person from whom it has passed, as the case may require.

Procedure in case of assignment pending the suit.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE WITHDRAWAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF SUITS.

373. If, at any time after the institution of the suit, the Court is satisfied on the application of the plaintiff (*a*) that the suit must fail by reason of some formal defect, or (*b*) that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit or to abandon part of his claim with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the subject-matter of the suit or for the part so abandoned, the Court may grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Power to allow plaintiff to withdraw with liberty to bring fresh suit.

If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit, or abandon part of his claim, without such permission, he shall be liable for such costs as the Court may award, and shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to permit one of several plaintiffs to withdraw without the consent of the others.

374. In any fresh suit instituted on permission granted under the last preceding section, the plaintiff shall be bound by the law of limitation in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought.

Limitation-law not affected by first suit.

375. If a suit be adjusted by any lawful agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect to the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the Court shall pass a decree in accordance therewith so far as it relates to the suit, and such decree shall be final.

Compromise of suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Deposit by defendant of amount in satisfaction of claim.

376. The defendant in any suit to recover a debt or damages, may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the claim.

Notice of deposit.

377. Notice of the deposit shall be given by the defendant to the plaintiff, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid to the plaintiff on his application.

Interest on sum deposited not allowed to plaintiff after receipt of notice.

378. No interest shall be allowed to the plaintiff on any sum deposited by the defendant from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof.

Procedure where plaintiff accepts deposit as satisfaction in part.

379. If the plaintiff accept such amount only as satisfaction in part of his claim, he may prosecute his suit for the balance; and if the Court decides that the deposit by the defendant was a full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff must pay the costs of the suit incurred after the deposit and the costs incurred previous thereto, so far as they were caused by excess in the plaintiff's claim.

Procedure where he accepts it as satisfaction in full.

If the plaintiff accept such amount as satisfaction in full of his claim, he shall present to the Court a statement to that effect, and such statement shall be filed and the Court shall pass judgment accordingly, and in directing by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, the Court shall consider which of the parties is most to blame for the litigation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A owes B Rs. 100. B sues A for the amount, having made no demand for payment and having no reason to believe that the delay caused by making a demand would place him at a disadvantage. On the plaint being filed, A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim, but the Court should not allow him any costs, the litigation being presumably groundless on his part.

(*b*) B sues A under the circumstances mentioned in illustration (*a*). On the plaint being filed, A disputes the claim. Afterwards A pays the money into Court. B accepts it in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should also give B his costs of suit, A's conduct having shown that the litigation was necessary.

(*c*) A owes B Rs. 100 and is willing to pay him that sum without suit. B claims Rs. 150 and sues A for that amount. On the plaint being filed, A pays Rs 100 into Court and disputes only his liability to pay the remaining Rs. 50. B accepts the Rs. 100 in full satisfaction of his claim. The Court should order him to pay A's costs.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF REQUIRING SECURITY FOR COSTS.

When security for costs may be required from plaintiff at any stage of suit.

380. If, at the institution or at any subsequent stage of a suit, it appears to the Court that a sole plaintiff is, or (when there are more plaintiffs than one) that all the plaintiffs are, residing out of British India, and that such plaintiff does not, or that no one of such plaintiffs does, possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property in suit, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff or plaintiffs, within a time to be fixed by the order, to give security for the payment of all costs incurred and likely to be incurred by any defendant.

Procedure where requisition is not complied with.

381. In the event of such security not being furnished within the time so fixed, the Court shall dismiss the suit unless the plaintiff or plaintiffs be permitted to withdraw therefrom under the provisions of section 373.

Residence out of British India.

382. Whoever leaves British India under such circumstances as to afford reasonable probability that he will not be forthcoming whenever he may be called upon to pay costs shall be deemed to be residing out of British India, within the meaning of section 380.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF COMMISSIONS.

A.—Commissions to examine Witnesses.

Cases in which Court may issue commission to examine witness.

383. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of persons resident within the local limits of its jurisdiction, who are exempted under this Code from attending the Court, or who are from sickness or infirmity unable to attend it.

Order for commission may be made either on application of parties or by Court of its own accord.

384. Such order may be made by the Court either of its own motion, or on the application, supported by affidavit, of any party to the suit or of the witness to be examined.

When witness resides within Court's jurisdiction.

385. The commission for the examination of a person who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, may be issued to any person whom the Court thinks fit to execute the same.

When witness resides beyond Court's jurisdiction, but in British India.

386. Any Court may in any suit issue a commission for the examination of—

(*a*) any person resident beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction;

(*b*) persons who are about to leave such limits before the date on which they are required to be examined in Court; and

(*c*) civil and military officers of Government who cannot, in the opinion of the Judge, attend the Court without detriment to the public service.

Such commission shall ordinarily be issued to any Court not being a High Court, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, and which can most conveniently execute the same:

When witness is within local limits of ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a High Court.

Provided that if he resides beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the commission and within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, the commission shall be issued to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction he resides:

Provided also that, under special circumstances, the commission may be directed to any person whom the Court issuing the commission thinks fit to appoint.

The Court on issuing any commission under this section shall direct whether the commission shall be returned to itself or to any subordinate Court.

When witness is not within British India.

387. When any Court to which application is made for the issue of a commission for the examination of a person residing at any place not within British India is satisfied that his evidence is necessary, the Court may issue such commission.

Court to examine witness pursuant to commission.

388. Every Court receiving a commission for the examination of any person shall examine him pursuant thereto.

Commission when executed to be returned to Court issuing it with depositions of witnesses.

389. After the commission has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the evidence taken under it, to the Court out of which it issued, unless the order for issuing the commission has otherwise directed, in which case the commission shall be returned in terms of such order; and the commission and the return thereto, and the evidence taken under it, shall (subject to the provisions of the next following section) form part of the record of the suit.

When depositions may be read in evidence.

390. Evidence taken under a commission shall not be read as evidence in the suit without the consent of the party against whom the same is offered, unless

(*a*) the person who gave the evidence is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or dead, or unable from sickness or infirmity to attend to be personally examined, or exempted from personal appearance in Court, or

(*b*) the Court in its discretion dispenses with the proof of any of the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding clause, and authorizes the evidence of any person being read as evidence in the suit, notwithstanding proof that the cause for taking such evidence by commission has ceased at the time of reading the same.

Provisions as to execution and return of commissions to apply to commissions issued by foreign Courts.

391. The provisions hereinbefore contained as to the execution and return of commissions shall apply to commissions issued by

(*a*) Courts situate beyond the limits of British India and established by the authority of Her Majesty or of the Governor General in Council, or

(*b*) Courts situate in any part of the British Empire other than British India, or

(*c*) Courts of any foreign country for the time being in alliance with Her Majesty.

B.—Commissions for Local Investigations.

Commission to make local investigations.

392. In any suit or proceeding in which the Court deems a local investigation to be requisite or proper for the purpose of elucidating any matter in dispute, or of ascertaining the market-value of any property, or the amount of any mesne profits or damages or annual nett profits, and the same cannot be conveniently conducted by the Judge in person, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit, directing him to make such investigation and to report thereon to the Court:

Provided that, when the Local Government has made rules as to the persons to whom such commission shall be issued, the Court shall be bound by such rules.

Procedure of Commissioner.

393. The Commissioner, after such local inspection as he deems necessary, and after reducing to writing the evidence taken by him, shall return such evidence, together with his report in writing, subscribed with his name, to the Court.

Report and depositions to be evidence in suit.

The report of the Commissioner and the evidence taken by him (but not the evidence without the report) shall be evidence in the suit and shall form part of the record; but the Court, or any of the parties to the suit may, with the permission of the Court, examine the Commissioner personally in open Court touching any of the matters referred to him or mentioned in his report, or as to the manner in which he has made the investigation.

Commissioner may be examined in person.

C.—Commissions to examine Accounts.

Commission to examine or adjust accounts.

394. In any suit in which an examination or adjustment of accounts is necessary, the Court may issue a commission to such person as it thinks fit directing him to make such examination or adjustment.

Court to give Commissioner necessary instructions.

395. The Court shall furnish the Commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as appear necessary,

and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the Commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the inquiry or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his examination.

Proceedings of Commissioner receivable in evidence.

Power to make further inquiry.

The proceedings of the Commissioner shall be received in evidence in the suit, unless the Court has reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case the Court shall direct such further inquiry as is requisite.

D.—Commission to make Partition.

Commission to make partition of non-revenue-paying immoveable property.

396. In any suit in which the partition of immoveable property not paying revenue to Government appears to the Court to be necessary, the Court, after ascertaining the several parties interested in such property and their several rights therein, may issue a commission to such persons as it thinks fit to make a partition according to such rights.

The Commissioners shall ascertain and inspect the property, and shall divide the same into as many shares as may be directed by the order under which the commission issues, and shall allot such shares to the parties, and may, if authorized thereto by the said order, award sums to be paid for the purpose of equalizing the value of the shares.

The Commissioners shall then prepare and sign a report, or (if they cannot agree) separate reports, appointing the share of each party, and dis-

tinguishing each share (if so directed by the said order) by metes and bounds. Such report or reports shall be annexed to the commission and transmitted to the Court: and the Court, after hearing any objections which the parties may make to the report or reports shall either quash the same and issue a new commission, or (where the Commissioners agree in their report) pass a decree in accordance therewith.

E.—General Provisions.

Expenses of commission to be paid into Court.

397. Before issuing any commission under this chapter, the Court may order such sum (if any) as it thinks reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

Commissioner may examine parties and witnesses and call for papers.

398. Any Commissioner appointed under this chapter may, unless otherwise directed by the order of appointment,

(*a*) examine the parties themselves and any witness whom they or any of them may produce, and any other person whom the Commissioner thinks proper to call upon to give evidence in the matter referred to him:

(*b*) call for and examine documents and other things relevant to the subject of inquiry:

(*c*) at any reasonable time enter upon or into any land or building mentioned in the order.

Attendance, examination and punishment of witnesses before Commissioner.

399. The provisions of this Code relating to the summoning, attendance and examination of witnesses and to the remuneration of, and penalties to be imposed upon, witnesses, shall apply to persons required to give evidence or to produce documents under this chapter, whether the commission in execution of which they are so required has been issued by a Court situate within, or by a Court situate beyond, the limits of British India.

Procedure *ex parte* where parties do not appear.

400. Whenever a commission is issued under this chapter, the Court shall direct that the parties to the suit shall appear before the Commissioner in person or by their agents or pleaders.

If the parties do not so appear, the Commissioner may proceed *ex parte*.

PART III.

OF SUITS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUITS BY PAUPERS.

Suits may be brought *in forma pauperis*.

401. Subject to the following rules, any suit may be brought by a pauper.

Explanation.—A person is a 'pauper' when he is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay the fee prescribed by law for the plaint in such suit, or, where no such fee is prescribed, when he is not entitled to property worth one hundred rupees other than his necessary wearing apparel and the subject-matter of the suit.

What suits excepted.

402. No suit shall be brought by a pauper to recover compensation for loss of caste, libel, slander, abusive language or assault.

Application to be in writing.

Contents of application.

403. The application for permission to sue by a pauper shall be in writing, and shall contain the particulars required by section 50 in regard to plaints in suits: a schedule of any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the petitioner, with the estimated value thereof, shall be annexed thereto; and it shall be subscribed and verified in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the subscription and verification of plaints.

Presentation of application.

404. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 36, the application shall be presented to the Court by the applicant in person unless he is exempted from appearing in Court under section 640 or 641, in which case the application may be presented by a duly authorized agent, who can answer all material questions relating to the application, and who may be examined in the same manner as the party represented by him might have been examined had such party attended in person.

Rejection of application.

405. If the application be not framed or presented in the manner prescribed by sections 403 and 404, the Court shall reject it.

Examination of applicant.

406. If the application be in proper form and duly presented, the Judge shall examine the petitioner, or his agent when the applicant is allowed to appear by agent, regarding the merits of the claim and the property of the applicant.

If presented by agent, Court may order applicant to be examined by commission.

When the application is presented by an agent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the applicant be examined by a commission in the manner in which the examination of an absent witness may be taken under the provisions of this Code.

Rejection of application.

407. If it appear to the Court upon such examination

(*a*) that the applicant is not a pauper, or

(*b*) that he has, within the two months next before the presentation of the application, disposed of any property fraudulently or with a view to obtain the benefit of this chapter, or

(*c*) that his allegations do not show a right to sue in such Court, or

(*d*) that he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the proposed suit under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter,

the Court shall reject the application.

Notice of day for receiving evidence of applicant's pauperism.

408. If upon such examination the Court sees no reason to refuse the application on any of the grounds stated in section 407, it shall fix a day (of which at least ten days' previous notice shall be given to the opposite party and the Government Pleader) for receiving such evidence as the applicant may adduce in proof of his pauperism, and

for hearing any evidence which may be adduced in disproof thereof.

Procedure at hearing.

409. On the day so fixed, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Court shall examine the witnesses (if any) produced by either party, and may cross-examine the applicant or his agent, and shall make a memorandum of the substance of their evidence.

The Court shall also hear any argument which the parties may desire to offer on the question whether, on the face of the application and of the evidence (if any) taken by the Court as herein provided, the applicant is or is not subject to any of the prohibitions specified in section 407.

The Court shall then either allow or refuse to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper.

Procedure if application admitted.

410. If the application be granted, it shall be numbered and registered, and shall be deemed the plaint in the suit, and the suit shall proceed in all other respects as a suit instituted under chapter V, except that the plaintiff shall not be liable to any court-fee (other than fees payable for service of process) in respect of any petition, appointment of a pleader, or other proceeding connected with the suit.

Costs when pauper succeeds.

411. If the plaintiff succeed in the suit, the Court shall calculate the amount of court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper; and such amount shall be a first charge on the subject-matter of the suit, and shall also be recoverable by the Government from any party ordered by the decree to pay the same, in the same manner as costs of suit are recoverable under this Code.

Recovery of court-fees.

Procedure when pauper fails.

412. If the plaintiff fails in the suit, or if he is dispaupered, the Court shall order the plaintiff, or any person made under section 32 co-plaintiff to the suit, to pay the court-fees which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper;

and, if it find that the suit was frivolous or vexatious, it may also punish the plaintiff with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to a month, or with both.

Refusal to allow applicant to sue as pauper to bar subsequent application of like nature.

413. Refusal to allow the applicant to sue as a pauper shall be a bar to any subsequent application of the like nature by him in respect of the same right to sue; but the applicant shall be at liberty to institute a suit in the ordinary manner in respect of such right, provided that he first pays the costs (if any) incurred by Government in opposing his application for leave to sue as a pauper.

Dispaupering.

414. The Court may, on motion by the defendant, or by the Government Pleader, of which one week's notice in writing has been given to the plaintiff, order the plaintiff to be dispaupered—

(*a*) if he is guilty of vexatious or improper conduct in the course of the suit;

(*b*) if it appears that his means are such that he ought not to continue to sue as a pauper, or

(*c*) if he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject-matter of the suit, under which any other person has obtained an interest in such subject-matter.

Costs.

415. The costs of an application for permission to sue as a pauper and of an inquiry into pauperism are costs in the suit.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SUITS BY OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT OR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Suits by or against Secretary of State in Council.

416. Suits by or against the Government shall be instituted by or against (as the case may be) the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Persons authorized to act for Government.

417. Persons being *ex-officio* or otherwise authorized to act for Government in respect of any judicial proceeding, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of Government.

Plaints in suits by Secretary of State in Council.

418. In suits by the Secretary of State for India in Council, instead of inserting in the plaint the name and description and place of abode of the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient to insert the words "The Secretary of State for India in Council."

Agent of Government to receive process.

419. The Government Pleader in any Court shall be the agent of the Government for the purpose of receiving processes against the said Secretary of State in Council issuing out of such Court.

Appearance and answer by Secretary of State in Council.

420. The Court, in fixing the day for the said Secretary of State in Council to answer to the plaint, shall allow a reasonable time for the necessary communication with the Government through the proper channels, and for the issue of intructions to the Government Pleader to appear and answer on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council or the Government, and may extend the time at its discretion.

Attendance of person able to answer questions relating to suit against Government.

421. The Court may also in any case in which the Government Pleader is not accompanied by any person on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council, who may be able to answer any material questions relating to the suit, direct the attendance of such a person.

Service on public officers.

422. Where the defendant is a public officer, the Court may send a copy of the summons to the head of the office in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being

served on him, if it appear to the Court that the summons may be most conveniently so served.

Extension of time to enable officer to make reference to Government.

423. If the public officer on receiving the summons considers it proper to make a reference to the Government before answering to the plaint, he may apply to the Court to grant such extension of the time fixed in the summons as may be necessary to enable him to make such reference and to receive orders thereon through the proper channel;

and the Court upon such application may extend the time for so long as appears to be requisite.

Notice previous to suing Secretary of State in Council or public officer.

424. No suit shall be instituted against the said Secretary of State in Council or against a public officer until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been in the case of the Secretary of State in Council delivered to, or left at the office of, a Secretary to the Local Government or the Collector of the District, and, in the case of a public officer, delivered to him or left at his office, stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Arrests in such suits.

425. No warrant of arrest shall be issued in such suit without the consent in writing of the District Judge.

Application where Government undertakes defence.

426. If the Government undertake the defence of a suit against a public officer, the Government Pleader, upon being furnished with authority to appear and answer to the plaint, shall apply to the Court, and upon such application the Court shall cause a note of his authority to be entered in the register.

Procedure where no such application made.

427. If such application is not made by the Government Pleader on or before the day fixed in the notice for the defendant to appear and answer to the plaint, the case shall proceed as in a suit between private parties, except that the defendant shall not be liable to arrest, nor his property to attachment, otherwise than in execution of a decree.

Defendant not liable to arrest before judgment.

Exemption of public officers from personal appearance.

428. In a suit against a public officer the Court shall exempt the defendant from appearing in person when he satisfies the Court that he cannot absent himself from his duty without detriment to the public service.

Procedure where decree is against Government or a public officer.

429. When the decree is against the said Secretary of State in Council or against a public officer, a time shall be specified in the decree within which it shall be satisfied; and if the decree is not satisfied within the time so specified, the Court shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

Execution shall not issue on any such decree unless it remains unsatisfied for the period of three months computed from the date of the report.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUITS BY ALIENS AND BY OR AGAINST FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

When aliens may sue.

430. Alien enemies residing in British India with the permission of the Governor General in Council and alien friends may sue in the Courts of British India as if they were subjects of Her Majesty.

No alien enemy residing in British India without such permission, or residing in a foreign country, shall sue in any of such Courts.

Explanation.—Every person residing in a foreign country, the Government of which is at war with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and carrying on business in that country without a license in that behalf under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State or of a Secretary to the Government of India, shall, for the purpose of the second paragraph of this section, be deemed to be an alien enemy residing in a foreign country.

When a foreign State may sue.

431. A foreign State may sue in the Courts of British India, provided that—

(*a*) it has been recognized by Her Majesty or the Governor General in Council, and

(*b*) the object of the suit is to enforce the private rights of the head or of the subjects of the foreign State.

The Court shall take judicial notice of the fact that a foreign State has not been recognized by Her Majesty or by the Governor General in Council.

Persons specially appointed by Government to prosecute or defend for Princes or Chiefs.

432. Persons specially appointed by order of Government at the request of any Sovereign Prince or ruling Chief, whether in subordinate alliance with the British Government or othrewise, and whether residing within or without British India, to prosecute or defend any suit on his behalf, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of such Prince or Chief.

Suits against Sovereign Princes, &c.

433. Any such Prince or Chief, and any ambassador or envoy of a foreign State may, with the consent of Government certified by the signature of one of its Secretaries (but not without such consent) be sued in any competent Court not subordinate to a District Court;

Such consent shall not be given unless—

(*a*) the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy has instituted a suit in such Court against the person desiring to sue him, or

(*b*) the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy by himself or another trades within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court; or

(*c*) the subject-matter of the suit is immoveable property situate within the said local limits and in the possession of the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy.

Sovereign Princes, &c., exempt from arrest.

No such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy shall be arrested under this Code; and no decree shall be executed against the property of any such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy unless with consent of Government certified as aforesaid.

When their property may be attached.

Execution in British India of decrees of Courts of Native States.

434. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) declare that the decrees of any Courts situate in the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty, and not established by the authority of the Governor General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India, and

(*b*) cancel any such declaration.

So long as such declaration remains in force, the said decrees may be executed accordingly.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST CORPORATIONS AND COMPANIES.

Subscription and verification of plaint.

435. In suits by a Corporation, or by a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the plaint may be subscribed and verified on behalf of the Corporation or Company by any director, secretary, or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company, who is able to depose to the facts of the case.

Service on Corporation or Company.

436. When the suit is against a Corporation, or against a Company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or of a trustee, the summons may be served

(*a*) by leaving it at the registered office (if any) of the Corporation or Company, or

(*b*) by sending it by post in a letter addressed to such officer or trustee at the office (or if there be more offices than one, at the principal office in British India) of the Corporation or Company, or

(*c*) by giving it to any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company,

and the Court may require the personal appearance of any director, secretary or other principal officer of the Corporation or Company who may be able to answer material questions relating to the suit.

CHAPTER XXX.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Representation of beneficiaries in suits concerning property vested in trustees, &c.

437. In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons beneficially interested in such property; and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make such persons parties to the suit. But the Court may, if it think fit, order them or any of them to be made such parties.

Joinder of executors and administrators.

438. When there are several executors or administrators, they shall all be made parties to a suit against one or more of them:

Provided that executors who have not proved their testator's will, and executors and administrators beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, need not be made parties.

Husband of married executrix not to join.

439. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the husband of a married administratrix or executrix shall not be a party to a suit by or against her.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MINORS AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

Minor must sue by next friend.

Costs.

440. Every suit by a minor shall be instituted in his name by an adult person, who in such suit shall be called the next friend of the minor, and may be ordered to pay any costs in the suit as if he were the plaintiff.

Applications to be made by next friend or guardian *ad litem*.

441. Every application to the Court on behalf of a minor (other than an application under section 451) shall be made by his next friend, or his guardian for the suit.

Plaint filed without next friend to be taken off the file.

Costs.

442. If a plaint be filed by or on behalf of a minor, without a next friend, the defendant may apply to have the plaint taken off the file, with costs to be paid by the pleader or other person by whom it was presented. Notice of such application shall be given to such person by the defendant; and the Court, after hearing his objections, if any, may make such order in the matter as it thinks fit.

Guardian *ad litem* to be appointed by the Court.

443. Where the defendant to a suit is a minor, the Court, on being satisfied of the fact of his minority, shall appoint a proper person to be guardian for the suit for such minor, to put in the defence for such minor, and generally to act on his behalf in the conduct of the case.

A guardian for the suit is not a guardian of person or property within the meaning of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, section 3.

Order obtained without next friend or guardian may be discharged.

Costs.

444. Every order made in a suit or on any application before the Court, in or by which a minor is in any way concerned or affected, without such minor being represented by a next friend or guardian for the suit, as the case may be, may be discharged, and, if the pleader of the party at whose instance such order was obtained knew, or might reasonably have known, the fact of such minority, with costs to be paid by such pleader.

Who may be next friend.

445. Any person being of sound mind and full age may act as next friend of a minor, provided his interest is not adverse to that of such minor, and he is not a defendant in the suit.

446. If the interest of the next friend of a minor is adverse to that of such minor, or if he is so connected with a defendant whose interest is adverse to that of the minor, as to make it unlikely that the minor's interest will be properly protected by him, or if he does not do his duty, or, pending the suit, ceases to reside within British India, or for any other sufficient cause, application may be made on behalf of the minor or by a defendant for his removal; and the Court (if satisfied of the sufficiency of the cause assigned) may order the next friend to be removed accordingly.

Removal of next friend.

447. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, a next friend shall not retire at his own request without first procuring a fit person to be put in his place, and giving security for the costs already incurred.

Retirement of next friend.

The application for the appointment of a new next friend shall be supported by affidavit showing the fitness of the person proposed, and also that he has no interest adverse to the minor.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

448. On the death or removal of the next friend of a minor, further proceedings shall be stayed until the appointment of a next friend in his place.

Stay of proceedings on death or removal of next friend.

449. If the pleader of such minor omits, within reasonable time, to take steps to get a new next friend appointed, any person interested in the minor or the matter at issue may apply to the Court for the appointment of one, and the Court may appoint such person as it thinks fit.

Application for appointment of new next friend.

450. A minor plaintiff, or a minor not a party to a suit on whose behalf an application is pending, on coming of age must elect whether he will proceed with the suit or application.

Course to be followed by minor plaintiff or applicant on coming of age.

451. If he elects to proceed with it, he shall apply for an order discharging the next friend, and for leave to proceed in his own name.

Where he elects to proceed.

The title of the suit or application shall in such case be corrected so as to read thenceforth thus:

"*A. B.* late a minor by *C. D.*, his next friend, but now of full age."

452. If he elects to abandon the suit or application, he shall, if a sole plaintiff, or sole applicant, apply for an order to dismiss the suit or application on repayment of the costs incurred by the defendant or respondent, or which may have been paid by his next friend.

Where he elects to abandon.

Costs.

453. Any application under section 451 or section 452 may be made *ex parte*; and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age.

Making and proving applications under sections 451, 452.

454. A minor co-plaintiff on coming of age, and desiring to repudiate the suit must apply to have his name struck out as co-plaintiff; and the Court, if it find that he is not a necessary party, shall dismiss him from the suit on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

When minor co-plaintiff.

Notice of the application shall be served on the next friend, as well as on the defendant; and it must be proved by affidavit that the late minor has attained his full age. The costs of all parties of such application and of all or any proceedings theretofore had in the suit shall be paid by such persons as the Court directs.

Costs.

If the late minor be a necessary party to the suit, the Court may direct him to be made a defendant.

455. If any minor on attaining majority can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that a suit instituted in his name by a next friend was unreasonable or improper, he may, if a sole plaintiff, apply to have the suit dismissed.

When suit unreasonable or improper.

Notice of the application shall be served on all the parties concerned: and the Court, upon being satisfied of such unreasonableness or impropriety, may grant the application, and order the next friend to pay the costs of all parties in respect of the application and of anything done in the suit.

Costs.

456. An order for the appointment of a guardian for the suit may be obtained upon application in the name of the minor. Such application must be supported by an affidavit verifying the fact that the proposed guardian has no interest in the matters in question in the suit adverse to that of the minor, and that he is a fit person to be so appointed.

Petition for appointment of guardian *ad litem*.

457. A co-defendant of sound mind and of full age may be appointed guardian for the suit, if he has no interest adverse to that of the minor; but neither a plaintiff, nor a married woman, can be so appointed.

Who may be guardian *ad litem*.

458. If the guardian for the suit of a minor defendant does not do his duty, or if other sufficient ground be made to appear, the Court may remove him, and may order him to pay such costs as may have been occasioned to any party by his breach of duty.

Guardian neglecting his duty may be removed.

Costs.

459. If the guardian for the suit dies pending such suit or is removed by the Court, the Court shall appoint a new guardian in his place.

On death of guardian, *pendente lite*, new guardian to be appointed.

460. When the enforcement of a decree is applied for against the heir or representative, being a minor, of a deceased party, a guardian for the suit of such minor shall be appointed by the Court, and the decree-holder shall serve on such guardian notice of such application.

When decree to be enforced against heir or representative.

Before decree, next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to receive money without leave of Court and giving security.

461. No sum of money or other thing shall be received or taken by a next friend or guardian for the suit at any time on behalf of a minor, at any time before decree or order, unless he has first obtained the leave of the Court, and given security to its satisfaction that such money or other thing shall be duly accounted for, to, and held for the benefit of, such minor.

Next friend or guardian *ad litem* not to compromise without leave of Court.

462. No next friend or guardian for the suit shall, without the leave of the Court, enter into any agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor, with reference to the suit in which he acts as next friend or guardian.

Compromise without leave voidable.

Any such agreement or compromise entered into without the leave of the Court shall be voidable against all parties other than the minor.

Application of sections 440 to 462 to persons of unsound mind.

463. The provisions contained in sections 440 to 462 (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons of unsound mind, adjudged to be so under Act No. XXXV of 1858, or under any other law for the time being in force.

Wards of Court.

464. Nothing in sections 442 to 462 applies to any minor or person of unsound mind, for whose person or property a guardian or manager has been appointed by the Court of Wards or by the Civil Court under any local law.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SUITS BY AND AGAINST MILITARY MEN.

Officers or soldiers who cannot obtain leave may authorize any person to sue or defend for them.

465. When any officer or soldier actually serving the Government in a military capacity is a party to a suit, and cannot obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person, he may authorize any person to sue or defend in his stead.

The authority shall be in writing and shall be signed by the officer or soldier in the presence of (*a*) his commanding officer or of the next subordinate officer, if the party be himself the commanding officer, or (*b*) where the officer or soldier is serving in military staff employment, the head or other superior officer of the office in which he is employed. Such commanding or other officer shall countersign the authority which shall be filed in Court.

When so filed, the countersignature shall be sufficient proof that the authority was duly executed, and that the officer or soldier by whom it was granted could not obtain leave of absence for the purpose of prosecuting or defending the suit in person.

Explanation.—In this chapter the expression 'commanding officer' means the officer in actual command for the time being of any regiment, corps, detachment or depôt, to which the officer or soldier belongs.

Person so authorized may act personally or appoint pleaders.

466. Any person authorized by an officer or soldier to prosecute or defend a suit in his stead may prosecute or defend it in person in the same manner as the officer or soldier could do if present; or he may appoint a pleader to prosecute or defend the suit on behalf of such officer or soldier.

Service on person so authorized, or on his pleader, to be good service.

467. Processes served upon any person authorized by an officer or soldier, as in section 465, or upon any pleader appointed as aforesaid by such person to act for, or on behalf of, such officer or soldier, shall be as effectual as if they had been served on the party in person or on his pleader.

Service on officers and soldiers.

468. When an officer or soldier is a defendant, the Court shall send a copy of the summons to his commanding officer for the purpose of being served on him.

The officer to whom such copy is sent, after causing it to be served on the person to whom it is addressed, if practicable, shall return it to the Court with the written acknowledgment of such person endorsed thereon.

If from any cause the copy cannot be so served, it shall be returned to the Court by which it was sent, with information of the cause which has prevented the service.

Execution of warrant of arrest in cantonments, &c.

469. If, in the execution of a decree, a warrant of arrest is to be executed within the limits of a cantonment, garrison, military station or military bázár, the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall deliver the same to the commanding officer.

The commanding officer shall back the warrant with his signature, and the person named therein is within the limits of his command shall cause him to be arrested and delivered to the officer so charged.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INTERPLEADER.

When interpleader-suit may be instituted.

470. When two or more persons claim adversely to one another the same payment or property from another person, whose only interest therein is that of a mere stakeholder and who is ready to render it to the right owner, such stakeholder may institute a suit of interpleader against all the claimants for the purpose of obtaining a decision as to whom the payment or property should be made or delivered, and of obtaining indemnity for himself:

Provided that if any suit is pending in which the rights of all parties can properly be decided, the stakeholder shall not institute a suit of interpleader.

Plaint in such suit.

471. In every suit of interpleader the plaint must, in addition to the other statements necessary for plaints, state—

(*a*) that the plaintiff has no interest in the thing claimed otherwise than as a mere stakeholder;

(b) the claims made by the defendants severally; and

(c) that there is no collusion between the plaintiff and any of the defendants.

Payment of thing claimed into court.

472. When the thing claimed is capable of being paid into court or placed in the custody of the Court, the plaintiff must so pay or place it before he can be entitled to any order in the suit.

Procedure at first hearing.

473. At the first hearing the Court may

(a) declare that the plaintiff is discharged from all liability to the defendants in respect of the thing claimed, award him his costs, and dismiss him from the suit:

or, if it thinks that justice or convenience so require,

(b) retain all parties until the final disposal of the suit:

and, if it finds that the admissions of the parties or other evidence enable it,

(c) adjudicate the title to the thing claimed; or else it may

(d) direct the defendants to interplead one another by filing statements and entering into evidence for the purpose of bringing their respective claims before the Court.

When agents and tenants may institute interpleader-suits.

474. Nothing in this chapter shall be taken to enable agents to sue their principals, or tenants to sue their landlords, for the purpose of compelling them to interplead with any persons other than persons making claim through such principals or landlords.

Illustrations.

(a) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. C alleges that the jewels were wrongfully obtained from him by A, and claims them from B. B cannot institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

(b) A deposits a box of jewels with B as his agent. He then writes to C for the purpose of making the jewels a security for a debt due from himself to C. A afterwards alleges that C's debt is satisfied, and C alleges the contrary. Both claim the jewels from B. B may institute an interpleader-suit against A and C.

Charge of plaintiff's costs.

475. When the suit is properly instituted, the Court may provide for the plaintiff's costs by giving him a charge on the thing claimed or in some other effectual way.

Procedure where a defendant is suing stakeholder.

476. If any of the defendants in an interpleader-suit is actually suing the stakeholder in respect of the subject of such suit, the Court in which the suit against the stakeholder is pending shall, on being duly informed by the Court which passed the decree in the interpleader-suit in favour of the stakeholder, that such decree has been passed, stay the proceedings as against him; and his costs in the suit so stayed may be provided for in such suit; but, if, and so far as, they are not provided for in that suit, they may be added to his costs incurred in the interpleader-suit.

Costs.

PART IV.

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OF ARREST AND ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

A.—Arrest before Judgment.

When plaintiff may apply that security be taken.

477. If at any stage of any suit, other than a suit for the possession of immoveable property, the plaintiff satisfies the Court by affidavit—

that the defendant, with intent to avoid or delay the plaintiff, or to avoid any process of the Court, or to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,

(a) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(b) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(c) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

that the defendant is about to leave British India under circumstances affording reasonable probability that the plaintiff will or may thereby be obstructed or delayed in the execution of any decree that may be passed against the defendant in the suit,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

Order to bring up defendant to show cause why he should not give security.

478. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making such further investigation as it thinks fit, is satisfied

that the defendant, with any such intent as aforesaid,

(a) has absconded or left the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(b) is about to abscond or to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(c) has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property or any part thereof, or

that the defendant is about to leave British India under the circumstances last aforesaid,

the Court may issue an order for bringing the defendant before the Court to show cause why he should not give security for his appearance.

If defendant fail to show cause, Court may order him to make deposit or give security.

479. If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him either to deposit in court money or other property sufficient to answer the claim against him, or to give security for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit.

The surety shall bind himself, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money which the defendant may be ordered to pay in the suit.

Procedure in case of application by surety to be discharged.

480. The surety for the appearance of the defendant may at any time apply to the Court in which he became such surety to be discharged from his obligation.

On such application being made, the Court shall summon the defendant to appear, or, if it thinks fit, may issue a warrant for his arrest in the first instance.

On the appearance of the defendant pursuant to the summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Court shall direct the surety to be discharged from his obligation, and shall call upon the defendant to find fresh security.

Procedure where defendant fails to give security or find fresh security.

481. If the defendant fail to comply with any order under section 479 or section 480, the Court may commit him to jail until the decision of the suit, or, if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree: Provided that no person shall be imprisoned under this section in any case for a longer period than six months, nor for a longer period than six weeks when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit does not exceed fifty rupees.

Subsistence of defendant arrested.

482. The provisions of section 339 as to allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors shall apply to all defendants arrested under this chapter.

B.—Attachment before Judgment.

Application before judgment for security from defendant to satisfy decree, and in default, for attachment of property.

483. If at any stage of any suit the plaintiff satisfies the Court by affidavit that the defendant, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him,

(*a*) is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property, or to remove the same from the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, or

(*b*) has quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him,

the plaintiff may apply to the Court to call upon the defendant to furnish security to satisfy any decree that may be passed against him in such suit, and, on his failing to give such security, to direct that any portion of his property shall be attached until the further order of the Court.

Contents of application.

The application shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, specify the property required to be attached and the estimated value thereof.

Court may call on defendant to furnish security or show cause.

484. If the Court, after examining the applicant, and making any further investigation which it thinks fit, is satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit, the Court may require him, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court, when required, the said property or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the decree, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish security.

The Court may also in the order direct the conditional attachment of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

Attachment if cause not shown or security not furnished.

485. If the defendant fail to show cause why he should not furnish security, or fail to furnish the security required within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may order that the property specified in the application, or such portion thereof as appears sufficient to satisfy any decree which may be passed in the suit, shall be attached.

Withdrawal of attachment.

If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application or any portion of it has been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

Mode of making attachment.

486. The attachment shall be made in the manner herein provided for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money.

Investigation of claims to property attached before judgment.

487. If any claim be preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinbefore provided for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money.

Removal of attachment when security furnished.

488. When an order of attachment before judgment is passed, the Court which passed the order shall remove the attachment whenever the defendant furnishes the security required, together with security for the costs of the attachment, or when the suit is dismissed.

Attachment not to affect rights of strangers, or bar the decree-holder from applying for sale.

489. Attachment before judgment shall not affect the rights, existing prior to the attachment, of persons not parties to the suit, nor bar any person holding a decree against the defendant from applying for the sale of the property under attachment in execution of such decree.

Property attached under this chapter, not to be re-attached in execution of decree.

490. Where property is under attachment by virtue of the provisions of this chapter, and a decree is given in favour of the plaintiff, it shall not be necessary to re-attach the property in execution of such decree.

C.—Compensation for improper Arrests or Attachments.

Compensation for obtaining arrest or attachment on insufficient grounds.

491. If in any suit in which an arrest or attachment has been effected, it appear to the Court that such arrest or attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds,

or if the suit of the plaintiff fails, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such amount, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as

it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the arrest or attachment:

Proviso.

Provided that the Court shall not award under this section a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of such arrest or attachment.

CHAPTER XXXV.

OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS AND INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

A.—Temporary Injunctions.

Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted.

492. If in any suit it be proved by affidavit or otherwise

(*a*) that any property in dispute in a suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, or wrongfully sold in execution of a decree, or

(*b*) that the defendant threatens, or is about to remove, or dispose of his property with intent to defraud his creditors,

the Court may by order grant a temporary injunction to restrain such act, or give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing the wasting, damaging, alienation, sale, removal or disposition of the property as the Court thinks fit, or refuse such injunction or other order.

Injunction to restrain repetition or continuance of breach.

493. In any suit for restraining the defendant from committing a breach of contract or other injury, whether compensation be claimed in the suit or not, the plaintiff may, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, apply to the Court for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendant from committing the breach of contract or injury complained of, or any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right.

The Court may by order grant such injunction on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit, or refuse the same.

In case of disobedience, an injunction granted under this section or section 492 may be enforced by the imprisonment of the defendant for a term not exceeding six months, or the attachment of his property, or both.

No attachment under this section shall remain in force for more than one year, at the end of which time if the defendant has not obeyed the injunction, the property attached may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the plaintiff such compensation as it thinks fit and may pay the balance, if any, to the defendant.

Before granting injunction, Court may direct notice to be given to opposite party.

494. The Court shall in all cases, except where it appear that the object of granting the injunction would be defeated by the delay, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party.

Injunction to corporation binding on its members and officers.

495. An injunction directed to a corporation or public company is binding not only on the corporation or company itself, but also on all members and officers of the corporation or company whose personal action it seeks to restrain.

Order for injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside.

496. Any order for an injunction may be discharged, or varied, or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

Compensation to defendant for issue of injunction on insufficient grounds.

497. If it appears to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or

if, after the issue of the injunction, the suit is dismissed or judgment is given against the plaintiff by default or otherwise, and it appears to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit,

the Court may, on the application of the defendant, award against the plaintiff in its decree such sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as it deems a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury caused to him by the issue of the injunction:

Proviso.

Provided that the Court shall not award under this section a larger amount than it might decree in a suit for compensation.

An award under this section shall bar any suit for compensation in respect of the issue of the injunction.

B.—Interlocutory Orders.

Power to order interim sale of perishable articles.

498. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, order the sale, by any person named in such order, and in such manner and on such terms as it thinks fit, of any moveable property being the subject of such suit, which is subject to speedy and natural decay.

Power to make order for detention, &c., of subject-matter and to authorize entry, taking of samples and experiments.

499. The Court may, on the application of any party to a suit, and on such terms as it thinks fit,

(*a*) make an order for the detention, preservation or inspection of any property being the subject of such suit;

(*b*) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any person to enter upon or into any land or building in the possession of any other party to such suit, and

(*c*) for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, authorize any samples to be taken, or any observation to be made or experiment to be tried, which may seem necessary or expedient for the purpose of obtaining full information or evidence.

The provisions hereinbefore contained as to execution of process shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to persons authorized to enter under this section.

Application for such orders to be after notice.

500. An application by the plaintiff for an order under section 498 or section 499 may be made after notice in writing to the defendant at any time after service of the summons.

An application by the defendant for a like order may be made after notice in writing to the plaintiff, and at any time after the applicant has appeared.

When party may be put in immediate possession of land, the subject of suit.

501. When land paying revenue to Government, or a tenure liable to sale, is the subject of a suit, if the party in possession of such land or tenure neglects to pay the Government revenue, or the rent due to the proprietor of the tenure, as the case may be, and such land or tenure is consequently ordered to be sold, any other party to the suit claiming to have an interest in such land or tenure may upon payment of the revenue or rent due previously to the sale (and with or without security at the discretion of the Court), be put in immediate possession of the land or tenure;

and the Court in its decree may award against the defaulter the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court thinks fit, or may charge the amount so paid, with interest thereupon at such rate as the Court orders, in any adjustment of accounts which may be directed in the decree passed in the suit.

Deposit of money, &c., in Court.

502. When the subject-matter of a suit is money or some other thing capable of delivery, and any party thereto admits that he holds such money or other thing as a trustee for another party, or that it belongs or is due to another party, the Court may order the same to be deposited in court or delivered to such last-named party, with or without security, subject to the further direction of the Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

Power of Court to appoint receivers.

503. Whenever it appears to the Court to be necessary for the realization, preservation or better custody or management of any property, moveable or immoveable, the subject of a suit, or under attachment, the Court may by order

(*a*) appoint a receiver of such property, and, if need be,

(*b*) remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof;

(*c*) commit the same to the custody or management of such receiver; and

(*d*) grant to such receiver such fee or commission on the rents and profits of the property by way of remuneration, and all such powers as to bringing and defending suits, and for the realization, management, protection, preservation and improvement of the property, the collection of the rents and profits thereof, the application and disposal of such rents and profits, and the execution of instruments in writing, as the owner himself has, or such of those powers as the Court thinks fit.

Receiver's liabilities.

Every receiver so appointed shall

(*e*) give such security (if any) as the Court thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the property,

(*f*) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs,

(*g*) pay the balance due from him thereon as the Court directs, and

(*h*) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

Nothing in this section authorizes the Court to remove from the possession or custody of property under attachment any person whom the parties to the suit, or some or one of them, have or has not a present right so to remove.

When Collector may be appointed receiver.

504. If the property be land paying revenue to Government, or land of which the revenue has been assigned or redeemed, and the Court considers that the interests of those concerned will be promoted by the management of the Collector, the Court may appoint the Collector to be receiver of such property.

Courts empowered under this chapter.

505. The powers conferred by this chapter shall be exercised only by High Courts and District Courts. Provided that whenever the Judge of a Court subordinate to a District Court considers it expedient that a receiver should be appointed in any suit before him, he shall nominate such person as he considers fit for such appointment, and submit such person's name, with the grounds for the nomination, to the District Court, and the District Court shall authorize such Judge to appoint the person so nominated or pass such other order as it thinks fit.

PART V.

OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Parties to suit may apply for order of reference.

506. If all the parties to a suit desire that any matter in difference between them in the suit be referred to arbitration, they may, at any time before judgment is pronounced, apply, in person or by their respective pleaders specially authorized in writing in this behalf, to the Court for an order of reference.

Every such application shall be in writing and shall state the particular matter sought to be referred.

Nomination of arbitrator.

507. The arbitrator shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them.

When Court to nominate arbitrator.

If the parties cannot agree with respect to such nomination, or if the person whom they nominate refuses to accept the arbitration and the parties desire that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall nominate the arbitrator.

Order of reference.

508. The Court shall, by order, refer to the arbitrator the matter in difference which he is required to determine, and shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of the award, and specify such time in the order.

When once a matter is referred to arbitration, the Court shall not deal with it in the same suit, except as hereinafter provided.

When reference is to two or more, order to provide for difference of opinion.

509. If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators,

(a) by the appointment of an umpire, or

(b) by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority if the major part of the arbitrators agree, or

(c) by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or

(d) otherwise, as may be agreed between the parties; or, if they cannot agree, as the Court determines.

If an umpire is appointed, the Court shall fix such time as it thinks reasonable for the delivery of his award in case he is required to act.

Death, incapacity, &c., of arbitrators or umpire.

510. If the arbitrator, or, where there are more arbitrators than one, any of the arbitrators, or the umpire, dies, or refuses, or neglects, or becomes incapable to act, or leaves British India under circumstances showing that he will probably not return at an early date, the Court may in its discretion either appoint a new arbitrator or umpire in the place of the person so dying, or refusing, or neglecting, or becoming incapable to act, or leaving British India, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

Appointment of umpire by Court.

511. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the order of reference to appoint an umpire and fail to do so, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if, within seven days after such notice has been served, or such further time as the Court may in each case allow, no umpire be appointed, the Court, upon the application of the party who has served such notice as aforesaid, may appoint an umpire.

Powers of arbitrator or umpire appointed under sections 509, 510, 511.

512. Every arbitrator or umpire appointed under section 509, 510 or 511 shall have the like powers as if his name had been inserted in the order of reference.

Summoning witnesses.

513. The Court shall issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators or umpire desire to examine, as the Court may issue in suits tried before it.

Punishment for default, &c.

Persons not attending in accordance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their evidence, or guilty of any contempt to the arbitrator or umpirer during the investigation of the matters referred, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties and punishments by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrator or umpire, as they would incur for the like offences in suits tried before the Court.

Extension of time for making award.

514. If from the want of the necessary evidence or information, or from any other cause, the arbitrators cannot complete the award within the period specified in the order, the Court may, if it think fit, either grant a further time, and from time to time, enlarge the period for the delivery of the award, or make an order superseding the arbitration, and in such case shall proceed with the suit.

When umpire may arbitrate in lieu of arbitrators.

515. When an umpire has been appointed, he may enter on the reference in the place of the arbitrators

(a) if they have allowed the appointed time to expire without making an award, or

(b) when they have delivered to the Court or to the umpire a notice in writing, stating that they cannot agree.

Award to be signed and filed.

516. When an award in a suit has been made, the persons who made it shall sign it and cause it to be filed in Court, together with any depositions and documents which have been taken and proved before them; and notice of the filing shall be given to the parties.

Arbitrators or umpire may state special case.

517. Upon any reference by an order of Court, the arbitrators or umpire may, with the consent of the Court, state the award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court; and the Court shall deliver its opinion thereon; and such opinion shall be added to and form part of the award.

Court may, on application, modify or correct award in certain cases.

518. The Court may, by order, modify or correct an award,

(a) where it appears that a part of the award is upon a matter not referred to arbitration, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred, or

(b) where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision.

Order as to costs of arbitration.

519. The Court may also make such order as it thinks fit respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them.

When award or matter referred to arbitration may be remitted.

520. The Court may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators or umpire, upon such terms as it thinks fit,

(a) where the award has left undetermined any of the matters referred to arbitration, or where it determines any matter not referred to arbitration;

(b) where the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(c) where an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of it.

521. An award remitted under section 520 becomes void on the refusal of the arbitrators or umpire to reconsider it. But no award shall be set aside except on one of the following grounds (namely)—

Grounds for setting aside award.

(a) corruption or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire;

(b) either party having been guilty of fraudulent concealment of any matter which he ought to have disclosed, or of wilfully misleading or deceiving the arbitrator or umpire;

(c) the award having been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and restoring the suit;

and no award shall be valid unless made within the period allowed by the Court.

522. If the Court sees no cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award, or if the Court has refused such application,

Judgment to be according to award.

the Court shall, after the time for making such application has expired, proceed to give judgment according to the award,

or, if the award has been submitted to it in the form of a special case, according to its own opinion on such case:

Upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees. No appeal shall lie from such decree except in so far as the decree is in excess of, or not in accordance with, the award.

Decree to follow.

523. When any persons agree in writing that any difference between them shall be referred to the arbitration of any person named in the agreement or to be appointed by any Court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the agreement relates, the parties thereto, or any of them, may apply that the agreement be filed in Court.

Agreement to refer to arbitration may be filed in Court.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant, if the application have been presented by all the parties, or, if otherwise, between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Application to be numbered and registered.

On such application being made, the Court shall direct notice thereof to be given to any of the parties to the agreement other than the applicants, requiring such parties to show cause, within the time specified in the notice, why the agreement should not be filed.

Notice to show cause against filing it.

If no sufficient cause be shown, the Court may cause the agreement to be filed, and shall make an order of reference thereon, and may also nominate the arbitrator when he is not named therein and the parties cannot agree as to the nomination.

524. The foregoing provisions of this chapter, so far as they are consistent with any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under an order of reference made by the Court under section 523, and to the award of arbitration and to the enforcement of the decree founded thereupon.

Provisions of this chapter applicable to proceedings under order of reference.

525. When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of a Court of Justice, and an award has been made thereon, any person interested in the award may apply to the Court of the lowest grade having jurisdiction over the matter to which the award relates, that the award be filed in Court.

Filing award in matter referred to arbitration without intervention of Court.

The application shall be in writing and shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants.

Application to be numbered and registered.

The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring them to show cause, within a time specified, why the award should not be filed.

Notice to parties to arbitration.

526. If no ground such as is mentioned or referred to in section 520 or 521, be shown against the award, the Court shall order it to be filed, and such award shall then take effect as an award made under the provisions of this chapter.

Filing and enforcement of such award.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF PROCEEDINGS ON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

527. Parties claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement in writing stating such question in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court, and providing that, upon the finding of the Court with respect to such question,

Power to state case for Court's opinion.

(a) a sum of money fixed by the parties or to be determined by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(b) some property, moveable or immoveable, specified in the agreement, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or

(c) one or more of the parties shall do, or refrain from doing, some other particular act specified in the agreement.

Every case stated under this section shall be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs, and shall concisely state such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby.

528. If the agreement is for the delivery of any property, or for the doing, or the refraining from doing, any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be

When value of subject-matter must be stated.

delivered, or to which the act specified has reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

Agreement to be filed and numbered as a suit.

529. The agreement, if framed in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, may be filed in the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit, the amount or value of the subject-matter of which is the same as the amount or value of the subject-matter of the agreement.

The agreement, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between one or more of the parties claiming to be interested, as plaintiff or plaintiffs, and the other or others of them as defendant or defendants; and notice shall be given to all the parties to the agreement other than the party or parties by whom it was presented.

Parties to be subject to Court's jurisdiction.

530. When the agreement has been filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein.

Hearing and disposal of the case.

531. The case shall be set down for hearing as a suit instituted under chapter V, the provisions of which shall apply to such suit so far as the same are applicable.

If the Court is satisfied, after an examination of the parties, or taking such evidence as it thinks fit,

(*a*) that the agreement was duly executed by them, and

(*b*) that they have a *bonâ fide* interest in the question stated therein, and

(*c*) that the same is fit to be decided,

it shall proceed to pronounce judgment thereon, in the same way as in an ordinary suit, and upon the judgment so given a decree shall follow, and shall be enforced in the manner provided in this Code for the execution of decrees.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Institution of summary suits upon bills of exchange, &c.

532. In any Court to which this section applies all suits upon bills of exchange, hundís or promissory notes may, in case the plaintiff desires to proceed under this chapter, be instituted by presenting a plaint in the form prescribed by this Code; but the summons shall be in the form contained in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, No. 172, or in such other form as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

In any case in which the plaint and summons are in such forms respectively, the defendant shall not appear or defend the suit unless he obtains leave from a Judge as hereinafter mentioned so to appear and defend;

and in default of his obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by a rule of the High Court, unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be ascertained in the ordinary way, and such decree may be enforced forthwith.

Payment into Court of sum mentioned in summons.

The defendant shall not be required to pay into Court the sum mentioned in the summons, or to give security therefor, unless the Court thinks his defence not to be *primâ facie* sustainable, or feels reasonable doubt as to its good faith.

Explanation.—This section is not confined to cases in which the bill, hundi or note sued upon, together with mere lapse of time, is sufficient to establish a *primâ facie* right to recover.

Defendant showing defence on merits to have leave to appear.

533. The Court shall, upon application by the defendant, give leave to appear and to defend the suit, upon the defendant paying into Court the sum mentioned in the summons or upon affidavits satisfactory to the Court, which disclose a defence or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security, framing and recording issues, or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

Power to set aside decree.

534. After decree, the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to appear to the summons and to defend the suit, if it seem reasonable to the Court so to do, and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Power to order bill to be deposited with officer of Court.

535. In any proceeding under this chapter the Court may order the bill, hundí or note on which the suit is founded to be forthwith deposited with an officer of the Court, and may further order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for the costs thereof.

Recovery of cost of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill.

536. The holder of every dishonoured bill of exchange or promissory note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in noting the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or otherwise, by reason of such dishonour, as he has under this chapter for the recovery of the amount of such bill or note.

Procedure in suits under this chapter.

537. Except as provided by sections 532 to 536 both inclusive, the procedure in suits under this chapter shall be the same as the procedure in suits instituted under chapter V.

Power to extend this chapter.

538. Sections 532 to 537 (both inclusive) apply only to—

(*a*) the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay;

(*b*) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon;

(*c*) the Courts of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;

(*d*) the Court of the Judge of Karáchi; and

(e) any other Court having ordinary original civil jurisdiction to which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply them.

In case of such application the Local Government may direct by whom any of the powers and duties incident to the provisions so applied shall be exercised and performed, and make any rules which it thinks requisite for carrying into operation the provisions so applied.

Within one month after such notification has been published, such provisions shall apply accordingly, and the rules so made shall have the force of law.

The Local Government may from time to time alter or cancel any such notification.

CHAPTER XL.

OF SUITS RELATING TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

When suit relating to public charities may be brought.

539. In case of any alleged breach of any express or constructive trust created for public charitable purposes, or whenever the direction of the Court is deemed necessary for the administration of any such trust, the Advocate General acting *ex-officio*, or two or more persons having a direct interest in the trust and having obtained the consent in writing of the Advocate General, may institute a suit in the High Court or the District Court within the local limits of whose civil jurisdiction the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the trust is situate, to obtain a decree—

(a) appointing new trustees of the charity:

(b) vesting any property in the trustees of the charity:

(c) declaring the proportions in which its objects are entitled:

(d) authorizing the whole or any part of its property to be let, sold, mortgaged or exchanged:

(e) settling a scheme for its management;

or granting such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

The powers conferred by this section on the Advocate General may (where there is no Advocate General) be exercised by the Government Advocate) or (where there is no Government Advocate) by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

PART VI.

OF APPEALS.

CHAPTER XLI.

OF APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.

Appeal to lie from all original decrees, except when expressly prohibited.

540. Unless when otherwise expressly provided in this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decrees, or from any part of the decrees, of the Courts exercising original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

Form of appeal.

541. The appeal shall be made in the form of a memorandum in writing, presented by the appellant, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed against and (unless the appellate Court dispenses therewith) of the judgment on which it is founded.

Memorandum to be accompanied by copy of decree and judgment.

Memorandum of appeal.

Such memorandum shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed against, without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Appellant confined to grounds set out.

542. The appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court, urge or be heard in support of any other ground of objection, but the Court in deciding the appeal shall not be confined to the grounds set forth by the appellant:

Provided that the Court shall not rest its decision on any ground not set forth by the appellant, unless the respondent has had sufficient opportunity of contesting the case on that ground.

Rejection of memorandum or grounds of objection.

543. If the memorandum of appeal be not drawn up in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, it may be rejected, or be returned to the appellant for the purpose of being amended within a time to be fixed by the Court, or be amended then and there.

When the Court rejects under this section any memorandum, it shall record the reasons for such rejection.

When a memorandum of appeal is amended under this section the Judge, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, shall attest the amendment by his signature.

One of several plaintiffs or defendants may obtain reversal of whole decree if it proceed on ground common to all.

544. Where there are more plaintiffs or more defendants than one in a suit, and the decree appealed against proceeds on any ground common to all the plaintiffs or to all the defendants, any one of the plaintiffs or of the defendants may appeal against the whole decree, and the Appellate Court may reverse or modify the decree in favour of all the plaintiffs or defendants as the case may be.

Of staying and executing Decrees under Appeal.

Execution of decree not stayed solely by reason of appeal.

545. Execution of a decree shall not be stayed by reason only of an appeal having been preferred against the decree; but the Appellate Court may for sufficient cause order the execution to be stayed:

Stay of execution of appealable decree before time for appealing has expired.

If an application be made for stay of execution of an appealable decree before the expiry of the time allowed for appealing therefrom, the Court which passed the decree may for sufficient cause order the execution to be stayed:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section unless the Court making it is satisfied—

(a) that substantial loss may result to the party applying for stay of execution unless the order is made;

(b) that the application has been made without unreasonable delay; and

(c) that security has been given by the applicant for the due performance of such decree or order as may ultimately be binding upon him.

Security required before making order to stay execution.

546. If an order is made for the execution of a decree against which an appeal is pending, the Court which passed the decree shall, on sufficient cause being shown by the appellant, require security to be given for the restitution of any property which may be taken in execution of the decree, or for the payment of the value of such property, and for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court,

Security in case of order for execution of decree appealed against.

or the Appellate Court may for like cause direct the Court which passed the decree to take such security.

And when an order has been passed for the sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree for money and an appeal is pending against such decree, the sale shall on the application of the judgment-debtor be stayed until the appeal is disposed of, on such terms as to giving security or otherwise as the Court which passed the decree thinks fit.

547. No such security as is mentioned in sections 545 and 546 shall be required from the Secretary of State for India in Council, or (when Government has undertaken the defence of the suit) from any public officer sued in respect of an act alleged to be done by him in his official capacity.

No such security to be required from Government or public officers.

Of Procedure in Appeal from Decrees.

548. When a memorandum of appeal is admitted, the Appellate Court or the proper officer of that Court shall endorse thereon the date of presentation, and shall register the appeal in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Registry of memorandum of appeal.

Such book shall be called the Register of Appeals.

Register of appeals.

549. The Appellate Court may, at its discretion, either before the respondent is called upon to appear and answer or afterwards on the application of the respondent, demand from the appellant security for the costs of the appeal, or of the original suit, or of both:

Appellate Court may require appellant to give security for costs.

Provided that the Court shall demand such security in all cases in which the appellant is residing out of British India, and is not possessed of any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property (if any) to which the appeal relates.

When appellant resides out of British India.

If such security be not furnished within such time as the Court orders, the Court shall reject the appeal.

550. When the memorandum of appeal is registered, the Appellate Court shall send notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made.

Appellate Court to give notice to Court whose decree is appealed against.

If the appeal be from a Court the records of which are not deposited in the Appellate Court, the Court receiving such notice shall send with all practicable despatch all material papers in the suit, or such papers as may be specially called for by the Appellate Court.

Transmission of papers to Appellate Court.

Either party may apply in writing to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, specifying any of such papers in such Court of which he requires copies to be made; and copies of such papers shall be made at the expense of the applicant, and shall be deposited accordingly.

Copies of exhibits in Court whose decree is appealed against.

551. The Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, after fixing a time for hearing the appellant or his pleader, and hearing him accordingly if he appears at such time, confirm the decision of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, without sending notice of the appeal to such Court and without serving notice on the respondent or his pleader; but in such case the confirmation shall be notified to the same Court.

Power to confirm decision of lower Court without sending it notice.

552. The Appellate Court, unless where it confirms, under section 551, the decision of the lower Court, shall fix a day for hearing the appeal.

Day for hearing appeal.

Such day shall be fixed with reference to the current business of the Court, the place of residence of the respondent, and the time necessary for the service of the notice of appeal, so as to allow the respondent sufficient time to appear and answer the appeal on such day.

553. Notice of the day so fixed shall be stuck up in the appellate court-house, and a like notice shall be sent by the Appellate Court to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and shall be served on the respondent or on his pleader in the Appellate Court in the manner provided in chapter VI for the service on a defendant of a summons to appear and answer; and all rules applicable to such summons and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof, shall apply to the service of such notice.

Publication and service of notice of day for hearing appeal.

Instead of sending the notice to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, the Appellate Court may itself cause the notice to be served on the respondent or his pleader under the rules above referred to.

Appellate Court may itself cause notice to be served.

554. The notice to the respondent shall declare that, if he does not appear in the Appellate Court on the day so fixed, the appeal will be heard *ex parte*.

Contents of notice.

Procedure on Hearing.

555. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall be heard in support of or against the appeal, as the case may be. The other party shall then be heard, and the party

Right to begin.

having the right to begin shall then be entitled to reply.

Explanation.—If the appeal is from the whole decree, or if there are cross-appeals, the party having the right to begin is the party who had the right to begin on the hearing in the Court whose decree is appealed from.

If the appeal is from only a portion of the decree, and there is no cross-appeal, the appellant has the right to begin.

Dismissal of appeal for appellant's default.

556. If on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not attend in person or by his pleader, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

Hearing appeal *ex parte*.

If the appellant attends and the respondent does not attend, the appeal shall be heard *ex parte* in his absence.

Dismissal of appeal where notice has not been served in consequence of appellant's failure to deposit cost of notice.

557. If on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, it is found that the notice to the respondent has not been served in consequence of the failure of the appellant to deposit, within the period fixed by the Court, the sum required to defray the cost of issuing the notice, the Court may order that the appeal be dismissed:

Proviso.

Provided that no such order shall be passed, although the notice has not been served upon the respondent, if on the day fixed for hearing the appeal the respondent appears in person or by a pleader, or by a duly authorized agent.

Re-admission of appeal dismissed for default.

558. If an appeal be dismissed under section 556 or section 557, the appellant may apply to the Appellate Court for the re-admission of the appeal; and if it be proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing or from depositing the sum so required, the Court may re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose upon him.

Power to adjourn hearing, and direct persons appearing interested to be made respondents.

559. If it appear to the Court at the hearing that any person who was a party to the suit in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, but who has not been made a party to the appeal, is interested in the result of the appeal, the Court may adjourn the hearing to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such person be made a respondent.

Re-hearing on application of respondent against whom *ex parte* decree is made.

560. When an appeal is heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent, and judgment is given against him, he may apply to the Appellate Court to re-hear the appeal; and if it be proved that the respondent was prevented by sufficient cause from attending when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Court may re-hear the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit to impose upon him.

Upon hearing respondent may object to decree as if he had preferred separate appeal.

561. Any respondent, though he may not have appealed against any part of the decree, may upon the hearing not only support the decree on any of the grounds decided against him in the Court below, but take any objection to the decree which he could have taken by way of appeal, provided he has given to the appellant or his pleader seven days' notice of such objection.

Form of notice, and provisions applicable thereto.

Such objection shall be in the form of a memorandum, and the provisions of section 541, so far as they relate to the form and contents of the memorandum of appeal, shall apply thereto.

Remand of case by Appellate Court.

562. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has disposed of the suit upon a preliminary point so as to exclude any evidence of fact which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the determination of the rights of the parties, and the decree upon such preliminary point is reversed in appeal, the Appellate Court may, if it thinks fit, by order remand the case, together with a copy of the order in appeal, to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, with directions to re-admit the suit under its original number in the register and proceed to investigate the suit on the merits.

The Appellate Court may, if it think fit, direct what issue or issues shall be tried in any case so remanded.

Where further evidence barred.

563. When a case is remanded with directions to take any evidence so excluded the Court to which the case is remanded shall not take any other evidence in the case, except evidence tendered to contradict the evidence so taken.

Limit to remand.

564. The Appellate Court shall not remand a case for a second decision, except as provided in section 562.

When evidence on record sufficient, Appellate Court shall determine case finally.

565. When the evidence upon the record is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to pronounce judgment, the Appellate Court shall, after re-settling the issues, if necessary, finally determine the case notwithstanding that the judgment of the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has proceeded wholly upon some ground other than that on which the Appellate Court proceeds.

When Appellate Court may frame issues and refer them for trial to Court whose decree is appealed against.

566. If the Court against whose decree the appeal is made has omitted to frame or try any issue, or to determine any question of fact, which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the right decision of the suit upon the merits, and the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to determine such issue or question, the Appellate Court may frame issues for trial, and may refer the same for trial to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, and in such case shall direct such Court to take the additional evidence required,

and such Court shall proceed to try such issue, and shall return to the Appellate Court its finding thereon together with the evidence.

Finding and evidence to be put on record.

Objections to finding.

567. Such finding and evidence shall become part of the record in the suit; and either party may, within a time to be fixed by the Appellate Court, present a memorandum of objections to the finding.

Determination of appeal.

After the expiration of the period fixed for presenting such memorandum, the Appellate Court shall proceed to determine the appeal.

Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court.

568. The parties to an appeal shall not be entitled to produce additional evidence, whether oral or documentary, in the Appellate Court. But if

(a) the Court against whose decree the appeal is made refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or,

(b) the Appellate Court requires any document to be produced or any witness to be examined to enable it to pronounce judgment or for any other substantial cause,

the Appellate Court may allow such evidence to be produced, or document to be received, or witness to be examined.

Whenever additional evidence is admitted by an Appellate Court, the Court shall record on its proceedings the reason for such admission.

Mode of taking additional evidence.

569. Whenever additional evidence is allowed to be received, the Appellate Court may either take such evidence, or direct the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, or any other subordinate Court, to take such evidence and to send it when taken to the Appellate Court.

Points to be defined and recorded.

570. In all cases where additional evidence is directed or allowed to be taken, the Appellate Court shall specify the points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record on its proceedings the points so specified.

Of the Judgment in Appeal.

Judgment when and where pronounced.

571. The Appellate Court, after hearing the parties or their pleaders and referring to any part of the proceedings, whether on appeal or in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, to which reference may be considered necessary, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Language of judgment.

572. The judgment shall be written in English; provided that if English is not the mother-tongue of the Judge, and he is not able to write an intelligible judgment in English, the judgment shall be written in his mother-tongue or in the language of the Court.

Translation of judgment.

573. When the language in which the judgment is written is not the language of the Court, the judgment shall, if any party so require, be translated into such language, and the translation, after it has been ascertained to be correct, shall be signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

Contents of judgment.

574. The judgment of the Appellate Court shall state—

(a) the points for determination;

(b) the decision thereupon;

(c) the reasons for the decision; and

(d) when the decree appealed against is reversed or varied, the relief to which the appellant is entitled,

and shall at the time that it is pronounced be signed and dated by the Judge or by the Judges concurring therein.

Date and signature.

Decision when appeal is heard by two or more Judges.

575. When the appeal is heard by a Bench of two or more Judges, the appeal shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority (if any) of such Judges.

If there be no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed against, such decree shall be affirmed:

Provided that if the Bench hearing the appeal is composed of two Judges belonging to a Court consisting of more than two Judges, and the Judges composing the Bench differ in opinion on a point of law, the appeal may be referred to one or more of the other Judges of the same Court, and shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority (if any) of all the Judges who have heard the appeal, including those who first heard it.

When there is no such majority which concurs in a judgment varying or reversing the decree appealed against, such decree shall be affirmed.

The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Code to regulate references under this section.

Dissent to be recorded.

576. When the appeal is heard by more Judges than one, any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court shall state in writing the decision or order which he thinks should be passed on the appeal, and he may state his reasons for the same.

What judgment may direct.

577. The judgment may be for confirming, varying or reversing the decree of the Court against which the appeal is made, or, if the parties to the appeal agree as to the form which the decree in appeal shall take, or as to the order to be passed in appeal, the Appellate Court may pass a decree or order accordingly.

No decree to be reversed or modified for error or irregularity not affecting merits or jurisdiction.

578. No decree shall be reversed or substantially varied, nor shall any case be remanded in appeal, on account of any error, defect or irregularity, whether in the decision or in any order passed in the suit, or otherwise, not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

Of the Decree in Appeal.

579. The decree of the Appellate Court shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced.

Contents of decree.

The decree shall contain the number of the appeal, and the memorandum of appeal, including the names and description of the appellant and respondent, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the appeal.

The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the appeal, and by what parties and in what proportions such costs and the costs in the suit are to be paid.

The decree shall be signed and dated by the Judge or Judges who passed it:

Provided that where there are more Judges than one, if there be a difference of opinion among them, it shall not be necessary for any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court to sign the decree.

Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree.

580. Certified copies of the judgment and decree in appeal shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court and at their expense.

Copies of judgment and decree to be furnished to parties.

581. A copy of the judgment and of the decree, certified by the Appellate Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall be sent to the Court which passed the decree appealed against, and shall be filed with the original proceedings in the suit, and an entry of the judgment of the Appellate Court, shall be made in the register of civil suits.

Certified copy of decree to be sent to Court whose decree is appealed against.

582. The Appellate Court shall have the same powers in appeals under this chapter as are vested by this Code in Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under chapter V.

Appellate Court to have same powers as Courts of original jurisdiction.

The provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to appeals under this chapter so far as such provisions are applicable.

583. When a party entitled to any benefit (by way of restitution or otherwise) under a decree passed in an appeal under this chapter desires to obtain execution of the same, he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred; and such Court shall proceed to execute the decree passed in appeal, according to the rules hereinbefore prescribed for the execution of decrees in suits.

Execution of decree of Appellate Court.

CHAPTER XLII.

OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

584. Unless when otherwise provided in this Code or by any other law, from all decrees passed in appeal by any Court subordinate to a High Court, an appeal shall lie to the High Court on any of the following grounds, (namely)—

Second appeals to High Court.

(a) the decision being contrary to some specified law or usage having the force of law;

Grounds of second appeal.

(b) the decision having failed to determine some material issue of law or usage having the force of law;

(c) a substantial error or defect in the procedure as prescribed by this Code or any other law, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits.

585. No second appeal shall lie except on the grounds mentioned in section 584.

Second appeal only on grounds mentioned in section 584.

586. No second appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit does not exceed five hundred rupees.

No second appeal in certain suits.

587. The provisions contained in chapter XLI shall apply as far as may be to appeals under this chapter, and to the execution of decrees passed in such appeals.

Provisions as to second appeals

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

588. An appeal shall lie from the following orders under this Code and from no other such orders:—

Orders appealable.

(a) orders under section 20, staying proceedings in a suit,

(b) orders under section 32, striking out or adding the name of any person as plaintiff or defendant,

(c) orders under section 44, adding a cause of action,

(d) orders under section 47, excluding a cause of action,

(e) orders rejecting or returning plaints under section 53, clause (d), or section 54, clauses (b) and (d), or section 57, clauses (b) and (c),

(f) orders rejecting applications under section 102 (in cases open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit,

(g) orders under section 120 where a party fails to appear in person,

(h) orders under section 168 for attachment of property,

(i) orders under section 176 where a party refuses to give evidence or produce a document called for by the Court,

(j) orders under section 244, as to questions relating to the execution of decrees, of the same nature with appealable orders made in the course of a suit,

(k) orders under section 258 compelling decree-holders to certify,

(l) orders under section 261 as to objections to draft-conveyances or draft-endorsements,

(m) orders under section 312 for confirming or setting aside a sale,

(n) orders in insolvency matters under section 351, 352, 353 or 357,

(o) orders rejecting applications under section 370 for dismissal of the suit,

(p) orders disallowing objections under section 372,

(q) orders as to interpleader-suits under section 473, 475 or 476,

(r) orders under section 479, 480, 481, 485, 492, 493, 496, 503,

(s) orders under section 514 superseding an arbitration,

(t) orders under section 518 modifying an award,

(u) orders under any of the provisions of this Code, imposing fines, or for the imprisonment of any person, except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree,

(v) refusals under section 558 to re-admit, or under section 560 to re-hear, an appeal,

(w) orders under section 562 remanding a case.

The orders passed in appeals under this section shall be final.

Court which shall hear appeals.

589. An appeal from any order specified in section 588, clause (n), shall lie to the High Court.

When an appeal from any other order is allowed by this chapter, it shall lie to the Court to which an appeal would lie from the decree in the suit in relation to which such order was made or, when such order is passed by a Court (not being a High Court) in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, then to the High Court.

Procedur in appeals from orders.

590. The procedure prescribed in chapter XLI shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals from orders under this Code, or under any special or local law in which a different procedure is not provided.

No appeal, before decree, from order passed in course of suit; but if decree appealed against, error or defect therein may be set forth.

591. Except as provided in this chapter, no appeal shall lie from any order passed by any Court on the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction; but if any decree be appealed against, any error, defect or irregularity in any such order, affecting the decision of the case, may be set forth as a ground of objection in the memorandum of appeal.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF PAUPER APPEALS.

Who may appeal as pauper

592. Any person entitled under this Code or any other law to prefer an appeal, who is unable to pay the fee required for the petition of appeal, may, on presenting an application accompanied by a memorandum of appeal, be allowed to appeal as a pauper, subject to the rules contained in chapters XXVI, XLI, XLII and XLIII, in so far as those rules are applicable:

Procedure on application for admission of appeal.

Provided that the Court shall reject the application unless upon a perusal thereof and of the judgment and decree against which the appeal is made, it sees reason to think that the decree appealed against is contrary to law or to some usage having the force of law, or is otherwise erroneous or unjust.

Enquiry into pauperism.

593. The inquiry into the pauperism of the applicant may be made either by the Appellate Court or by the Court against whose decision the appeal is made under the orders of the Appellate Court:

Proviso.

Provided that, if the applicant was allowed to sue or appeal as a pauper in the Court against whose decree the appeal is made, no further enquiry in respect of his pauperism shall be necessary, unless the Appellate Court sees special cause to direct such enquiry.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF APPEALS TO THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL.

'Decree' defined.

594. In this chapter, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the expression 'decree' includes also judgment and order.

When appeals lie to Queen in Council.

595. Subject to such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Her Majesty in Council regarding appeals from the Courts of British India, and to the provisions hereinafter contained—

an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council

(a) from any final decree passed on appeal by a High Court or other Court of final appellate jurisdiction,

(b) from any final decree passed by a High Court in the exercise of original civil jurisdiction, and

(c) from any decree, when the case, as hereinafter provided, is certified to be a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Value of subject-matter.

596. In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of section 595,

the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be ten thousand rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the matter in dispute on appeal to Her Majesty in Council must be the same sum or upwards,

or the decree must involve, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to, or respecting, property of like amount or value,

and where the decree appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing such decree, the appeal must involve some substantial question of law.

Bar of certain appeals.

597. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 595,

no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from the judgment of one Judge of a High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, or of one Judge of a Division Court, or of two or more Judges of such High Court, or of a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges of such High Court, wherever such Judges are equally divided in opinion, and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the High Court at the time being;

and no appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council from any decree which, under section 586, is final.

Application to Court whose decree is complained of.

598. Whoever desires to appeal under this chapter to Her Majesty in Council must apply by petition to the Court whose decree is complained of.

Time within which application must be made.

599. Such application must ordinarily be made within six months from the date of such decree.

But if that period expires when the Court is closed, the application may be made on the day that the Court re-opens.

Certificate as to value or fitness.

600. Every petition under section 598 must state the grounds of appeal, and pray for a certificate, either that, as regards amount or value and nature, the case fulfils the requirements of section 596, or that it is otherwise a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Upon receipt of such petition, the Court may direct notice to be served on the opposite party to show cause why the said certificate should not be granted.

Effect of refusal of certificate.

601. If such certificate be refused, the petition shall be dismissed:

Provided that, if the decree complained of be a final decree passed by a Court other than a High Court, the order refusing the certificate shall be appealable, within thirty days from the date of the order, to the High Court to which the former Court is subordinate.

Security and deposit required on grant of certificate.

602. If the certificate be granted, the applicant shall, within six months from the date of the decree complained of, or within six weeks from the grant of the certificate, whichever is the later date,

(a) give security for the costs of the respondent, and

(b) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, transcribing, indexing and transmitting to Her Majesty in Council a correct copy of the whole record of the suit, except

(1) formal documents directed to be excluded by any order of Her Majesty in Council in force for the time being;

(2) papers which the parties agree to exclude;

(3) accounts, or portions of accounts, which the officer empowered by the Court for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not specifically asked to be included, and

(4) such other documents as the High Court may direct to be excluded:

and when the applicant prefers to print in India the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, he shall also, within the time mentioned in the first clause of this section, deposit the amount required to defray the expense of printing such copy.

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

603. When such security has been completed and deposit made to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may

(a) declare the appeal admitted, and

(b) give notice thereof to the respondent, and shall then

(c) transmit to Her Majesty in Council, under the seal of the Court, a correct copy of the said record, except as aforesaid, and

(d) give to either party one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on his applying therefor and paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them.

Revocation of acceptance of security.

604. At any time before the admission of the appeal, the Court may, upon cause shown, revoke the acceptance of any such security, and make further directions thereon.

Power to order further security or payment.

605. If at any time after the admission of the appeal, but before the transmission of the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, to Her Majesty in Council, such security appears inadequate,

or further payment is required for the purpose of translating, transcribing, printing, indexing or transmitting the copy of the record, except as aforesaid,

the Court may order the appellant to furnish, within a time to be fixed by the Court, other and sufficient security, or to make, within like time, the required payment.

Effect of failure to comply with order.

606. If the appellant fail to comply with such order, the proceedings shall be stayed,

and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of Her Majesty in Council,

and in the meantime execution of the decree appealed against shall not be stayed.

Refund of balance of deposit.

607. When the copy of the record, except as aforesaid, has been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, the appellant may obtain a refund of the balance, if any, of the amount which he has deposited under section 602.

Powers of Court pending appeal.

608. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal under this chapter, the decree appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced, unless the Court admitting the appeal otherwise directs.

But the Court may, if it think fit, on any special cause shown by any party interested in the suit, or otherwise appearing to the Court—

(a) impound any moveable property in dispute or any part thereof, or

(b) allow the decree appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(c) stay the execution of the decree appealed against, taking such security from the appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against, or of any order which Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal, or

(d) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Increase of security found inadequate.

609. If at any time during the pendency of the appeal, the security so furnished by either party appears inadequate, the Court may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

In default of such further security being furnished as required by the Court, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may, on the application of the respondent, issue execution of the decree appealed against as if the appellant had furnished no such security.

And if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court shall, so far as may be practicable, stay all further execution of the decree, and restore the parties to the position in which they respectively were when the security which appears inadequate was furnished, or give such direction respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Procedure to enforce orders of Queen in Council.

610. Whoever desires to enforce or to obtain execution of any order of Her Majesty in Council shall apply by petition, accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in appeal and sought to be enforced or executed, to the Court from which the appeal to Her Majesty was preferred.

Such Court shall transmit the order of Her Majesty to the Court which made the first decree appealed from, or to such other Court as Her Majesty by her said order may direct, and shall (upon the application of either party) give such directions as may be required for the enforcement or execution of the same; and the Court to which the said order is so transmitted shall enforce or execute it accordingly, in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decrees.

When any monies expressed to be payable in British currency are payable in India under such order, the amount so payable shall be estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

611. The orders made by the Court which enforces or executes the order of Her Majesty in Council relating to such enforcement or execution, shall be appealable in the same manner and subject to the same rules as the orders of such Court relating to the enforcement or execution of its own decrees.

Power to make rules.

612. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(a) the service of notices under section 600,

(b) the grant or refusal of certificates under sections 601 and 602 by Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate to the High Court,

(c) the amount and nature of the security required under sections 602, 605 and 609,

(d) the testing of such security,

(e) the estimate of the cost of transcribing the record,

(f) the preparation, examination and certifying of such transcript,

(g) the revision and authentication of translations,

(h) the preparation of indices to transcripts of records, and of lists of the papers not included therein,

(i) the recovery of costs incurred in British India in connection with appeals to Her Majesty in Council,

and all other matters connected with the enforcement of this chapter.

Publication of rules.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law in the High Court and the Courts of final appellate jurisdiction subordinate thereto.

Legalization of existing rules.

613. All rules heretofore made and published by any High Court relating to appeal to Her Majesty in Council and in force immediately before the passing of this Act, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made and published hereunder.

Recorder of Rangoon.

614. In sections 595 and 612, the expression 'High Court' shall be deemed to include also the Recorder of Rangoon, but not so as to empower him to make rules binding on Courts other than his own Court.

Construction of Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section 4, clause 5.

615. The rules and restrictions referred to in Bengal Regulation III of 1828, section IV, clause *fifth*, shall be deemed to be the rules and restrictions applicable to appeals under this Code from the decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Saving of Her Majesty's pleasure.

616. Nothing herein contained shall be understood—

(a) to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure in receiving or rejecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or otherwise howsoever, or

(b) to interfere with any rules made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and for the time being in force, for the presentation of appeals to Her Majesty in Council, or their conduct before the said Judicial Committee.

and of rules for conduct of business before Judicial Committee.

And nothing in this chapter applies to any matter of criminal or admiralty or vice-admiralty jurisdiction, nor to appeals from orders and decrees of Prize Courts.

PART VII.

CHAPTER XLVI.

OF REFERENCE TO AND REVISION BY THE HIGH COURT.

Reference of question to High Court.

617. If before or on the hearing of a suit or appeal in which the decree is final, or if in the execution of any such decree, any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document which construction may affect the merits, arises, on which the Court trying the suit or appeal or executing the decree entertains reasonable doubt, the Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer such statement with its own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

Court may pass decree contingent upon opinion of High Court.

618. The Court may either stay the proceedings or proceed in the case, notwithstanding such reference, and may pass a decree or order contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred;

but no execution shall be issued, property sold, or person imprisoned in any case in which such reference is made until the receipt of a copy of the judgment of the High Court upon such reference.

Judgment of High Court to be transmitted, and case disposed of accordingly.

619. The High Court shall hear the parties to the case in which the reference is made, in person or by their respective pleaders, and shall decide the point so referred, and shall transmit a copy of its judgment under the signature of the Registrar, to the Court by which the reference was made, and such Court shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with the decision of the High Court.

Costs of reference to High Court.

620. Costs, if any, consequent on a reference for the opinion of the High Court, shall be costs in the case.

Power to alter, &c., decrees of Court making reference.

621. When a case is referred to the High Court under this chapter, the High Court may return the case for amendment, and may alter, cancel or set aside any decree or order which the Court making the reference has passed in the case out of which the reference arose, and make such order as it thinks fit.

Power to call for record of cases decided by Small Cause Courts, or, on appeal, by subordinate Courts.

622. The High Court may call for the record of any case in which no appeal lies to the High Court, if the Court by which the case was decided appears to have exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, or to have failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, and may pass such order in the case as the High Court thinks fit.

PART VIII.

CHAPTER XLVII.

OF REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

Application for review of judgment.

623. Any person considering himself aggrieved—

(a) by a decree or order from which an appeal is hereby allowed, but from which no appeal has been preferred;

(b) by a decree or order from which no appeal is hereby allowed; or

(c) by a judgment on a reference from a Court of Small Causes;

and who from the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the decree was passed or order made, or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or for any other sufficient reason, desires to obtain a review of the decree passed or order made against him,

may apply for a review of judgment to the Court which passed the decree or made the order or to the Court, if any, to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

A party who is not appealing from a decree may apply for a review of judgment notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal by some other party, except when the ground of such appeal is common to the applicant and the appellant, or when being a respondent, he can present to the Appellate Court the case on which he applies for the review.

To whom applications for review may be made.

624. Except upon the ground of the discovery of such new and important matter or evidence as aforesaid, or of some clerical error apparent on the face of the decree, no application for a review of judgment, other than that of a High Court, shall be made to any Judge other than the Judge who delivered it.

Form of applications for review.

625. The rules hereinbefore contained as to the form of making appeals shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications for review.

Application when rejected.

626. If it appear to the Court that there is not sufficient ground for a review, it shall reject the application.

If the Court be of opinion that the application for the review should be granted, it shall grant the same, and the Judge shall record with his own hand his reasons for such opinion:

Application when granted.

Proviso.

Provided that—

(a) no such application shall be granted without previous notice to the opposite party to enable him to appear and be heard in support of the decree a review of which is applied for; and

(b) no such application shall be granted on the ground of discovery of new matter, or evidence which the applicant alleges was not within his knowledge, or could not be adduced by him when the decree or order was passed, without strict proof of such allegation.

627. If the Judge or Judges, or any one of the Judges, who passed the decree or order, a review of which is applied for, continues or continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for a review is presented and is not or are not precluded by absence or other cause, for a period of six months next after the application, from considering the decree or order to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and no other Judge or Judges of the Court shall hear the same.

Application for review in Court consisting of two or more Judges.

628. If the application for a review be heard by more than one Judge and the Court be equally divided, the application shall be rejected.

Application when rejected.

If there be a majority the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

629. An order of the Court for rejecting the application shall be final, but whenever such application is admitted, the admission may be objected to on the ground that it was

Order of Court final.

(a) in contravention of the provisions of section 621,

(b) in contravention of the provisions of section 626, or

(c) after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed therefor and without sufficient cause.

Such objection may be made at once by an appeal against the order granting the application, or may be taken in any appeal against the final decree or order made in the suit.

Where the application has been rejected in consequence of the failure of the applicant to appear, he may apply for an order to have the rejected application restored to the file, and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when such application was called on for hearing, the Court may order it to be restored to the file upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for hearing the same.

No order shall be made under this section unless the applicant has served the opposite party with notice in writing of the latter application.

No application to review an order passed on review or on an application for a review shall be entertained.

630. When an application for a review is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register and the Court may at once re-hear the case or make such order in regard to the re-hearing as it thinks fit.

Registry of application granted, and order for re-hearing.

PART IX.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS.

631. This chapter applies only to High Courts which are or may hereafter be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104 (*An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*).

This part to apply only to certain High Courts.

632. Except as provided in this Chapter the provisions of this Code apply to such High Courts.

Application of Code to High Courts.

633. The High Court shall take evidence, and record judgments and orders in such manner as it by rule from time to time directs.

High Court to record judgments according to its own rules.

634. Whenever a High Court considers it necessary that a decree made in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction should be enforced before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, the Court may order that the decree shall be executed forthwith, except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs;

Power to order execution of decree before ascertainment of costs, and execution for costs subsequently.

and, as to so much thereof as relates to the costs, that the decree may be executed as soon as the amount of the costs shall be ascertained by taxation.

635. Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to authorize any person on behalf of another to address the Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction or to examine witnesses, except when the Court shall have in the exercise of the power conferred by its charter authorized him so to do, or to interfere with the power of the High Court to make rules concerning advocates, vakíls and attorneys.

Attorneys not to address Court, except when authorized

636. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and every other judicial process, issued in the exercise of the ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, and of its matrimonial, testamentary and intestate jurisdictions, except summonses to defendants issued under section 65, writs of execution, and notices under section 553, may be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them, or by such other persons as the High Court by any rule or order from time to time directs.

Process of High Courts may be served by attorneys in suit.

637. Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which this Code requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394, may be done by the Registrar of the Court or by such other officer of the Court as the Court may direct to do such act.

Non-judicial acts may be done by Registrar.

The High Court may from time to time by rule declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

638. The following portions of this Code shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, namely, sections 16 and 17, sections 54, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), 57, 119, 160, 182 to 185 (both inclusive), 187, 189, 190, 191, 192 (so far as relates to the manner of taking evidence), 198 to 206 (both inclusive), 261, and so much of section 409 as relates to the making of a memorandum,

Sections not applying to High Court in original civil jurisdiction.

and section 579 shall not apply to the High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction.

Nothing in this Code shall extend or apply to any High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as an Insolvent Court.

Code not to affect High Court in exercise of insolvent jurisdiction.

639. The High Court may from time to time frame forms for any proceeding in such Court, and may make rules as to the books, entries and accounts to be kept by its officers.

Power to frame forms.

PART X.

CHAPTER XLIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

640. Women, who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in court.

Exemption of certain women from personal appearance.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such women from arrest in execution of civil process.

641. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from personal appearance in court any person whose rank, in the opinion of such Government, entitles him to the privilege of exemption, and may, by like notification, withdraw such privilege.

Local Government may exempt certain persons from personal appearance.

The names and residences of the persons so exempted shall from time to time be forwarded to the High Court by the Local Government, and a list of such persons shall be kept in such Court, and a list of such persons as reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of each Court, subordinate to the High Court, shall be kept in such subordinate Court.

List of names of persons exempted to be kept in subordinate Court.

When any person so exempted claims the privilege of such exemption, and it is consequently necessary to examine him by commission, he shall pay the costs of that commission, unless the party requiring his evidence pays such costs.

Costs of commission rendered necessary by claiming privilege.

642. No Judge, Magistrate or other judicial officer shall be liable to arrest under this Code while going to, presiding in, or returning from his Court.

Persons exempt from arrest.

And, except as hereinafter provided, the parties to a suit and their pleaders and recognized agents shall be exempt from arrest under this Code while going to or attending a Civil Court for the purpose of such suit and while returning from such Court. Witnesses acting in obedience to a summons shall be similarly exempt.

643. When in a case pending before any Court, there appears to the Court sufficient ground for sending for investigation to the Magistrate a charge of any such offence as is described in section 193, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 463, 471, 474, 475, 476 or 477 of the Indian Penal Code, which may be made in the course of any other suit or proceeding or with respect to any document offered in evidence in the case, the Court may cause the person accused to be detained till the rising of the Court, and may then send him in custody to the Magistrate, or take sufficient bail for his appearance before the Magistrate.

Procedure in case of certain offences.

The Court shall send to the Magistrate the evidence and documents relevant to the charge, and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence before such Magistrate.

The Magistrate shall receive such charge and proceed with it according to law.

644. Subject to the power conferred on the High Court by section 639 and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Use of forms in fourth schedule.

645. The language which, when this Code comes into force, is the language of any Court subordinate to a High Court, shall continue to be the language of such subordinate Court until the Local Government otherwise orders;

Language of subordinate Courts.

But it shall be lawful for the Local Government from time to time to declare what language shall be the language of every such Court.

646. Whenever the Registrar of a Court of Small Causes has any doubt upon any question of law or usage having the force of law, or as to the construction of a document which construction may

Power of Registrars of Small Cause Courts to state cases.

affect the merits of the decision, he may state a case for the opinion of the Judge; and all the provisions herein contained relative to the stating of a case by the Judge shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the stating of a case by the Registrar.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

647. The procedure herein prescribed shall be followed, as far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in any Court of civil jurisdiction other than suits and appeals.

Admission of affidavits as evidence.

The High Court may from time to time make rules to provide for the admission, in such proceedings, of affidavits as evidence of the matters to which such affidavits respectively relate; and such rules, on being published in the local official Gazette, shall have the force of law.

Procedure when person to be arrested or property to be attached is outside the District.

648. If any person to be arrested or any property to be attached under this Code, resides or is situate outside the District within which the Court issuing the warrant of arrest or making the order of attachment is situate, such Court shall send to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or property resides or is situate, a copy of the warrant or order, together with the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment.

The District Court shall, on receipt of such copy and amount, cause the arrest or attachment to be made by its own officers or by a Court subordinate to itself, and shall inform the Court which issued or made such warrant or order of the arrest or attachment,

and the Court making any arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued.

Rules applicable to all civil process for arrest, sale or payment.

649. The rules contained in chapter XIX shall apply to the execution of any judicial process for the arrest of a person or the sale of property or payment of money, which may be desired or ordered by a Civil Court in any civil proceeding.

Application of rules as to witnesses.

650. The provisions of chapters XIV and XV relating to witnesses shall apply to all persons required to give evidence, or to produce documents in any proceeding under this Code.

Penalty for escaping from custody under Code.

651. Whoever offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself under this Code, or under the warrant of any Court of Civil Judicature, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained under this Code or under such warrant, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Power to make subsidiary rules of procedure.

652. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Code to regulate any matter connected with the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature subject to its superintendence. All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3).

A.—STATUTE REPEALED.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
29 Char. II. chap. 7 ...	An Act for the better observance of the Lord's day commonly called Sunday.	The whole.

B.—ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1840 ...	For amending the law administered in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice with reference to Arbitrations, Damages, and interested Witnesses.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1840 ...	For executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal Process issued by authorities in the Mufassal.	So far as it relates to the execution of the process of Civil Courts.
VIII of 1841 ...	Interpleader	The whole.
XXVI of 1841 ...	Extending 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 42 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1848 ...	Commissions for taking affidavits ...	The whole.
XVII of 1852 ...	Special cases	The whole.
XXXIII of 1852 ...	Enforcement of judgments ...	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to the decrees of Military Courts of Requests.
VI of 1855 ...	Writs of execution	The whole.
XXXIV of 1855 ...	Execution of judgments	The whole.
VIII of 1859 ...	For simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1861 ...	To amend Act VIII of 1859 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1862 ...	To provide for the levy of Fees and Stamp-duties in the High Court, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIV of 1862 ...	To continue in force Act XX of 1862	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1863 ...	To amend the Code of Civil Procedure	The whole.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED—*continued.*

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1868 ...	To make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXII of 1863 ...	To continue in force Act XX of 1862 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1865 ...	Mufassal Small Cause Courts Act ...	Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, para. 2, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 42 and 47, and in section 32 the words "in the manner prescribed in the twenty-second section of this Act" and "contained in the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of this Act."
XIV of 1865 ...	Central Provinces Courts Act ...	Sections 17 and 18.
XIX of 1865 ...	Panjáb Courts Act	Sections 13 and 17.
V of 1866 ...	To provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange, &c.	In the title, the words '*to provide a summary procedure on Bills of Exchange and*' The preamble down to and including the words 'Notes; and' In section 1, the definitions of 'High Court' and 'Local Government.' Sections two to eight (both inclusive). Section fourteen.
XXIV of 1866 ...	High Court, North-Western Provinces	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1867 ...	References by Mufassal Small Cause Courts.	The whole.
XXVI of 1867 ...	To amend the law relating to Stamp Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' Testimony Act ...	So much of sections 15 and 16 as relates to process issued by a Civil Court.
IX of 1873 ...	Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873 ...	Sections 9 and 10.
VI of 1874 ...	The Privy Council Appeals Act, 1874...	The whole.

C.—REGULATIONS REPEALED.

Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.	Cantonments	So much of section XIX as relates to civil process.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	Vakíls	Section 27.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 5).

Chapters and Sections of this Code extending to Mufassal Courts of Small Causes.

PRELIMINARY: Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.
CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except section 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.
CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.
CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits.
CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 77.
CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and consequence of Non-appearance.
CHAPTER VIII.—Section 111, Set-off.
CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.
CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents.
CHAPTER XII.—Section 155, first paragraph, Judgment where either party fails to produce his evidence.
CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.
CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.
CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 188 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215.
CHAPTER XVIII.—Sections 220, 221 and 222, of Costs.
CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 230 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 258 (both inclusive), 259 (except so far as relates to the recovery of wives), 266 (except so far as relates to immoveable property), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 280 (both inclusive), 283, 284 (so far as relates to moveable property), 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293 (so far as relates to re-sales under 297), 294 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive, so far as relates to moveable property), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.
CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.
CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.
CHAPTER XXIV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.
CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions.
CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.
CHAPTER XXVII.—Suits by and against Government or Government Servants.
CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except the first paragraph of section 433.
CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.
CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of unsound Mind.
CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.
CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.
CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment.
CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, sections 506 to 522 (both inclusive).
CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of proceedings on Agreement of Parties.
CHAPTER XLVI.—Reference to and Revision by High Court.
CHAPTER XLVII.—Of Review of judgment.
CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 647 (both inclusive), section 648 (so far as relates to arrests), sections 649 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 7).

Bombay Enactments.

Bombay Regulation XXIX, 1827.
" " VII, 1830.
" " I, 1831.
" " XVI, 1831.
Act XIX of 1835.
" XIII of 1842.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 644.)

FORMS OF PLEADINGS AND DECREES.

A.—PART I. PLAINTS.

No. 1.

FOR MONEY LENT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , he lent the defendant rupees repayable on demand [*or* on the day of].

2. That the defendant has not paid the same, except rupees paid on the day of 18 .

[*If the plaintiff claims exemption from any law of limitation, say* :—

3 The plaintiff was a minor [*or* insane] from the day of till the day of].

4. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18 .

[NOTE.—The object of stating when the debt is to be repaid is merely to fix a date for interest. If, therefore interest is not claimed, the statement may be omitted.]

No. 2.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED TO PLAINTIFF'S USE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., and *G. H.*, the above-named plaintiffs, state as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant received rupees [*or* a cheque on the Bank for Rs.] from one *E. F.* for the use of the plaintiffs.

2. That the defendant has not paid [*or* delivered] the same accordingly.

3. The plaintiffs pray judgment for rupees, with interest at per cent. from the day of 18 .

No. 3.

FOR PRICE OF GOODS SOLD BY A FACTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at he and *E. F.*, since deceased, delivered to the defendant [*one thousand barrels of flour, five hundred maunds of rice, or as the case may be*] for sale upon commission.

2. That on the day of 18 [*or*, on some day unknown to the plaintiff, before the day of 18], the defendant sold the said merchandise for rupees.

3. That the commission and expenses of the defendant thereon, amount to rupees.

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded from the defendant the proceeds of the said merchandise.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of Judgment.*]

No. 4.

FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY DEFENDANT THROUGH THE PLAINTIFF'S MISTAKE OF FACT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff agreed to buy and the defendant agreed to sell bars of silver at annas per tola of fine silver.

2. That the plaintiff procured the said bars to be assayed by one *E. F.*, who was paid by the defendant for such assay, and that the said *E. F.* declared each of the said bars to contain 1,500 tolas of fine silver, and that the plaintiff accordingly paid the defendant Rs. annas therefor.

3. That each of the said bars did contain only 1,200 tolas of fine silver.

4. That the defendant has not repaid the sum so overpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—A demand of repayment is not necessary, but it may affect the question of interest or the costs.]

No. 5.

FOR MONEY PAID TO A THIRD PARTY AT THE DEFENDANT'S REQUEST.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , at the request [*or* by the authority] of the defendant, the plaintiff paid to one *E. F.* rupees.

2. That, in consideration thereof, the defendant promised [*or* became bound] to pay the same to the plaintiff on demand [*or as the case may be.*]

3. That [on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded payment of the same from the defendant, but] he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—If the request or authority is implied, the plaint should state facts raising the implication.]

No. 6.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of deceased sold and delivered to the defendant [one hundred barrels of flour, *or*, the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, *or*, sundry goods].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees for the said goods on delivery [*or* on the day of *some day before the plaint was filed*].

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That the said *E. F.* in his lifetime made his will, whereby he appointed the plaintiff executor thereof.

5. That on the day of 187 the said *E. F.* died.

6. That on the day of probate of the said will was granted to the plaintiff by the Court of .

7. The plaintiff as executor as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment*].

[NOTE.—If a day was fixed for payment it should be stated as furnishing a date for the commencement of interest.]

No. 7.

GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE AND DELIVERED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant [*sundry articles of house furniture*] but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—The law implies a promise to pay so much as the goods are reasonably worth.]

No. 8.

FOR GOODS DELIVERED TO A THIRD PARTY AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at plaintiff sold to the defendant [*one hundred barrels of flour*] and, at the request of the defendant, delivered the same to one *E. F.*

2. That the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 9.

FOR NECESSARIES FURNISHED TO THE FAMILY OF DEFENDANT'S TESTATOR WITHOUT HIS EXPRESS REQUEST, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff furnished to [*Mary Jones*] the wife of *James Jones* deceased, at her request, sundry articles of [*food and clothing*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same were necessary for her.

3. That the same were reasonably worth rupees.

4. That the said *James Jones* refused to pay the same.

5. That the defendant is the executor of the last will of the said *James Jones*.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 10.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold to *E. F.* of deceased [*all the crops then growing on his farm in*].

2. That the said *E. F.* promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the same.

3. That he did not pay the same.

4. That the defendant is administrator of the estate of the said *E. F.*

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 11.

FOR GOODS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of sold to the defendant [*all the fruit growing in his orchard in*], but no express agreement was made as to the price.

2. That the same was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the plaintiff committee of his estate with the usual powers for the management thereof.

5. The plaintiff as committee as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—When the lunatic's estate is not subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of a High Court, for paragraphs 4 and 5 substitute the following:—]

4. That on the day of the Civil Court of duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs and appointed the plaintiff Manager of his estate.

5. The plaintiff as Manager as aforesaid [*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 12.

FOR GOODS MADE AT DEFENDANT'S REQUEST, AND NOT ACCEPTED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , *E. F.* of agreed with the plaintiff that the plaintiff should make for him [*six tables and fifty chairs*], and that the said *E. F.* should pay for the same upon delivery thereof rupees.

2. That the plaintiff made the said goods, and on the day of 18 offered to deliver the same to the said *E. F.*, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the said *E. F.* has not accepted the said goods or paid for the same.

4. That on the day of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William duly adjudged the said *E. F.* to be a lunatic and appointed the defendant committee of his estate.

5. The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees with interest from the day of , at the rate of per cent. per annum, to be paid out of the estate of the said *E. F.* in the hands of the defendant.

No. 13.

FOR DEFICIENCY UPON A RE-SALE [GOODS SOLD AT AUCTION].

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff put up at auction sundry [*articles of merchandise*], subject to the condition that all goods not paid for and removed by the purchaser thereof, within [*ten days*] after the sale, should be re-sold by auction on his account of which condition the defendant had notice.

2. That the defendant purchased [*one crate of crockery*] at the said auction at the price of rupees.

3. That the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the same to the defendant on the said day and for [*ten days*] thereafter, of which the defendant had notice.

4. That the defendant did not take away the said goods purchased by him, nor pay therefor, within [*ten days*] after the sale, nor afterwards.

5. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff re-sold the said [*crate of crockery*], on account of the defendant, by public auction, for rupees.

6. That the expenses attendant upon such re-sale amounted to rupees.

7. That the defendant has not paid the deficiency thus arising, amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE to § 4. Unless the seller agreed to deliver, the purchaser must fetch the goods. See Act IX of 1872, sec. 93.]

No. 14.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF LANDS CONVEYED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff sold [and conveyed] to the defendant [the house and compound No. , in the city of *or*, a farm known as , in *or*, a piece of land lying, *&c.*]

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees for the said [house and compound, *or* farm, *or* land].

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE.—Where there has been no actual conveyance, say, in § 1, "sold to the defendant the house, &c., and placed him in possession of the same."]

No. 15.

FOR THE PURCHASE-MONEY OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONTRACTED TO BE SOLD, BUT NOT CONVEYED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff [the house No. in the town of , *or* one hundred bighás of land in , bounded by the East Indian railroad, and by other lands of the plaintiff] for rupees.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff tendered [*or*, was ready and willing, and offered to execute] a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the said property to the defendant, on payment of the said sum, and still is ready and willing to execute the same.

3. That the defendant has not paid the said sum.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 16.

FOR SERVICES AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant [hired plaintiff as a clerk, at the salary of rupees per year].

2. That from the [said day] until the day of 18 , the plaintiff served the defendant as his clerk].

3. That the defendant has not paid the said salary.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 17.

FOR SERVICES AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That between the day of 18 , and the day of 18 , at , plaintiff [executed sundry drawings, designs and diagrams] for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the sum to be paid for such services.

2. That the said services were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 18.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A FIXED PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at plaintiff [furnished the paper for and printed one thousand copies of a book called] for the defendant, at his request [and delivered the same to him].

2. That the defendant promised to pay rupees therefor.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 19.

FOR SERVICES AND MATERIALS AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff built a house [known as No. , in], and furnished the materials therefor, for the defendant, at his request; but no express agreement was made as to the price to be paid for such work and materials.

2. That the said work and materials were reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 20.

FOR RENT RESERVED IN A LEASE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into a covenant with the plaintiff, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or state the substance of the agreement.*]

2. That the defendant has not paid the rent of the [month] ending on the day of 18 , amounting to rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

Another Form.

1. That the plaintiff let to the defendant a house No. 27 Chowringhee for seven years to hold from the day of 187 at rupees a year, payable quarterly.

2. That of such rent quarters are due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 21.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A FIXED RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant hired from the plaintiff [the house No. , street], at the rent of rupees, payable on the first days of .

2. That the defendant occupied the said premises from the day of 18 to the day of 18 .

3. That the defendant has not paid rupees, being the part of said rent due on the first day of 18 .

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 22.

FOR USE AND OCCUPATION AT A REASONABLE RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, executor of the will of *X. Y.*, deceased, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant occupied the [house No , street], by permission of the said *X. Y.*, from the day of 18 , until the day of 18 and no agreement was made as to payment for the use of the said premises.

2. That the use of the said premises for the said period was reasonably worth rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

4. The plaintiff as such executor as aforesaid prays judgment for rupees.

No. 23.

FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That from the day of 18 , until the day of 18 , the defendant occupied certain rooms in the house [No. , street], by permission of the plaintiff, and was furnished by the plaintiff, at his request, with meat, drink, attendance and other necessaries.

2. That in consideration thereof, the defendant promised to pay, [*or* that no agreement was made as to payment for such meat, drink, attendance or necessaries, but the same were reasonably worth] the sum of rupees.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 24.

FOR FREIGHT OF GOODS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff transported in [his barge, *or otherwise*] [one thousand barrels of flour, *or* sundry goods], from to , at the request of the defendant.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff the sum of [one rupee per barrel] as freight thereon. [*Or*, that no agreement was made as to payment for such transportation, but that such transportation was reasonably worth rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 25.

FOR PASSAGE-MONEY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff conveyed the defendant [in his ship, called the] from to at his request.

2. That the defendant promised to pay the plaintiff rupees therefor. [*or* that no agreement was made as to the price of the said passage ; but that the said passage was reasonably worth rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 26.

ON AN AWARD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, having a controversy between them concerning [a demand of the plaintiff for the price of ten barrels of oil, which the defendant refused to pay], agreed to submit the same to the award of *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as arbitrators [*or*, entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.]

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the said arbitrators awarded that the defendant should [pay the plaintiff rupees.]

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This will apply where the agreement to refer is not filed in Court.]

No. 27.

ON A FOREIGN JUDGMENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , in the State [*or* Kingdom] of , the Court of that State [*or* Kingdom], in a suit therein pending between the plaintiff and the defendant, duly adjudged that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees, with interest from the said date.

2. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

PLAINTS UPON INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY ONLY.

No. 28.

ON AN ANNUITY BOND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bond became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of rupees to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, subject to a condition that if the defendant should pay to the plaintiff rupees half yearly on the day of and the day of in every year during the life of the plaintiff, the said bond should be void.

2. That afterwards, on the day of 187 , the sum of rupees for of the said half-yearly payments of the said annuity, became due to the plaintiff and is still unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 29.

PAYEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of , 18 , at , the defendant by his promissory note now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days] after date.

2. That he has not paid the same [except rupees, paid on the day of 18].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—*Where the note is payable after notice, for paras. 1 and 2 substitute*—]

1. That on the day of at the defendant by his promissory note promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees months after notice.

2. That notice was afterwards given by the plaintiff to the defendant to pay the same months after the said notice.

3. That the said time for payment has elapsed, but the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Where the note is payable at a particular place, say*—]

1.—That on the day of 187 at the defendant by his promissory note now overdue promised to pay to the plaintiff [at Messrs. *A. and Co.*, Madras] rupees months after date.

2.—That the said note was duly presented for payment [at Messrs. *A. and Co.*] aforesaid, but has not been paid.

Written statement of the Defendant.

In the Court, &c.

C. D., the above-named defendant, states as follows:—

1. The defendant made the note sued upon under the following circumstances: The plaintiff and defendant had for some years been in partnership as indigo manufacturers, and it had been agreed between them that they should dissolve partnership, that the plaintiff should retire from the business, that the defendant should take over the whole of the partnership assets and liabilities and should pay the plaintiff the value of his share in the assets after deducting the liabilities.

2. The plaintiff thereupon undertook to examine the partnership books and enquire into the state of the partnership assets and liabilities; and he did accordingly examine the said books and make the said enquiries, and he thereupon represented to the defendant that the assets of the firm exceeded Rs. 1,00,000 and that the liabilities of the firm were less than Rs. 30,000, whereas the fact was that the assets of the firm were less than Rs. 50,000 and the liabilities of the firm largely exceeded the assets.

3. The misrepresentations mentioned in the second para. of this statement induced the defendant to make the note now sued on, and there never was any other consideration for the making of such note.

No. 30.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of *E. F.* [*or* to *E. F.* or order] rupees [days after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 31.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. [*As in the preceding form.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* and of *G. H.* and *I. J.* [*or* and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 32.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the defendant or order rupees months after date.

2. That the defendant indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 the same was duly presented for payment, but was not paid.

[*Or state facts excusing want of presentment.*]

4. That the defendant had notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 33.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.* a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of the defendant, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date].

2. That the same was by the indorsement of the said *E. F.*, [and others] transferred to the plaintiff. [*Or*, that the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.]

3, 4 *and* 5. [*Same as* 3, 4 *and* 5 *of the preceding form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 34.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant indorsed to him a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant.

2, 3 *and* 4. [*As in No.* 33.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 35.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title*).

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That a promissory note, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , to the order of one *G. H.*, for the sum of rupees [payable days after date], and indorsed by the said *G. H.* to the defendant, was by the indorsement of the defendant [and others] transferred to the plaintiff.

2, 3 *and* 4. [*As in No* 33.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 36.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST MAKER, FIRST AND SECOND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No.

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

E. F. of

and

G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the order of the defendant, *E. F.*, rupees [months after date].

2. That the said *E. F.* indorsed the same to the defendant, *G. H.*, who indorsed it to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented [*or state facts excusing want of presentment*] to the said *C. D.* for payment, but was not paid.

4. That the said *E. F.* and *G. H.* had notice thereof.

5. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 37.

DRAWER AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , by his bill of exchange, now overdue, the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to him rupees [days after date, *or* sight thereof].

2. That the defendant accepted the said bill. [*If the bill is payable at a certain time after sight, the date of acceptance should be stated, otherwise it is not necessary.*]

3. That he has not paid the same.

4. That by reason thereof the plaintiff incurred expenses in and about the presenting and noting of the bill, and incidental to the dishonour thereof.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Where the bill is payable to a third party, for paras. 1, 2, 3, say—]

1. That on &c., at &c., by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant the plaintiff required the defendant to pay to *E. F.* or order rupees months after date.

2. That the plaintiff delivered the said bill to the said *E. F.* on

3. That the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same, whereupon the same was returned to the plaintiff.

No. 38.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after sight thereof.

2. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 39.

FIRST INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring the defendant to pay to the order of one *G. H.* rupees after sight thereof.

2. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 40.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. [*As in the preceding form, to the end of art.* 1.]

2. That by the indorsement of the said *G. H.* [and others], the same was transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 41.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(Title.)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by his bill of exchange, directed to *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff rupees [days after sight].

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was duly presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—Notice of dishonour by non-acceptance must be given at once.]

No. 42.

FIRST INDORSER AGAINST FIRST INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees [days] after sight [*or* after date, *or* at sight] thereof, [and accepted by the said *G. H.* on the day of 18 .]

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 43.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSER AGAINST FIRST INDORSER; THE INDORSEMENT BEING SPECIAL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to one *E. F.*, a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *G. H.*, on the day of 18 , at requiring one *I. J.* to pay to the order of the defendant rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], and accepted by the said *I. J.* on the day of 18 . [*This clause may be omitted, if not according to the fact.*]

2. That the same was, by the indorsement of the said *E. F.* [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

3. That on the day of 18 the same was presented to the said *I. J.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

4. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 44.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSER AGAINST HIS IMMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the defendant indorsed to plaintiff a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring one *G. H.* to pay to the order of *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 45.

SUBSEQUENT INDORSER AGAINST INTERMEDIATE INDORSER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That a bill of exchange, now overdue, made [*or* purporting to have been made] by one *E. F.*, on the day of 18 , at , requiring one *G. H.*, to pay to the order of one *I. J.* rupees days after sight thereof [*or otherwise*], [accepted by the said *G. H.*] and indorsed by the said *I. J.* to the defendant, was, by the indorsement of the defendant [and others], transferred to the plaintiff.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *G. H.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 46.

INDORSEE AGAINST DRAWER, ACCEPTOR AND INDORSER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of
E. F. of
G. H. of

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, *C. D.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant *E. F.*, required the said *E. F.* to pay to the order of the defendant *G. H.*, rupees [days after sight thereof].

2. That on the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* accepted the same.

3. That the said *G. H.* indorsed the same to the plaintiff.

4. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for payment, and was dishonoured.

5. That the other defendants had due notice thereof.

6. That they have not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 47.

PAYEE AGAINST DRAWER FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF A FOREIGN BILL.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant by his bill of exchange drawn in Calcutta, required one *E. F.* to pay to the plaintiff in [London] pounds sterling, [sixty days] after sight thereof.

2. That on the day of 18 , the same was presented to the said *E. F.* for acceptance, and was dishonoured, and was thereupon duly protested.

3. That the defendant had due notice thereof.

4. That he has not paid the same.

[5. That the value of pounds sterling, at the time of the service of notice of protest on the defendant, was rupees annas.]

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for rupees, with [ten per centum] compensation and interest from the day of 18

No. 48.

PAYEE AGAINST ACCEPTOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff rupees after date [*or* days after sight] thereof.

2. That on the day of 18 , the defendant accepted the said bill.

3. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[NOTE.—This form omits to state the delivery of the bill to the plaintiff or his title to sue. See *Churchill v Gardner*, 7 T. R. 596.]

No. 49.

ON A MARINE [OPEN] POLICY, ON VESSEL LOST BY PERILS OF THE SEA.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] the ship at the time of its loss, as hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendants, in consideration of rupees to them paid [*or*, which the plaintiff then promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said ship, a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or*, whereby they promised to pay to the plaintiff, within days after proof of loss and interest, all loss and damage accruing to him by reason of the destruction or injury of the said ship, during its next voyage from to , whether by perils of the sea or by fire, or by other causes therein mentioned, not exceeding rupees].

3. That the said vessel, while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was on the day of 18 , totally lost by the perils of the sea [*or, otherwise*].

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendants with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendants have not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 50.

ON CARGO, LOST BY FIRE:—VALUED POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] on board the ship at the time of its loss as hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of rupees which the plaintiff then paid [*or*, promised to pay], executed to him a policy of insurance upon the said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed; [*or*, whereby it promised to pay to the plaintiff rupees in case of the total loss, by fire or other causes mentioned, of the said goods before their landing at ; *or*, in case of partial loss, such damage as the plaintiff might sustain thereby, provided the same should exceed per centum of the whole value of the goods].

3. That on the day of 18 , at , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said goods were totally destroyed by fire.

4 *and* 5. [*As in paragraphs* 5 *and* 6 *of the last preceding Form.*]

Demand of judgment.]

No. 51.

ON FREIGHT:—VALUED POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff had an interest in the freight to be earned by the ship [ ] on her voyage from to , at the time of her loss as hereafter mentioned, and that a large quantity of goods was shipped upon freight in her at that time.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant in consideration of rupees to it paid, executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon the said freight, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before*].

3. That the said vessel, while proceeding upon the voyage mentioned in the said policy, was, on the day of 18 , totally lost by [the perils of the sea].

4. That the plaintiff has not received any freight from the said vessel, nor did she earn any on the said voyage, by reason of her loss as aforesaid.

5 *and* 6. [*As in Form No.* 50.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 52.

FOR A LOSS BY GENERAL AVERAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff was the owner of [*or*, had an interest in] [one hundred bales of cotton] shipped on board a vessel called the *Y. Z.*, from to , at the time of the loss hereafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , in consideration of rupees [which the plaintiff then promised to pay], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance upon his said goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor, as before.*]

3. That on the day of 18 , while proceeding on the voyage mentioned in the said policy, the said vessel was so endangered by perils of the sea, that the master and crew thereof were compelled to, and did, cast into the sea a large part of her rigging and furniture.

4. That the plaintiff was, by reason thereof, compelled to, and did, pay a general average loss of rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 53.

FOR A PARTICULAR AVERAGE LOSS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1 *and* 2. [*As in the preceding Form.*]

3. That on the day of 18 , while on the high seas, the sea-water broke into the said ship, and damaged the said [cotton] to the amount of rupees.

4 *and* 5. [*As in paragraphs* 5 *and* 6 *of the preceding Form.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 54.

ON A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That plaintiff [was the owner of, *or*] had an interest in a [dwelling-house, known as No. , street, in the city of ,] at the time of its destruction [*or*, injury] by fire as hereinafter mentioned.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , in consideration of rupees [to it paid], the defendant executed to the plaintiff a policy of insurance on the said [premises], a copy of which is hereto annexed [*or state its tenor*].

3. That on the day of 18 , the said [dwelling-house] was totally destroyed [*or*, greatly damaged] by fire.

4. That the plaintiff's loss thereby was rupees.

5. That on the day of 18 , he furnished the defendant with proof of his said loss and interest, and otherwise duly performed all the conditions of the said policy on his part.

6. That the defendant has not paid the said loss.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 55.

AGAINST SURETIES FOR PAYMENT OF RENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , one *E. F.* hired from the plaintiff, for the term of years, the [house No. street,], at the annual rent of rupees, payable [monthly].

2. That [at the same time and place] the defendant agreed, in consideration of the letting of the said premises to the said *E. F.*, to guarantee the punctual payment of the said rent.

3. That the rent aforesaid for the month of 18 , amounting to rupees, has not been paid.

[*If, by the terms of the agreement, notice is required to be given to the surety, add :*—]

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant of the non-payment of the said rent, and demanded payment thereof.

5. That he has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

B.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

No. 56.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO CONVEY LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or* That on, &c., the defendant agreed with the plaintiff that, in consideration of a deposit of rupees then paid, and of the further sum of ten thousand rupees payable as hereafter mentioned, he would, on the day of 18 , at , execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of [the house No. street, in the city of free from all incumbrances; and the plaintiff agreed to pay ten thousand rupees for the same on delivery thereof]

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the conveyance of the said property from the defendant and tendered rupees to the defendant [*or*, that all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part.]

3. That the defendant has not executed any conveyance of the said property to the plaintiff [*or* That there is a mortgage upon the said property, made by to , for rupees, registered in the office of , on the day of 18 , and still unsatisfied, *or any other defect of title*].

4. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the use of the money paid by him as such deposit as aforesaid and of other moneys provided by him for the completion of the said purchase, and has lost the expenses incurred by him in investigating the title of the defendant and in preparing to perform the agreement on his part, and has incurred expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 57.

FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE LAND.

(*Title*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, of which a copy is hereto annexed.

[*Or* that on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and that the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff, forty bighás of land in the village of

for rupees].

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff being then the absolute owner of the said property [and the same being free from all incumbrances, as was made to appear to the defendant], tendered to the defendant a sufficient instrument of conveyance of the same [*or*, was ready and willing, and offered to convey the same to the defendant by a sufficient instrument,] on the payment by the defendant of the said sum.

3. That the defendant has not paid the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 58.

Another Form.

FOR NOT COMPLETING A PURCHASE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That by an agreement dated the day of 187 , it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff a house and land at the price of rupees, upon the terms and conditions following (that is to say)—

(*a*) That the defendant should pay the plaintiff a deposit of rupees in part of the said purchase-money on the signing of the said agreement, and the remainder on the day of 187 , on which day the said purchase should be completed.

(*b*) That the plaintiff should deduce and make a good title to the said premises on or before the day of 187 , and on payment of the said remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid should execute to the defendant a proper conveyance of the said premises, to be prepared at the defendant's expense.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part, yet the defendant did not pay the plaintiff the remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid on his part.

3. That the plaintiff has thereby lost the expense which he incurred in preparing to perform the said agreement on his part, and has been put to expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 59.

FOR NOT DELIVERING GOODS SOLD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the defendant should deliver [one hundred barrels of flour] to the plaintiff [on the day of 18] and that the plaintiff should pay therefor rupees on delivery.

2. That on the [said] day, the plaintiff was ready and willing, and offered, to pay the defendant the said sum upon delivery of the said goods.

3. That the defendant has not delivered the same, whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the profits which would have accrued to him from such delivery.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 60.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as [an accountant, *or* in the capacity of foreman, *or as the case may be*], and that the defendant should employ the plaintiff as such, for the term of [one year], and pay him for his services rupees [monthly].

2. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff entered upon the service of the defendant as aforesaid, and has ever since been, and still is, ready and willing to continue in such service during the remainder of the said year, whereof the defendant always had notice.

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff, and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 61.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO EMPLOY, WHERE THE EMPLOYMENT NEVER TOOK EFFECT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. [*As in last preceding Form.*]

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff offered to enter upon the service of the defendant, and has ever since been ready and willing so to do.

3. That the defendant refused to permit the plaintiff to enter upon such service, or to pay him for his services.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 62.

FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TO SERVE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the plaintiff should employ the defendant at [an annual] compensation of rupees, and that the defendant should serve the plaintiff as [an artist] for the term of [one year.]

2. That the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to perform his part of the said agreement [and on the day of 18 offered so to do].

3. That the defendant [entered upon the service of the plaintiff on the above-mentioned day, but afterwards, on the day of 18 , he] refused to serve the plaintiff as aforesaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 63.

AGAINST A BUILDER FOR DEFECTIVE WORKMANSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed :

[*Or state the tenor of the contract.*]

[2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.]

3. That the defendant [built the house referred to in the said agreement in a bad and unworkmanlike manner].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 64.

BY THE MASTER AGAINST THE FATHER OR GUARDIAN OF AN APPRENTICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement, under his hand and seal,* a copy of which is hereto annexed:

[*Or state the tenor of these covenants.*]

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff received the said [*apprentice*] into his service as such apprentice for the term aforesaid, and has always performed and been ready and willing to perform all things in the said agreement on his part to be performed.

3. That on the day of 18 , the said [*apprentice*] wilfully absented himself from the service of the plaintiff, and continues so to do.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

* The form given in Act XIX of 1850 requires the seal of the father or guardian.

No. 65.

BY THE APPRENTICE AGAINST THE MASTER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff and his father, *E. F.*, under their hands and seals, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

2. That after the making of the said agreement the plaintiff entered into the service of the defendant with him after the manner of an apprentice to serve for the term mentioned in the said agreement, and has always performed all things in the said agreement contained on his part to be performed.

3. That the defendant has not [instructed the plaintiff in the business of , *or state any other breach, such as cruelty, failure to provide sufficient food, or other ill-treatment.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 66.

ON A BOND FOR THE FIDELITY OF A CLERK.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , plaintiff employed one *E. F.* as a clerk.

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant agreed with the plaintiff, that if the said *E. F.* should not faithfully perform his duties as a clerk to the plaintiff, or should fail to account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property received by him for the use of the plaintiff, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff whatever loss he might sustain by reason thereof, not exceeding rupees.

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place, the defendant bound himself to the plaintiff, by a writing under his hand, in the penal sum of rupees, conditioned that if the said *E. F.* should faithfully perform his duties as clerk and cashier to the plaintiff, and should justly account to the plaintiff for all moneys, evidences of debt, or other property which should be at any time held by him in trust for the plaintiff, the same should be void, but not otherwise.]

[*Or*, 2. That at the same time and place, the defendant executed to the plaintiff a bond, a copy of which is annexed.]

3. That between the day of 18 and the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* received money and other property, amounting to the value of rupees, for the use of the plaintiff, for which he has not accounted to him, and the same still remains due and unpaid.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 67.

BY TENANT AGAINST LANDLORD, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, by an instrument in writing, let to the plaintiff [the house No. street,] for the term of years, covenanting with the plaintiff that he, the plaintiff, and his legal representatives should quietly enjoy possession thereof for the said term.

2. That all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this suit.

3. That on the day of during the said term, one *E. F.*, who was the lawful owner of the said house, lawfully evicted the plaintiff therefrom, and still withholds the possession thereof from him.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby [prevented from continuing the business of a tailor at the said place, was compelled to expend rupees in moving, and lost the custom of *G. H.* and *I. J.* by such removal.]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 68.

FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY OF MOVEABLES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant warranted a steam-engine to be in good working order, and thereby induced the plaintiff to purchase the same of him, and to pay him rupees therefor.

2. That the said engine was not then in good working order, whereby the plaintiff incurred expense in having the said engine repaired, and lost the profits which would otherwise have accrued to him while the engine was under repair.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 69.

ON AN AGREEMENT OF INDEMNITY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant, being partners in trade under the firm of *A. B.* and *C. D.*, dissolved the said partnership, and mutually agreed that the defendant should take and keep all the partnership property, pay all debts of the firm, and indemnify the plaintiff against all claims that might be made upon him on account of any indebtedness of the said firm.

2. That the plaintiff duly performed all the conditions of the said agreement on his part.

3. That on the day of 18 [a judgment was recovered against the plaintiff and defendant by one *E. F.*, in the High Court of Judicature at , upon a debt due from the said firm to the said *E. F.*, and on the day of 18] the plaintiff paid rupees [in satisfaction of the same].

4. That the defendant has not paid the same to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 70.

BY SHIP-OWNER AGAINST FREIGHT OR FOR NOT LOADING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

[*Or*, 1. That on , at , the plaintiff and defendant agreed by charter party that the defendant should deliver to the plaintiff's ship at , on the day of 18 , five hundred tons of merchandise, which she should carry to , and there deliver, on payment of freight; and that the defendant should have days for loading, days for discharge, and days for demurrage, if required, at rupees per day.]

2. That at the time fixed by the said agreement the plaintiff was ready and willing and offered to receive [the said merchandise, *or*, the merchandise mentioned in the said agreement] from the defendant.

3. That the period allowed for loading and demurrage has elapsed, but the defendant has not delivered the said merchandise to the said vessel.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment for rupees for demurrage and rupees additional for compensation.

C.—PLAINTS FOR COMPENSATION UPON WRONGS.

No. 71.

FOR TRESPASS ON LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant entered upon certain land of the plaintiff, known as [and depastured the same with cattle, trod down the grass, cut the timber, and otherwise injured the same].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 72.

FOR TRESPASS IN ENTERING A DWELLING-HOUSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the defendant entered a dwelling-house of the plaintiff called , and made a noise and disturbance therein for a long time, and broke open the doors of the said dwelling-house, and removed, took and carried away the fixtures and goods of the plaintiff therein, and disposed of the same to the defendant's own use, and expelled the plaintiff and his family from the possession of the said dwelling-house, and kept them so expelled for a long time.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from carrying on his business, and incurred expense in procuring another dwelling-house for himself and family.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 73.

FOR TRESPASS ON MOVEABLES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant broke open ten barrels of rum belonging to the plaintiff, and emptied their contents into the street [*or* seized and took the plaintiff's goods, that is to say, iron, rice and household furniture, *or as the case may be*], and carried away the same and disposed of them to his own use:

[*or*, seized and took the plaintiff's cows and bullocks, and impounded them and kept them impounded for a long time.]

2. That the plaintiff was thereby deprived of the use of the cows and bullocks during that time, and incurred expense in feeding them and in getting them restored to him; and was also prevented from selling them at fair, as he otherwise would have done, and the said cows and bullocks are diminished in value to the plaintiff [*otherwise state the injury according to the facts*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 74.

FOR THE CONVERSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff was in possession of certain goods described in the schedule hereto annexed [*or* of one thousand barrels of flour].

2. That on that day, at , the defendant converted the same to his own use, and wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the same.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

The Schedule.

No. 75.

AGAINST A WAREHOUSEMAN FOR REFUSAL TO DELIVER GOODS.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, in consideration of the payment to him of rupees [*or*, rupees per barrel, per month, &c.], agreed to keep in his godown [one hundred barrels of flour], and to deliver the same to the plaintiff on payment of the said sum.

2. That thereupon the plaintiff deposited with the defendant the said [hundred barrels of flour].

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff requested the defendant to deliver the said goods, and tendered him rupees [*or*, the full amount of storage due thereon], but the defendant refused to deliver the same.

4. That the plaintiff was thereby prevented from selling the said goods to *E. F.*, and the same are lost to the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 76.

FOR PROCURING PROPERTY BY FRAUD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant, for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he, the defendant, was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell [and deliver] to the defendant [dry goods] of the value of rupees.

3. That the said representations were false [*or, state the particular falsehoods*], and were then known by the defendant to be so.

4. That the defendant has not paid for the said goods. [*Or, if the goods were not delivered*] That the plaintiff, in preparing and shipping the said goods and procuring their restoration, expended rupees.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 77.

FOR FRAUDULENTLY PROCURING CREDIT TO BE GIVEN TO ANOTHER PERSON.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant represented to the plaintiff, that one *E. F.* was solvent and in good credit, and worth rupees over all his liabilities [*or*, that *E. F.* then held a responsible situation and was in good circumstances, and might safely be trusted with goods on credit].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell to the said *E. F.* [rice] of the value of rupees [on month's credit].

3. That the said representations were false and were then known by the defendant to be so, and were made by him with intent to deceive and defraud the plaintiff [*or*, to deceive and injure the plaintiff].

4. That the said *E. F.* [did not pay for the said goods at the expiration of the credit aforesaid, *or*,] has not paid for the said rice, and the plaintiff has wholly lost the same by reason of the premises.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 78.

FOR POLLUTING THE WATER UNDER THE PLAINTIFF'S LAND.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That he is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain land called and situate in , and of a well therein, and of water in the said well, and was entitled to the use and benefit of the said well and of the said water therein, and to have certain springs and streams of water which flowed and ran into the said well to supply the same to flow or run without being fouled or polluted.

2. That on the day of 18 , the defendant wrongfully fouled and polluted the said well and the said water therein and the said springs and streams of water which flowed into the said well.

3. That by reason of the premises the said water in the said well became impure and unfit for domestic and other necessary purposes, and the plaintiff and his family are deprived of the use and benefit of the said well and water.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 79.

FOR CARRYING ON A NOXIOUS MANUFACTURE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of certain lands called situate in .

2. That ever since the day of 18 , the defendant has wrongfully caused to issue from certain smelting works carried on by the defendant large quantities of offensive and unwholesome smoke and other vapours and noxious matter, which spread themselves over and upon the said lands, and corrupted the air, and settled on the surface of the said lands.

3. That thereby the trees, hedges, herbage and crops of the plaintiff growing on the said lands were damaged and deteriorated in value, and the cattle and live stock of the plaintiff on the said lands became unhealthy, and divers of them were poisoned and died.

4. That by reason of the premises the plaintiff was unable to depasture the said lands with cattle and sheep, as he otherwise might have done, and was obliged to remove his cattle, sheep and farming stock therefrom, and has been prevented from having so beneficial and healthy a use and occupation of the said lands as he otherwise would have had.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 80.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A WAY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at the time hereafter mentioned was, possessed of [a house in the town of].

2. That he was accustomed to pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot] along a certain way leading from his said house to [the highway].

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant obstructed the said way, so that the plaintiff could not pass [with vehicles, *or*, on foot, *or*, in any manner] along the said way [and has ever since obstructed the same].

4. [*State special damage, if any.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

Another Form.

1. That the defendant wrongfully dug a trench and heaped up earth and stones in the public highway leading from to so as to obstruct it.

2. That thereby the plaintiff, while lawfully passing along the said highway, fell over the said earth and stones [*or*, into the said trench] and broke his arm, and suffered great pain, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 81.

FOR DIVERTING A WATER-COURSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff is, and at the time hereinafter mentioned was, possessed of a mill situated on a [stream], known as the , in the village of , district of .

2. That by reason of such possession the plaintiff was entitled to the flow of the said stream for working the said mill.

3. That on the day of 18 , the defendant, by cutting the bank of the said stream, diverted the water thereof, so that less water ran into the plaintiff's mill.

4. That by reason thereof, the plaintiff has been unable to grind more than sacks per day, whereas, before the said diversion of water, he was able to grind sacks per day.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 82.

FOR OBSTRUCTING A RIGHT TO USE WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That the plaintiff is, and was at the time hereinafter mentioned, possessed of certain lands situate, *&c.*, and entitled to take and use a portion of the water of a certain stream for irrigating the said lands.

2. That on the day of the defendant prevented the plaintiff from taking and using the said portion of the said water as aforesaid, by obstructing and diverting the said stream.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 83.

FOR WASTE BY A LESSEE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant hired from him the [house No. street] for the term of .

2. That the defendant occupied the same under such hiring.

3. That during the period of such occupation, the defendant greatly injured the premises [defaced the walls, tore up the floors, and broke down the doors; *or otherwise specify the injuries as far as possible*].

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 84.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat him.

The plaintiff prays judgment for rupees compensation.

No. 85.

FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH SPECIAL DAMAGE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted and beat the plaintiff, until he became insensible.

2. That the plaintiff was thereby disabled from attending to his business for [six weeks thereafter], and was compelled to pay rupees for medical attendance, and has been ever since disabled [from using his right arm]. [*Or otherwise state the damage, as the case may be.*]

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 86.

FOR ASSAULT AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant assaulted the plaintiff and imprisoned him for days [*or* hours]; [*state special damage, if any, thus:*—]

2. That by reason thereof the plaintiff suffered great pain of body and mind and was exposed and injured in his credit and circumstances, and was prevented from carrying on his business and from providing for his family by his personal care and attention, and incurred expense in obtaining his liberation from the said imprisonment, [*or otherwise as the case may be*].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 87.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENCE ON A RAILROAD.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendants were common carriers of passengers by railway between and .

2. That on that day the plaintiff was a passenger in one of the carriages of the defendants on the said road.

3. That while he was such passenger, at [*or*, near the station of ; *or*, between the stations of and], a collision occurred on the said railway, caused by the negligence and unskilfulness of the defendants' servants, whereby the plaintiff was much injured [having his leg broken, his head cut, &c., *and state the special damage, if any, as*], and incurred expense for medical attendance, and is permanently disabled from carrying on his former business as a salesman.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

[*Or thus:*—2. That on that day the defendants by their servants so negligently and unskilfully drove and managed an engine and a train of carriages attached thereto upon and along the defendants' railway which the plaintiff was then lawfully crossing, that the said engine and train were driven and struck against the plaintiff, whereby, *&c., as in* § 3.]

No. 88.

FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. The plaintiff is a shoe-maker, carrying on business at
The defendant is a merchant of

2. On the [23rd May 1875], the plaintiff was walking eastward along Chowringhee, in the city of Calcutta, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. He was obliged to cross Harington street, which is a street running into Chowringhee at right angles. While he was crossing this street, and just before he could reach the foot-pavement on the further side thereof, a carriage of the defendant's drawn by two horses, under the charge and control of the defendant's servants, was negligently, suddenly, and without any warning, turned at a rapid and dangerous pace out of Harington Street into Chowringhee. The pole of the carriage struck the plaintiff, and knocked him down, and he was much trampled by the horses.

3. By the blow and fall and trampling the plaintiff's left arm was broken, and he was bruised and injured on the side and back, as well as internally, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff was for four months ill and in suffering, and unable to attend to his business, and incurred heavy medical and other expenses, and sustained great loss of business and profits.

The plaintiff claims rupees damages.

(*Title.*)

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. The defendant denies that the carriage mentioned in the plaint was the defendant's carriage, or that it was under the charge or control of the defendant's servants. The carriage belonged to [Messrs. *E. F.* and *G. H.*] of Street, Calcutta, livery stable-keepers, employed by the defendant to supply him with carriages and horses; and the person under whose charge and control the said carriage was, was the servant of the said Messrs. *E. F.* and *G. H.*

2. The defendant does not admit that the said carriage was turned out of Harington Street either negligently, suddenly, or without warning, or at a rapid or dangerous pace.

3. The defendant says, that the plaintiff might and could, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, have seen the said carriage approaching him, and avoided any collision with it.

4. The defendant does not admit the statements of the third paragraph of the plaint.

No. 89.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [*or*, in a letter addressed to *E. F.*], the following words concerning the plaintiff:—

[*Set forth the words used.*]

2. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

NOTE.—If the libel was in a language not the language of the Court, set out the libel *verbatim* in the foreign language in which it was published, and then proceed thus:—"Which said words, being translated into the language, have the meaning and effect following, and were so understood by the persons to whom they were so published, that is to say, [*here set out a literal translation of the libel in the language of the Court.*]

No. 90.

FOR LIBEL; THE WORDS NOT BEING LIBELLOUS IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff [is, and] was, on and before the day of 18 merchant, doing business in the city of

2. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant published in a newspaper, called the [*or*, in a letter addressed to *E. F.*, *or otherwise show how published*], the following words concerning the plaintiff:—

["*A. B.*, of this city, has modestly retired to foreign lands. It is said that creditors to the amount of rupees are anxiously seeking his address."]

3. That the defendant meant thereby that [the plaintiff had absconded to avoid his creditors, and with intent to defraud them].

4. That the said publication was false and malicious.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 91.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke, in the hearing of *E. F.* [*or*, sundry persons], the following words concerning the plaintiff: "He is a thief"].

2. That, in consequence of the said words, the plaintiff lost his situation as in the employ of

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 92.

FOR SLANDER; THE WORDS NOT BEING ACTIONABLE IN THEMSELVES.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant falsely and maliciously said to one *E. F.* concerning the plaintiff: ["He is a young man of remarkably easy conscience"].

2. That the plaintiff was then seeking employment as a clerk, and the defendant meant, by the said words, that the plaintiff was not trustworthy as a clerk.

3. That, in consequence of the said words, [the said *E. F.* refused to employ the plaintiff as a clerk].

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 93.

FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant obtained a warrant of arrest from [a magistrate of the said city, *or*, *as the case may be*,] on a charge of , and the plaintiff was arrested thereon, and imprisoned for [days, *or*, hours, and gave bail in the sum of rupees to obtain his release].

2. That in so doing, the defendant acted maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause.

3. That on the day of 18 , the said magistrate dismissed the complaint of the defendant, and acquitted the plaintiff.

4. That many persons, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, hearing of the said arrest, and supposing the plaintiff to be a criminal, have ceased to do business with him; *or*, that, in consequence of the said arrest, the plaintiff lost his situation as clerk to one *E. F.*, *or*, that by reason of the premises the plaintiff suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit, and incurred expense in obtaining his release from the said imprisonment and in defending himself against the said complaint.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

D.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIFIC PROPERTY.

No. 94.

BY THE ABSOLUTE OWNER FOR THE POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That *X. Y.* was the absolute owner of [the estate, *or*, the share of the estate, called , situate in the District of , the Government revenue of which is rupees and the estimated value rupees *or*, of the house No. , street in the town of Calcutta, the estimated value of which is rupees].

2. That on the day of 18 , *Z* illegally dispossessed the said *X. Y.* of the said estate [*or* share *or* house].

3. That the said *X. Y.* has since died intestate, leaving the plaintiff the said *A. B.* his heir him surviving.

4. That the defendant withholds the possession of the estate [*or* share *or* house] from the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said premises;

(2) For rupees compensation for withholding the same.

Another Form.

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. On the day of , the plaintiff, by an instrument in writing let to the defendant a house and premises No. 52, Russell Street, in the for a term of five years from the day of , at the monthly rent of rupees 300.

2. By the said instrument the defendant covenanted to keep the said house and premises ingood and tenantable repair.

3. The said instrument also contained a clause of re-entry, entitling the plaintiff to re-enter upon the said house and premises, in case the rent thereby reserved, whether demanded or not, should be in arrear for twenty-one days, or in case the defendant should make default in the performance of any covenant upon his part to be performed.

4. On the day of 187 a month's rent became due and on the day of 187 another month's rent became due; on the day of 187 both had been in arrear for twenty-one days, and both are still due.

5. On the same day of 187 the house and premises were not and are not now in good or tenantable repair, and it would require the expenditure of a large sum of money to re-instate the same in good and tenantable repair, and the plaintiff's reversion is much depreciated in value. The plaintiff claims:

(1) Possession of the said house and premises;
(2) Rupees for arrears of rent;
(3) Rupees compensation for the defendant's breach of his covenant to repair;
(4) Rupees for the occupation of the house and premises from the day of 187 to the day of recovering possession.

No. 95.

BY THE TENANT.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That one *E. F.* is the absolute owner of [a piece of land in the town of Calcutta, , bounded as follows:], the estimated value of which is rupees .

2. That on the day of 18 , the said *E. F.* let the said premises to the plaintiff for years, from .

3. That the defendant withholds the possession thereof from the plaintiff.

[*Demand of judgment.*]

No. 96.

FOR MOVEABLE PROPERTY WRONGFULLY TAKEN.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff owned [*or* was possessed of] one hundred barrels of flour, the estimated value of which is rupees .

2. That on that day, at , the defendant took the same.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees in case such possession cannot be had;
(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

No. 97.

FOR MOVEABLES WRONGFULLY DETAINED.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , plaintiff owned [*or, state facts showing a right to the possession*] the goods mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed [*or describe the goods*], the estimated value of which is rupees .

2. That from that day until the commencement of this suit, the defendant has detained the same from the plaintiff.

3. That before the commencement of this suit, to wit, on the day of 18 , the plaintiff demanded the same from the defendant, but he refused to deliver them.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had;
(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

The schedule.

No. 98.

AGAINST A FRAUDULENT PURCHASER AND HIS TRANSFEREE WITH NOTICE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1 That on the day of 18 , at , the defendant [*C. D.*], for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to sell him certain goods, represented to the plaintiff that [he was solvent, and worth rupees over all his liabilities].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to sell and deliver to the said *C. D.* [one hundred boxes of tea], the estimated value of which is rupees.

3. That the said representations were false, and were then known by the said *C. D.* to be so. [*Or*, That at the time of making the said representations, the said *C. D.* was insolvent, and knew himself to be so.]

4. That the said *C. D.* afterwards transferred the said goods to the defendant *E. F.*, without consideration [*or* who had notice of the falsity of the representation].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For the possession of the said goods, or for rupees, in case such possession cannot be had;

(2) For rupees compensation for the detention thereof.

E.—PLAINTS IN SUITS FOR SPECIAL RELIEF.

No. 99.

FOR RESCISSION OF A CONTRACT ON THE GROUND OF MISTAKE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant represented to the plaintiff that a certain piece of ground belonging to the defendant, situated at , contained [ten bighás].

2. That the plaintiff was thereby induced to purchase the same at the price of rupees in the belief that the said representation was true, and signed an instrument of agreement, of which a copy is hereto annexed. But no conveyance of the same has been executed to him.

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff paid the defendant rupees as part of such purchase-money.

4. That the said piece of ground contained in fact only [five bighás].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) For rupees, with interest from the day of 18 ;

(2) That the said agreement of purchase be delivered up and cancelled.

No. 100.

FOR AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING WASTE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is the absolute owner of [*describe the property*].

2. That the defendant is in possession of the same under a lease from the plaintiff.

3. That the defendant has [cut down a number of valuable trees, and threatens to cut down many more for the purpose of sale] without the consent of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the defendant be restrained by injunction from committing or permitting any further waste on the said premises.

[*Pecuniary compensation might also be prayed.*]

No. 101.

FOR ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all the times hereinafter mentioned was, the absolute owner of [the house No. street, Calcutta].

2. That the defendant is, and at all the said times was, the absolute owner of [a plot of ground in the same street].

3. That on the day of 18 the defendant erected upon his said lot a slaughter-house, and still maintains the same; and from that day until the present time has continually caused cattle to be brought and killed there [and has caused the blood and offal to be thrown into the street opposite the said house of the plaintiff].

4. That [the plaintiff has been compelled, by reason of the premises, to abandon the said house, and has been unable to rent the same].

The plaintiff prays judgment, that the said nuisance be abated.

No. 102.

FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF A WATER-COURSE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

[*As in No.* 81.]

The Plaintiff prays judgment, that the defendant be restrained by injunction from diverting the water as aforesaid.

No. 103.

FOR RESTORATION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION, AND FOR AN INJUNCTION.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That plaintiff is, and at all times hereinafter mentioned was, the owner of [a portrait of his grandfather, which was executed by an eminent painter], and of which no duplicate exists [*or state any facts showing that the property is of a kind that cannot be replaced by money*].

2. That on the day of 18 , he deposited the same for safe-keeping with the defendant.

3. That on the day of 18 , he demanded the same from the defendant, and offered to pay all reasonable charges for the storage of the same.

4. That the defendant refuses to deliver the same to the plaintiff, and threatens to conceal, dispose of, cut or injure the same if required to deliver it up.

5. That no pecuniary compensation would be an adequate compensation to the plaintiff for the loss of the said [painting].

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendant be restrained by injunction from disposing of, injuring, or concealing the said [painting];

(2) That he return the same to the plaintiff.

No. 104.

INTERPLEADER.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That before the date of the claims hereinafter mentioned, one *G. H.* deposited with the plaintiff [*describe the property*] for [safe keeping].

2. That the defendant, *C. D.*, claims the same [under an alleged assignment thereof to him from the said *G. H.*]

3. That the defendant, *E. F.*, also claims the same [under an order of the said *G. H.* transferring the same to him].

4. That the plaintiff is ignorant of the respective rights of the defendants.

5. That he has no claim upon the said property, and is ready and willing to deliver it to such persons as the Court shall direct.

6. That this suit is not brought by collusion with either of the defendants.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendants be restrained, by injunction, from taking any proceedings against the plaintiff in relation thereto;

(2) That they be required to interplead together concerning their claims to the said property;

[(3) That some person be authorized to receive the said property pending such litigation];

(4) That upon delivering the same to such [person], the plaintiff be discharged from all liability to either of the defendants in relation thereto.

No. 105.

ADMINISTRATION BY CREDITOR.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. *E. F.*, late of , was at the time of his death, and his estate still is, indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of [*here insert nature of debt and security, if any*].

2. The said *E. F.* made his Will, dated the day of and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor [*or*, devised his estate in trust, *&c.*, *or*, died intestate, *as the case may be*].

3. The said Will was proved by the said *C. D.* [*or*, letters of administration were granted, *&c.*].

4. The defendant has possessed himself of the moveable [and immoveable, *or*, the proceeds of the immoveable] property of the said *E. F.*, and has not paid the plaintiff his said debt.

5. The said *E. F.* died on or about the day of

6. The plaintiff prays that an account may be taken of the moveable [and immoveable] property of the said *E. F.*, deceased, and that the same may be administered under the decree of the Court.

No. 106.

ADMINISTRATION BY SPECIFIC LEGATEES.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 105 *thus*:—]

[*Omit paragraph* 1 *and commence paragraph* 2] *E. F.*, late of , duly made his last Will, dated the day of and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor, and by such Will bequeathed to the plaintiff [*here state the specific legacy*].

For paragraph 4, *substitute*—

The defendant is in possession of the moveable property of the said *E. F.*, and, amongst other things, of the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*].

For the commencement of paragraph 6 *substitute*—

The plaintiff prays that the defendant may be ordered to deliver to him the said [*here name the subject of the specific bequest*] or that, *&c.*

No. 107.

ADMINISTRATION BY PECUNIARY LEGATEES.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 105 *thus*:—].

[*Omit paragraph* 1 *and substitute for paragraph* 2] *E. F.*, late of , duly made his last Will, dated the day of , and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor, and by such Will bequeathed to the plaintiff a legacy of rupees

In paragraph 4, *substitute* "legacy" *for* "debt."

Another Form.

Between *E. F.* ... ... *Plaintiff,*

and

G. H. ... ... *Defendant.*

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. *A. B.* of *K* in the duly made his last Will, dated the [first day of March 1873], whereby he appointed the defendant and *M. N.* [who died in the testator's life-time] executors thereof, and bequeathed his property, whether moveable or immoveable, to his executors in trust, to pay the rents and income thereof to the plaintiff for his life; and after his decease, and in default of his having a son who should attain twenty-one, or a daughter who should attain that age or marry, upon trust as to his immoveable property for the person who would be the testator's heir-at-law, and as to his moveable property for the persons who would be the testator's next-of-kin if he had died intestate at the time of the death of the plaintiff, and such failure of his issue as aforesaid.

2. The testator died on the [first day of July 1873], and his Will was proved by the defendant on the [fourth of October 1873]. The plaintiff has not been married.

3. The testator was at his death entitled to moveable and immoveable property; the defendant entered into the receipt of the rents of the immoveable property and got in the moveable property; he has sold some part of the immoveable property.

The plaintiff claims—

(1) To have the moveable and immoveable property of *A. B.* administered in this Court, and for that purpose to have all proper directions given and accounts taken.

(2) Such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Between *E. F.* ... ... *Plaintiff,*

and

G. H. ... ... *Defendant.*

Written Statement of Defendant.

1. *A. B's* Will contained a charge of debts; he died insolvent; he was entitled at his death to some immoveable property which the defendant sold, and which produced the nett sum of rupees and the testator had some moveable property which the defendant got in, and which produced the nett sum of rupees .

2. The defendant applied the whole of the said sums and the sum of rupees which the defendant received from rents of the immoveable property in the payment of the funeral and testamentary expenses and some of the debts of the testator.

3. The defendant made up his accounts and sent a copy thereof to the plaintiff on the [tenth of January 1875], and offered the plaintiff free access to the vouchers to verify such accounts, but he declined to avail himself of the defendant's offer.

4. The defendant submits that the plaintiff ought to pay the costs of this suit.

No. 108.

EXECUTION OF TRUSTS.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of ... *Plaintiff,*

against

C. D. of the beneficiary [*or*, one of the beneficiaries], ... *Defendant.*

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows :—

1. That he is one of the trustees under an instrument of settlement bearing date on or about the day of made upon the marriage of the said *E. F.* and *G. H.* the father and mother of the defendant [*or*, an instrument of assignment of the estate and effects of *E. F.* for the benefit of *C. D.*, the defendant, and other the creditors of *E. F.*].

2. The said *A. B.* has taken upon himself the burden of the said trust, and is in possession of [*or*, of the proceeds of] the moveable and immoveable property conveyed [*or* assigned] by the before-mentioned deed.

3. The said *C. D.* claims to be entitled to a beneficial interest under the before-mentioned deed.

4. The plaintiff is desirous to account for all the rents and profits of the said immoveable property [and the proceeds of the sale of the said, *or* of part of the said, immoveable property, *or* moveable, *or* the proceeds of the sale of, *or* of part of, the said moveable, property, *or* the profits accruing to the plaintiff as such trustee in the execution of the said trust]; and he prays that the Court will take the accounts of the said trust, and also that the whole of the said trust estate may be administered in the Court for the benefit of the said *C. D.*, the defendant, and all other persons who may be interested in such administration, in the presence of the said *C. D.* and such other persons so interested as the Court may direct, or that the said *C. D.* may shew good cause to the contrary.

N. B.—Where the suit is by a beneficiary, the plaint may be modelled, mutatis mutandis, *on the plaint by a legatee.*]

No. 109.

FORECLOSURE OR SALE.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. By an instrument of mortgage bearing date on or about the day of 18 , a house with the garden and appurtenances, situated within the jurisdiction of this Court, were conveyed [*or* assigned] by the defendant to him the plaintiff, his heirs [*or* executors, administrators,] and assigns, for securing the principal sum of Rs. together with interest thereon after the rate of Rs. per centum per annum, subject to redemption upon payment by the said defendant of the said principal and interest at a day long since past.

2. There is now due from the defendant to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. for principal and interest on the said mortgage.

3. The plaintiff prays (*a*) that the Court will order the defendant to pay him the said sum of Rs. , with such further interest as may accrue between the filing of the plaint and the day of payment, and also the costs of this suit, on some day to be named by the Court, and in default that the equity of redemption of the said mortgaged premises may be foreclosed and the plaintiff placed in possession of the same premises; or (*b*) that the said premises may be sold, and the proceeds applied in and towards the payment of the amount of the said principal, interest and costs; and (*c*) that if such proceeds shall not be sufficient for the payment in full of such amount, the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the amount of the deficiency with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum until realization; and (*d*) that for that purpose all proper directions may be given and accounts taken by the Court.

No. 110.

REDEMPTION.

(*Title.*)

[*Alter Form* 109 *thus*:—]

Transpose parties and also the facts in paragraph 1.

or paragraph 2, *substitute*—

2. There is now due from the plaintiff to the defendant, for principal and interest on the said mortgage, the sum of Rs which the plaintiff is ready and willing to pay to the defendant, of which the defendant, before filing this plaint, had notice.

For paragraph 3, *substitute*—

The plaintiff prays that he may redeem the said premises and that the defendant may be ordered to re-convey [*or* re-assign] the same to him upon payment of the said sum of Rs. and interest, with such costs (if any), as the Court may order upon a day to be named by the Court, and that the Court will give all proper directions for the preparation and execution of such re-conveyance [*or* assignment], and doing such other acts as may be necessary to put him into possession of the said premises, freed from the said mortgage.

No. 111.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. (No. 1).

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. By an agreement dated the day of and signed by the above-named defendant, *C. D.*, he the said *C. D.* contracted to buy of [*or* sell to] him certain immoveable property, therein described and referred to, for the sum of Rs.

2. He has applied to the said *C. D.* specifically to perform the said agreement on his part, but he has not done so.

3. The said *A. B.* has been and still is ready and willing specifically to perform the agreement on his part, of which the said *C. D.* has had notice.

4. The plaintiff prays that the Court will order the said *A. B.* specifically to perform the said agreement, and to do all acts necessary to put the said *A. B.* in full possession of the said property [*or* to accept a conveyance and possession of the said property] and to pay the costs of the suit.

[*N. B.—In suit for delivery up, to be cancelled, of any agreement, omit paragraphs 2 and 3, and substitute a paragraph stating generally the grounds for requiring the agreement to be delivered up to be cancelled, such as that the plaintiff signed it by mistake, under distress, or by the fraud of the defendant, and alter the prayer according to the relief sought.*]

No. 112.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. (No. 2).

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. That on the day of 18 , the defendant was absolutely entitled to certain immoveable property described in the agreement hereto annexed.

2. That on the same day, the plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement, under their hands, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

3. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff tendered rupees to the defendant, and demanded a conveyance of the said property.

4. That on the day of 18 , the plaintiff again demanded such conveyance. [*Or*, that the defendant refused to convey the same to the plaintiff.]

5. That the defendant has not executed such conveyance.

6. That the plaintiff is still ready and willing to pay the purchase-money of the said property to the defendant.

The plaintiff prays judgment:

(1) That the defendant execute to the plaintiff a sufficient conveyance of the said property [*following the terms of the agreement*]

(2) For rupees compensation for withholding the same.

No. 113.

PARTNERSHIP.

(*Title.*)

A. B., the above-named plaintiff, states as follows:—

1. He and the said *C. D.*, the defendant, have been for the space of years [*or* months] last past carrying on business together at within the jurisdiction of this Court, under certain articles of partnership in writing, signed by them respectively, [*or*, under a certain deed sealed and executed by them respectively, *or*, under a verbal agreement between them, the said plaintiff and defendant].

2. Divers disputes and differences have arisen between the plaintiff and defendant as such partners, whereby it has become impossible to carry on the said business in partnership with advantage to the partners.

3. The plaintiff desires to have the said partnership dissolved, and he is ready and willing to bear his share of the debts and obligations of the partnership according to the terms of the said articles [*or* deed, *or* agreement].

4. The plaintiff prays the Court to decree a dissolution of the said partnership, and that the accounts of the said partnership trading may be taken by the Court, and the assets thereof realized, and that each party may be ordered to pay into Court any balance due from him upon such partnership-account, and that the debts and liabilities of the said partnership may be paid and discharged, and that the costs of the suit may be paid out of the partnership-assets, and that any balance remaining of such assets, after such payment and discharge, and the payment of the said costs, may be divided between the plaintiff and defendant, according to the terms of the said articles [*or* deed, *or* agreement], or that, if the said assets shall prove insufficient, he the plaintiff and the said defendant may be ordered to contribute in such proportions as shall be just to a fund to be raised for the payment and discharge of such debts, liabilities and costs. And to give such other relief as the Court shall think fit.

This plaint was filed by of

Pleader for the plaintiff, *or* by

[*N. B.—In suits for winding-up of any partnership, omit the prayer for dissolution: but instead thereof insert a paragraph stating the fact of the partnership having been dissolved.*]

No. 114.

FORMS OF CONCISE STATEMENTS.

[Code of Civil Procedure, section 58.]

Money lent.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money lent [and interest].
Several demands.	The plaintiff's claim is rs., whereof rs. is for the price of goods sold, and rs. for money lent, and rs. for interest.
Rent.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for arrears of rent.
Salary, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for arrears of salary as a clerk [*or, as the case may be*].
Interest.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for interest upon money lent.
General average.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a general average contribution.
Freight, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for freight and demurrage.
Banker's balance.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money deposited with the defendant as a banker.
Fees, &c., as pleader.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for fees for work done [and rs. money expended] as a pleader.
Commission.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for commission earned as [*state character, as* auctioneer, cotton-broker, *&c.*].
Medical attendance, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for medical attendances.
Return of premium.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of premiums paid upon policies of insurance.
Warehouse rent.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for the warehousing of goods.
Carriage of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for the carriage of goods by railway.
Use and occupation of houses.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for the use and occupation of a house.
Hire of goods.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for the hire of [furniture].
Work done.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for work done as a [surveyor].
Board and lodging.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for board and lodging.
Schooling.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for the [board, lodging and] tuition of *X. Y.*
Money received.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money received by the defendant as pleader [*or* factor, *or* collector, *or, &c.*] of the plaintiff.
Fees of office.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for fees received by the defendant under colour of the office of
Money overpaid.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money overcharged for the carriage of goods by railway.
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of fees overcharged by the defendant as
Return of money by stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money deposited with the defendant as stake-holder.
Money won from stake-holder.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money entrusted to the defendant as stake-holder, and become payable to plaintiff.
Money entrusted to agent.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money entrusted to the defendant as agent of the plaintiff.
Money obtained by fraud.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money obtained from the plaintiff by fraud.
Money paid by mistake.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money paid to the defendant by mistake.
Money, paid for consideration which has failed.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money paid to the defendant for [work to be done, *or* work left undone; *or*, a bill to be taken up, *or*, a bill not taken up, *or, &c.*]
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a return of money paid as a deposit upon shares to be allotted.
Money paid by surety for defendant.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money paid for the defendant as his surety.
Rent paid.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money paid for rent due by the defendant.
Money paid on accommodation-bill.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted [*or* indorsed] for the defendant's accommodation.
Contribution by surety.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a contribution in respect of money paid by the plaintiff as surety.
By co-debtor.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for a contribution in respect of a joint debt of the plaintiff and the defendant, paid by the plaintiff.
Money paid for calls.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money paid for calls upon shares, against which the defendant was bound to indemnify the plaintiff.
Money payable under award.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. for money payable under an award.
Life-policy.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a policy of insurance upon the life of *X. Y.*, deceased.
Money-bond.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a bond to secure payment of rs. and interest.
Foreign judgment.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a judgment of the Court in [the Empire of Russia].
Bills of exchange, &c.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a cheque drawn by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a bill of exchange accepted [*or* drawn, *or* indorsed] by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. upon a promissory note made [*or* indorsed] by the defendant.
	The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant, *A. B.*, as acceptor, and against the defendant, *C. D.*, as drawer [*or* indorser] of a bill of exchange.
Surety.	The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant as surety for the price of goods sold.

The plaintiff's claim is rs. against the defendant, *A. B.*, as principal, and against the defendant, *C. D.*, as surety, for the price of goods sold [*or* for arrears of rent, *or* for money lent, *or* for money received by the defendant, *A. B.*, as traveller for the plaintiff, *or*, *&c.*].

Calls. The plaintiff's claim is rs. for calls upon shares.

Indorsement for costs, &c.

[*Add to the above Forms*] and rs. for costs; and if the amount claimed be paid to the plaintiff or his pleader within days [*or, if the summons is to be served out of the jurisdiction, insert the time for appearance limited by the order*] from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

Damages and other claims.

Agent, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff as traveller.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongful dismissal from the defendant's employment as traveller [and rs. for arrears of wages].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the defendant's wrongfully quitting the plaintiff's employment as manager.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty as factor [*or*, *&c.*,] of the plaintiff [and rs. for money received as factor, *or &c.*]

Apprentices. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of the terms of a deed of apprenticeship of *X. Y.* to the defendant [*or* plaintiff].

Arbitration. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-compliance with the award of *X. Y.*

Assault, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault [and false imprisonment, and for malicious prosecution].

By husband and wife. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault and false imprisonment of the plaintiff, *C. D.*

Against husband and wife. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for assault by the defendant, *C. D.*

Pleader. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's negligence as pleader of the plaintiff.

Bailment. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of goods [and for wrongfully detaining the same].

Pledge. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the keeping of goods pawned [and for wrongfully detaining the same]

Hire. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for negligence in the custody of furniture [*or*, a carriage] lent on hire, [and for wrongfully, *&c.*].

Banker. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully neglecting [*or* refusing] to pay the plaintiff's cheque.

Bill. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to accept the plaintiff's drafts.

Bond. The plaintiff's claim is upon a bond conditioned not to carry on the trade of a

Carrier. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff's goods by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for refusing to carry the plaintiff by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of coals by railway.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of duty in and about the carriage and delivery of machinery by sea.

Charter-party. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of charter-party of ship [*Mary*].

Claim for return of goods; damages. The plaintiff's claim is for return of household furniture, [*or*, *&c.*,] or their value, and for damages for detaining the same.

Damages for depriving of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for wrongfully depriving plaintiff of goods, household furniture, &c.

Defamation. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for libel.

Wrongful distress. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for slander.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for improperly distraining.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the distress complained of be wrongful or excessive, or irregular.*]

Ejectment. The plaintiff's claim is to recover possession of a house, No. in Street, or of a farm called Blackacre, situate in the of in the of

To establish title and recover rents. The plaintiff's claim is to establish his title to [*here describe property*] and to recover the rents thereof.

[*The two previous Forms may be combined*].

Fishery. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for infringement of the plaintiff's right of fishing.

Fraud. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation on the sale of a horse [*or* a business, *or* shares, *or*, *&c.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for fraudulent misrepresentation of the credit of *A. B.*

Guarantee. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract of guarantee for *A. B.*

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to indemnify the plaintiff as the defendant's agent to distrain.

Insurance. The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy upon the ship [*Royal Charter*], and freight of cargo [*or* for return of premiums].

[*This Form shall be sufficient whether the loss claimed be total or partial.*]

The plaintiff's claim is for a loss under a policy of fire insurance upon house and furniture.

Fire insurance The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to insure a house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to keep a house in repair.

Landlord and tenant. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breaches of covenants contained in a lease of a farm.

Medical man. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff from the defendant's negligence as a medical man.

Mischievous animal. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury by the defendant's dog.

Negligence. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff by the negligent driving of the defendant or his servants.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff while a passenger on the defendant's railway by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for injury to the plaintiff at the defendant's railway-station from the defective condition of the station.

Act XIII of 1855. The plaintiff's claim is as executor of *A. B.* deceased, for damages for the death of the said *A. B.*, from injuries received while a passenger on the defendant's railway, by the negligence of the defendant's servants.

Promise of marriage. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Sale of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of contract to accept and pay for goods.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for non-delivery [*or* short delivery, *or* defective quality, *or other breach of contract of sale*] of cotton [*or, &c.*].

Sale of goods. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of warranty of a horse.

Sale of land. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell [*or* purchase] land.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to let [*or* take] a house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to sell [*or* purchase] the lease, with good-will, fixtures, and stock-in-trade of a public-house.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of covenant for title [*or* for quiet enjoyment, *or*, *&c.*] in a conveyance of land.

Trespass on land. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully entering the plaintiff's land and drawing water from his well [*or* cutting his grass, *or* felling his timber, *or* pulling down his fences, *or* removing his gate, *or* using his road or path, *or* crossing his field, *or* depositing sand there, *or* carrying away gravel from thence, *or* carrying away stones from his river].

Support. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully taking away the support of plaintiff's land [*or* house, *or* mine].

Way. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing a way [public highway, *or* private, way].

Water-course, &c. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully diverting [*or* obstructing, *or* polluting, *or* diverting water from] a water-course.

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully discharging water upon the plaintiff's land [*or* into the plaintiff's mine].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully obstructing the plaintiff's use of a well.

Pasture. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's right of pasture.

[*This Form shall be sufficient whatever the nature of the right to pasture be.*]

Light. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for obstructing the access of light to plaintiff's house.

Patent. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's patent.

Copy-right. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's copy-right.

Trade-mark. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for wrongfully using [*or* imitating] the plaintiff's trade-mark.

Work. The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to build a ship [*or* to repair a house, *&c.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages for breach of a contract to employ the plaintiff to build a ship, *&c.*

Nuisance. The plaintiff's claim is for damages to his house, trees, crops, &c., caused by noxious vapours from the defendant's factory [*or*, *&c.*].

The plaintiff's claim is for damages from nuisance by noise from the defendant's works [*or* stables, *or*, *&c.*].

Injunction. [*Add to indorsement*]:—and for an injunction.

[*Add to indorsement where claim is to land, or to establish title, or both*]:—

Mesne profits. and for mesne profits.

Arrears of rent. and for an account of rents or arrears of rent.

Breach of covenant. and for breach of covenant for [repairs].

1. *Creditor to administer Estate.*

The plaintiff's claim is as a creditor of *X.Y.*, of deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said *X.Y.* administered. The defendant, *C. D.*, is sued as the administrator of the said *X.Y.*, [and the defendants, *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as his coheirs at law.]

2. *Legatee to administer Estate.*

The plaintiff's claim is as a legatee under the will dated the day of 18 , of *X. Y.*, deceased, to have the moveable and immoveable property of the said *X. Y.* administered. The defendant, *C. D.*, is sued as the executor of the said *X. Y.* [and the defendants, *E. F.* and *G. H.*, as his devisees].

3. *Partnership.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of the partnership dealings between the plaintiff and defendant [under articles of partnership dated the day of], and to have the affairs of the partnership wound up.

4. *By mortgagee.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what is due to him for principal, interest and costs on a mortgage dated the day of , made between [*parties*] [*or*, by deposit of title-deeds], and that the mortgage may be enforced by foreclosure or sale.

5. *By mortgagor.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have an account taken of what, if anything, is due on a mortgage dated and made between [*parties*], and to redeem the property comprised therein.

6. *Raising Portions.*

The plaintiff's claim is that the sum of rs. which by an indenture of settlement, dated , was provided for the portions of the younger children of may be raised.

7. *Execution of Trusts.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have the trusts of an indenture dated and made between [*parties*] carried into execution.

8. *Cancellation, or Rectification.*

The plaintiff's claim is to have a deed dated and made between [*parties*] set aside or rectified.

9. *Specific Performance.*

The plaintiff's claim is for specific performance of an agreement dated the day of for the sale by the plaintiff to the defendant of certain [freehold] hereditaments at

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No. 115.

PROBATE.

1. *By an executor or legatee propounding a will in solemn form.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will dated the day of of *C. W.* late of deceased, who died on the day of and to have the said will established. This summons is issued against you as one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased [*or, as the case may be*].

2. *By an executor or legatee of a former will, or a next-of-kin, &c., of the deceased seeking to obtain the revocation of a probate granted in common form.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will dated the day of of *C.D.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of and to have the probate of a pretended will of the said deceased, dated the day of revoked. This summons is issued against you as the executor of the said pretended will [*or, as the case may be*].

3. *By an executor or legatee of a will when letters of administration have been granted as in an intestacy.*

The plaintiff claims to be executor of the last will of *C. D.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of dated the day of

The plaintiff claims that the grant of letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased obtained by you should be revoked, and probate of the said will granted to him.

4. *By a person claiming a grant of administration as a next-of-kin of the deceased, but whose interest as next-of-kin is disputed.*

The plaintiff claims to be the brother and sole next-of-kin of *C.D.* of deceased, who died on the day of intestate, and to have as such a grant of administration to the personal estate of the said intestate. This writ is issued against you because you have entered a caveat, and have alleged that you are the sole next-of-kin of the deceased [*or, as the case may be*].

Indorsements of character of Parties.

The plaintiff's claim is as executor [*or* administrator] of *C.D*, deceased, for, *&c.*

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A. B.*, as executor [*or, &c.*] of *C.D.*, deceased, for, *&c.*

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A.B.*, as executor of *X. Y.* deceased, and against the defendant, *C.D*, in his personal capacity, for, *&c.*

By husband and wife-executrix.

The claim of the plaintiff, *C D.*, is as executrix of *X. Y.*, deceased, and the claim of the plaintiff, *A.B.*, as her husband, for

Trustees.

The plaintiff's claim is as [*or*, the plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as] trustee under the will of *A.B.* [*or* under the settlement upon the marriage of *A.B.* and *X. Y.* his wife].

Public officer.

The plaintiff's claim is as public officer of the Bank, for

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as public officer of the Bank, for

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *A.B.*, as principal, and against the defendant, *C.D.*, as public officer, of the Bank, as surety, for

Heir and devisee.

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant as heir-at-law of *A B.*, deceased.

The plaintiff's claim is against the defendant, *C.D.*, as heir-at-law, and against the defendant, *E.F.*, as devisee, of lands under the will of *A.B.*

F—MISCELLANEOUS

No 116

Section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure

COURT of the holden at

REGISTER OF CIVIL SUITS in the year 18 .

Date of presentation of plaint	No. of Suit.	Plaintiff.			Defendant.			Claim.			Appearance			Judgment.			Appeal		Execution.					Return of Execution.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode	Name.	Description	Place of abode.	Particulars.	Amount or value.	When the Cause of Action accrued.	Day for parties to appear.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Date	For whom.	For what, or amount.	Date of Appeal	Judgment in Appeal.	Date of application	Date of Order.	Against whom	For what, and amount if money.	Amount of Costs	Amount paid into Court.	Arrested.	Minute of other Return than payment of Arrest, and date of every Return.

No. 117.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

dwelling at

WHEREAS

has instituted a suit against you for

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your Pleader , which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are (*or* such a party is, *as the case may be*) required to put in a written statement by the day of

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No. 118.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

dwelling at

WHEREAS

has instituted a suit against you for

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your Pleader , which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

NOTICE.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence-money.

2. If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say*—You are (*or* such a party is, *as the case may be*) required to put in a written statement by the day of

No. 119.

SUMMONS TO APPEAR.

Section 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NO. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To (*Name, description and address.*)

WHEREAS [*here enter the name, description and address of the plaintiff*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you [*here state the particulars of the claim as in the register*]; you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon [*If not specially required to appear in person, state*—"in person or by a pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions"] to answer the above-named plaintiff. [*If the summons be for the final disposal of the suit, this further direction shall be added here;* "and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day"]: and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

No. 120.

ORDER FOR TRANSMISSION OF SUMMONS FOR SERVICE IN THE JURISDICTION OF ANOTHER COURT.

Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

The day of 18 .

WHEREAS it is stated in the plaint that , the defendant in the above suit is at present residing in , but that the right to sue accrued within the jurisdiction of this Court: it is ordered that a summons returnable on the day of 18 be forwarded for service on the said defendant, to the Court of with a duplicate of this proceeding.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 121.

TO ACCOMPANY RETURN OF SUMMONS OF ANOTHER COURT.

Section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil suit No. of 18 .

The day of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

Read proceeding from the forwarding for service on in Civil No. of that Court.

Read bailiff's endorsement on the back of the process stating that the and proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the [oath *or*] affirmation of and it is ordered that the be returned to the with a copy of this proceeding.

L. S.

Judge.

NOTE.—This form will be applicable to process other than summons, the service of which may have to be effected in the same manner.

No. 122.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

I, the undersigned defendant [*or* one of the defendants], disclaim all interest under the will of the said *E. F.* in the plaint named [*or*, as heir-at-law of, *or*, as next-of-kin, *or* one of the next-of-kin, of *E. F.*, deceased, in the said plaint named].

Or, I the undersigned defendant state, that I admit [*or* deny] [*here repeat in the language of the plaint the statements admitted or denied*].

Or, I the undersigned defendant submit that, upon the facts stated in the plaint, it does not appear that there is any agreement which can be legally enforced [*or*, that it appears upon the said plaint that I am jointly liable with one *E. F.*, who is not a party to the suit, and not severally liable as by the plaint appears, *or*, that it appears by the said plaint that *G. H.* should have been a joint plaintiff with the said *A. B.* in the said suit, *or*, *as the case may be*].

Or, that the plaintiff has conveyed [*or* assigned] his interest in the said mortgage [*or* equity of redemption] to one *I. J.* [*or*, that I have conveyed or assigned to *H. L.* by way of further charge for securing the sum of Rs. , the equity of redemption in the property sought by the suit to be foreclosed].

Or, that since the dissolution of the partnership the plaintiff has executed an instrument, whereby the plaintiff covenants to discharge all debts and liabilities of the partnership, and generally to release me from all claims and liabilities either by or to himself and others in respect of the said partnership trading [*or*, *as the case may be*].

(*Signed*) *C. D.*,
Defendant.

No. 123.

INTERROGATORIES.

Section 121 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B.
against
C. D., *E. F.* and *G. H.*

Interrogatories on behalf of the above-named *A. B.* [*or C. D.*] for the examination of the above-named [*E. F.* and *G. H.*, *or A. B.*].

1. Did not &c.

2. Has not &c.

The defendant *E. F.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered

The defendant *G. H.* is required to answer the interrogatories numbered

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No. 124.

FORM OF NOTICE TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS.

Section 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B.
against
C. D.

Take notice that the plaintiff [*or* defendant] requires you to produce for his inspection the following documents referred to in your plaint [*or* written statement, *or* affidavit], dated the day of 18 .

Describe documents required.

X. Y. Pleader for the plaintiff [*or* the defendant].

To *Z.*

Pleader for the defendant [*or* plaintiff].

No. 125.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS your attendance is required to on behalf of the in the above cause, you are hereby required [personally to appear before this Court] on the day of 18 , at the hour of A. M. [and] to bring with you or to send to this Court

A sum of Rs. , being your travelling and other expenses and subsistence-allowance for one day, is herewith sent. If you do not comply with this order, you will be subject to the consequence of non-attendance laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 170.

Notice—(1). If you are summoned only to produce a document and not to give evidence, you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if you cause such document to be produced in this Court on the day and hour aforesaid.

(2). If you are to be detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of Rs. will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 126.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND AND GIVE EVIDENCE.

Sections 159 and 163 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Another Form.

No. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.
Defendant.

To (*Name, description and address.*)

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the day of at in the forenoon, to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff [*or* the defendant] in the above-mentioned suit, and to produce [*here describe with convenient certainty any document the production of which may be required. If the summons be only to give evidence, or if it be only to produce a document, it must be expressed accordingly*] and you are not to depart thence until you have been examined [*or* have produced the document] and the Court has risen, or unless you have obtained the leave of the Court.

FORMS OF DECREES.

No. 127.

SIMPLE MONEY-DECREE.

(*Title.*)

Claim for

THIS cause coming on for final disposal before in the presence of , on the part of the plaintiff, and on the part of the defendant, it is ordered that the do pay to the the sum of Rs. , with interest thereon at the rate of per cent. per from to the date of realization of the said sum, and do also pay to the the costs of this suit as taxed by the officer of the Court, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

Costs of suit.

PLAINTIFF.	Rs.	A.	P.	DEFENDANT.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Stamp for plaint ...				Stamp for power ...			
2. Do. for power ...				Do. petition ...			
3. Do. exhibits ...				Pleader's fee			
4. Pleader's fees on Rs. ...				Subsistence for witnesses ...			
5. Translation fee ...				Service of process ...			
6. Subsistence for witness for attendance ...				Translation fee ...			
7. Commissioner's fee ...				Commissioner's fee ...			
8. Service of process ...							
9. &c.							
TOTAL ...				TOTAL ...			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 128.

DECREE FOR SALE IN A SUIT BY A MORTGAGEE OR PERSON ENTITLED TO A LIEN.

(*Title.*)

It is ordered that it be referred to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] to take an account of what is due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage [*or* lien] mentioned in the plaint, and to tax the plaintiff's costs of this suit, and that the Registrar do certify to the Court on the day of what he shall find to be due for principal and interest as aforesaid, and for costs; And upon the defendant paying into Court what shall be certified to be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest as aforesaid, together with the said costs, within six months after the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall have presented his certificate; it is ordered that the plaintiff do reconvey the said mortgaged premises free and clear from all incumbrances done by him, or any claiming by, from, or under him, and do deliver up to the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] all deeds and writings in his custody or power relating thereto, and that upon such reconveyance being made, and deeds and writings being delivered up, the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] shall pay out to the plaintiff the said sum so paid in as aforesaid for principal, interest and costs; but in default of the defendant paying into Court such principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, then it is ordered that the said mortgaged premises [*or* the premises subject to the said lien] be sold with the approbation of the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer]. And it is ordered that the money to arise by such sale be paid into Court, to the end that the same may be duly applied in payment of what shall be found due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and that the balance (if any) shall be paid to the defendant.

No. 129.

FINAL DECREE FOR FORECLOSURE.

(*Title.*)

Whereas it appears to the Court that the defendant has not paid into Court the sum which was on the day of last certified by the Registrar to be due to the Plaintiff for principal and interest upon the mortgage in the plaint mentioned, and for costs, pursuant to the order made in this suit on the day of last, and that the period of six months has elapsed since the said day of

It is ordered that the Defendant do stand absolutely debarred and foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption of, in, and to, the said mortgaged premises.

No. 130.

PRELIMINARY ORDER—ADMINISTRATION SUIT.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

It is ordered that the following accounts and inquiries be taken and made; that is to say:—

In creditor's suit—

1. That an account be taken of what is due to the Plaintiff and all other the creditors of the deceased.

In suits by legatees—

2. An account be taken of the legacies given by the testator's will.

In suits by next-of-kin—

An inquiry be made and account taken of what, or of what share, if any, the plaintiff is entitled to as next-of-kin [*or* one of the next-of-kin] of the intestate.

[*After the first paragraph, the Order will, where necessary, order, in a creditor's suit, inquiry and accounts for legatees, heirs-at-law, and next-of-kin. In suits by claimants other than creditors, after the first paragraph, in all cases, an order to inquire and take an account of creditors, will follow the first paragraph, and such of the others as may be necessary will follow, omitting the first formal words. The form is continued as in a creditor's suit.*]

3. An account of the funeral and testamentary expenses.

4. An account of the moveable property of the deceased come to the hands of the Defendant, or to the hands of any other person by his order or for his use.

5. An inquiry what part (if any) of the moveable property of the deceased is outstanding and undisposed of.

6. And it is further ordered, that the Defendant do, on or before the day of next, pay into Court all sums of money which shall be found to have come to his hands, or to the hands of any person by his order or to his use.

7. And that if the *Registrar* shall find it necessary for carrying out the objects of the suit to sell any part of the moveable property of the deceased, that the same be sold accordingly, and the proceeds paid into Court.

8. And that Mr. *E. F.* be Receiver in the suit [*or* proceeding], and receive and get in all outstanding debts and outstanding moveable property of the deceased, and pay the same into the hands of the Registrar [and shall give security by bond for the due performance of his duties to the amount of rupees].

9. And it is further ordered, that if the moveable property of the deceased be found insufficient for carrying out the objects of the suit, then the following further inquiries be made, and accounts taken, that is to say,—

(*a*) an inquiry what immoveable property the deceased was seised of or entitled to at the time of his death;

(*b*) an inquiry what are the incumbrances (if any) affecting the immoveable property of the deceased, or any part thereof;

(*c*) an account, so far as possible, of what is due to the several incumbrancers, and to include a statement of the priorities of such of the incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale hereinafter directed.

10. And that the immoveable property of the deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make up the fund in Court sufficient to carry out the object of the suit, be sold with the approbation of the Judge, free from incumbrances (if any) of such incumbrancers as shall consent to the sale, and subject to the incumbrances of such of them as shall not consent.

11. And it is ordered, that *G. H.* shall have the conduct of the sale of the immoveable property, and shall prepare the conditions and contracts of sale subject to the approval of the Registrar, and that in case any doubt or difficulty shall arise the papers shall be submitted to the Judge to settle.

12. And it is further ordered, that, for the purpose of the inquiries hereinbefore directed, the Registrar shall advertise in the newspapers according to the practice of the Court, or shall make such inquiries in any other way which shall appear to the Registrar to give the most useful publicity to such inquiries.

13. And it is ordered, that the above inquiries and accounts be made and taken, and that all other acts ordered to be done be completed, before the day of, and that the Registrar do certify the result of the inquiries, and the accounts, and that all other acts ordered are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of

14. And, lastly, it is ordered, that this suit [*or* matter] stand adjourned for making final decree to the day of

[*Such part only of this order is to be used as is applicable to the particular case.*]

No. 131.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY A LEGATEE.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. It is ordered that the defendant do on or before the day of pay into Court the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the estate of , the testator, and also the sum of Rs. for interest, at the rate of Rs. per centum per annum, from the day of to the day of amounting together to the sum of Rs.

2. Let the Registrar [*or* Taxing Officer] of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said costs, when so taxed, be paid out of the said sum of Rs. ordered to be paid into Court as aforesaid, as follows:—

(*a.*)—The costs of the plaintiff to Mr. , his attorney [*or* pleader], and the costs of the defendant to Mr. , his attorney [*or* pleader].

(*b.*)—And (*if any debts are due*), with the residue of the said sum of Rs. after payment of the plaintiff's and defendant's costs as aforesaid, let the sums found to be owing to the several creditors mentioned in the schedule to the Registrar's certificate, together with subsequent interest on such of the debts as bear interest, be paid; and after making such payments, let the amount coming to the several legatees mentioned in the schedule, together with subsequent interest (to be verified as aforesaid), be paid to them.

3. And if there should then be any residue, let the same be paid to the residuary legatee.

DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY A LEGATEE, WHERE AN EXECUTOR IS HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. Declare that the defendant is personally liable to pay the legacy of Rs. bequeathed to the plaintiff;

2. And it is ordered, that an account be taken of what is due for principal and interest on the said legacy;

3. And it is also ordered, that the defendant do within weeks after the date of the Registrar's certificate, pay to the plaintiff the amount of what the Registrar shall certify to be due for principal and interest;

4. And it is ordered, that the defendant do pay the plaintiff his costs of suit, the same to be taxed in case the parties differ.

FINAL DECREE IN AN ADMINISTRATION SUIT BY NEXT-OF-KIN.

Section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1. Let the Registrar of the said Court tax the costs of the plaintiff and defendant in this suit, and let the amount of the said plaintiff's costs, when so taxed, be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff out of the sum of Rs. , the balance by the said certificate found to be due from the said defendant on account of the personal estate of *E. F.*, the intestate, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the said Registrar, and let the defendant retain for her own use out of such sum her costs, when taxed.

2. And it is ordered, that the residue of the said sum of Rs. , after payment of the plaintiffs' and defendant's costs as aforesaid, be paid and applied by defendant as follows:—

(*a.*)—Let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay one-third share of the said residue to the plaintiffs, *A. B.*, and *C.*, his wife, in her right, as the sister and one of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(*b.*)—Let the defendant retain for her own use one other third share of the said residue, as the mother, and one other of the next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

(*c.*)—And let the defendant, within one week after the taxation of the said costs by the Registrar as aforesaid, pay the remaining one-third share of the said residue to *G. H.*, as the brother and the other next-of-kin of the said *E. F.*, the intestate.

No. 132.

ORDER—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

It is declared that the partnership in the plaint mentioned between the plaintiff and defendant ought to stand dissolved as from the day of , and it is ordered that the dissolution thereof as from that day be advertised in the *Gazette, &c.*

And it is ordered that be the Receiver of the partnership-estate and effects in this suit, and do get in all the outstanding book-debts and claims of the partnership.

And it is ordered that the following accounts be taken:—

1. An account of the credits, property and effects now belonging to the said partnership;

2. An account of the debts and liabilities of the said partnership;

3. An account of all dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendant, from the foot of the settled account exhibited in this suit and marked (A), and not disturbing any subsequent settled accounts.

And it is ordered that the goodwill of the business heretofore carried on by the plaintiff and defendant as in the plaint mentioned, and the stock-in-trade, be sold on the premises, and that the Registrar may, on the application of any of the parties, fix a reserved bidding for all or any of the lots at such sale, and that either of the parties is to be at liberty to bid at the sale.

And it is ordered that the above accounts be taken and all the other acts required to be done be completed before the day of , and that the Registrar do certify the result of the accounts, and that all other acts are completed, and have his certificate in that behalf ready for the inspection of the parties on the day of .

And, lastly, it is ordered that this suit stand adjourned for making a final decree to the day of

No. 133.

PARTNERSHIP. FINAL DECREE.

Section 215 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Regular No.

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

It is ordered that the fund now in Court, amounting to the sum of Rs. be applied as follows:—

1. In payment of the debts due by the partnership set forth in the Registrar's certificate amounting in the whole to Rs.

2. In payment of the costs of all parties in this suit, amounting to Rs. [*These costs must be ascertained before the decree is drawn up*].

3. In payment of the sum of Rs. to the plaintiff as his share of the partnership-assets, of the sum of Rs. , being the residue of the said sum of Rs. now in Court to the defendant as his share of the partnership-assets.

[*Or*, And that the remainder of the said sum of Rs. be paid to the said plaintiff (*or* defendant) in part payment of the sum of Rs. certified to be due to him in respect of the partnership-accounts.

And that the defendant (*or* plaintiff) do on or before the day of pay to the plaintiff (*or* defendant) the sum of Rs. being the balance of the said sum of Rs. due to him, which will then remain due].

No. 134.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-SATISFACTION OF DECREE.

Section 224 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D of

CERTIFIED that no [*or* partial, *as the case may be, and if partial, state to what extent*] satisfaction of the decree of this Court, in Civil Suit No. of 18 a copy of which is hereunto attached, has been obtained by execution within the jurisdiction of this Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 135.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY EXECUTION SHOULD NOT ISSUE.

Section 248 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS
has made application to this Court for execution of decree in Civil Suit No. 18 , this is to give you notice that you are to appear before this Court on the day of 18 , either in person or by a Pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorized and instructed to show cause, if any, why execution should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 136.

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY IN DEFENDANT'S POSSESSION IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 254 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS was ordered, by decree of this Court, passed on the day of 18 , in Suit No. of 18 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin; and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid

DECREE.			
Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
Costs of decree . .			
Interest thereon . .			
Total of attachment			
TOTAL . .			

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to attach the moveable property of the said as set forth in the list hereunto annexed, or which shall be pointed out to you by the said , and unless the said shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. together with Rs. , the costs of this attachment, to hold the same until further orders from this Court.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this Warrant on or before the day of 18 , with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed, or why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 137.

WARRANT TO THE BAILIFF TO GIVE POSSESSION OF LAND, &C.

Section 263 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , in the occupancy of has been decreed to , the plaintiff in this suit: you are hereby directed to put the said in possession of the same, and you are hereby authorized to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 138.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSON TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF.

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 in favour of for Rs. it is ordered that the defendant be, and is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from

receiving from the following property in the possession of the said that is to say, to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said , and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any person or persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 139.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF DEBTS NOT SECURED BY NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that the defendant be, and hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from you a certain debt alleged now to be due from you to the said defendant, namely, and that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment of the said debt, or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 140.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF SHARES IN A PUBLIC COMPANY, &C.

Section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To Defendant, and to , Manager of Company

WHEREAS has failed to satisfy a decree passed against on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 in favour of for Rs. it is ordered that you, the defendant, be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making any transfer of shares in the aforesaid Company, namely, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof; and you , the Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 141.

ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Section 274 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

Defendant.

WHEREAS you have failed to satisfy a decree passed against you on the day of 18 , in Civil Suit No. of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered that you, the said , be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift, or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 142.

ATTACHMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY OR OF ANY SECURITY IN THE HANDS OF A COURT OF JUSTICE OR OFFICER OF GOVERNMENT.

Sections 272 and 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

SIR,

THE plaintiff having applied, under section of the Code of Civil Procedure, for an attachment of certain money now in your hands (*here state how the money is supposed to be in the hands of the person addressed, on what account, &c.*), I request that you will hold the said money subject to the further order of this Court.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

L. S.

Dated the day of 18 . *Judge.*

No. 143.

ORDER FOR PAYMENT TO THE PLAINTIFF, &C., OF MONEY, &C., IN THE HANDS OF A THIRD PARTY.

Section 277 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT AND TO

WHEREAS the following property has been attached in execution of a decree in Civil Suit No. of 18 , passed on the day of 18 , in favour of for Rs. : it is ordered

that the property so attached, consisting of Rs. in money, and Rs. in Bank Notes, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over by you the said , to , and that the said property, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, shall be sold by you, the Bailiff of the Court, by public auction in the manner prescribed for sale in execution of decrees, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over to the said , and the remainder, if any, shall be paid to you, the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 144.

NOTICE TO ATTACHING CREDITOR.

Section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for the removal of attachment on placed at your instance in execution of the decree in Civil Suit No. of 18 this is to give you notice to appear before this Court on , the day of , 18 , either in person or by a Pleader of the Court duly instructed, to support your claim as attaching creditor.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 145.

WARRANT OF SALE OF PROPERTY IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to sell by auction, after giving days' previous notice, by affixing the same in this Court-house, and after making due proclamation,* the property attached under a Warrant from this Court dated the of 18 in execution of a decree in favour of in suit No. of 18 or so much of the said property as shall realize the sum of Rs. , being the of the said decree and costs still remaining unsatisfied.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this Warrant on or before the day of 18 with an endorsement certifying the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

* This proclamation shall specify the time, the place of sale, the property to be sold, the revenue assessed, should the property consist of land paying revenue to Government, and the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered.

No. 146.

NOTICE TO PERSON IN POSSESSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 300 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has been the purchaser at a sale by auction in execution of the decree in the above suit of now in your possession, you are hereby prohibited from delivering possession of the said to any persons except the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 147.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST PAYMENT OF DEBTS SOLD IN EXECUTION TO ANY OTHER THAN THE PURCHASER.

Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

and to

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of certain debt due from you to you , that is to say , it is ordered that you be and you are hereby prohibited from receiving, and you from making payment of, the said debt to any person or persons except the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

No. 148.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF SHARES SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

and Manager of Company.

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of certain shares in the above Company, that is to say of standing in the name of you it is ordered

that the property so attached, consisting of Rs. in money, and Rs. in Bank Notes, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over by you the said , to , and that the said property, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, shall be sold by you, the Bailiff of the Court, by public auction in the manner prescribed for sale in execution of decrees, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy the said decree, shall be paid over to the said , and the remainder, if any, shall be paid to you, the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 144.

NOTICE TO ATTACHING CREDITOR.

Section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has made application to this Court for the removal of attachment on placed at your instance in execution of the decree in Civil Suit No. of 18 this is to give you notice to appear before this Court on , the day of , 18 , either in person or by a Pleader of the Court duly instructed, to support your claim as attaching creditor.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 145.

WARRANT OF SALE OF PROPERTY IN EXECUTION OF A DECREE FOR MONEY.

Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU to sell by auction, after giving days' previous notice, by affixing the same in this Court-house, and after making due proclamation,* the property attached under a Warrant from this Court dated the of 18 in execution of a decree in favour of in suit No. of 18 or so much of the said property as shall realize the sum of Rs. , being the of the said decree and costs still remaining unsatisfied.

YOU ARE FURTHER COMMANDED to return this Warrant on or before the day of 18 with an endorsement certifying the manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

* This proclamation shall specify the time, the place of sale, the property to be sold, the revenue assessed, should the property consist of land paying revenue to Government, and the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered.

No. 146.

NOTICE TO PERSON IN POSSESSION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 300 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has been the purchaser at a sale by auction in execution of the decree in the above suit of now in your possession, you are hereby prohibited from delivering possession of the said to any persons except the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 147.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST PAYMENT OF DEBTS SOLD IN EXECUTION TO ANY OTHER THAN THE PURCHASER.

Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

and to

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of certain debt due from you to you , that is to say , it is ordered that you be and you are hereby prohibited from receiving, and you from making payment of, the said debt to any person or persons except the said

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

No. 148.

PROHIBITORY ORDER AGAINST THE TRANSFER OF SHARES SOLD IN EXECUTION.

Section 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

and Manager of Company.

WHEREAS has become the purchaser at a public sale in execution of the decree in the above suit of certain shares in the above Company, that is to say of standing in the name of you it is ordered

that you be, and you are hereby, prohibited from making, any transfer of the said shares to any person except the said the purchaser aforesaid, or from receiving any dividends thereon: and you , Manager of the said Company, from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the said , the purchaser aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 149.

ORDER CONFIRMING SALE OF LAND, &C.

Section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

WHEREAS the following land (or immoveable property) was on the day of 18 sold by the Bailiff of this Court in execution of the decree in this suit; and whereas thirty days have elapsed and no application has been made (*or* objection allowed) to the said sale, it is ordered that the said sale be, and the said sale is hereby, confirmed.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 150.

CERTIFICATE OF SALE OF LAND.

Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

THIS is to certify that has been declared the purchaser at a sale by public auction on the day of 18 of the in execution of decree in this suit, and that the said sale has been duly confirmed by the Court.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 151.

ORDER FOR DELIVERY TO CERTIFIED PURCHASER OF LAND AT A SALE IN EXECUTION.

Section 318 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has become the certified purchaser of at a sale in execution of decree in Civil Regular No. of 18 , and whereas such land is in the possession of you are hereby ordered to put the said , the certified purchaser, as aforesaid, into possession of the said and if need be, to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

No. 152.

AUTHORITY TO THE COLLECTOR TO STAY PUBLIC SALE OF LAND ON SECURITIES BEING GIVEN.

Section 326 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

Collector of

SIR,

In answer to your communication No. , dated representing that the sale in execution of decree in this suit of land, lying within your district, paying revenue to Government, is objectionable, I have the honour to inform you that you are authorized, on security to the amount of Rs. decreed to the in the above suit, being given to your satisfaction, to make provision for the satisfaction of the said decree in the manner recommended by you instead of proceeding to a public sale of

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

L. S.

Judge.

No. 153.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL FOR RESISTING, &c., EXECUTION OF DECREE FOR LAND.

Section 329 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS it appears to the Court that has without just cause resisted (*or* obstructed) the execution of the decree of the Court

passed against on the day of 18 ,
in Civil Suit, No. of 18 , whereby certain land or immoveable property
was adjudged to , it is ordered that the said
be committed to custody for a period of days.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 154.

WARRANT OF ARREST IN EXECUTION.

Section 337 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .
Miscellaneous No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS was adjudged by a decree of the Court, in No. of 18 , dated 18 , to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. as noted in the margin, and whereas the said sum of Rs. has not been paid to the said plaintiff in satisfaction of the said decree, these are to command you to arrest the said defendant, and unless the said defendant shall pay to you the said sum of Rs. , together with Rs. for the costs of executing this process, to bring the said defendant before the Court with all convenient speed. You are further commanded to return this warrant on or before the day of 18 , with an endorsement certifying the day and manner in which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

Principal			
Interest			
Costs			
Execution			
TOTAL			

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 155.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Section 377 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE 187 .
B. No.

A. B. v. *C. D.*

TAKE notice that the defendant has paid into Court Rs. and says that that sum is enough to satisfy the plaintiff's claim [*or* the plaintiff's claim for, *&c.*].

To Mr. *X. Z.*,
the Plaintiff's Pleader,
Z.,
Defendant's Pleader.

No. 156.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE ABSENT WITNESSES.

Section 386 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

To

WHEREAS the evidence o is required by the in the above suit; and whereas you are requested to take the

examination on interrogatories [*or* vivâ voce] of such witnesses and you are hereby appointed a Commissioner for that purpose, and you are further requested to make return of such examination so soon as it may be taken [Process to require the attendance of the witness will be issued by this Court on your application.]*

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of

L. S.

Judge.

* Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

No. 157.

COMMISSION FOR A LOCAL INVESTIGATION, OR TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.

Sections 392 and 395 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS it is deemed requisite, for the purposes of this suit, that a commission for should be issued; you are hereby appointed Commissioner for the purpose of [process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on your application.]†

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above, is herewith forwarded.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

† Not necessary where the commission goes to another Court.

No. 158.

WARRANT OF ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Section 478 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , the plaintiff in the above suit, has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to these are to command you to take the said into custody, and to bring before the Court, in order that he may show cause why he should not furnish security to the amount of rupees for personal appearance before the Court, until such time as the said suit shall be fully and finally disposed of, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against in the suit.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 159.

ORDER FOR COMMITTAL.

Section 481 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS , Plaintiff in this suit, has made application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the Defendant to answer any judgment that may be passed against in the suit; and whereas the Court has called upon the Defendant to furnish such security, or to offer a sufficient deposit in lieu of security, which has failed to do; it is ordered that the said Defendant be committed to custody until the decision of the suit; or if judgment be given against until the execution of the decree.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 160.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, WITH ORDER TO CALL FOR SECURITY FOR FULFILMENT OF DECREE.

Section 484 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in the above suit these are to command you to call upon the said Defendant on or before the day of either to furnish security for the sum of rupees to produce and place at the disposal of this Court when required or the value thereof, or such portion of the value as may be sufficient to fulfil any decree that may be passed against or to appear and show cause why should not furnish security; and you are further ordered to attach the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to the Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this Warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 161.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT, ON PROOF OF FAILURE TO FURNISH SECURITY.

Section 485 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

TO THE BAILIFF OF THE COURT.

WHEREAS , the Plaintiff in this suit, has applied to the Court to call upon , the Defendant, to furnish security to fulfil any decree that may be passed against in the suit, and whereas the Court has called upon

the said to furnish such security which has failed to do ; these are to command you to attach the property of the said and keep the same under safe and secure custody until the further order of the Court, and in what manner you shall have executed this warrant make appear to this Court immediately after the execution hereof, and have you here then this Warrant.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 162.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY TO BE ATTACHED CONSISTS OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY, TO WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED, SUBJECT TO A LIEN OR RIGHT OF SOME OTHER PERSONS TO THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION THEREOF.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

Defendant.

IT is ordered that you the said be, and you are hereby, prohibited and restrained until the further order of this Court from receiving from the following property in the possession of the said that is to say to which the defendant is entitled, subject to any claim of the said and the said is hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from delivering the said property to any persons whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 163.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

Defendant.

IT is ordered that you the said be, and you are hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from alienating the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, by sale, gift, or otherwise, and that all persons be, and that they are hereby, prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE.

L. S.

Judge.

No. 164.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF MONEY IN THE HANDS OF OTHER PERSONS, OR OF DEBTS NOT BEING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

IT is ordered that the defendant be, and he is hereby, prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from receiving from the [money now in hands belonging to the said defendant *or* debts, *as the case may be, describing them*] and that the said be and hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of this Court, from making payment of the said [money, *&c.*], or any part thereof, to any person whomsoever.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 165.

ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

PROHIBITORY ORDER, WHERE THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF SHARES IN A PUBLIC COMPANY, &c.

Section 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To Defendant and to Manager of Company.

It is ordered that , the defendant. be and hereby prohibited and restrained, until the further order of the Court, from making any transfer of shares being in the aforesaid Company, or from receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and you Manager of the said Company, are hereby prohibited and restrained from permitting any such transfer, or making any such payment.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 166.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.

Section 492 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Upon motion made unto this Court by Pleader of (*or* Counsel for) the plaintiff *A. B.*, and upon reading the petition of the said plaintiff in this matter filed (this day) [*or* the plaint filed in this cause on the day of , *or* the written statement of the said plaintiff filed on the day of] and upon hearing the evidence of and in support thereof, [*if after notice and defendant not appearing, add*, and also the evidence of as to service of notice of this motion upon the defendant *C. D.*] This Court doth order that an injunction be awarded to restrain the

defendant *C. D.*, his servants, workmen and agents from pulling down, or suffering to be pulled down the house in the plaint in the said suit of the plaintiff mentioned [*or* in the written statement *or* petition of the plaintiff and evidence at the hearing of this motion mentioned] being No. 9, Oilmongers Street, Hindúpur, in the Taluq of and from selling the materials whereof the said house is composed, until the hearing of this cause or until the further order of this Court.

Dated this day of 187

Civil Judge.

[*Where the injunction is sought to restrain the negotiation of a bill, note or security, the ordering part of the order may run thus :—*] to restrain the defendants and from parting with out of the custody of them or any of them, or endorsing, assigning or negotiating the promissory note in question, dated on or about the *&c.*, mentioned in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition] and the evidence heard at this motion, until the hearing of this cause, or until the further order of this Court.

[*In copyright cases*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents, or workmen from printing, publishing, or vending a book, called , or any part thereof, until the, *&c.*

[*Where part only of a book is to be restrained*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents, or workmen, from printing, publishing, selling, or otherwise disposing of such parts of the book in the plaint [*or* petition and evidence, *&c.*,] mentioned to have been published by the defendant as hereinafter specified, namely, that part of the said book which is entitled and also that part which is entitled (*or* which is contained in p. to p. both inclusive) until the *&c.*

[*In patent cases*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his agents, servants and workmen, from making or vending any perforated bricks (*or, as the case may be*) upon the principle of the inventions in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, *&c.*, *or* written statement, *&c.*,] mentioned, belonging to the plaintiffs, or either of them, during the remainder of the respective terms of the patents in the plaintiff's plaint (*or, as the case may be*) mentioned, and from counterfeiting, imitating or resembling the same inventions, or either of them, or making any addition thereto, or subtraction therefrom, until the hearing, &c.

[*In cases of trade-marks*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his servants, agents or workmen, from selling, or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any composition or blacking (*or, as the case may be*) described as or purporting to be blacking manufactured by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, in bottles having affixed thereto such labels as in the plaintiff's plaint [*or* petition, *&c.*] mentioned, or any other labels so contrived or expressed as, by colorable imitation or otherwise, to represent the composition or blacking sold by the defendant to be the same as the composition or blacking manufactured and sold by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, and from using trade-cards so contrived or expressed as to represent that any composition or blacking sold or proposed to be sold by the defendant is the same as the composition or blacking manufactured or sold by the plaintiff, *A. B.*, until the, &c.

[*To restrain a partner from in any way, interfering in the business*] to restrain the defendant, *C. D.*, his agents and servants, from entering into any contract, and from accepting, drawing, endorsing or negotiating any bill of exchange, note or written security, in the name of the partnership firm of *B. & D.*, and from contracting any debt, buying and selling any goods, and from making or entering into any verbal or written promise, agreement or undertaking, and from doing or causing to be done, any act, in the name or on the credit of the said partnership firm of *B. & D*, or whereby the said partnership firm can or may in any manner become or be made liable to or for the payment of any sum of money, or for the performance of any contract, promise or undertaking, until the, &c.

No. 167.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION.

Section 494 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

Take notice that I, *A. B.*, intend to apply at the sitting of the Court at aforesaid, on the day of for an injunction to restrain *C. D.* from further prosecuting a suit which he has commenced against me in to recover damages for the breach of the contract for the specific performance of which this suit was commenced [*or* to restrain him from receiving and giving discharges for any of the debts due to the partnership in the matter of the partnership between us for the winding up of which the suit was commenced, *or* from digging the turf from the land which was agreed to be sold by him to me by the agreement, the specific performance of which this suit is commenced to enforce, *or, as the case may be*].

Dated this day of 18 .

To *C.D.* *A. B.*

[*N. B.—Where the injunction is to be applied for against a party whose name and address does not appear upon any proceeding already filed in the suit, it must be stated in full to enable the proper officer to serve the notice.*]

No. 168.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of 18 .

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

To

WHEREAS has been attached in execution of a decree passed in the above suit on the day of 18 , in favour of : you are hereby (subject to your giving security to the satisfaction of the Registrar) appointed Receiver of the said property under section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with full powers under the provisions of that section.

YOU are required to render a due and proper account of your receipts and disbursements in respect of the said property on . You will be entitled to remuneration at the rate of per cent. upon your receipts under the authority of this appointment

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 169.

BOND TO BE GIVEN BY RECEIVER.

Section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Civil Suit No. of

A. B. of

against

C. D. of

KNOW all men by these presents, that we, *A. B.* of, &c., and *C. D.* of, &c., and *E. F.* of, &c., are jointly and severally bound to *G. H.*, Registrar of the Court of in Rs. , to be paid to the said *G. H.* or his attorney, executors, administrators or assigns. For which payment to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us, in the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Dated this day of 18 .

And whereas a plaint has been filed in this Court by *A. B.* against *C. D.* for the purpose of (*here insert object of suit*).

And whereas the said *A. B.* has been appointed, by order of the above-mentioned Court, to receive the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and to get in the outstanding moveable property of *C. D.*, the testator in the said plaint named.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden *A. B.* shall duly account for all and every the sum and sums of money which he shall so receive on account of the rents and profits of the immoveable property, and in respect of the moveable property of the said *C. D.* [*or, as may be*] at such periods as the said Court shall appoint, and shall duly pay the balances which shall from time to time be certified to be due from him as the said Court hath directed or shall hereafter direct, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force.

A. B.
C. D.

Signed and delivered by the above-bounden in the presence of

NOTE.—*If deposit of money be made, the memorandum thereof should follow the terms of the condition of the bond.*

No. 170.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION UNDER AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.

Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*Title.*)

To

WHEREAS the above-mentioned plaintiff and defendant have agreed to refer the matters in difference between them in the above suit to your arbitration and award, you are hereby appointed accordingly to determine all the said matters in difference between the parties, and with power, by consent of the parties, to determine which party shall pay the costs of this reference.

You are required to deliver your award in writing to this Court on or before the day of 18 , or such other day as this Court may further fix.

Process to compel the attendance before you of any witnesses, or for the production of any documents which you may desire to examine or inspect, will be issued by this Court on our application, and you are empowered to administer to such witnesses oath or affirmation.

A sum of Rs. , being your fee in the above suit, is herewith forwarded.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18

L. S.

Judge.

No. 171.

ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION BY COURT, WITH CONSENT.

Section 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(Title.)

UPON reading a petition of the plaintiff, filed this day, and on the consent of for the defendant, and upon hearing for the plaintiff and for the defendant, it is ordered, by and with the consent of all the parties, that all matters in difference in this suit, including all dealings and transactions between all parties, be referred to the final determination of , who is to make his award in writing and submit the same to this Court, together with all proceedings, depositions, and exhibits in this suit, within one month from the date hereof. And it is ordered further, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator is to be at liberty to examine the parties and their witnesses upon oath or affirmation, which he is empowered to administer, and that the said arbitrator shall have all such powers or authorities as are vested in arbitrators under the Code of Civil Procedure, including therein power to call for all books of account that he may consider necessary. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the costs of this suit, together with the costs of reference to arbitration, up to and including the award of the said arbitrator, and the enforcement thereof, do abide the result of the finding of the said arbitrator. And it is further ordered, by and with the like consent, that the said arbitrator be at liberty to appoint a competent accountant to assist him in the investigation of the several matters referred to him as aforesaid, and that the remuneration of such accountant and other charges attending thereto be in the discretion of the said arbitrator.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 172.

SUMMONS IN SUMMARY SUIT ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.

Section 532 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

No. OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF AT

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To [*Here enter the defendant's name, description and address.*]

Whereas [*here enter the plaintiff's name, description and address*] has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure for Rs. principal and interest [*or* Rs. balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [*or* indorsee] of a bill of exchange [*or* hundí *or* promissory note], of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to obtain leave from the Court within seven days from the service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such seven days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. [*here state the sum claimed*] and the sum of Rs. for costs.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the Court supported by affidavit or declaration showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit.

[*Here copy the bill of exchange, hundí or promissory note, and all endorsements upon it.*]

No. 173.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

Section 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MEMORANDUM OF APPEAL.

(*Name, &c., as in Register.*) Plaintiff—Appellant.
(*Name, &c., as in Register.*) Defendant—Respondent.

[*Name of Appellant*] [plaintiff *or* defendant] above-named appeals to the High Court at [*or* District Court at , *as the case may be*] against the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of , for the following reasons, namely [*here state the grounds of objection*].

No. 174.

REGISTER OF APPEALS.

Section 550 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

COURT (*OR* HIGH COURT) AT

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM DECREES in the year 18 .

Date of Memorandum.	No. of appeal	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original Suit.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what, or Amount.

No. 175.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

Section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Appellant*, v. , *Respondent*.

APPEAL from the of the Court of , dated the day of 18 .

Respondent.

To

Take notice that an appeal from the decree of in this case has been presented by and registered in this Court, and that the day of 18 has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

IF no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided *ex parte* in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

NOTE.—If a stay of execution has been ordered, intimation should be given of the fact on this notice.]

No. 176.

DECREE ON APPEAL.

Section 579 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Appellant*, v. , *Respondent*.

Appeal from the of the Court of dated the day of 18 .

Memorandum of Appeal.

, *Plaintiff*.
, *Defendant*.

Plaintiff [*or* defendant] above-named appeals to the Court at against the decree of in the above suit, dated the day of 18 , for the following reasons, namely;

[*here state the reasons*]

This appeal coming on for hearing on the day of 18 , before , in the presence of for the Appellant, and of for the Respondent, it is ordered—

[*here state the relief granted*]

The costs of this appeal, amounting to , are to be paid by The costs of the original suit are to be paid by

GIVEN under my hand, this day of 18 .

Judge.

No. 177.

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Section 587 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HIGH COURT AT

REGISTER OF APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.

Date of Memorandum.	No. of Appeal.	APPELLANT.			RESPONDENT.			DECREE APPEALED FROM.				APPEARANCE.			JUDGMENT.		
		Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Name.	Description.	Place of abode.	Of what Court.	No. of Original suit and of Appeal.	Particulars.	Amount or Value.	Day for parties to appear.	Appellant.	Respondent.	Date.	Confirmed, reversed or altered.	For what, or Amount.

No. 178.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A REVIEW SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

Section 626 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

IN THE COURT OF AT

, *Plaintiff*, v. , *Defendant*.

To

TAKE notice that has applied to this Court for a review of its judgment passed on the day of 18 in the above case. The day of 18 is fixed for you to show cause why the Court should not grant a review of its judgment in this case.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

L. S.

Judge.

No. 179.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF PLEADER.

IN THE COURT OF AT

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT.

TAKE notice that I, *A. B.* [*or C. D.*], have hitherto employed as my pleader *G. H.* of in the above-mentioned cause, but that I have ceased to employ him, and that my present pleader is *J. K.* of

A. B. [*or C. D.*]

No. 180.

MEMORANDUM TO BE PLACED AT FOOT OF EVERY SUMMONS, NOTICE, DECREE, OR ORDER OF COURT, OR ANY OTHER PROCESS OF THE COURT.

Hours of attendance at the office of the Registrar [*place of office*] from *ten* till *four*, except on [*here insert the day on which the office will be closed*], when the office will be closed at *one*.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1877:—

No. 8 OF 1877.

A Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the admission of European Military Lunatics into Asylums, and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of Native Military Lunatics; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the "Military Lunatics Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXI of 1872.

2. Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) shall be repealed.

Procedure in respect of European officer or soldier declared lunatic.

3. Whenever any European officer, Warrant-officer, Non-commissioned officer, soldier or other person subject to the provisions of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters for the time being in force has been declared a lunatic, in accordance with the provisions of the military regulations of the Presidency to which he belongs, and has been ordered to be forwarded to any one of the Presidency-towns, and it appears to one of the Surgeons General, either of the British Forces or of the Indian Medical Service, according to the Presidency and the service to which the said lunatic belongs, that it is inexpedient that he should be removed to England, or that he should be detained in military custody until he can be conveniently sent to England, such Surgeon General may, if he think fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said lunatic into the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur, Madras, or Bombay, or such other Lunatic Asylum as may be duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor-General in Council;

and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the lunatic in the asylum, and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom, in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being, or until the Surgeon General applies for his transfer to the military authorities in view to his removal to England.

Report in case of Native officer or soldier appearing to be insane.

4. Whenever any Native officer, Non-commissioned officer or soldier appears to be insane, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to which he belongs shall report the case to the general officer commanding the division or district or force in which such regiment or detachment is serving.

Examination of Native by committee.

5. Such general officer shall thereupon cause the said Native to be examined by a committee composed of at least two medical officers, or (if this be impracticable) by a regimental committee comprising the officer in command of the wing or squadron to which the Native

belongs and the medical officer in charge of the corps or detachment of which such wing or squadron forms part.

Procedure on Native being found by committee to be insane.

6. If the said committee or regimental committee (as the case may be) are satisfied that the Native is insane, the officer commanding the division or district or force may, if he thinks fit, make an order under his hand for the reception of the said Native into a Lunatic Asylum, and shall then send him thither under military escort; and the officer in charge of such asylum shall receive the Native into the asylum and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Procedure for discharge of European or Native military lunatic.

7. Whenever it appears to the officer in charge of a Lunatic Asylum that the discharge of a military lunatic, whether European or Native, is necessary either on account of his recovery, or for any other purpose, such person shall be brought before the visitors of the asylum, and on the visitors recording their opinion that the discharge should be made, the general officer commanding the division, district or force, or other officer authorized to order the admission of military lunatics into asylums, shall forthwith direct him to be discharged, and such discharge shall take place in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.

Payment of expenses of lodging, &c.

8. The Paymaster of the military circle within which any such asylum is situate shall pay to the officer in charge of such asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing and medicine of every lunatic, whether European or Native, received and detained under this Act.

Legalization of past receptions in asylum.

9. All military lunatics heretofore received into Lunatic Asylums shall be deemed to have been so received in accordance with law.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It appears that at present there is no law whatever under which British soldiers afflicted with mental disease can be admitted into, or (when cured) discharged from, Lunatic Asylums in this country; and the primary object of this Bill is to legalize such admission and discharge.

At the same time the opportunity has been taken to amend the law as to the discharge of Native military lunatics. The Bill proposes to repeal Act XXI of 1872 (*to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums*) and re-enact it with the necessary addition.

H. W. NORMAN.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th March 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 10 OF 1877.

A Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Embankment Act, 1877:"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; but nothing herein contained applies to embankments belonging to private persons;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Embankment."

"Embankment" means any embankment constructed for the purpose of excluding, regulating or retaining water, and includes all earthen walls, dams, canals, drains, piers, groins, sluices, buildings, water-gauges, bench-marks and other works subsidiary to any such embankment; and

"Embankment-officer."

"Embankment-officer," used with reference to an embankment, means the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner to carry out this Act in respect of such embankment.

Circumstances under which this Act may be put in operation.

3. Whenever it appears probable to the embankment-officer that unless some work is quickly executed in connection with an embankment, loss of life or extensive damage to property will ensue, and that the labourers or materials required for the execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary course in time to enable him to execute such work with the expedition necessary in order to avert such loss or damage, he may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this Act shall be put into operation for the execution of such work; and thereupon

Power to impress labour.

(*a*) every able-bodied male person belonging to any class of labourers, and residing in the neighbourhood of such embankment, shall, if required to do so by such officer or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, be bound to assist such officer in the execution of such work by labouring thereon, after the manner of his class or trade, as such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may direct; and

Power to take materials.

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter upon any immoveable property in the said neighbourhood and take possession of, appropriate and remove, any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any

timber, mats, rope or other materials found on such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

4. All persons labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section three, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall as soon as may be reasonably practicable be paid by the embankment-officer for their labour or for such materials, (as the case may be) at such rates not being less than fifteen per cent. above the market-rates for similar labour or materials for the time being prevailing in the said neighbourhood as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by written order direct.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

5. When from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section three, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials under section four, results directly to any person, the embankment-officer shall pay to such person such sum as may be agreed upon as compensation for such damage, or in case of dispute as to the amount so to be paid, as the Deputy Commissioner of the district may award.

Penalties for trespass on embankments, &c.

6. Where an embankment-officer has been appointed for any embankment, any person who, without the permission of such officer—

(a) grazes any cattle or allows any cattle under his charge to trespass on such embankment, or

(b) cuts or roots out any trees, shrubs or grass growing on such embankment, or

(c) obstructs any drain or sluice connected with such embankment,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Certain persons to be deemed public servants.

7. Every embankment-officer and every officer authorized by an embankment-officer to act under section three, shall be deemed to be a "public servant" within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to legalize and regulate the levying of labour when sudden danger threatens embankment-works in floods, and when such labour cannot be hired. The necessity for provisions of this kind became apparent in the Irrawaddy floods of 1875, when some of the embankments were breached and others overflowed. In some cases the people whose property was threatened with injury came forward cheerfully and prevented further disaster; but in others, where the danger was equally real and of greater extent, but not so immediately apparent, great difficulty was experienced in getting the people whose lives and property were jeopardized to assist in any way in saving the works.

The great losses of life and property that have occurred during the last few years all over the world prove that the works esteemed the most perfect are liable to such sudden and unforeseen failures, and almost universal experience proves that the only remedy possible to apply in such cases consists in the labour of the persons most interested being concentrated on the weaker spots under proper direction.

This Bill will therefore legalize a practice which already obtains imperfectly in Burma, and which is general where embankment-works exist.

In drawing up the details of the Bill, attention has been given to Act No. I of 1858 relating to similar works in Madras.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th March 1877.

A. CLARKE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th March 1877:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the limitation of suits and for other purposes was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Financial Department, No. 178, dated 5th May 1873.
" Government of Bombay, No. 4418, dated 31st July 1875.
Note by Sir R. Garth, C.J., dated 8th March 1876.
" by Secretary, Legislative Department, dated August 1876.
" by Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, dated 22nd October 1876.
From Home Department, No. 1884, dated 18th December 1876.
Observations by Sir R. Garth, C.J., dated 12th January 1877.
Suggestions by Bábu Opendro Nauth Mullick, dated 2nd March 1877.
Remarks by Bábu Abinásh Chandra Bannerjee, Munsif of Agra, dated 7th March 1877.
Note by N. H. Thomson, Esq., dated 23rd March 1877.
From Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 216, dated 19th March 1877, and enclosures.

2. We have postponed the commencement of the proposed Act to 1st October 1877, the day on which the Code of Civil Procedure is to come into force.

3. We have declared that nothing in the proposed Act shall operate to revive any right to sue which was barred under Act IX of 1871.

4. We have struck out as unnecessary the definition of 'minor.'

5. We have extended to appeals and applications, the provisions of section 13 as to excluding the day on which the right to sue accrued.

6. We have also excluded, in the case of appeals, the time necessary for obtaining a copy of the judgment.

7. In computing the period prescribed for any suit, we think that the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting any proceeding (whether it be a suit, an appeal or an appli-

cation for execution) against the same defendant in a Court unable to entertain it should be excluded.

8. We have made a similar alteration in section 17, so as to exclude the time occupied by a judgment-debtor in setting aside an execution-sale.

9. In the Schedule we have made the following substantial amendments :—

10. We have provided (No. 11) for suits by persons against whom orders are passed under sections 280, 281, 282, 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish their right to, or to the present possession of, property comprised in the order.

11. In the case of suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, we think that the refusal mentioned in the third column should be by a husband or wife of full age and sound mind. It is clear, for instance, that the refusal of a minor wife should not make time run against the husband.

12. We have made the No. (104) relating to suits by managers of the joint estates of undivided families apply as well to Muhammadans as to Hindús. In Lower Bengal, the joint family system prevails among both classes of religionists.

13. We have altered Nos. 125, 123 and 124 as follows :—

115. To obtain a declaration that an adoption is invalid	Six years	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
116. To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid	Ditto ...	When the rights of the adopted son as such are interfered with.
123. By a person excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein	Twelve years	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
124. By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance ...	Ditto ...	When the arrears are payable.
125. By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance	Ditto ...	When the right is denied.

14. We have struck out No. 135 as being comprised in No. 139, and No. 168 as being now useless.

15. We have provided for application for a re-hearing on an appeal heard *ex parte*.

16. We have cut down from 90 to 30 days the time allowed a pauper to apply for leave to appeal.

17. We have provided a general clause for applications for which no period is expressly provided.

18. We have made a few changes in wording and arrangement, and we recommend that the Bill thus amended be passed. But first we think that it should be republished.

ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
F. R. COCKERELL.
JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

No. II.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

A Bill for the Limitation of Suits, and for other Purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called 'The Indian Limitation Act, 1877:'

Extent of Act.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

(*a*) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or

(*b*) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of October 1877.

Repeal of Act IX of 1871.

2. On and from that day Act No. IX of 1871 (*An Act for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes*) shall be repealed.

But all references to such Act shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired, or to revive any right to sue barred, under that Act or under any enactment thereby repealed.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 143, No. 144 or No. 145 of the schedule hereto annexed, may be brought within five years next after the said first day of October 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Act No. IX of 1871, shall have expired before the completion of the said five years.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundí:

'trustee' does not include a benámídár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-six (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint, stamped in accordance with the law for the time being in force, is presented to the proper officer: in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed;

and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*).—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Different periods of limitation prescribed by local laws.

6. When, by any special or local law now or hereafter in force in British India, a period of limitation is specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

Appeals from decrees of High Courts on original side.

And nothing herein contained shall affect the periods of limitation prescribed for appeals from, or applications to review, any decree, order or judgment of a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

Legal disability.

7. If a person entitled to sue be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When he is, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, affected by two disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When his disability continues up to his death, his representative in interest may institute the suit within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Disability of representative.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any disability, the rules contained in the former part of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which the suit must be brought.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*). A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*). A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accruer, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity ceases.

(*d*). A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*). A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*). A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accruer, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

Disability of one joint creditor.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until they all are free from disability.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) A incurs a debt to a firm of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until they are all free from disability.

Continuous running of time.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or

against his representatives, for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Explanation.—A purchaser in good faith for value from a trustee is not his representative within the meaning of this section.

Suits on foreign contracts.

11. Suits instituted in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

Foreign limitation law.

12. No foreign rule of limitations shall be a defence to a suit instituted in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded, unless service of a summons to appear and answer in the suit can, during such absence, be made under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 89.

Exclusion of time of proceeding *bonâ fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant or some person whom he represents, shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action, and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 20.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 20, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of application.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction or order.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor is attempting to set aside execution-sale.

17. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

18. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to sue, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative in interest of the deceased capable of suing.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to sue would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative whom the plaintiff may sue.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

Effect of fraud.

19. When any person having a right to sue has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed,

the time limited for commencing a suit,

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

20. If before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit in respect of any property or right a substantial acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received unless it has been destroyed wrongfully by the person on whom the acknowledgment would be binding.

EXPLANATION 1.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery or performance has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver or perform, or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right:

EXPLANATION 2.—In this section "signed" means signed either personally or by an agent generally or specially authorised in this behalf.

EXPLANATION 3.—Nothing in this section renders one of several partners or executors chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed by another of them.

Illustrations.

Z, a bond-debtor, himself writes a letter promising to pay the debt to his creditor A. Z affixes his seal, but does not sign the letter:

Z pays part of the debt, making no written record of the fact of the payment, and promises orally to pay the rest:

Z publishes an advertisement, requesting his creditors to bring in their claims for examination:

In none of these cases is the debt taken out of the operation of this Act.

Effect of payment of interest as such.

21. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of principal, the debt has arisen from a contract in writing and the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same, on the instrument, or in his own books, or in the books of the creditor.

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Proviso where original defendant dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.

23. In the case of a suit for the breach of a contract, where there are successive breaches, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, upon every fresh breach.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the breach of contracts for the payment of money by instalments, where, on default made in payment of one instalment, the whole becomes due.

Illustration.

(*a*).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for his life by quarterly instalments. A fails to pay any of the instalments. Here upon every fresh failure, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run; and this Act may bar the remedy on the earlier breaches without affecting the remedy on the later breaches.

Continuing breaches and wrongs.

24. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

Illustrations.

(*a*).—A, a tenant, covenants with B, his landlord, to keep certain buildings in repair. At every moment of the time during which the buildings continue out of repair and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

(b).—A diverts B's watercourse. At every moment of the time during which the diversion continues and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.

25. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act lawful in itself which becomes unlawful in case it causes damage, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the damage accrues.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation runs from the time of the subsidence.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

26. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Illustrations.

(a).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(b).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

Acquisition of right to easements.

27. Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(a).—A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b).—In a like suit also brought in 1881 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(c).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

(d).—A diverts B's watercourse and claiming title thereto as an easement, peaceably and openly enjoys the same for twenty years without interruption. At the end of that period A's right to the watercourse becomes absolute and indefeasible.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

28. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Extinguishment of right to property.

29. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Possession by successive trespassers.

30. Where a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any immoveable property or hereditary office take and keep possession thereof for several periods each less than the period so limited, but collectively exceeding such period, the person who is in possession of such property or office when the title of the rightful owner would have been extinguished had the trespassers not been adverse to one another, shall have a right to such possession.

Nothing in this section shall operate to bar any right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4).

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part I.—Thirty days.	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands*).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	Part II.—Ninety days.	
2.—For doing, or for omitting to do, an act in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission took place.
	Part III.—Six months.	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	Six months ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX of 1860 (*to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers*), section one.	Ditto ...	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrued due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (*Of summary procedure on negotiable instruments*).	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.
	Part IV.—One year.	
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto ...	When the wages sued for accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging	Ditto ...	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto ...	When the purchaser takes actual possession, under the sale sought to be impeached, of the whole of the property sold.
11.—By a person against whom an order is passed under section 280, 281, 282 or 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish his right to, or to the present possession of, the property comprised in the order.	Ditto ...	The date of the order.
12.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (*a*) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court;	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
(*b*) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (*c*) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (*d*) sale of a patní táluq sold for current arrears of rent. *Explanation.*—In this clause 'patní' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.		
13.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil court in any proceeding other than a suit.	One year ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
14.—To set aside any act of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	The date of the act.
15.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto ...	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
16.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto ...	When the payment is made.
17.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto ...	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
18.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.
19.—For false imprisonment	Ditto ...	When the imprisonment ends.
20.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
21.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*).	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
22.—For any other injury to the person ...	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
23.—For a malicious prosecution ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
24.—For libel	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
25.—For slander	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken.
26.—For loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto ...	When the loss occurs.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV.—One year—continued.	
27.—For inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	One year ...	The date of the breach.
28.—For an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
29.—For wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
	Part V.—Two years.	
30.—Against a carrier for losing or injuring goods.	Two years ...	When the loss or injury occurs.
31.—Against a carrier for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
32.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
33.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (*to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs*) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto ...	When the wrong complained of is done.
34.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
35.—For the restitution of conjugal rights ...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband or wife, being of full age and sound mind.
36.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the malfeasance misfeasance or nonfeasance takes place.
	Part VI.—Three years.	
37.—For obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Three years ...	The date of the obstruction.
38.—For diverting a watercourse ...	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
39.—For trespass upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the trespass takes place.
40.—For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	When the infringement takes place.
41.—To restrain waste	Ditto ...	When the waste begins.
42.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
43.—Under the Indian Succession Act, section 320 or 321, to compel a refund by a legatee or a person to whom an executor or administrator has distributed assets.	Ditto ...	The death of the testator or intestate, or (where the legacy or assests has or have been paid or distributed) the expiration of two years next after such payment or distribution, whichever event first occurs.
44.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
45.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
46.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
47.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
48.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
49.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
50.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
51.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
53.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	When the period of credit expires.
54.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
55.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
56.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.
57.—For money payable for money lent ...	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
58.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
59.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
60.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
61.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
62.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI—Three years—contd.	
63.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Three years	When the accounts are stated in writing unless where the debt is made payable at a future time and then when that time arrives.
64.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	At the time specified or upon the contingency happening.
65.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.
66.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Ditto ...	The date of executing the bond.
67.—On a bond subject to a condition ...	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
68.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
69.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
70.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
71.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
72.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
73.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ..	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
74.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto	The time of the first default, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
75.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The time of the delivery to the payee.
76.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
77.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto	The date of the refusal to accept.
78.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
79.—Suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note becomes payable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
80.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Three years ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
81.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff pays anything in excess of his own share.
82.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
83.—By an attorney or vakíl for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakíl properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
84.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.
85.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Ditto ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received, to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
86.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
87.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto ..	When the account is demanded, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
88.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
89.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ..	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
90.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
91.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued, or registered, or attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto .	The date of the issue, registration, or attempt, whichever last happens.
92.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
93.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Ditto .	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
94.—For relief on the ground of mistake in fact.	Ditto ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
95.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years—contd.	
96.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Three years ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
97.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
98.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
99.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
100.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'ajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
102.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Ditto ...	The date of the receipt.
103.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
104.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
105.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
106.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, the date of the decree of the appellate Court.
107.—For arrears of rent	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
108.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
109.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VI.—Three years.—continued.	
110.—For specific performance of a contract.	Three years.	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
111.—For the rescission of a contract ...	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
112.—For the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach sued for occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VII.—Six years.	
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Six years ...	The date of the judgment.
114.—On a promise or contract in writing registered.	Ditto ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar promise or contract not registered.
115.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is invalid.	Ditto ...	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
116.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	Ditto ...	When the rights of the adopted son as such are interfered with.
117.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years.	
118.—By an auction-purchaser or any one claiming under him to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, the estate being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
119.—To avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in a *patní táluq* or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent, the táluq or tenure being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Ditto ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
120.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
121.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
122.—For possession of an hereditary office ...	Twelve years ...	When the defendant, or some person through whom he claims, took possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. *Explanation.*—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
123.—Suit during the life of a Hindú female by a Hindú entitled to the possession of land on her death to have an alienation made by the female declared to be void except for her life.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
124.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
125.—By a person excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
126.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance	Ditto ...	When the arrears are payable.
127.—By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the right is denied.
128.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrued: Provided that no such suit shall be maintained where the land forms part of a permanently-settled estate, and has been held rent-free from the time of the Permanent Settlement.
129.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
130.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immoveable property. *Explanation.*—The allowance and fees respectively called *málikána* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years—continued.	
131.—To recover moveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited or pawned and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee in good faith and for value as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Twelve years ...	The date of the purchase.
132.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
133.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagee is first entitled to possession.
134.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
135.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the execution-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the execution-debtor is first entitled to possession.
136.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when he never has had possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
137.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
138.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
139.—Like suit by a Hindú entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
140.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VIII.—Twelve years— continued.	
141.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Twelve years ...	When the forfeiture was incurred or the condition broken.
142.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant, or of some person through whom he claims, became adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part IX.—Thirty years.	
143.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years ...	The date of the deposit or pawn.
144.—Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	The date of the mortgage: Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.
145.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
146.—Any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrued.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of appeals.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
147.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
148.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
149.—Under the same Code to the High Court except in the case provided for by No. 151.	Sixty days ...	Ditto.
150.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the High Court.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
151.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a judgment of acquittal.	Six months ...	The date of the judgment appealed against.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
152.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Ten days ...	When the award is submitted to the Court, and notice of the submission has been given to the persons and in manner prescribed by the High Court.
153.—For an order under section 258 of the same Code compelling a decreeholder to certify payment or adjustment.	Ditto ...	When the payment or adjustment is made.
154.—For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff's assignee or receiver neglects or refuses to continue the suit.
155.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.
156.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	Fifteen days ..	When the application for review is rejected.
157.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a judgment by default.	Thirty days ..	The date of the judgment.
158.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte*.	Ditto .	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.
159.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immoveable property, and disputing the right of the decreeholder to be put into possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
160.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
161.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immoveable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the decreeholder or the purchaser of such property.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
162.—Under section 363 or 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff.	Thirty days	The date of the plaintiff's death.
163.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto	The date of the dismissal.
164.—For a rehearing of an appeal heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree.
165.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
166—By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein.	Sixty days	The date of the sale.
167.—For a review of judgment.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree.
168.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months ...	The date of the decree.
169.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto	The date of the award.
170.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 173.	Three years ...	1. The date of the decree or order, or 2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court to enforce, or keep in force, the decree or order, or 5. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (where the application is to enforce payment of an instalment which the decree or order directs to be paid at a specified date) the date so specified. *Explanation I.*—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one,

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed, severally, against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed, jointly, against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. *Explanation II.*—"proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under section 226 or 227 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
171.—Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Three years ...	When the right to apply accrued.
172.—For the execution of any such decree or order of which a certified copy has been registered under the Indian Registration Act.	Six years ...	The date of the decree or order, or (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review.

SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—concluded.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
173.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of Her Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ...	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrued to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 13.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. [Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN INDIAN WHEAT.

No. $\frac{1}{39-50}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

[AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.]

READ the following despatches from the Secretary of State:—

No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 21st December 1876, forwarding an extract from a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the prices given for them might be raised, and drawing attention to the importance of the adoption of measures with a view to encourage the improved cultivation, of this grain and to facilitate its transport to England in good condition.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 18th January 1877, requesting that a compilation be prepared shewing the main features of the cultivation of wheat, its consumption and export, the selling prices, the probable cost of transport; and that samples of the chief local varieties of the grain carefully named and described may be made and sent to England.

Read also the following papers shewing the action taken by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with a view to improving the quality of the wheat in those Provinces and preventing its admixture with other grains:—

Circular No. 11, dated the 5th May 1876.
Extract, paragraph 3, from a circular, No. 25, dated the 4th August 1876.
Circular letter No. 3433-162, dated the 9th September 1876, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The development of the export trade in Indian wheat has long occupied the attention of the Government of India. In January 1873, on the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who urged that the weight of the export duty and the length of the sea voyage practically disabled Indian wheat from successfully competing with any country in the English market, except perhaps California and Australia, the Government of India freed Indian wheat from all duty on export.

2. Since then, aided by varibus other circumstances, particularly the shortened transit through the Suez Canal, and recently the state of exchange,

and perhaps to some extent the political condition of Eastern Europe, the increase in the trade has been very great, as will be seen from the figures appended showing the quantity and value of the wheat exported to foreign countries:...

	Cwt.	Rs.
1871-72	637,099	23,56,445
1872-73	394,010	16,76,900
1873-74	1,755,954	82,76,064
1874-75	1,069,076	49,04,352
1875-76	2,498,285	90,10,255
1876-77 (first ten months)	4,830,290	1,67,34,001

Seeing that the quality of Indian wheat has commended itself to English millers, it may be hoped that with the advantages she now possesses, India will be able to maintain this important trade at a high level. But it must not be forgotten that this country has active and eager competitors in the United States, Southern Russia, Austro-Hungary, and Egypt, and that some of these countries are naturally possessed of great advantages in the shipment of wheat to England. It is necessary, therefore, that the greatest care should be taken by every body interested in the trade, from the cultivator to the shipper, to prevent any cause for complaint regarding the quality of the grain exported.

3. It appears from the despatch No. 130, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that complaints are now made of the dirty condition of Indian wheat received in England, as well as of its admixture with inferior grains. The Governor-General in Council desires that these papers may be circulated amongst district officers and published for general information. To some extent the complaints regarding the dirty condition of our wheat will diminish with the extended employment of the railways in its carriage to the port of shipment, in supersession of boats, and with the increased facilities of despatch from the port. A great deal may also be done by the trade in undertaking the cleansing and sorting of the grain before it is shipped. It would appear from a letter from the firm of Messrs. Scott, Finlay & Co., of Bombay, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, that in the present state of the market it would hardly be profitable to incur much expense in such cleansing and sorting. But probably with an increased demand for cleaned and sorted wheat, it will prove remunerative to set up winnowing and sorting machines of the kind referred to in the communication from Her Majesty's Secretary of State at the great centres of shipment, *viz.*, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta. In view of the poverty and ignorance of the agricultural community of India, the Governor-General in Council does not consider that it would be expedient to suggest the employment in the rural districts of machines, the purchase of which would require capital which is probably not forthcoming, and the repair of which, when broken, could not be effected except at the Presidency towns. His Excellency in Council considers, however, that much may be done in the way of advice and instruction by district officers to impress upon the agriculturist the necessity of so treating his crop, after it has been reaped, as to keep it reasonably clean, and that such advice will be welcomed and acted upon by the cultivator in his own interest as soon as it is made clear to him that clean wheat will command a readier and better market than dirty grain.

4. The question of admixture of wheat with inferior grains, such as barley and gram, is a separate matter. It is not probable that the adulteration is altogether fraudulent. The truth is that the cultivating classes, who do not largely consume wheat themselves but the inferior grains, have hitherto been in the habit of sowing these inferior grains with their wheat in the same field, the object being to have some resource to fall back upon in the event either of failure in the wheat crop or of difficulty in selling it at a remunerative price. As long as circumstances operated against the development of a steady and sure trade in wheat, this practice of the cultivator could perhaps only be regarded as dictated by prudence. But circumstances have changed, and a practice which formerly was reasonable, has now no reason for continuance, and indeed its continuance will have an injurious effect on the cultivator. There seems little reason to doubt that the agricultural community will be

ready to modify this habit on becoming acquainted with the facts of the case, and that they may easily be persuaded either to cease to cultivate inferior grains in the same field with wheat, or to be careful in reaping to keep them apart. The local officers in each district should cause them to be properly instructed in this matter, and they should specially impress upon the cultivators the need for careful selection of their seed. Much good may result from judicious action in this direction, and the Governor-General in Council commends the matter to the particular attention of the local authorities. His Excellency in Council has noticed with much satisfaction the steps which have already been taken towards the attainment of the object desired by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

5. The Secretary of State for India desires that a paper may be prepared, bringing together all the facts procurable regarding wheat cultivation in India. To assist in the preparation of such a paper, the Governor-General in Council requests that in each province a memorandum may be drawn up, shewing, as far as the information may be available,

(1) the names of the districts in which wheat is grown;
(2) the area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77;
(3) the average outturn in pounds per acre;
(4) a brief account of the cultivation, in which should be stated the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation, and other useful particulars;
(5) the average wholesale price of wheat;
(6) average consumption per head of the population of the district;
(7) total consumption within the district;
(8) annual imports into the district for five years, and places whence imported;
(9) annual exports for the same period, places whither exported, and proportion carried by road, rail or river;
(10) estimated average cost of cartage to the railway station nearest the district;
(11) cost of transit to port of shipment (Calcutta, Bombay, or Kurrachee), by rail, by road, and by river;
(12) local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated, and their description in English; and
(13) a general summary for the province, shewing the total area under wheat, the average outturn per acre, the total outturn, and the details of the import and export trade.

6. It is also requested that no time may be lost in obtaining the samples of wheat required by the Secretary of State. It is desirable that these should be put up in bags containing two pounds each, properly labelled with the name of the district in which the wheat was grown and its distinctive name. These samples should be forwarded to this office as soon as possible, without waiting for the completion of the information asked for.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the papers read in the preamble, be forwarded to the
with a request that the necessary measures may be taken without delay to carry into effect the suggestions and instructions contained in this Resolution. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive any suggestions which local Governments and Administrations may desire to make with a view to the further development and improvement of the trade.

(True Extract.)

G. H. M. BAITEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 21st December 1876.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I transmit, for the information of Your Excellency, an extract of a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the price given for them might be raised. Besides the points therein mentioned, it is desirable that attention should be drawn to the loss resulting

from the mixture of barley or gram with the wheat, and from the want of cleanliness in the granaries in which it is stored and in the boats in which it is carried to the port of shipment. Any means by which the importance of remedying these defects can be impressed on the people may have a very salutary effect on the trade.

2. I have applied for further information on the subject of a system of inspection said to be adopted in the United States and Canada, as described in the accompanying extract from a statement relating to the trade of Canada.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1,

Extract of a letter from a London Merchant, dated December 1876.

With reference to the interview I had with you last month as to the growth and production of wheat in the Empire of India, I now beg to lay before you a short statement of the present position of the trade, to which I have paid close attention the last three or four years.

Calcutta.—The wheats that come from this port are fine, mellow, soft, white,—from Cawnpore, Meerut, and Delhi districts,—which bring the highest price in the market (except the finest Bombay, which, however, so far has not formed an article of import owing to inadequate prices obtained in London and Liverpool), and are very clean on the whole; they could, however, be improved by proper blowing and exhaust machines and sifting machines, and I should recommend this to be done so as to get rid of grain, tares, and barley as much as possible; if this cleaning process is enforced by the district officials, I have no doubt these fine wheats could be made worth 2*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter more money in the United Kingdom. As far as I can make out from merchants who have been in the North-West, the name these fine wheats go by is "Pegu" or "Pegoo." In our market, it goes by the name of "No. 1 Club."

I next come to a wheat, inferior to the above, which I understand goes generally by the name of "Doodiah" or "Doodeah," being called in our market "No. 2 Club." This is the quality we see most of, and it is very well liked, as in preparing for use it absorbs a great weight of water, which, of course, is very profitable for the miller in this country. The great drawback to it, however, is its foulness, caused by admixture with grain, tares, and barley. There is no reason, however, why, in two or three seasons, this fault should not be almost entirely remedied by your officers attending to properly cleaned seed being put into the ground.

I next come to a white-grey hard wheat, which appears to me to come from low ground, as it is almost as hard and flinty as rice; on the whole, it is a clear wheat, still it could be improved by the seed wheat being better attended to.

I next come to a soft red wheat, which appears to me to come from the same districts as the "No. 2 Club," as, except in colour, it seems to be the same style of grain; it is quite as foul as the "No. 2 Club," and, by properly cleaning it for seed, I have no doubt its value as an article of trade could be raised also 2*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter.

Another class of wheat we see largely from Calcutta is a rather large-berried wheat, classed between the No. 1 and No. 2, which we call in Mark Lane "Mountain Club," parties who have seen it grow telling me it comes from pretty high ground. This is a clean wheat, but can also be improved by the seed being more carefully attended to.

The last wheat I would name as coming from Calcutta is from the Central Provinces, and is called "Jubbulpore;" the district where it is produced lies about half-way between Bombay and Calcutta by rail, and most of it goes to the west coast for shipment, and I therefore treat this under the head of—

Bombay.—The wheats from this port seem to be all produced in Central India; at least all I have seen, whether soft or hard, show a long, bold grain just like the "Jubbulpore."

No. 1, "White Bombay," is the finest wheat I have ever seen from India, and it does not seem possible to improve upon it, when I state that it sells at close to the same price as Australian (the finest wheat imported).

No. 2, "Bombay White," is also a superior article, but its great drawback is the coarse large-grained brown wheat, and some pains ought to be taken to have this grain extracted. The same cleaning machines named elsewhere in this paper might be tried to get it out, but I doubt the success of this process, and suspect the only way to bring the No. 2 wheat up to the No. 1 is to hand-pick out the coarse brown grain and sow the wheats separate. In three or four seasons, by this mode, I feel sure the quantity of No. 1, "Bombay White," might be much increased, and No. 2 decreased in proportion.

The next wheat to be noticed as exported from Bombay is the long-berried coarse brown wheat, a good article, but not much known on this side, and does not bring within 5*s.* per quarter of No. 2 White.

From Bombay also is exported a very fine long-berried hard wheat, of which large quantities have gone the last two seasons to Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports; but it is not liked here, being too much of rice nature. So far as the Bombay wheat trade is concerned, the production of the fine wheats should be as much encouraged as possible for the United Kingdom consumption, and as regards cleaning, where necessary, the machines mentioned elsewhere are the best.

Madras.—So far as I know, no wheat has reached the United Kingdom from that presidency, but I have this season seen a sample of red wheat thence which would do well for use in our markets, being of a sound, strong red type.

Kurrachee.—The export of wheat from the Indus country through this port has been at times considerable, and there seems to me no reason why it should not rapidly increase; the quality of the wheat, white and red, is soft and mellow, but its great drawback is the large admixture of barley it contains, which ought to be got out. I have no hesitation in saying that, in four or five years, Kurrachee-shipped wheat would be improved 3*s.* to 5*s.* per quarter if due attention were paid to the cleaning of the seed wheat. The machines I allude to elsewhere are the very things for the purpose, and I have great confidence in the future of the Indus country as growing wheat, since the grain itself is mellow and easy for the miller to handle.

Machines.—I have taken a good deal of trouble in this matter, consulting Dell and Son of Mark Lane, who are clever, intelligent machine-inventors and makers, and most respectable people. I send you several copies of their last list, and Mr. Dell, Junior, has kindly noted a few remarks against the machine* he specially points to for seed wheat cleaning purposes; he is supplying D. Sassoon & Co. with machines for cleaning the wheat shipped now so freely at Bussorah on the Persian Gulf, and from experiments on foul wheats from India, Persia, and Syria, that I have seen, there is no doubt Messrs. Dell and Son understand their business in recommending the machines they do.

* Prospectus annexed.

Of course, I need hardly tell you that the cause of the sudden increase in the wheat trade with India is the opening up of the Suez Canal, thus enabling wheat to arrive in London and Liverpool in 42 to 48 days from Calcutta, from dates of bill of lading, in 35 to 38 days from Bombay, in 40 to 45 days from Kurrachee, by which means the ravages of the weevil are much checked; and altogether the trade is rapidly settling down to a regular one, the quality of wheat from India generally competing well with Russian, British, and American sorts. It appears to me that the grand thing to point to is to get the wheat as cheaply as possible to the ports, either by cheapening railway carriage, or improving the rivers, or increasing and extending canals,—probably you will say, by doing all.

Before ending these remarks, which I fear you may find wearisome, I should not like you to suppose that shipments are made by the Suez Canal alone, though they are so entirely from Kurrachee, and very much so from Bombay; from Calcutta, however, large quantities of wheat are shipped yearly by sailing vessels, and it is found the grain stands the voyage well by being stowed at the bottoms of the ships in bags, where no light or air can get to it, thus keeping the destructive weevil quiet and in a dormant state.

If you want any more information, I shall be glad to give it you, or obtain it for you if it is not within my personal knowledge.

As far as I can find out, the Calcutta people call the different wheats as follows:—

Soft red, "Jamajallee."
Hard „ "Gungajallee." } Gunga and Jumna—wheats of the Doab.
Soft white, "Doodeah."
Soft „ (fine, North-West), "Pegu," or "Pegoo."

Prospectus referred to in preceding letter.

BLOWING, WINNOWING, AND SCREENING MACHINES.

THE universal approval and many prices accorded to this machine have given rise to many imitations. Every part of these machines is made to a standard gauge, thus ensuring an accuracy of fit, and facility of repair, unequalled in any other machine of this class. The care and attention which has been bestowed upon the production of these improved machines, together with the sound principles upon which they are constructed,—ensuring durability and efficiency to a high degree,—have already brought them into extensive use. They are made of the very best materials; are light, simple, pleasing in appearance, such as can only be obtained by first-class design and workmanship.

For separating and cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds for market, this machine has no equal. For export they are not to be surpassed, being durable and simple. They are capable of cleaning grain as fast as one man can fill the machine, being a complete blowing and dressing machine at one time, but can be used as a blower separately, if required. Having an eccentric motion, it can be thrown in and out of gear, making two complete implements in one. Large stock always on hand.

Prices.

No. 1.—Machine complete, with blowing apparatus riddles, 22 by 18 inches, £10. If of hard wood for hot climate, £1 extra.

This machine, with special sieves, will do 8 to 10 quarters per hour of the sample tried. If put through twice, a great improvement would be made on the first sample.

No. 2.—Same as No. 1, without blowing apparatus, £9.

No. 3.—Small size, without blowing apparatus riddles, 18 by 18 inches, £8.
Blowing apparatus to No. 3, 15*s.* extra.
Seed riddles, 10*s.* extra.

No. 4.—New size for small occupations, riddles, 16 by 16 inches, £6 10*s.*

For shipment machines can be made in sections, so that six machines will occupy the measurement of one when erected.

No. 2.

Extract from "Report on the Home and Foreign Trade of Canada for 1875."

Facilities for transferring grain, &c.

* * * * * * * * *

With all the facilities referred to at his command, the grain merchant in Montreal stands in a most important relation to the markets of Europe on the one hand, and the vast cornfields of the western world on the other. In response to orders by cable, he either forthwith buys Canada wheat on the spot or near at hand, or he directs the purchase of grain in Chicago or Milwaukee. Subjected, as it is, at these great centres, to the most perfect system of inspection in existence, it arrives at Kingston, and is there transferred to barges of similar capacity to the vessels from which it is delivered, and, passing through the cool waters of the river St. Lawrence, the cargo of wheat, corn, rye, or other grain, is placed alongside the ocean-going ship for transport across the Atlantic. All this is accomplished, as must be evident, without the possibility of the grain being changed, or mixed with an inferior quality, by the way (a result which cannot be relied upon by any other route), thus giving additional value to the inspection certificate which was issued for the cargo at the original port of shipment. Not the least important consideration is, that the northerly latitude of the Canadian transportation route relieves the grain from all danger as to *condition*, even in the summer months, when the risk by other channels is comparatively great.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 18th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In my despatch of the 21st ultimo, No. 130, I drew Your Excellency's attention to the importance of measures adapted to encourage the improved cultivation of wheat, and to facilitate its transport to this country in good condition.

2. It seems very desirable that a compilation should be prepared, as has already been done with various Indian products, shewing the main features of its cultivation, consumption and export, the local selling prices for a series of years, and the probable cost of transport from the chief markets to the place of export. An attempt to prepare such a paper has been made in the Department of the Reporter on Products; but it was found that the information in this country was not sufficient for the purpose.

3. A selection should also be made of the chief local varieties of the grain, and samples should be sent to England carefully named and described, so that their place of production could be certainly distinguished, in order that the opinion of competent persons in this country may be obtained as to their market-value. This latter suggestion is one which might, in my opinion, be advantageously acted upon with the least practicable delay.

Circular No. 11, dated Nagpur, 5th May 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces.

It has been represented to the Chief Commissioner that the value of the wheat which is exported from these provinces to England—and of late years a considerable quantity of wheat has found its way to England—is materially affected by its admixture with *lak, massur*, and similar pulses.

2. The Chief Commissioner is aware that it is a common practice in these provinces to sow these pulses with the wheat, but the practice is one which it is very desirable to discourage. It is said that, by machinery, stones, dirt and sand can be easily separated from the wheat, but not so this admixture of pulse, which on the wheat being ground, gives the flour a bad colour and materially reduces its market-value.

3. The Chief Commissioner desires that Deputy Commissioners will explain to malguzars and cultivators how injurious the present practice is, and will try to induce them to keep their wheat free from admixture. The price of agricultural produce has fallen so much of late years that farmers cannot afford to lose the excellent market for their wheat, which England appears to be likely to become, and if they will only endeavour to suit the English market, it seems probable that Indian wheat will become an important export and may rival the other wheat-producing countries which supply England.

Extract, paragraph 3, from a Circular, No. 25, dated 4th August 1876, from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces.

Para. 3.—In a late Circular, the Chief Commissioner commented upon the fact that the value of the wheat grown in these provinces and exported to England was materially affected by its admixture with the various pulses, and prizes for wheat free from such admixture would be practical, and direct encouragement to the people to keep their wheat free from admixture.

If a beginning is now made, and an annual show of some kind or other held in each district, it will be possible before long to arrange for an annual show in each tahsili, and so bring home to the bulk of the people that the Government encouragement is in furtherance of the people's own interests.

Circular No. 3433-162, dated Nagpur, 9th September 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces,

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore.
" " " *of Saugor.*
" " " *of Narsinghpur.*
" " " *of Hoshangabad.*
" " " *of Raipur.*
" " " *of Bilaspur.*
" " " *of Seoni.*
" " " *of Danish.*
" " " *of Nagpur.*
" " " *of Wardha.*

Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company, Bombay, dated 11th July 1876, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in reply, No. 2744-125, dated 15th July 1876.

Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company, dated 20th August 1876, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I AM directed to send you copies of the marginally noted letters that have passed between this office and Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company of Bombay. You will also receive, in a separate packet, separate samples of the various kinds and qualities of wheat, as described and classified by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company. A portion of each sample should be given to each of your Tahsildars, and the Chief Commissioner wishes that these samples should be shown to as many of the leading agriculturists, malguzars, and ryots as possible; and that the respective places which these kinds of wheat occupy in the market should be explained.

2. The cultivators should be exhorted to pay attention to the cultivation of a wheat which is sure to fetch a good price; to bear in mind the importance of keeping the wheat in their fields free from any admixture of pulses; remember the necessity of having all the wheat they sell in bulk of the same kind and quality; and to try the effect of *selecting* the seed they put down in their fields. The result of sowing *selected* seed would very soon become visible.

3. These are all matters that can easily be made comprehensible to the native farmer, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that you and your Tahsildars will again and again impress on them the advantage of acting up to the advice given them.

4. This Office Circular, No. 25 of the 4th August, has suggested a way to strengthen your hands in the matter and to interest the cultivators themselves; and you will perceive from a notice in the *Gazette*, that the Nagpur District Fund Committee have made a beginning in the matter of improving of agricultural produce, by offering prizes for the best of large samples of grain exhibited at the Ramtek fair.

Dated Bombay, 11th July 1876.

From—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

BY the mail to hand last week, we received from our Mr. R. V. Reid some very interesting information regarding the favour in which wheats grown in the districts of your Commission were now held in the Home market. The millers there are learning rapidly to appreciate the great advantage to be derived from mixing these grains with those grown in England, especially after a wet harvest with them, the reason being that the extreme dryness of the Indian grain serves to absorb much of the excess of moisture from the Home grain, and reduces the average of what is thus mixed to a proper condition of moisture.

2. Mr. Reid then remarks upon the injury done to the market of this wheat at Home by the large admixture of foreign grains. As this is a question in which we know you have particularly interested yourself, and as it is one of great importance to us, being, as we are, the largest exporters of the article from Bombay, we gladly lay before you our knowledge on the subject, and will be happy to provide you with any further information you may require with regard to it.

3. The quantity of pure wheat exported from Bombay is very small compared with that of the lower and adulterated qualities; but under present circumstances it does not pay as well to ship the former as the latter, the scarcity of the best wheat here making the margin of price between it and the lower kinds greater on this side than in the Home market. On an average, the cost of good wheat is 1 shilling per 100 lbs. dearer to ship than the other, and fetches only 6 pence to 9 pence more in Liverpool. We send you herewith two samples of *best* quality shipped by one of our neighbours, which obtained top prices on account of purity.

4. This pure wheat, called by the natives "Ek dana Pissie," comes mostly to the Sconee and Etarsi stations from the Bhopal State, and is found in Doleeria market; and its present value in England is from 10 shillings to 10 shillings 3 pence per cental (100 lbs.)

5. The wheat that comes from Nagpur is pretty free from admixture of foreign grains, but contains a large percentage of hard red wheat which prevents its getting as good a price as the pure white Pissie.

6. The largest export from Bombay is of the Mundie Pissie, which comes from the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore—from Sehora Road, Chhindwara, and adjacent stations; this in itself is a very pretty grain, but much depreciated owing to heavy mixtures of foreign seeds. Mr. Reid writes in this connection :—

"Fearful are the complaints of *dhall* and gram in it, principally the *wild* dhall, *which discolours the flour*.

7. There can be no doubt that this injurious result is brought about by carelessness and want of method in sowing, and we think that a great improvement would very soon be forthcoming if by any means the ryot could be persuaded to be more careful in sowing an unmixed grain.

8. The wheat trade with India is now becoming more important every day, and it is, of course, for the interests of all concerned that the character of the article should suffer as little as possible from the primitive and ignorant way in which the ryot is content to farm. Notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, we propose to send you at our first leisure samples showing the various descriptions of grain as they come to this market in their order of merit.

No. 2744-125, dated 15th July 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., Bombay.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and am to say that the subject of improving the quality of the wheat produced in these provinces and preventing its admixture with inferior grains has already been under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. I enclose copy of a circular addressed to district officers, and also copy of a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, asking to be supplied with samples of the best kinds of wheat. If you would, either yourselves or in concert with the Chamber of Commerce, supply samples showing the best kinds of grain, and the order in which they come, the Chief Commissioner will be much obliged, and will do what lies in his power to impress on the ryots the advantage of clean sowing, and of preserving their wheat from admixture with inferior grains. No doubt, improvement will be gradual; but the Chief Commissioner is confident that, in time, the ryots will desist from sowing various kinds of grain in the same field when they find that by doing so they spoil their market, and the better kinds of wheat will be cultivated if it is known that they fetch a higher price.

There are some ten districts in these provinces whence wheat is procured, and these are divided each into three or four sub-divisions; and it is desirable that every sub-divisional officer should have small samples of the wheats in their order of merit, so that the Chief Commissioner hopes you will be able to send samples large enough to supply a small sample to each, say not less than two lbs. of each kind of wheat.

The Chief Commissioner will, at all times, be glad to receive hints or information from you which may enable him to enlarge the market for any of the staples of these provinces.

Dated Bombay, 28th August 1876.

From—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

REFERRING to our letter of 11th July on the subject of the sowing of wheat, we now beg to enclose railway receipt for two bags sent to your address, containing standard samples of the descriptions of grain grown in the districts of your Commission, and known in the Home markets.

These we have divided into five small bags containing one half-hundredweight each.

No. 1.—White (Ek Danna), despatched to this market from Seonee and Etarsi stations.

„ 2.—White Pissie from districts near Nagpur.

„ 3.—Mundie Pissie „ „ Jubbulpore. (These three descriptions we described in our letter of 11th July),

„ 4.—Red Pissie from districts near Simree.

„ 5.—Akola Pissie.

These descriptions of red wheat are daily coming into greater favour in the French market, a good business having taken place with Marseilles at favourable prices. The Simree has only a small percentage of hard grains, this admixture being on a larger scale in the lower quality from Akola; in the latter description, the hard Kuthia grain is found as much as ten per cent., and its presence serves considerably to diminish the value of the bulk.

We may mention that the cause of our being unable to send you these samples earlier is due to the great difficulty that always exists, at the close of the season, in procuring reliable samples to represent the fair quality of the crop.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE AS TO REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS FOR COTTON GOODS.

As numerous marks used in the cotton trade at the date of the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Acts (38 & 39 Vict. c. 91., and 39 & 40 Vict. c. 33.), are, by reason of their common usage, excluded from the scope of that Act, the following rules have been made for the guidance of persons desirous of registering trade marks for cotton goods:—

Establishment of office for exhibition of cotton trade marks at Manchester.

"57. For the purpose of facilitating the granting of trade marks in respect of cotton goods in Classes 23, 24, and 25, there shall be established by the Commissioners of Patents, and subject to their control, an office at Manchester for the exhibition of all devices, marks, headings, labels, tickets, letters, words, or figures, or combinations of letters, words, or figures, used in the cotton trade, and in these rules included under the expression 'cotton marks.'

Representations of cotton marks to be sent to Manchester office on or before December 1st, 1876.

"58. Every person who at the date of the passing of the Act (August 13, 1875), used any cotton mark shall, on or before the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, send to the Manchester office three representations of such cotton mark, in such form and with such a description as may be from time to time required by the Commissioners of Patents.

Committee of experts to be appointed and to divide cotton marks into two classes.

"59. A committee of persons versed in the usages of the cotton trade shall be appointed by the Commissioners of Patents, consisting of such number of persons as may from time to time be determined by them, and it shall be the duty of such committee, on or before a time to be named by the Commissioners of Patents, to divide the cotton marks, representations of which have been so sent in to the Manchester office, into two classes, the first class consisting of such of the said cotton marks as are, in the opinion of the committee, trade marks within the meaning of the Act, and the second class consisting of such of the said cotton marks as are not, in the opinion of the committee, trade marks within the meaning of the Act.

Committee to form list of marks sent in to Manchester office.

"60. The said committee shall form a list of the cotton marks sent to the Manchester office in each of the aforesaid classes, and shall transmit such lists to the Commissioners of Patents, accompanied by two representations of each of the marks specified in the second class in such list.

"The third representation of each of the marks in the second class in such list shall be retained for reference in the Manchester office.

Marks may be added to list.

"61. The Commissioners of Patents may from time to time add to the aforesaid list any cotton marks as they may think just, and such addition shall be deemed to be part of the original list.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a cotton mark in Class 1 may apply to be registered.

"62. Any proprietor of a cotton mark not specified in the second class in such list may apply to be registered as proprietor of such cotton mark in manner and subject to the conditions in which he may apply to be registered as proprietor of any other trade mark, but it shall not be lawful for the Registrar to register any person as proprietor of any cotton mark in the second class of the aforesaid list except in pursuance of an order of the Court.

Cotton mark not to be registered except in manner herein prescribed.

"63. A cotton mark shall not be registered except in manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by these rules with respect to the registry of cotton marks."

An office, as provided by Rule 57, will be opened at 48, Royal Exchange, Manchester, on the 24th of October 1876.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Commissioners of Patents to form the Committee of Experts under Rule 59:—

Edmund Ashworth, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.
John Cheetham, Esq., Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.
B. Davies, Esq.
S. A. Fulda, Esq.
P. Goldschmidt, Esq.
A. J. Hunter, Esq.
H. J. Leppoc, Esq.
G. Lord, Esq.
E. Crompton Potter, Esq.
E. Reiss, Esq.
H. M. Steinthal, Esq.
E. H. Sykes, Esq.

Mr. Joseph Fry has been appointed by the Commissioners of Patents as keeper of the Manchester office.

Each representation required to be furnished by Rule 58 should be attached to a separate half-sheet of foolscap paper, on which should be written,—*a*, the name and address of the applicant; *b*, the number of the class in which registration is desired; and *c*, the length of time the mark has been in use. If it be desired to register a mark in more than one class, three representations in each class must be furnished. No fee will be required, nor will any formal declaration or statement be necessary.

In the case of a combined stamp the applicant should state whether it is desired to protect the whole combination or only a part of it; in which case a line should be drawn round the part which it is desired to protect.

Representations of marks considered by the owners as private should be marked with the letter "P."

When application has been already made to the Principal Registry in London, the Registrar's number must be quoted in the Manchester application.

Owners of marks placed upon the second class specified in Rule 59, although not entitled to registration except by an order of the Court, may obtain from the Registrar a certificate of refusal to register, as provided by section 2 of 39 & 40 Vict. c. 33.

It is intended that all marks for cotton goods made in the piece should be claimed in Class 24.

These regulations do not apply in the case of marks not used prior to the 13th of August 1875. Application to register such marks must be made in the usual way to the Trade Marks Registry in London.

Trade Marks Registry Office,
Quality Court,
Chancery Lane,
London, W. C.

H. READER LACK,
Registrar.

November 21st, 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		5th February 1876.	3rd February 1877.	to 5th Feb. 1876.	to 3rd Feb. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Mar. 1877...	East Indian, Main	5,99,938	8,05,386	34,12,618	39,89,435	5,76,817	...
10th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	45,669	78,601	2,31,267	4,99,719	2,68,452	...
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ..	52,567	64,187	2,90,229	3,09,460	19,231	...
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	67,994	68,360	3,32,252	3,44,601	12,349	...
3rd Mar. 1877 ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,75,519	1,62,332	8,28,792	9,11,388	82,596	...
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Madras ...	1,15,765	2,00,649	5,85,602	9,23,690	3,38,088	...
3rd Mar. 1877 ...	South Indian ...	32,689	45,566	1,72,290	2,19,841	47,551	...
10th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,23,371	7,10,476	23,40,505	32,27,836	8,87,331	...
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,24,573	1,52,042	6,02,673	6,85,588	82,915	...
	Total ...	17,38,085	22,87,599	87,96,228	1,11,11,558	23,15,330	...
	State.						
10th Mar. 1877...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,252	2,130	10,613	9,958	...	655
10th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,679	1,987	9,452	8,546	...	906
10th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	52,621	61,283	2,51,849	2,91,023	39,174	...
10th ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,362	6,852	38,195	29,760	...	8,435
10th Feb. 1877 ...	Khamgaon ...	1,276	1,170	4,300	5,854	1,554	...
10th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	2,074	1,494	7,629	8,927	1,298	...
10th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	641	831	3,941	5,045	1,104	...
10th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,002	14,539	43,360	60,234	16,874	...
24th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,308	2,349	8,828	9,882	1,054	...
10th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	5,403	8,265	35,238	45,987	10,749	...
10th Mar. 1877 ...	Neemuch ...	...	1,231	...	5,337	5,337	...
	Total ...	85,618	1,02,131	4,18,405	4,80,553	67,148	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,23,703	23,89,730	92,09,633	1,15,92,111	23,82,478	...

No. VI of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		12th February 1876.	10th February 1877.	to 12th Feb. 1876.	to 10th Feb. 1877.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
10th Mar. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,20,859	7,44,853	40,33,477	47,34,288	7,00,811	...
10th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ...	52,792	83,617	2,84,059	5,83,336	2,99,277	...
10th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	53,202	59,891	3,43,431	3,69,350	25,919	...
24th Feb. 1877	Oudh and Rohilkhand	67,441	63,964	3,99,693	4,08,565	8,872	...
3rd Mar. 1877	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,47,472	1,74,000	9,76,265	10,85,388	1,09,123	...
24th Feb. 1877	Madras ...	1,18,359	1,70,026	7,03,961	10,94,615	3,90,654	...
3rd Mar. 1877	South Indian ...	32,521	46,861	2,04,810	2,66,702	61,892	...
10th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,78,713	7,57,037	28,19,219	39,84,873	11,65,654	...
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,35,544	1,35,705	7,38,218	8,21,293	83,075	...
	Total ...	17,06,903	22,36,854	1,05,03,138	1,33,48,410	28,45,277	...
	State.						
10th Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,214	2,002	12,827	11,960	...	867
10th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,266	1,809	11,718	10,355	...	1,363
10th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	55,260	57,769	3,07,109	3,48,791	41,682	...
10th ditto ...	Holkar ...	5,762	6,162	43,958	35,922	...	8,036
10th Feb. 1877	Khamgaon ...	1,277	2,194	5,577	8,048	2,471	...
10th ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,596	3,049	9,225	11,976	2,751	...
10th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	540	1,060	4,481	6,105	1,624	...
10th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,210	16,745	51,570	76,978	25,408	...
24th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	2,975	2,214	11,804	12,096	292	...
10th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	5,478	8,590	40,716	54,577	13,861	...
10th Mar. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,145	...	6,482	6,482	...
	Total ...	85,578	1,02,739	4,98,985	5,83,290	84,305	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,92,481	23,39,593	1,10,02,118	1,39,31,700	29,29,582	...

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TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL TRANSAC

STATE RAILWAYS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Milage				Total Capital expenditure on open line up to end of 1874, including cost of general charges attributable thereto.	Total Capital outlay to end of 1874.				Gross traffic receipts brought to account in accounts for 1874.
	Open for traffic on 31st December 1874.	Mean length of line open during 1874.	Under construction on 31st December 1874.	Under survey on 31st December 1874.		On works including actual payments for land.	On stores in stock.	On other suspense accounts.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	28	...	...	73,08,808	73,08,808	...	...	73,08,808	99,488
Nalhati	27¼	27¼	...	...	2,73,171	2,73,171	...	...	2,73,171	85,121
Agra District, Rajputana...	149¾	93 1/10	103¾	...	58,75,502	91,40,963	13,79,688	5,89,337	1,11,09,988	3,41,860
Delhi " " ...	142	74	...	...	73,95,494	68,98,752	2,47,266	2,49,476	73,95,494	2,76,453
Holkar	37	36	49	...	15,80,158	48,16,129	18,36,602	1,83,580	68,36,311	1,03,364
Wardah Valley ...	18	18	28	...	12,57,886	15,24,307	1,23,216	10,880	16,58,403	21,023
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	103	70	...	1,39,86,798	20,04,018	1,17,271	1,61,08,087	...
Indus Valley ...	...	...	498	...	...	88,03,610	35,09,800	12,97,484	1,36,10,894	...
Northern Bengal ...	...	...	196	34	...	13,20,001	2,65,686	2,67,978	18,53,665	...
Neemuch ...	...	...	83	...	...	11,52,901	17,21,636	1,01,058	29,75,595	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	62½	164	...	1,11,133	99,047	1,886	2,12,066	...
Sindia	...	...	...	75	...	1,38,646	...	375	1,39,021	...
Tirhut	...	...	...	73	...	12,87,484	...	...	12,87,484	...
Western Rajputana ...	...	...	...	300	...	2,91,754	...	358	2,92,112	...
Nagpore and Chhattisgarh.	...	...	...	123⅛	...	87,728	...	...	87,728	...
Hubli and Karwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,52,302	...	...	5,52,302	...
TOTAL ...	402	276 7/20	1,123¼	839⅛	2,36,91,019	5,76,94,487	1,11,86,959	28,19,683	7,17,01,129	9,27,309
NATIVE STATES.										
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,455	...	...	1,11,455	...
Nizam's	121	121	121	...	1,08,35,041	1,04,17,071	2,22,470	1,95,500	1,08,35,041	1,15,230
Khamgaum	8	8	...	...	4,85,298	4,85,298	...	...	4,85,298	28,517
Amraoti	6	6	...	...	4,37,278	4,37,278	...	...	4,37,278	31,615
TOTAL ...	135	135	121	...	1,17,57,617	1,14,51,102	2,22,470	1,95,500	1,18,69,072	1,75,362

NOTE.—The figures for the Nizam

F INDIA.

EPARTMENT.

F INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Receipts for 1874.			Charges for 1874.				Receipts from commencement of operations to end of 1874.			Charges from commencement of operations to end of 1874.			
Declared profits.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.	Net charge to the State for the year 1874.	Declared profits.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.	Net charge to the State from the commencement of operations to the end of 1874.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,657	...	20,657	3,29,204	...	3,29,204	3,08,547	−46,026	...	−46,026	22,82,224	...	22,82,224	23,28,250
26,668	...	26,668	12,595	...	12,595	−14,073	83,682	...	83,682	36,220	...	36,220	−47,462
70,520	...	70,520	4,04,542	3,002	4,07,544	3,37,024	67,724	...	67,724	7,06,402	15,651	7,22,053	6,54,329
60,530	...	60,530	2,80,914	...	2,80,914	2,20,384	58,845	...	58,845	5,66,166	27,232	5,93,398	5,34,553
16,520	...	16,520	2,56,504	...	2,56,504	2,39,984	16,520	...	16,520	4,29,058	1,278	4,30,336	4,13,816
−1,041	...	−1,041	66,136	...	66,136	67,177	−1,041	...	−1,041	1,37,138	...	1,37,138	1,38,179
...	...	...	6,60,604	...	6,60,604	6,60,604	...	...	...	19,13,795	...	19,13,795	19,13,795
...	...	...	4,99,722	38,956	5,38,678	5,38,678	...	...	...	8,22,390	61,411	8,83,801	8,83,801
...	...	...	46,191	...	46,191	46,191	...	...	...	60,495	...	60,495	60,495
...	...	...	95,732	...	95,732	95,732	...	...	...	1,50,544	...	1,50,544	1,50,544
...	...	...	2,753	...	2,753	2,753	...	...	...	7,543	...	7,543	7,543
...	...	...	4,085	...	4,085	4,085	...	...	...	6,740	...	6,740	6,740
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8,161	...	8,161	8,161	...	...	...	12,913	...	12,913	12,913
...	...	...	3,938	...	3,938	3,938	...	...	...	7,100	...	7,100	7,100
...	...	...	24,653	...	24,653	24,653	...	...	...	75,799	...	75,799	75,799
1,93,854	...	1,93,854	26,95,734	41,958	27,37,692	25,43,838	1,79,704	...	1,79,704	72,14,527	1,05,572	73,20,099	71,40,395
...	...	...	5,015	...	5,015	5,015	...	...	...	18,933	...	18,933	18,933
5,748	...	5,748	5,05,626	...	5,05,626	4,99,878	5,748	...	...	9,51,953	...	9,51,953	9,46,205
13,506	...	13,506	21,838	...	21,838	8,332	12,918	...	12,918	1,04,368	367	1,04,735	91,817
1,181	...	1,181	19,678	...	19,678	18,497	4,509	...	4,509	76,910	2,337	79,247	74,738
20,435	...	20,435	5,52,157	...	5,52,157	5,31,722	23,175	...	23,175	11,52,164	2,704	11,54,868	11,31,693

Railway are in Government Rupees.

G. J. MELLISS,

Offg. Acctt. Genl., P. W. D.

D

TABULATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTION

STATE RAILWAYS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mileage.					Total Capital Outlay to end of 1875.							
	Open for traffic on 31st December 1875.	Mean length of line open during 1875.	Under construction on 31st December 1875.	Under survey on 31st December 1875.	Total Capital expenditure on open line up to end of 1875, including cost of general charges attributable thereto.	On works, including actual payments for land.	On Stores in stock.	On other suspense accounts.	Total of 6, 7 and 8.	Deduct receipts on Capital account.	Total Capital outlay.	Traffic earnings brought to account in accounts for 1875.	Working expenses for 1875.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and South Eastern	28	28	...	...	69,07,090	69,07,090	...	919	69,08,009	...	69,08,009	1,03,659	83,42[illegible]
Nalhatti	27¼	27¼	...	...	2,71,690	2,71,690	...	...	2,71,690	...	2,71,690	80,099	61,1[illegible]
Rajputana	379	344 7/20	15½	...	1,90,29,935	2,10,85,533	21,10,634	1,43,243	2,33,39,410	20,234	2,33,19,176	17,46,961	11,18,0[illegible]
Holkar	57	56	29	...	48,74,642	73,21,553	17,75,546	6,15,479	97,12,578	29,852	96,82,726	3,59,320	3,29,5[illegible]
Wurdah Valley	18	18	29½	96	12,67,266	26,42,296	5,86,728	33,579	32,62,603	2,646	32,59,957	29,316	31,2[illegible]
Punjab Northern	62	44	103	67½	54,06,934	1,77,71,953	10,73,743	72,033	1,89,17,729	64,209	1,88,53,520	1,42,787	90,5[illegible]
Indus Valley	...	...	498	...	...	1,74,69,771	34,09,355	5,67,894	2,14,47,020	38,161	2,14,08,859	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	196	34	...	29,64,316	34,58,841	2,66,301	66,89,458	13,305	66,76,153	...	...
Neemuch	...	...	85	83½	...	28,18,797	4,59,260	18,28,916	51,06,973	4,424	51,02,549	...	...
Rangoon and Irawaddy Valley	...	...	163	...	...	15,13,626	3,92,573	5,43,719	24,49,918	1,425	24,48,493	...	...
Sindia	...	...	75	...	...	3,13,734	20,358	—1,732	3,32,360	225	3,32,135	...	...
Tirhoot	44	25⅔	68½	...	16,64,126	15,52,448	1,41,140	54,824	17,48,412	48,804	16,99,608	15,931	22,95[illegible]
Western Rajputana	...	...	...	298	...	4,37,417	...	2,148	4,39,565	201	4,39,364	...	...
Nagpore and Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	123⅙	...	88,245	...	...	88,245	185	88,060	...	...
Hubli and Karwar	...	...	...	...	...	5,52,936	...	...	5,52,936	...	5,52,936	...	...
Total	615¼	543 4/15	1,262½	702⅛	3,94,21,683	8,37,11,405	1,34,28,178	41,27,323	10,12,66,906	2,23,671	10,10,43,235	24,78,073	17,37,5[illegible]
Native States.													
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,455	...	...	1,11,455	...	1,11,455	...	...
Nizam's (Government Rupees)	121	121	...	...	1,13,19,012	1,09,78,120	3,57,865	13,141	1,13,49,126	30,114	1,13,19,012	3,56,776	4,55,7[illegible]
Nizam's (H. S. Rupees)	...	...	...	...	1,32,32,633	1,28,34,108	4,18,367	15,363	1,32,67,838	35,205	1,32,32,633	4,17,094	5,32,7[illegible]
Khamgaum	8	8	...	...	4,85,054	4,85,298	...	...	4,85,298	244	4,85,054	43,012	28,6[illegible]
Somraotee	6	6	...	...	4,37,278	4,37,278	...	...	4,37,278	...	4,37,278	52,008	39,8[illegible]
Total Government Rupees	135	135	...	...	1,22,41,344	1,20,12,151	3,57,865	13,141	1,23,83,157	30,358	1,23,52,799	4,51,796	5,24,2[illegible]

(a). No interest has been charged in the accounts prior to 1st April 1875, which is the date on which

(b). Will not be known until the land has

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1875

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Receipts for 1875.			Charges for 1875.				Receipts from commencement of operations to end of 1875.			Charges from commencement of operations to end of 1875.			
Abstract XVIII B of the half-yearly Revenue Accounts of State Railways.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.	Net charge to the State for the year 1875.	Net receipts as per Abstract XVIII B of the half-yearly Revenue Accounts of State Railways.	Value of land restored to Government.	Total.	Interest on Capital outlay at 4½ per cent.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized.	Total.	Net charge to the State from the commencement of operations to end of 1875.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50,794	...	50,794	3,23,412	...	3,23,412	2,72,618	**—1,16,836**	...	**— 1,16,836**	26,05,636	...	26,05,636	27,22,472
20,205	...	20,205	12,249	...	12,249	**—7,956**	93,970	...	93,970	48,469	...	48,469	**—45,501**
6,95,733	...	6,95,733	9,84,570	8,706	9,93,276	2,97,543	8,63,982	...	8,63,982	22,57,138	51,589	23,08,727	14,44,745
49,600	...	49,600	3,78,201	...	3,78,201	3,28,601	80,348	...	80,348	8,07,259	1,278	8,08,537	7,28,189
—1,958	...	**—1,958**	1,20,080	...	1,20,080	1,22,038	**—2,999**	...	**—2,999**	2,57,218	...	2,57,218	2,60,217
56,991	...	56,991	8,04,344	23,687	8,28,031	7,71,040	56,991	...	56,991	27,18,138	34,219	27,52,357	26,95,366
...	...	...	9,32,445	30,580	9,63,025	9,63,025	...	...	...	17,54,834	91,991	18,46,825	18,46,825
...	...	...	2,26,059	...	2,26,059	2,26,059	...	...	...	2,86,555	...	2,86,555	2,86,555
...	...	...	1,92,317	...	1,92,317	1,92,317	...	...	...	3,42,861	...	3,42,861	3,42,861
...	...	...	57,826	...	57,826	57,826	...	...	...	65,369	...	65,369	65,369
...	...	...	10,916	...	10,916	10,916	...	...	...	17,656	...	17,656	17,656
19,247	...	**—19,247**	(a)55,603	(b)	55,603	74,850	**—19,247**	...	**—19,247**	(a)55,603	(b)...	55,603	74,850
...	...	...	16,900	...	16,900	16,900	...	...	...	29,813	...	29,813	29,813
...	...	...	3,969	...	3,969	3,969	...	...	...	11,069	...	11,069	11,069
...	...	...	24,866	...	24,866	24,866	...	...	...	1,00,665	...	1,00,665	1,00,665
8,52,118	...	8,52,118	41,43,757	62,973	42,06,730	33,62,568	9,56,209	...	9,56,209	1,13,58,283	1,79,077	1,15,37,360	1,05,81,151
...	...	...	5,015	...	5,015	5,015	...	...	...	23,984	...	23,948	23,948
99,215	...	**— 99,215**	5,02,379	...	5,02,379	6,01,594	**—1,23,183**	...	**—1,23,183**	13,16,667	...	13,16,667	14,39,850
15,988	...	**—1,15,988**	5,87,313	...	5,87,313	7,03,301	**—1,44009**	...	**—1,44,009**	15,39,266	...	15,39,266	16,83,275
14,362	...	14,362	21,827	...	21,827	7,465	26,008	...	26,008	1,26,195	367	1,26,562	1,00,554
12,164	...	12,164	19,678	...	19,678	7,514	18,590	...	18,590	96,588	2,337	98,925	80,335
72,689	...	**—72,689**	5,48,899	...	5,48,899	6,21,588	**—78,585**	...	**—78,585**	15,63,398	2,704	15,66,102	16,44,687

...way is held to have been taken over by the Public Works Department.
...ally and formally taken up.

G. J. MELLIS,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

SYSTEM OF WORKING TRAINS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Nos. 893—99 R., dated Fort William, March 26, 1877.

Read—

Remarks by Major H. Mallock, Officiating Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, on papers from the Madras Railway Company received with Madras Government Proceedings Nos. 434—6 of 19th October 1874, and papers from the South Indian Railway received with Proceedings No. 487 of 19th April 1875.

The former discuss the—

Line clear / Block / and / Time Table } systems.

The latter principally bear on the subject of whether "Line clear" signals are to be trusted when sent on a "Through wire."

If the former questions be considered first, the latter will be easily understood.

It must first be decided what a "Block system" is.

Mr. Winter in the first section of his paper states—

"It has been the custom recently among Telegraph Engineers to define the block system as that system by which trains are kept apart upon the same line of rails by certain and invariable intervals of space instead of by uncertain and variable intervals of time;" and then he proceeds to define it himself as "one in which there are certain permanent signals which indicate the condition of the line between any two stations with regard to its being either clear or blocked by trains running upon it."

As he bases his following arguments on this latter definition, they and the consequent arguments of the Traffic Manager, Agent, and Consulting Engineer, are rather liable to confuse the subject in the minds of others who have accepted the terms.

"Block system" to mean intervals of space.

"Permissive Block system" to mean intervals of time.

To prove that these are the general interpretations, and also to explain thoroughly the difference between the two systems, I cannot do better than quote freely extracts from the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1873.

Colonel Yolland, R. E., Inspector of Railways.

Question 5.—Would you shortly explain to the Committee what is meant by the term "the block system?"

"The block system" is intended to provide that no two Railway trains, nor a train and an engine shall be on the length between any two stations or any two block stations, at one and the same time on the same line of rails.

Question 6.—Are the Committee to understand "that the object of the block system is to secure *intervals of space* between trains or between a train and engine?"

Exactly so, to *preserve intervals "of space*, in order that no collision between following trains, or a train standing upon one line and another coming up to it shall take place."

Question 7.—You refer to trains all going on the same line?

Yes.

Question 8.—How is that effected?

That is effected with the "assistance of the electric telegraph; the Signalman at box A telegraphs to the box in advance where the train is going to ascertain whether the line is clear up to that box, and if he receives in answer to his telegram the signal that the line is clear, he then gives to the train that is waiting or coming up to his box at that time permission to proceed; and at the same time or generally a little in advance of it he telegraphs to the Signalman at the box B in advance that the train is coming, which is indicated by 'train on line.'"

Captain W. Tyler, Inspector of Railways.

Question 236.—What is the exact meaning of a "permissive block?"

The permissive system ought not "to be called a block at all; it is more properly a permissive system, instead of keeping the trains apart from one another, under the permissive system, they are allowed to follow one another at certain *intervals of time* that are kept between the trains, but those intervals may be lost after the trains have passed the block station."

* * * * * *

Question 237.—Then the permissive block is, in "fact, hardly any security?"

It is really *no block at all*; but "it does act in this way that it gives a caution at certain times and places to the Engine Drivers."

* * * * * *

Also on the South Eastern Railway, except on the new Suburban Sections where the Board of Trade Inspectors enforced the use of visible signals, nothing is used but single stroke bells and the indespensable Train Book; and the following extract from evidence before the same Committee will show that the original Block system was worked by these only.

Mr. C. Eborall, General Manager, South Eastern Railway.

Question 1089.—"Have you got the Block system on any part of your line?"

"Yes; we adopted the block system in 1851; we are in fact the authors of the block system."

Question 1091.—"Having had so much experience of it, are you in favour of the block system?"

"I am very strongly in favour of the block system; in fact I would not be without it. I should consider it would be unsafe to work the South Eastern Railway without the block system."

There is indeed but one block system, but there are various means of working it; and as the signals necessary to work it have to be sent over distances varying from ½ mile to 10 miles, it is more convenient to employ electricity either to work needle indices or semaphores, or to tell a man to raise his large semaphore, than it is to employ ropes ten miles long to pull up distant signals; and the block system can be worked either by verbal messages, by bell calls, or by miniature distant signals.

I think then we shall be less liable to a confusion of meaning if we adhere to the following definitions, *viz.*:—

I.—Block system means intervals of space.

II.—Permissive block system means intervals of time.

III.—Electric index or semaphore system means (what Mr. Winter describes as the block system) far distant signals worked by electricity and used in conjunction with the block system.

A perusal of Part V of Mr. Winter's report, and a little consideration will show that what he terms the "Line Clear System" as ordered by Government, in Rule 2 of the General Regulations issued under Act XVIII of 1854, is neither more nor less than the block system pure and simple; but there is ample evidence to show that, on nearly all, if not all, the Guaranteed Railways in India, it is habitually neglected in favour of the "Permissive Block" or "Time Interval System."

The following questions now present themselves for consideration, *viz*:—

I.—Is it possible to work the absolute block system on a single line?

II.—Can it be worked without extra establishment?

III.—What are the causes of the faults pointed out in Mr. Winter's Sections VI, VII and VIII of the present system of working adopted on all Indian lines except those in Madras?

IV.—What is the result of the "Time-table system?"

The answers are—

I.

Between the years 1869 and 1872, the block system was introduced on the following single lines in the United Kingdom, *viz.*:—

Cambrian.
Caledonian.
North British.
Bristol and Exeter.

II.

See Proceedings of House of Lords Committee.

Mr. H. Cattle, Traffic Manager, Cambrian Railway.

Question 641.—"How do you arrange your signal boxes on the Cambrian Railway?"

"We utilize the Station Masters themselves. We have some block stations where we have only two men employed, and some where we have only one man."

Question 642.—"Under the block and interlocking systems on the Cambrian Railway some of the instruments are in the stations, and some in the signal boxes, are they not?"

"Yes, that is so."

Question 643.

This question and answer, which is too long to quote, go on to describe how the block instruments cannot show a reverse signal without the use of a key kept in charge of the man on duty.

III.

In para. 3 of the Consulting Engineer's letter No. 565, paras. 4 and 5 of the Agent's letter No. 822, and Sections VI, VII and VIII of Mr. Winter's paper, there appears a general condemnation of the "Line Clear" system as adopted by the Railways in Bombay and Northern India.

That is, not the "Line Clear" or "Block System" distinctly ordered by Government, but the means (invented first I believe on the East Indian Railway, and used universally on the others) for carrying out the permissive block.

That is, "is Line Clear for No. *X* goods" asked for in an ordinary telegram? The line may not be really clear, as No. *Y* passenger may be still on the Section, but No. *X* goods is told to come on, and gets what is called a "Caution Line Clear." No. *Y* passenger arrives, and it depends to a great extent on the Station Master's memory whether No. *X* goods arrives before he sends No. *Z* extra to meet it.

The dangers of this "Memory" system are as shown in both the papers now under discussion objected to by both the Railways in the Madras Presidency, but this system has nothing to do with the "Absolute Block" or "Permissive Block," it is merely a means of working either one or the other.

It may and must be complicated* by the use of a "Through wire," to which I will refer further on, but the real remedy to the difficulties Mr. Winter points out, and Messrs. Elwin and Church and Colonel Shaw-Stewart agree in, is the "Train Register" book.

There is no reason why, if verbose telegrams be still insisted on, the train register book should not be used in addition to them, but this book (never used in India except when it was employed on the famine line in Tirhoot) is the foundation of the whole English block system, and whether Line Clear be asked for and given by bells alone, by code calls on Morse sounders, or actual messages, it tells any one looking at it the state of the section on each side of him at a glance.

It was by means of the train register books and single stroke bell that the block system was first started on the London and South-Eastern Railway in 1851, and what can be done by it and bells alone is shown by the fact that on one occasion six years ago Spa Road Station worked 892 trains in 18 hours. On the other hand a reference to the various reports on English Railway accidents will show that those as per margin were attributed by the Inspecting Officers to the want of train books.

Accident at Bricklayers Arms Goods Station of the Great Eastern Railway, on the 20th November 1863.
Ditto on the Bolton Branch of the L and N W R on 21st January 1865.
Collision near Dalston Junction of the North London Railway on 6th November 1867.
Collision at Brick Lane Siding Junction, G E R, on 2nd November 1868.
Collision on the Stour Valley Line on 16th August 1871.

IV.

As to the result of the time-table system.

In Section III of Mr. Winter's remarks, his first paragraph really bears more on the advantages of a "Station to Station" instead of a "Through wire" than on the use of Electric Semaphores, but in para. 2 of his Section II he points out that the time-table system depends on its being worked by men of "long experience" "intimately acquainted with the section of the line under their charge," whilst in para. 2 of his Section III he describes the responsibility thrown on these men. Again, Mr. Church referring to Mr. Winter's remarks shows in his para. 4 that this system depends entirely on a man understanding his work, knowing the time-table of his Section by heart, and remembering it.

That is, although the responsibility of remembering where the trains are is lifted from the shoulders of Native Station Masters on to those of District Traffic Superintendents, the time-table system of the Madras Railway depends as much on memory as the train message system originated on the East Indian Railway.†

On the other hand, we have the experiment on the Tirhoot line in 1874, where with more than double the Madras Railway Traffic a train register book enabled the Government Telegraph Signallers, none of whom had been employed on a Railway before, to commence working with no Traffic Superintendent, no time-table, and only one experienced Station Master to 7 or 8 stations.

* See para. 2 of Mr. Winter's Section VII.

† Indeed the accident that occurred at the end of last month on the Madras line was due to the Engine-driver forgetting to stop at an unusual station.

We now come to the subject of working trains on the "through wire" system.

To render this clear I give in the margin a diagram of the telegraph connections now in use on the Indian State Railways. The upper line shows the "through," the lower the Station-to-Station or train wire and their respective instruments and batteries.

On the through wire half the battery is at either end of the line; the current is permanently on, and any station breaking the circuit by pressing down its key causes every instrument in the circuit to work.* Hence if A call H, both C and F hear what is going on, and neither can communicate until A and H have stopped.

If A call F, F only knows that he is wanted by hearing his own name given (either in full or abbreviated), and until he answers, he does not know who called him. Hence on this line a Signaller who can read the code calls must be present.

On the train wire there is a battery and two instruments at each station, and the circuit is completed at each. On this line, if D hear his left hand instrument call, he knows that it can only be C calling him; and *vice versâ* C knows that no one else but D can call him on his right hand instrument.

Except on the Cawnpoor and Lucknow Section of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway this scheme has not yet been perfected up to its original design, *viz.*, that at each Station there should be an electric bell† worked automatically by the signalling sounders.

That is, it is intended to place a bell between the two instruments, say at C. When the Station Master has other business to attend to, he will put the bell into circuit; either of his instruments being worked from B or D will then ring his bell; when he returns to his desk, he will throw his bell out of circuit, receive and send signals as usual, and then on again leaving re-adjust the bell circuit.

This plan works into the train book system. That is, each Station should have a train book of which the right hand page belongs to his right hand instrument and right hand section, and similarly the left hand instrument and left hand page belong to his left hand station.

* In some cases the electric circuits are arranged somewhat differently, but the results are the same.

† This bell could be made (if so desired) to be heard down to the distant signals; it is only a question of larger bells and more battery power.

On looking at the connections it will be seen that, if F ask E for "Line Clear," C or D cannot possibly hear the call and give Line clear to the wrong section.

If A wants to send a message to D or G, on which there is no communication on the through wire, C or F receive the message, and repeat it on the train wire sections C D or F G.

Now omitting all question of train safety, and considering message traffic only, it is evident that, as on the through wire no two stations can talk at the same time, the fewer stations there are the better.

It is found in practice that about five or six stations can be connected on the through wire; this will cover therefore about 150 miles without repetition, say 300 miles with one, and 450 with two repetitions. For distances over that, a third wire may be required.

When we attempt to use a through wire for train working, it is necessary to ensure an immediate reply, that at every station a signaller must constantly be on the watch. By using a station to station wire for the trains, whether bells be used or no, any one may watch the instrument, and as, when his instrument works, he must know his station is called, he can then call the signaller, who, when he is Station Master also, can, when not absolutely wanted at the instrument, attend to his other duties.

It may be assumed that the "through wire" goes into the more important stations (it must never miss more than two smaller stations) where there are more men to attend to the call, but even if they do not attend, inattention to an ordinary message must be of infinitely less importance than inattention to the train instrument.

In designing this method it has been considered that the object of a Railway Telegraph is not that of a Telegraph Department proper. The latter has to cover the longest distances in the shortest possible time, and its local is unimportant in comparison with its through traffic.

The object of a Railway telegraph has been conceived to be the safety of trains and passengers, and the absence of any delay to trains.

When, however, in order that the speed of a Telegraph Department proper may be imitated for through messages, one of the Railway wires is used to cover long distances, and the second is used as a subsidiary message wire on the through circuit system, it becomes nearly useless for train messages.

The Madras Railway telegraph is always in good order, and yet from Mr. Winter's Report, Part III, we see the result of a through wire. The "through wire" plan was in imitation of other Indian Railways tried on the Delhi Section of the Rajpootana State Railway when it first opened, and on one occasion where say F asked E for Line Clear, C thought D asked and gave it, although E had just sent off a train towards F, consequently two trains met; but they were luckily stopped without a collision.

If from the foregoing we allow that a station-to-station wire is the correct means of working trains, it would appear reasonable that this should be the first wire to be thought of in scheming a set of telegraph connections for any Railway. It may be worked by—

I.—Needle instruments, as on the East Indian Railway line.

II.—Morse sounders alone, as on the State Railway lines.

III.—Morse sounders and a bell, as on the Cawnpore and Lucknow Section of the Oudh and Rohilkund line.

IV.—Bell alone, as on the London and South-Eastern Line, or by

V.—Bells and electric semaphores, as on most of the English lines.

Having laid down this wire, the number of wires for messages much depend on their number, and also to a great extent on whether it is considered that a Railway telegraph be designed for the use of the Railway in the first instance, and for private messages when these can be carried without interfering with Railway work; or whether it be designed in the first instance to carry private messages, and to consider the revenue derived from them of more importance than a slow but sure service for the use of trains.

In conclusion, I would summarise that—

I.—The line clear system ordered in the Regulations issued under Act XVIII of 1854 is the "Block System."

II.—This is in India generally neglected for the permissive block.

III.—The block system is used on single lines in Great Britain, and therefore can be used.

IV.—The block system does not depend on electric semaphores, which are but one of the methods of working it.

V.—A train register book is the original basis of the English block system; has worked on the South-Eastern Railway for 26 years, and is so simple that men utterly ignorant of train working have in India brought it into use at a moment's notice.

VI.—The time-table system (which would never be allowed by the Board of Trade) is a system dependent on the memory and local experience of Traffic Superintendents.

VII.—The first essential of Railway telegraphy is a station-to-station wire.

P. S.—As it may be of use, I annex a Newspaper cutting of the report of the House of Lords Committee on the block and interlocking systems.

THE PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Regulation of Railways (Prevention of Accidents) Bill have agreed to the following Report :—

"1. The Bill proposes to enforce upon all Railway Companies the obligation of securing an interval of space between trains following each other on the same line of rails, which is now generally effected by what is called the block system, and it also proposes to enforce the interlocking system.

"2. These systems are explained in the evidence by the railway inspectors and by other witnesses whom the Committee have examined.

"3. For the purpose of working the block system, there must be frequent signal stations provided with means of communication, so that a clear course for every train may be secured.

"4. The arrangements necessary to effect this object must vary according to the circumstances of the line, and the peculiarities of the traffic.

"5. There is a general concurrence of opinion among the witnesses in favour of the block system on all important railways which carry passengers.

"6. Experience has proved that this system is compatible with the highest rates of speed.

"7. On some railways, where the block system exists on their entire lines, the speed is stated, in the case of certain trains, to be between 50 and 60 miles an hour.

"8. There are many single lines where the block system has been found indispensable for the safety of the traffic.

"9. The system called permissive block does not afford the security of the block system and cannot be recommended.

"10. The interlocking system has been devised to prevent divergence between the points and signals at stations and junctions.

"11. The Committee had the advantage of seeing a model that supplied information which cannot easily be obtained from the evidence.

"12. This system was first introduced in the year 1856. It has been adopted on the most important lines of railway throughout the country, and the witnesses concur in recommending it on lines where there are numerous junctions and frequent trains. It is now enforced by the Board of Trade at all new junctions.

"13. The block system and the interlocking system are not necessarily connected, but the union of the two systems is strongly recommended on all important lines of railway.

"14. It is admitted that some lines could not be efficiently and safely worked without a combination of the two systems.

"15. In the case of the following railways, the evidence shows the mileage over which the block and interlocking systems have been already adopted, and the progress now being made in the further extensions of these improvements.

"16. The South Eastern and the Bristol and Exeter Companies have adopted the block system on their entire lines, and are gradually extending the interlocking system at all principal stations and junctions.

"17. The Midland Railway Company have adopted the block system on a large portion of their main lines, and are extending the interlocking system.

"18. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company are extending the block system, and have a contract for the expenditure of a large sum during the current half-year in providing the apparatus for the interlocking system.

"19. The Metropolitan Railway is worked throughout on the block and interlocking systems.

"20. The Great Northern have the block system over the main line, and the interlocking system is also being largely introduced.

"21. The Caledonian Railway Company have as yet made little progress in introducing these improvements; they expect, however, in a few months to open 100 miles under the block system, and are going on faster with the interlocking than with the blocking.

"22. The North Eastern Company have the block system in operation on the larger portion of their main line, and are introducing it over the whole of their lines where there is much traffic, as fast as the labour market will allow. They are also extending the interlocking system over the whole of their lines, except the mineral lines.

"23. The Great Eastern have the block system on part of their line, and have for many years partially adopted the interlocking system.

"24. The London and North Western have the block system in operation or in course of construction over a large portion of their main line. They have during the last five years expended, and are still expending, large sums on the interlocking system.

"25. The London and South Western have the block system in operation over a large portion of their main line, and are at this moment extending it, and have introduced the interlocking system at all their junctions and principal stations.

"26. The Great Western are fast introducing both systems, and have established workshops to expedite the construction of interlocking apparatus.

"27. The North British have some miles under the block system, and are gradually extending the interlocking system, under the direction of the Board of Trade.

"28. The Highland Railway have the block system over the whole of their line, and they have the interlocking system at their junction stations.

"29. It may be confidently stated that the general safety of railway travelling would be increased by the more extensive employment of the block and of the interlocking systems.

"30. Some witnesses stated that these precautionary arrangements and mechanical appliances tend to lessen the sense of responsibility in the engine-drivers. Such an effect may have been produced, but nevertheless the advantages resulting from the introduction of these systems are practically admitted by all the witnesses, and, in the judgment of the Committee, decidedly preponderate.

"31. The policy of enforcing these systems upon all Railway Companies by severe penalties for default requires, however, to be further considered.

"32. A perfect system of interlocking requires many complicated arrangements, such as refuge sidings, alteration of signal stations, and other changes, which, especially where the junction unites two lines under the management of different Companies, involve matters of difficult adjustment. The evidence will explain more fully the cost and complex character of these arrangements.

"33. Railway Companies have, during the last five years, paid 2,348,000*l.* in compensation for injury to passengers and goods, and therefore have a direct pecuniary interest in rendering their lines safe.

"34. There are many lines of railway, some used solely for conveyance of minerals, and some small branch lines, where few trains run in the course of the day, which could not reasonably be required to incur the expense of these appliances.

"35. This matter is important inasmuch as many short branch lines have been projected in different districts, which might be left without railway accommodation, if additional expenses were imposed on the construction and working of such lines.

"36. It is right also to notice that the adoption of these systems, if it were indiscriminately required in all cases, would involve a large expenditure, which would bear with great severity upon the lines where the traffic is scanty and the risk of collision very small.

"37. The evidence taken by the Committee proves that Railway Companies are now making increased exertions to introduce both the block system and the system of interlocking.

"38. The Bill provides that these systems shall be universally adopted on all railways within five years from the present time.

"39. The arrangements indispensable for the efficient working of these systems throughout all the important lines of the country could not, it is said, be completed within that period. In many cases an entire remodelling of the stations will be required, and as this would have to be accomplished without suspending the traffic, the change, if compulsorily enforced, might be attended with much inconvenience and some danger.

"40. A clause might be introduced into the Bill giving the Board of Trade power to prolong the time named in the Act for the completion of these systems.

"41. This course would impose on the Board of Trade a grave responsibility during the interval of time conceded to the Railway Company, and if an accident from collision should occur during the intermediate period, the Board of Trade would be blamed for not having used the power with which Parliament had invested the department.

"42. The inspectors of the Board of Trade, in their annual reports, have called attention to many other measures for the prevention of accidents, besides the two which are mentioned in this Bill. If these two systems were made compulsory, Railway Companies might rest content with fulfilling the requirements of the law, and be less inclined to expend money on other improvements, which, though not enforced by law, may be conducive to public safety.

"43. It is desirable, as stated in the report of 1870, that improvements should be introduced by those who are intrusted with the management of railways, especially in cases where success depends upon care in construction, maintenance and daily discipline.

"44. Relying on the great exertions recently and very generally made by different railway companies to extend the block and interlocking systems, and the improvements now in progress, the Committee recommend that the Bill should not be proceeded with during the present Session. They recommend, however, that the Board of Trade should call for such information as may enable the inspectors in their annual reports to state especially the progress made in their adoption on all passenger lines. Parliament will then be in a condition to decide whether or not it would be right to require the further and more prompt extension of these systems on the lines where they are necessary.

"45. And the Committee have directed the minutes of evidence, together with an appendix, to be laid before your Lordships."

OBSERVATIONS.—The memorandum drawn up by Major Mallock concerning the aid in working afforded to Railways by the electric telegraph is a paper

that will be of the utmost practical value generally to the Railway Administrations in India. The different systems for working in use have been well described and well defined.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council records with pleasure his sense of the value of the paper and the soundness of the conclusions it illustrates.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Director of State Railways, and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R. E.,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIX regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 23rd March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 20th and 21st March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Number of people employed: Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorised in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	Rain in one Taluka. Slight importations of grain. Small-pox continues in some Talukas.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,338	3,485	·33	2,46,733	1,39,021	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	34½ 28½	34½ 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	Grain supply abundant ...	Ditto ...	14,400	15,400	2·11	4,39,931	1,71,411	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	773,938	677,376	Grain imports enough. Migration continues. 3 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	17,025	18,472	2·38	5,52,140	3,38,102	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601	Grain supply plentiful. A few cholera cases in three Talukas.	Ditto ...	31,300	29,500	3·25	10,11,226	5,54,949	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	Eleven cents of rain. Grain supply good. Slight cholera in one Taluka.	Ditto ...	48,554	42,338	5·89	15,18,488	9,39,897	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	21 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000	Grain supply plentiful. 55 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,387	27,834	2·61	5,71,338	3,72,823	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20½	19½ 19½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	Grain supply sufficient. Migratory movements ceased. 90 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,514	26,895	3·29	7,91,031	3,97,413	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17¼ 17	16½ 16½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000	Grain supply plentiful. 352 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	22,000	2·34	5,94,522	2,85,447	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	18 19	18 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	Importation of grain decreasing. Migration continues. 472 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,245	31,239	3·16	8,49,004	3,35,892	Jowari 43	17¼	17¾	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	7,963,927	5,018,992			223,763	217,163	2·72	65,74,413	34,94,955					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearing [illegible]

A little rain has fallen in Sholapur.

2. A slight increase in the cost of grain is observable in Satara and Káladgi, and a slight decrease in Dharwar.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 217,163 against 223,763 last week; and there are also 3,051 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

4. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be noticed that, on the 10th March, the number of people upon works under Civil agency had decreased to 29,526 as compared with 37,060 in the former week, while during the week ending March the 17th, the people upon Civil works had decreased to 18,765, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 193,223.

During the week in question there were, therefore, upon works under Civil agency, only about one-eleventh of the total number of labourers. The accounts received of the physical condition of the people on both classes of works continue to be satisfactory, and, except that in the Southern Mahratta Country, there are a few wandering bands of immigrants whose condition is somewhat low, the general condition of the population who are not upon relief works is understood to be, on the whole, good.

5. It may be interesting to notice the distribution of the people among the larger relief works which have been opened in the nine affected districts, and the following table gives the particulars for each Collectorate as regards all works employing 2,000 people, or more. It will be seen that three-fourths of the relief labourers are now employed upon the large works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh.				
Nasik ...	Sinnar Ghoti Road ...	6,535	11,037	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	4,502		
Ahmednagar..	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	5,525	17,150	
	Dhond-Manmad Railway ...	9,170		
	Oojhar Canal ...	2,455		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	9,603	22,501	
	Nira Canal ...	4,786		
	Matoba Tank ...	4,733		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	3,379		
Sholapur ...	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,992	34,440	
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	3,105		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	3,178		
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,048		
	Ashti Tank ...	9,301		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	2,972		
	Road from Barsi Station to Barsi	2,610		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road ...	2,949		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,285		
Satara ...	Nehr Tank ...	6,376	22,043	
	Pingli Tank ...	5,705		
	Mhaswad Tank ...	9,962		
Kaládgi ...	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	8,178	21,087	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	4,058		
	Indi-Horti Road ...	4,149		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	4,702		
Belgaum ...	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	5,091	13,672	
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	4,357		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	4,224		
Dharwar ...	Hubli-Kaládgi Road ...	10,409	17,822	
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	3,299		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	2,068		
	Hubli-Sangaticope Road ...	2,046		
	GRAND TOTAL	...	159,752	

6. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information contained in those sent with the last.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 10th March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

Districts.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 812C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	95	83	617	848	80	519
Násik	3	8	192	3,799	589	3,765
Ahmednagar ...	741	195	6,178	3,324	336	2,339
Poona	2,631	1,145	11,408	13,676	1,382	15,791
Sholapur	474	514	15,807	10,660	893	5,251
Satara	18	13	1,248	* 872	* 107	* 4,744
Kaládgi	316	142	1,299	2,393	220	1,583
Belgaum	1,319	618	2,824	2,070	224	1,072
Dharwar	†	†	† 3,285	† 1,261	† 173	† 386
Total ...	5,597	2,718	42,858	38,903	4,004	35,450

* Return from the Executive Engineer for irrigation not received.

† Collector's returns not received.

The attention of Collectors has recently been again drawn to the necessity for searching out very carefully all isolated cases calling for charitable relief, and of freely using their discretionary grants in respect to such cases. This grant, it may be observed, is mainly for the purpose of charitably providing food for poor persons unable to work, but it is also used for the purchase of blankets for people urgently requiring them, and for other similar purposes.

8. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

9. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 5,258 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 15th March, and during the same week 3,092 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 8,350 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 15th of March to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 15th of March was 203,282 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March (up to 15th.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Ports ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	8,959	82,708
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	6,711	101,854
North-Eastern line, from Násik to Buhsawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	1,654	18,720
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	17,324	203,282

10. On the whole, the grain supply continues abundant, and the transference of the relief labourers to the Public Works Department works is making very satisfactory progress.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the present week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.
										Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Jowari is slightly cheaper, and bajri slightly dearer. Cholera continues, and out of 474 cases, 211 proved fatal.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	14,888	20,929	1·52	3,31,730	2,56,078	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18½ 19½	19½ 18¾
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	2,024	2,613	3·34	30,270	27,642	Jowari 61	21	20½
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Grain importations continue. Public health generally good.	Ditto ...	325	552	·86	26,694	21,591	Jowari 63	17⅞	17⅞
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	About half an inch of rain has fallen	Ditto ...	424	447	·75	15,400	7,189	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	Grain importations and exportations are small. Cholera in six villages.	Ditto ...	194	189	·09	857	387	Nachani 55	27¾	27¾
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto ...	98	91	·57	10,000	330	Jowari 61½	...†	...†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,855	803,254			17,953	24,821	1·19	4,14,951	3,13,217			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon rel

(Accompaniment

Districts.	For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works
Khandesh	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,
Nasik	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,
Ahmednagar ...	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,
Poona	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,
Sholápur	58,052	30,795	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,
Satara	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,
Kaládgi	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,
Belgaum	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,
Dharwar	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,
Total ...	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,
Grand Total ...	233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093		304,461		331,447		333,257	
Ratnagiri	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,
Kanara	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	
Total ...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,
	...		1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586		309,079		336,386		339,439	

rks under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

lement No. XIX.)

For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the Week ending 10th March 1877.		For the Week ending 17th March 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331
...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015
6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495
29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914
49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864
3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,421	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047
4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615
6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,870	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,221	4,257	17,426
689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	1,723	29,516
0,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,686	184,318	37,060	174,415	29,526	192,335	18,765	193,223
280,008		263,628		246,704		224,162		223,998		211,475		221,861		211,988	
2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,823	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164
2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	...	...
4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	457	1,164
6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		1,621	
286,849		269,773		248,695		227,086		227,558		213,339		224,867		213,609	

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure and description of persons employed on Relief Works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XIX.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
1876. 9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	129,253	8,67,839	101,858	96,468	36,496	233,857
16th December ...	3,85,851	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	146,195	10,52,971	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	116,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	172,093	12,51,333	124,478	117,947	48,502	288,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	120,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	172,284	14,77,348	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
1877. 6th January ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	120,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	184,437	16,86,037	126,130	128,952	47,550	304,461
13th January ...	7,42,708	58,656	58,122	19,851	136,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	194,818	18,43,802	138,937	141,903	50,477	331,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	130,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	202,612	21,51,052	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	179,347	23,20,955	116,032	120,724	43,252	280,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	184,051	24,81,077	107,509	115,120	41,072	263,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	183,045	27,14,451	99,156	108,379	39,169	246,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	176,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	224,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	184,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	223,998
3rd March ...	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	25,775	174,415	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	211,475
10th March ...	11,58,460	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	76,987	85,094	30,254	192,335	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	221,861
17th March ...	11,71,448	5,436	4,494	1,832	18,765	22,63,507	78,770	85,084	29,369	193,223	34,34,955	84,206	89,578	31,201	211,988

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered. These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th MARCH 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd March 1877.

The Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 17th March. Statements and maps as noted marginally accompany. No report has been received from South Arcot, and telegrams only from Kurnool and Kistna as usual.

1. District Average prices.
2. " Relief return.
3. Taluq "
4. Classification of outlay.

Maps—Madura, Chingleput, Nellore, Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, Cuddapah.

2. *Prices.*—There is scarcely any change, and prices may be said to be stationary. Rice has fallen slightly in Madura, probably owing to importation, and rice and cholum are cheaper in Salem. The very high prices noted last week in the Darampury taluq in the latter district continue. They are attributed to short imports. Prices in Kurnool have again stiffened.

3. *Rainfall.*—Rain, which has been most welcome, has fallen in every district from which report has been received, except Chingleput. The rain appears to have come from the westward, and fell in the three southern taluqs of Bellary (from ·8 to 1·5 inch), and slightly in Anantapur; in the north-western parts of North Arcot; in all the taluqs of the Cuddapah District; in Kurnool and Kistna; and in those taluqs of the Nellore District which lie under the hills; but the rain did not reach the coast. It was heaviest in Punganoor (2 inches) and Palmanair (1 inch) of North Arcot; and in the Cuddapah District, in Kadiri (3·75), Pulivendala (2·15), and along the Pennair Valley in Cuddapah and Sidhout. The Pennair had a good fresh, and was 2 feet over the anicut at Nellore for some hours.

4. There was a separate belt of rainfall in the southern districts. In Tinnevelly there was a general fall of about 2 inches; in Madura rain fell in all taluqs except Ramnad, but was heaviest in Melur (1·35), Palin (2·0), and Periyakolam (2·2), and the Board have been informed that 9 inches were registered on the Palni hills, which drain into the two last-mentioned taluqs, where many tanks have been filled. The line of rainfall passed from Madura, through the two western taluqs of Trichinopoly, into the south and east of the Salem District (Namkul ·9, Salem 2·25, Trichengode 4 inches); but the rain did not enter the Salem Subdivision, turning west again into the Bhowany (2·4 inches), and Collegal (1·0) taluqs of Coimbatore. There was from ¼ to ½ an inch over the southern and central taluqs of Coimbatore, and a good fall on the Nilgiris.

5. This rainfall cannot much affect cultivation, except, perhaps, the hot-weather well crops in the south, or prices; but must do much to mitigate anxiety as to water-supply, and will start some herbage, especially on the hills, for the cattle to feed on for a time.

6. *Grants and Outlay.*—The grants to the 17th March for works and gratuitous relief were Rs. 1,00,60,283; against this have been spent Rs. 91,75,156. The following is the usual summary of Statement No. 4:—

Classification of outlay on works in progress.

ROADS—	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
New works	1,13,622	28,43,565
Repairs	61,868	7,52,671
	1,75,490	35,96,236
Irrigation works	30,777	4,17,720
Miscellaneous	38,473	4,39,421
	2,44,740	44,53,877

The increasing proportion of outlay on irrigation works and repairs rather than construction of roads is satisfactory.

7. *Numbers on relief works.*—The district totals compare as follow with last week:—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Kistna	2,755	3,439	+ 684
Nellore	54,546	39,720	— 14,826
Cuddapah	57,231	56,276	— 955
Bellary	2,18,319	2,30,713	+ 12,394
Kurnool	1,91,546	1,92,028	+ 482
Chingleput	7,308	6,092	— 1,216
North Arcot	15,109	15,374	+ 265
South Arcot	616	...	— 616
Trichinopoly	...	...	...
Madura	6,784	6,274	— 510
Tinnevelly	1,561	1,144	— 417
Coimbatore	24,418	23,476	— 942
Salem	45,346	42,801	— 2,545
	6,25,539	6,17,337	— 8,202
	29,879	30,860	+ 981
	655,418	648,197	— 7,221

8. The points for notice are the great decrease in Nellore, notwithstanding that the numbers on the East Coast Canal are nearly stationary and the increase in Bellary. On the former point no explanation is given in the Nellore report. The taluq details are compared in the margin, and it will be seen that though there is a general decline, the decrease is accounted for by a falling off in the taluqs of Kavali and Kanigiri. The Collector will report the cause.

	10th March.	17th March.	
Gudur ...	2,555	1,494	— 1,061
Rapur ...	491	564	+ 73
Nellore ...	1,281	1,562	+ 281
Atmakur ...	5,593	4,626	— 967
Kavali ...	15,587	8,930	— 6,657
Udayagiri ...	10,138	11,095	+ 957
Kandakur ...	7,884	6,350	— 1,534
Kanigiri ...	6,542	1,077	— 4,465
Ongole ...	1,064	760	— 304
Darsi and Podili ...	2,494	1,557	— 937
Venkatagiri ...	1,317	1,105	— 212
	54,546	39,720	— 14,826

9. *Bellary.*—The taluq figures for this district are as follows :—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Adoni	51,776	50,016	— 1,760
Alur	21,914	23,112	+ 1,198
Ghooty	13,513	13,832	+ 319
Tadpatri	8,985	9,470	+ 485
Anantapur	8,083	10,378	+ 2,295
Dharmavaram	3,031	7,247	+ 4,216
Penkenda	2,698	2,777	+ 79
Hindupur	1,408	894	— 514
Madaksira	7,880	6,974	— 906
Raidrug	8,721	8,696	— 25
Bellary	47,116	48,279	+ 1,163
Hospett	3,513	12,867	— 646
Sundoor	1,343	1,362	+ 19
Kudlighi	10,856	10,162	— 694
Harpanhalli	11,298	13,125	+ 1,827
Hadgalli	6,184	11,522	+ 5,338
TOTAL ...	2,18,319	230,713	+ 12,394

there is thus a general tendency to increase in the district, but the increase is very great in Hadgalli, Dharmavaram, and Anantapur. The cause cannot be gathered from the reports. The fall in Madaksira and Hindupur seems attributable to cholera chiefly. The Collector is requested to report why the numbers in Hindupur taluq are so extraordinary low. From remarks in the detailed report it is gathered that the children under seven years of age, who are allowed 3 pies a head, are entered amongst the coolies on some of the works. This is of course wrong; they ought to be entered under gratuitous relief, and the Collector will be instructed accordingly. The fact may explain the increase in numbers in some taluqs.

10. The Cuddapah, details show decrease in Budwail and increase in Voilpaud, but in other taluqs no change of importance. The fall in Chingleput is in the Madurantakun taluq, and seems due to completion of works. In North Arcot and Coimbatore there is nothing particular to note. In Salem the decline occurs in Salem and Trichengode taluqs, and is probably due to the rainfall, which gives hopes of some cultivation under wells.

11. *Rates of wages.*—The scale of wages prescribed in G. O., 31st January, is now reported to be in force everywhere except in the sub-division of Cuddapah, where the old rates of 2 annas, 1 anna 4 pie, and 10 pie are still paid. The Acting Collector will call upon the Sub-Collector to explain at once why the orders of Government have not been carried out.

12. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The numbers in receipt of this form of relief have greatly increased as shown below :—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Kistna	184	397	+ 213
Nellore	5,204	5,595	+ 391
Cuddapah	1,256	2,600	+ 1,344
Bellary	17,575	25,853	+ 8,278
Kurnool	11,233	31,577	+ 20,344
Chingleput	5,666	6,006	+ 340
North Arcot	1,398	1,712	+ 314
Madura	328	537	+ 209
Tinnevelly	272	260	— 12
Coimbatore	1,093	1,759	+ 666
Salem	3,740	5,594	+ 1,854
TOTAL ...	47,949	81,890	+ 33,941

13. The increase is almost entirely due to the inclusion of children under seven, whose parents are on the works. That in Kurnool is very great; and 28,000 of the total in the district are due to this cause. This is 15 per cent. of the number on the works; and as, according to the census, children under six in that district are 20 per cent. of the population, considerable further increase is to be anticipated. Some portion of the increased numbers is due to the operation of the orders of Government regarding village inspection and relief.

14. The details of total outlay are as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Relief works	3,92,129	88,74,011
Gratuitous relief	20,093	3,01,145
	4,12,222	91,75,156

The grants sanctioned by the Board to date amount to Rs. 1,02,41,493.

15. The following statement shows advances made under the Land Improvement Act :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	2,249	22,009
Bellary	...	1,270
Tinnevelly	6,445	14,175
Salem	50	50
	8,744	50,350

16. The Special Establishments entertained for relief purposes are as follows according to the most recent returns :—

	Relief.		Wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior Officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah ...	247	10,578	68	723	100	1,138	415	12,439	15	7,971
Bellary ...	856	16,581	225	3,145	76	1,543	1,157	21,269	8	3,455
Kurnool ...	392	16,884	83	852	63	772	538	18,508	20	8,887
Chingleput ...	86	2,078	5	63	3	34	94	2,175	1	641
North Arcot ...	133	4,272	...	...	102	829	235	5,101	4	2,391
Madura ...	68	2,208	...	...	...	...	68	2,208	1	810
Tinnevelly ...	45	236	3	20	1	8	49	264	...	...
Coimbatore ...	71	1,552	...	...	9	103	80	1,655	1	425
Salem ...	161	6,213	12	144	68	981	241	7,338	5	2,710
Total ...	2,059	60,602	396	4,947	422	5,408	2,877	70,957	55	27,290

17. In Madras Town there were 9,454 resident and 12,362 non-resident paupers on the average relieved daily. There were 628 in hospital on the 17th, and 142 died in the week, of whom 125 were in hospital. The outlay by the Commissioner of Police was in the week Rs. 21,933, and up to the week Rs. 2,78,159.

(True Extract)

(Sd.) H. E. STOKES,

Secretary, Board of Revenue.

No. 1.

Average Number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different Grains and Rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·39	8·74	19·60	11·65	11·90	31·63	13·27	13·97	37·67	10·98	11·13	36·66	7·27	7·53	13·16	11 90	12·03	29·46	1·12	2·35	...
Nellore	7·80	7·96	15·60	10·03	9·93	27·88	11·96	11·92	31·72	9·52	9·79	28·35	7·38	7·28	12·33	9·00	9·02	25·34	0·35	0·68	0·09
Cuddapah	7·50	7·40	14·14	9 44	9·32	22·91	9 77	9·69	26·78	8·18	7·96	24·43	6·38	6·49	12·10	8·37	8·13	25·87	1·06	1·09	...
Bellary	7·21	7·22	13·67	8·86	8·87	25·15	8·78	8·92	26·20	8 32	8·33	23·29	6·45	6·70	12 53	9·14	8·85	27·29	0·21	0·21	...
Kurnool	7·14	7·35	14·72	8·91	9·17	28 25	9·89	9·91	31·05	9·31	9·29	29·23	7·69	7·32	13·82	8·32	8·59	26·78	0·92	1·06	...
Chingleput	9·39	9·39	16·39	10·24	10·60	...	11·06	11·03	23·13	10·78	12·32	...	6·35	6·35	9·94	11·32	11·32	20·56	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·07	8·10	14·50	9·54	9 61	21 40	9·66	9·80	21·36	8·55	8·75	19·86	5·93	6 25	10·50	10·12	10·41	24·62	0·24	0·31	0·21
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	7·90	7·68	13·77	16·80	16·80	23·10	10·74	10·74	24·63	10·16	10·16	22·86	5·94	5·94	9 77	10·86	10·78	25·10	0·51	0·55	0·62
Madura	8·42	8·00	14·88	12·96	13·12	36·77	10 52	10·29	30·33	10·66	10·71	30·38	5·50	5·46	10·17	11·50	11·63	26 38	1·09	1·11	0·96
Tinnevelly	8·06	8·06	12 20	...	9·00	22·50	10·63	11·23	29·63	10·60	11·45	29·50	6·35	6·35	8·14	11·25	11·70	18·74	1·98	2·08	1·07
Coimbatore	7·86	7·98	12·44	9·38	9·72	20·03	9·97	10·15	22·59	10 48	10·57	22·48	6·27	5·97	10·27	10·09	10·24	22·95	0·46	0·51	0·25
Salem	7·21	7·00	13·39	8·70	8·56	22·07	8·75	8 92	22·32	8·31	8·37	22·10	6·15	5·87	10·44	9·53	9·53	23·61	0 81	0·81	0·25
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received ...			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	85,000	...	3,664	35,917	50,856	1,630	137	...	...	...	3,439	...	...	...	397
Nellore	4,53,000	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493	4,95,493	43,837	3,228	15,907	17,660	6,153	39,720	...	...	...	5,595
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476	14,02,659	2,976	489	21,023	28,177	7,076	56,276	...	...	...	2,600
Bellary	38,16,000	24,90,737	1,21,838	26,97,354	33,37,355	1,79,226	7,510	86,652	116,879	27,182	230,713	4,310	5,623	15,920	25,853
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,25,891	28,32,644	28,32,644	21,732	3,793	...	...	...	192,028	...	...	...	31,577
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,51,996	12,428	78,500	1,12,438	18,252	1,296	2,913	2,733	446	6,092	1,207	1,669	3,130	6,006
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,70,672	10,693	1,39,902	1,81,279	1,235	330	6,816	6,363	2,195	15,374	578	575	559	1,712
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Report not received.		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	71	2.712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	90,850	4,346	36,785	51,071	1,704	62	2,395	3,473	406	6,274	182	236	119	537
Tinnevelly	44,200	19,777	977	6,387	7,308	843	92	672	324	148	1,144	59	112	89	260
Coimbatore	2,00,000	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161	1,67,156	1,374	164	5,282	17,191	1,003	23 476	520	690	549	1,759
Salem	2,11,000	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275	2,33,040	28,336	2,992	17,120	22,020	3,661	42,801	1,082	1,581	2,931	5,594
Malabar	5,520	...	...	Report not received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,00,60,283	...	3,92,129	78,87,965	88,74,011	3,01,145	20,093	...	...	....	617,337	...	...	...	81,890

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Taluqwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

District.	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of Persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu ...	...	1,05,427	2,027	74,303	75,282 851	486	49	699	712	350	1,761	62	54	26	138
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,688	5,233	1,02,365	1,02,417 3,068	...	...	1,998	4,497	1,074	7,569	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	...	1,16,803	423	46,766	49,977 1,542	425	45	1,198	1,742	383	3,323	80	145	24	249
	Cuddapah	...	1,19,152	3,691	76,808	96,189 10,024	...	...	1,689	2,271	541	4,501	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04,569	3,343	53,686	53,686 1,313	89	64	1,578	1,837	1,516	4,931	61	106	22	189
	Sidhout	...	66,302	1,495	43,694	43,754	...	...	1,041	1,203	237	2,481	...	...	...	...
	Pullumpett	...	1,04,941	6,878	76,308	76,558 988	...	...	3,890	5,125	783	9,798	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	2,33,558	5,155	2,08,097	2,22,269 17,139	453	98	1,709	2,381	605	4,695	53	52	48	153
	Royachoti	...	2,10,000	3,044	90,082	1,14,884 15,593	602	97	952	1,183	422	2,557	52	159	270	481
	Madanapalli	...	Not given	9,256	2,59,208	2,59,428 31,726	829	44	3,234	3,642	773	7,649	237	307	494	1,038
	Voilpad	...	Do.	4,831	2,05,159	2,25,971	92	92	3,035	3,584	392	7,011	70	110	168	348
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476	14,02,659	2,976	489	21,023	28,177	7,076	56,276	...	...	...	2,600
Nellore.	Gudur	...	37,540	635	25,832	25,832	6,005	782	596	659	239	1,494	186	217	182	585
	Rapur	...	26,135	274	18,979	18,979	2,397	72	254	225	85	564	34	55	50	139
	Nellore	...	13,452	312	11,515	11,515	3,387	58	374	939	249	1,562	..	...	...	147
	Atmakur	...	97,495	2,601	88,428	88,428	15,028	104	1,642	2,410	574	4,626	151	239	376	766
	Kavali	...	97,750	6,520	85,055	85,055	6,283	584	4,210	3,705	1,015	8,930	276	413	718	1,407
	Udayagiri	...	1,15,387	6,819	1,06,101	1,06,101	1,426	466	4,230	4,837	2,028	11,095	176	232	273	681
	Kandukur	...	90,225	2,955	85,405	85,405	3,409	421	2,581	2,685	1,084	6,350	79	170	263	512
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	436	30,467	30,467	567	144	635	734	308	1,677	84	155	24	263
	Ongole	...	790	20	173	173	1,519	285	42	21	8	71	87	99	91	277
	Addanki Division ...	...	9,650	437	7,532	7,532	187	40	232	377	80	689	15	20	6	41
	Darsi	...	8,000	340	6,300	6,300	8	...	150	203	50	403	...	...	...	...
	Podile	...	5,600	434	3,898	3,898	584	80	575	352	227	1,154	38	72	...	110
	Zemindaree Tracts ...	...	34,000	841	25,808	25,808	3,037	192	386	513	206	1,105	210	187	270	667
	Total ...	4,53,000	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493	4,95,493	43,837	3,228	15,907	17,660	6,153	39,720	...	...	...	5,595

SALEM.	Namkul	...	53,804	2,876	18,590	19,772	1,556	60	2,263	1,703	378	4,341	25	98	18	87
	Trichengode	...	69,691	3,013	23,444	27,937	1,785	30	2,444	2,052	231	4,727	78	98	87	263
	Tripatur	...	38,327	1,326	9,233	9,288	3,312	870	952	1,368	285	2,605	145	128	58	331
	Uttengiri	...	57,154	3,060	17,178	17,953	3,768	438	1,612	1,941	505	4,058	138	210	222	570
	Darampury	...	59,269	2,943	22,735	30,621 1,650	7,819	1,083	2,000	3,727	669	6,396	437	832	2,304	3,573
	Oossoor	...	74,102	2,277	28,182	37,524 1,197	3,458	280	707	1,015	138	1,860	63	64	60	187
	Krishnagiri	...	60,491	3,697	24,705	28,614 750	1,611	111	1,885	3,107	480	5,472	66	59	43	1 68
	TOTAL ...	2,11,000	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275	2,33,040	28,336	2,992	17,120	22,020	3,661	42,801	1,082	1,581	2,931	5,594
CHINGLEPUT.	Madrantakam	...	9,430	240	4,915	6,409	580	56	26	34	19	79	47	77	82	206
	Conjeveram	...	16,032	383	4,843	10,776	2,254	193	329	112	20	461	313	378	777	1,468
	Chingleput	...	9,301	215	5,993	7,821	1,047	129	202	186	71	459	209	179	580	968
	Trivellore	...	49,990	2,115	13,737	17,934	144	10	706	641	39	1,386	9	9	...	18
	Saidapett	...	57,938	1,293	32,937	42,213	13,815	753	761	970	228	1,959	583	986	1,630	3,199
	Ponnery	...	9,305	8,182	16,075	27,285	412	155	889	790	69	1,748	46	40	61	147
	TOTAL ...	1,45,365	1,51,996	12,428	78,500	1,12,438	18,252	1,296	2,913	2,733	446	6,092	1,207	1,669	3,130	6,006
TRICHINOPOLY.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADURA.	Madura	...	22,665	1,006	6,461	6,461	33	6	492	503	25	1,020	8	7	11	26
	Tirumangalam	...	9,946	637	2,147	5,232	6	2	425	499	202	1,126	2	...	2	4
	Melur	...	2,329	67	758	758	10	8	24	45	...	69	5	4	9	18
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palany	...	54,640	2,637	26,346	28,648	1,405	46	1,454	2,426	179	4,059	167	225	97	489
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	93,748	90,850	4,346	36,785	51,071	1,704	62	2,395	3,473	406	6,274	182	236	119	537
NORTH ARCOT.	Chittoor	...	24,093	1,158	12,704	22,617 1,424	30	15	1,431	549	528	2,508	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	10,558	333	3,460	4,018	216	3	171	127	37	335	6	...	...	6
	Palmanair	...	11,396	714	5,371	19,458 513	11	6	889	405	6	1,300	4	3	...	7
	Guriattam	...	19,827	697	4,799	4,799 365	9	3	78	90	...	168	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	47,548	1,894	34,418	42,071 1,633	153	24	519	2,034	449	3,002	161	140	134	435
	Arcot	...	32,758	652	19,916	21,213 1,699	300	...	603	554	32	1,189	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah	...	28,760	625	15,032	15,032 85	...	...	453	551	42	1,046	340	374	324	1,038
	Tirthan	...	14,320	2,071	8,539	8,539	248	140	1,732	1,505	647	3,884	14	8	7	29
	Punganur	...	63,046	2,135	27,158	28,825 445	84	50	604	374	328	1,306	13	29	67	109
	Arconam	...	14,019	100	7,885	7,885	...	...	80	40	40	160	...	...	...	...
	Tripatty	...	2,424	153	254	267	24	21	38	31	13	82	4	3	7	14
	Narayanavaram	...	468	9	18	18	36	36	78	33	3	114	36	18	20	74
	Maderpauk	...	1,455	152	348	348 10	124	32	140	70	70	280	...	...	...	...
	Kungundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	2,[illegible]5,450	2,70,672	10,393	1,39,902	1,81,279	1,235	330	6,816	6,363	2,195	15,374	578	575	559	1,712

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877—continued.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of Persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	40,640	1,851	13,199	28,751 1,703	44	24	1,182	2,274	164	3,620	40	68	35	143
	Palladam	...	33,223	2,099	30,813	37,721 3,098	155	15	647	3,803	164	4,614	23	34	56	113
	Oodumalpettah	...	56,950	4,109	36,088	41,363	650*	...	1,072	4,981	61	6,114	300	400	100	800
	Sattiamangalam	...	14,136	906	8,795	9,295 67	212	41	526	1,343	140	2,009	74	94	284	452
	Caroor	...	14,490	1,296	8,500	9,4[illegible]4	14	14	757	1,775	173	2,705	9	24	17	50
	Bhowany	...	15,370	1,192	11,698	11,698	220	59	294	781	121	1,196	37	16	24	77
	Pollachy	...	230	5	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	14,651	1,763	11,122	11,878 3,168	15	1	552	1,089	57	1,698	2	...	...	2
	Dharapuram	...	13,180	799	8,701	8,701 37	7	7	252	1,145	123	1,520	28	50	31	109
	Collegal	...	5,700	1	106	106 27	57	3	...	...	...	...	7	4	2	13
	Total ...	2,00,000	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161	1,67,156	1,374	164	5,282	17,191	1,003	23,476	520	690	549	1,759
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	6,315	204	1,817	1,817	41	...	147	123	102	372	1	...	...	1
	Sattur	...	9,090	298	2,842	2,939	66	...	164	36	17	217	2	1	...	3
	Senkaraninarkovil	...	220	122	185	1,009	137	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Ottapidaram	...	4,152	353	1,543	1,543	599	92	361	165	29	555	55	110	89	254
	Total ...	44,200	19,777	977	6,387	7,308	843	92	672	324	148	1,144	59	112	89	260
Bellary.	Adony	...	5,80,400	26,767	2,82,910	5,49,072	35,538	1,148	20,911	22,536	6,569	50,016	849	809	1,831	3,489
	Alur	...	3,01,598	12,146	2,92,101	3,05,619 348	1,077	476	8,583	11,218	3,311	23,112	104	116	3,860	4,080
	Gooty	...	1,39,868	7,314	1,39,868	2,25,668 966	15,591	601	4,357	7,453	2,022	13,832	334	517	580	1,431
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	5,193	79,606	95,466	5,356	909	2,751	6,048	671	9,470	346	564	1,256	2,166
	Anantapur	...	1,24,202	5,678	85,385	1,02,809	827	57	2,129	6,350	1,899	10,378	47	60	31	138
	Dhermavaram	...	1,41,205	2,084	1,08,719	1,39,809	4,132	134	1,499	4,327	1,421	7,247	126	105	52	283
	Penuakondah	...	1,18,628	2,023	1,40,546	1,40,546 75,182	17,103	423	745	1,739	293	2,777	234	305	263	802
	Hindupúr	...	30,950	2,605	1,43,017	1,46,295 971	56,923	856	303	478	113	894	448	596	303	1,347
	Madakasira	...	13,830	4,166	1,67,820	1,67,820	17,456	1,377	2,187	4,211	576	6,974	733	917	1,303	2,953
	Raidrug	...	73,563	1,926	98,358	98,358	515	73	3,287	3,744	1,665	8,696	252	429	266	947
	Bellary	...	...	21,998	6,01,944	7,07,337	572	39	22,582	21,942	3,755	48,279	61	39	35	135
	Hospett	...	1,69,203	8,827	1,37,318	1,51,783	9,007	649	4,315	7,314	1,238	12,867	340	471	2,569	3,380
	Sundúr	...	35,300	905	30,840	30,840	239	67	500	687	175	1,362	40	89	46	175
	Kudligi	...	3,37,008	4,633	1,48,350	1,51,488	3,163	48	3,663	5,581	918	10,162	22	28	10	60
	Harpunhally	...	1,51,424	9,076	1,06,627	1,09,419 51	6,245 1,333	424	5,122	6,625	1,378	13,125	130	164	1,680	1,974
	Hadgally	...	1,68,558	6,497	1,33,945	1,37,508	4,149	229	3,718	6,626	1,178	11,522	244	414	1,835	2,493
	Total ...	38,16,000	24,90,737	1,21,838	26,97,354	33,37,355	1,79,226	7,510	86,652	1,16,879	27,182	2,30,713	4,310	5,623	15,920	25,853

* Grant-in-aid to private charity.

Revenue Board Office, Madras.

H. E. STOKES.

No. 4.

Classified List of Expenditure on Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.						IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
	NEW WORKS.			REPAIRS.				OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.			OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.			OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.	
	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,664	35,917	...	...	...	...	3,664	35,917
Nellore ...	4,56,109	20,526	4,03,534	1,500	...	1,661	76,000	1,116	66,110	36,424	982	24,188	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493
Cuddapah ...	10,72,533	33,455	9,50,070	53,413	5,118	1,41,336	94,639	3,112	64,211	60,855	3,691	80,859	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476
Bellary ...	12,16,350	42,840	12,34,986	8,34,404	43,777	5,13,408	1,98,166	5,331	1,76,351	2,41,817	7,892	1,70,665	24,90,737	99,840	20,95,410
Kurnool ...	Telegraphic summary has been received.														
Chingleput...	91,749	2,309	39,154	12,000	316	5,851	5,945	7,894	12,375	42,302	1,909	21,120	1,51,996	12,428	78,500
North Arcot	1,62,769	3,942	90,354	19,197	1,586	4,354	6,895	89	2,442	81,811	5,076	42,752	2,70,672	10,693	1,39,902
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	71
Madura ...	47,950	2,378	24,854	...	...	...	26,215	995	6,093	16,685	973	5,838	90,850	4,346	36,785
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	470	2,149	11,357	507	4,238	19,777	977	6,387
Coimbatore...	52,850	2,751	36,654	1,08,510	6,407	61,054	11,640	1,385	9,133	35,570	3,478	22,320	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161
Salem ...	99,692	5,421	63,959	70,325	4,664	25,007	1,69,873	6,721	42,868	2,12,004	13,965	67,441	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275
TOTAL ...	31,99,993	1,13,622	28,43,565	10,99,349	61,868	7,52,671	5,97,793	30,777	4,17,720	7,38,825	38,473	4,39,421	56,35,960	2,44,740	44,53,377

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to 22nd March 1877, and Expenditure up to 17th March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 17th March 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	85,000	50,856	1,630
Nellore	4,53,000	4,95,493	43,837
Cuddapah	17,20,000	14,02,659	2,976
Bellary	38,16,000	38,37,355	1,79,226
Kurnool	30,21,000	28,32,644	21,732
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,12,438	18,252
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,81,279	1,235
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	...
Madura	93,748	51,071	1,704
Tinnevelly	64,200	7,308	843
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,67,156	1,374
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	3,61,000	2,33,040	28,336
Malabar	5,520	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Ditto.	
Total ...	1,02,41,493	88,74,011	3,01,145

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 28TH FEBRUARY.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73	277,409	2,45,42,830	178,501	1,43,54,397	209,797	1,03,58,684	88,539	43,01,917	3,832	58,543	28,736	1,25,928	786,814	5,37,42,299
1873-74	267,423	2,36,59,327	178,129	1,43,46,888	210,850	1,04,12,699	91,791	44,67,707	4,894	72,444	21,471	1,15,898	774,558	5,30,74,963
1874-75	282,303	2,45,66,626	178,832	1,39,20,714	214,807	1,06,53,863	88,242	42,98,345	4,424	64,342	24,227	1,17,559	792,835	5,36,21,449
1875-76	274,163	2,41,04,237	182,465	1,41,63,170	216,257	1,07,53,999	95,329	46,48,001	5,782	79,274	30,609	1,46,170	804,605	5,38,94,851
1876-77	276,230	2,40,57,268	188,095	1,45,37,500	208,381	1,03,71,437	1,00,772	49,03,876	5,119	70,837	28,273	1,26,957	806,870	5,40,67,875
Average ...	275,506	2,41,86,058	181,204	1,42,64,534	212,018	1,05,10,136	92,935	45,23,969	4,810	69,088	26,663	1,26,502	793,136	5,36,80,287

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 28th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNM

DEPARTMENT OF REVENU

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVI

Divisions and districts.		Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	No. and descriptio works in progress Revenue Offic Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.
1		2	3	4	5		7		
Nundydroog.	Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	*Bangalore District.*—Markets moderately supplied, except in the Kankanhalli and Aneka! taluks, where importation is slack, owing possibly to prevalence of cholera, and prices have slightly risen in some localities. Javari and Bengal gram sown in beds of tanks, sugarcane, irrigated ragi and potatoes are in tolerably good condition. Paddy is doing well in Hoskote and Davanhalli. No rain, except in the Dodballapur and Nelamangala taluks, where 40 and 50 cents were gauged respectively. Emigrants are returning in gangs and flocking into the large towns. Cholera prevails throughout the district; as also smallpox, fever and dysentery in some parts. Scarcity of water is severely felt almost everywhere. Murrain continues to prevail among cattle.	66	66	183
	Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	*Kolar District.*—Markets fairly supplied, except in the Gudibanda and Gumnayakanpalya taluks. Importation by rail at Kolar station has fallen off. No rain, except a slight drizzle at Chikballapur. Cholera is more or less prevalent in all the taluks, and fever and dysentery at Chikballapur; an insufficient supply of water is procured from wells with much difficulty; cattle suffer from want of fodder. Bengal gram, javari, sugarcane and ragi are thriving, and in some places the crops are being harvested. Price of ragi has slightly fallen.	37	189	86
	Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	*Túmkúr District.*—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in the Maddagiri taluk; slight drizzling rain fell in the Koratagere and Kunigal taluks, but the scarcity of water is felt everywhere, more particularly so in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk. Cholera prevails in all the taluks, except Túmkúr, Sira and Kunigal; small-pox also in Kadaba. Emigrants are returning. The mortality among the poorer kind of cattle has been great. Javari and Bengal gram are thriving in the Túmkúr and Maddagiri taluks, but they are withering in Kadaba. The wheat crop in Maddagiri promises fairly. Sugarcane mills are at work in the Kunigal taluk. The cocoanut and areca-nut gardens in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk are suffering much from want of moisture.	66	221	38
Ashtagram.	Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	*Mysore District.*—Markets fairly supplied. Slight drizzle at Mysore, and in parts of the Periyapatna, Yedatore, Heggaddevankote and Gundlupet taluks; about 80 cents of rain fell in and about Nanjangúd. Those subsisting on bamboo rice are reported to be suffering from a dysenteric affection, and others who obtain a bare subsistence on unwholesome food also suffer in this way. The condition of the district remains much as it was as per last return.	22	17	23
	Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	*Hassan District.*—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in Manjarabad, Arkulgúd, Channaraypatna and Nagamangala. This is probably due to the prevalence of cholera there. More than 1 inch of rain fell in some villages of the Arkalgúd taluk; 35 cents at Saklespur, and 5 cents at Hassan. There was a slight drizzle, too, in the Belur and Channaraypatna taluks. Sugarcane and Bengal gram in the taluk of Hassan, and paddy in Manjarabad, are drooping, as are also the areca and cocoanut palms in Harnhalli. Sugarcane in Attikuppa is in fair condition. In the Harnhalli and Hassan taluks there was a slight fall in prices. Cholera more or less throughout the district.	20	37	41
Nagar.	Shimoga...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	*Shimoga District.*—Markets moderately supplied. There was a slight drizzle in the Channagiri taluk; rabi paddy in fair condition; cholera is still prevalent in some localities.	10	12	47
	Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	*Kadur District.*—Markets fairly supplied; 15 cents of rain fell at Chikmagalur, and 20 cents in the Tarikere taluk. Sugarcane and Bengal gram are being harvested, but in Tarikere taluk the crops are in a very drooping condition. Murrain among cattle continues, and they suffer much from want of fodder. Cholera, fever and small-pox prevail. Scarcity of water is much felt.	16	24	75
	Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	*Chitaldroog District.*—Markets generally fairly supplied, but in some taluks the imports fell off. With the exception of parts of the Chitaldroog, Doddéri and Hosdurga taluks, the crops that it has been found possible to cultivate are in fair condition. There was a slight drizzle in some villages of the Kankuppa taluk: with this exception there has been no rain. Cholera prevails in all the taluks; small-pox also at Chitaldroog. The great want is water.	25	67	195
Bangalore Municipality ...		...	...	...	...		...	5	59
Mysore Municipality ...		...	...	...	...		...	...	8
Total ...		27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145		262	638	755

* Explanation called for regarding the increase

The expenditure incurred by the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore is noted separately. In

Note.—The expenditure entered in column 15 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions as

INDIA.

GRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH 1877.

Daily average number of persons employed on works of all kinds in progress under Revenue Officers. During the week last reported upon.	During the week under report.	Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Mysore Department Public Works.	Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works of all kinds in progress under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from these grants known up-to date.	Particulars regarding gratuitous relief. Daily average number of persons relieved by kitchens.	Amount sanctioned up to date for gratuitous relief from Government grants.	Expenditure up to date from above grant.	Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Prices during the week last reported upon. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Prices during the present week. 2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches, calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 3rd March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week in inches.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
7,096	11,957	7,564	1,57,629	*69,430	12,878	9,614	4,550	26	60	13	18	13	17	35·	16·	...
5,794	3,616	3,778	1,41,246	92,195	1,831	8,520	7,774	32	80	13	17	12	16	25·4	14·9	...
9,119	7,786	3,077	1,76,010	1,01,698	*10,030	18,593	15,124	28	106	12	16	13	16	27·4	15·9	...
1,675	1,650	5,567	59,238	*27,253	1,263	1,200	1,884	24	70	13	20	13	20	24·3	20·8	...
3,060	3,545	4,358	49,183	29,304	364	1,010	788	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·8	·05
640	675	2,507	41,874	21,970	503	450	230	30	76	13	18	12	17	38·4	18·3	...
975	877	2,455	40,739	18,867	515	666	1,307	30	64	13	16	13	16	35·7	19·6	·15
3,925	5,295	1,488	1,76,113	85,390	1,685	2,328	775	24	88	13	16	13	16	23·5	9·5	...
975	1,021	...	18,757	12,489	6,576	21,301	27,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
254	178	...	...	...	1,716	20,571	8,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,513	36,600	30,794	8,60,789	4,58,596	37,361	84,253	68,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See next page for General Remarks.

pared with the previous week.
rns for previous weeks it was included in the amount entered against the districts.
he Government grant-in-aid thereto. Column 14 shows only the Government grant, and not the private subscriptions.

General Remarks.

The condition of the province remains nearly the same as in the preceding report, but there are reasonable grounds for hope that some slight amelioration may be expected. Should the partial rains that have fallen during the current week be followed by a heavier general downfall, of which there is some indication, the numbers that it was originally estimated would have to be relieved in May and July may be considerably reduced. In the Nundydroog Division there has been drizzling rain and a few good showers in several taluks of each of the three districts, and in one some slight storage of water. Colonel Pearse writes somewhat hopefully of the prospect, and states, "Slight rain has fallen in several taluks, and I am in great hopes of a good downpour; if it comes, I feel certain, it will put the people in heart, and reduce our expenditure most materially."

From the Ashtagram Division a similar report has been received. In the two taluks of Periapatna and Yedatore, which, with Mandya and Harnhalli, were reported by Colonel Hay to be more severely famine-stricken than the rest, there have been showers, and heavier rain in Nanjangúd, Manjarabad, Belur and Arkalgúd. In the Nagar Division the rain apparently has been lighter and more partial; the expectancy of rain on the part of the agricultural population still confidently continues, and the preparations to meet the expected change are being most assiduously carried on. A noticeable feature in the collection of manure for their fields is, that the silt from the dry beds of the tanks is being largely made use of to supplement the ordinary kinds. Buchanan, in his "Journey through Mysore," calls attention to the careful way in which they collect and apply manure, and his observations are strongly corroborated in the present crisis. No rain was registered at the Observatory at Bangalore, but there has been much atmospheric disturbance, and, for the season of the year, unusual variableness in the direction of the wind, together with other signs indicative of a welcome change in the weather. Cholera still continues with scarcely abated intensity, but it is believed that the next week's returns will show that it is on the decline. On the cessation of the visitation, a chart will be drawn up for submission to Government, showing its rise, progress, culmination and decline, and a comparison with the outbreak that occurred in 1866 under somewhat similar conditions. The number of deaths for the week ending 8th March 1877 was 3,247, as below :—

Bangalore	328	Hassan	552
Kolar	827	Shimoga	24
Túmkúr	609	Kadur	105
Mysore	408	Chitaldroog	394

But, probably some of these deaths were caused by famine diarrhœa. Excluding cholera and small-pox, the public health has been fairly good.

The markets continue to be well supplied with grain; and though there is a slight rise in prices reported in the Kolar and Shimoga districts, they generally are remarkably steady, and bear favourable comparison with the rates prevailing during the year of scarcity, 1866. In that year the carrying power of the railway was not so developed, as tested by the touchstone of prices, which were respectively during the height of the crisis at that time.—

Rice 9 lbs. per rupee as against 12¾ lbs. in current week.
Ragi 13¼ lbs. ditto 16¾ lbs. ditto
The weight imported by rail was at the terminal station 3,458 tons,
at the Kolar Road Station ... ... 250 „

4,708 tons,—

a large increase on the figures of the previous week, which were exceptionally low. Of this quantity, 3,194 tons were drawn from Madras, 361 from Beypore, 46 from Negapatam by the alternative route, and the remainder from neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency. An unlooked-for export of grain from Mysore to Kolar Road to the extent of 23 tons has attracted the Chief Commissioner's attention. It is probably rice grown under the Cauvery Channels, which is much esteemed, and commands a ready sale.

The daily average number of people employed on relief works by the revenue officers shows an increase of 3,087 as compared with the previous week: the increase is chiefly in the Bangalore and Chitaldroog districts; but in Kolar and Túmkúr there has been a considerable falling off, and a corresponding increase in those gratuitously fed. This is in some measure due to the operation of the house-to-house visitation ordered in Proceedings No. 11381 of the 9th February last, but more critical enquiries are being made in this direction, and a scale for this form of relief, that demands the exercise of much judgment and careful administration, has been laid down for general adoption throughout the province, accompanied by brief rules, which it is hoped will ensure uniformity of practice and a more generally correct procedure.

Those persons employed by the professional department are doing good work on well-selected projects; those employed on relief works under civil agency are similarly doing useful work on irrigation works, village improvements, collecting metal on lines of roads already made but not metalled, and tracing new inter-village communications. A progress report of each work made up to the end of March has been ordered, and fuller details will be given in subsequent returns. Monthly registers of all employed on relief works, or gratuitously relieved during the crisis, are being prepared, but some little time must elapse before they can be called quite complete; no effort, however, will be spared to make them so. The Commissioners of Divisions have been asked to submit revised returns of affected areas, either by map colouration, or by talukwar or hobliwar statements; the results will appear, if possible, in the next return.

With regard to the subject of emigrated Mysoreans mentioned in the return for week ending 3rd March 1877, and the appointment of a special officer to arrange for their removal to their own taluks from Madaksira, Hindupur and Pennakonda, Colonel Hay reports that he also has issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore special instructions, which appear very judicious, to arrange similarly for the return of any Mysore labourers who may have emigrated to the Wynaad. Colonel Hay considers it would be of advantage for the authorities of that district to place an officer at the frontier for the purpose of refusing admission to such as the Government of Madras may wish excluded; all of whom, he adds, can be received by the officer in charge of the Gundlupet road, and be either passed back to Mysore or employed in the Nanjangúd sub-division.

The return for the next week will be got up in an improved form. The tabular statement will be separated from the explanatory remarks, which will contain condensed information on all points connected with the condition of the province, for which purpose a diary of all the principal points has been opened. It is hoped that after the return for the week ending March 17th has been despatched, all future returns will be posted on the Saturday evening next succeeding that up to which all the provincial returns are closed.

The following typographical errors may be corrected in column 25 of the return for week ending 3rd March 1877 :—

Column 1, 6th line from bottom.—*For* 40 tolas, *read* 50 tolas.
„ 12th do. *For* provision, *read* pre-vision.
„ 51st do. *For* tip, *read* top.

J. PUCKLE,

On Special Duty.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents.								Remarks for 1877.
		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		
		I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	
1st	January.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
2nd		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th	March.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
10th		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		..	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	Week ending 10th March.
12th		...	...	...	86	...	7			
13th		...	...	1	56	...	47			
14th	April.	...	.	...	31	...	...			
15th		...	14	...	...	...	47			
16th		...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th		...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th	May.	...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th		6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th		1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July.	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st	August.	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd		2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sep.	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...			
		56	54	22	6	17	34			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 21st March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith. C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON introduced the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

ACT XXIII OF 1867 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY introduced the Bill to prolong and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867. He said that he had nothing to add to what he had said on the last occasion, except as regards the statistics of crime, of which he then promised to give a more accurate account. Since the last meeting he had received a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, from which it appeared that whereas, before the passing of the Act, twenty-four officers were either killed or seriously wounded on the frontier within about twenty years, since the passing of the Act there had been only four such cases, and there was besides another attempted outrage within the last few days.

The Bill itself providing merely for a continuation of the existing law, and the amendment of it proposed being purely technical, to meet an executive arrangement which had been made since the passing of the Act, he did not propose to ask the Council to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, but, with His Excellency's permission, he would at the next meeting request the Council to take it into consideration, and if they agreed to do so, would ask them also to pass it.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL desired, with His Excellency's permission, to say a few words in regard to this Bill, as owing to the absence of any proposal for its reference to a Select Committee, there was no distinct motion before the Council, and consequently any remarks on the subject of it would, without such permission, be out of order. The hon'ble mover appeared to think that the acceptance of this Bill by the Council was such a purely formal matter that it need not be referred to a Select Committee, and in fact required little or no consideration. He (MR. COCKERELL), however, took a very different view of the question, and his object in desiring to draw attention to the circumstances of the case at the present stage of the Bill was to obtain further information, if any could be supplied, as to the need for the retention, or rather re-enactment—for Act XXIII of 1867 had already become extinct—of a law of such an exceptional character. He hoped that, unless what he had

now to say elicited the communication of more substantial grounds than had yet been put forward for the proposed enactment, the Council would hesitate before according its sanction to the measure. He thought that very possibly some members of the Council at least were not aware of the nature of Act XXIII of 1867, and if he were asked briefly to say what that Act was, he should say it was an Act to enable certain authorities in the Panjáb to hang a man first and to try him afterwards! But he submitted that an exceptional procedure, such as was provided by this Act, should only be adopted under very exceptional circumstances; and the question before the Council was whether at the present time the circumstances of the Panjáb were such as to call for exceptional legislation of this sort.

The special jurisdiction to be conferred by the Bill was of a kind that even the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Hope) who had charge of a Bill for extending certain portions of the Criminal Procedure Code to the Presidency-towns, had never, even at the period of his most uncompromising proposals for increasing the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates, desired to confer upon those gentlemen! Now he would ask, what were the circumstances under which the Council was asked to sanction the re-application of this time-expired enactment to the whole of the Panjáb province? The hon'ble member had told the Council that during the ten years during which Act XXIII of 1867 had been in operation, there had been something less than six trials under special procedure, and as far as he (Mr. Cockerell) knew, the only grounds for immediately proceeding with the measure were contained in a paper which he would read to the Council. It was an extract of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Panjáb, dated the 24th July 1876.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to observe that the provisions of this Act have been found rarely necessary to enforce, and at the present time in the Panjáb it might be argued with much force that it was undesirable to maintain this special legislation; but after full consideration, His Honour is of opinion that it may be wise to retain the power which Act XXIII of 1867 grants, as no harm is done should the provisions remain dormant, while an epidemic of fanaticism in some of the border-districts of the province might make it very desirable that the powers conferred by the Act should be in possession of the Local Government."

That was all that could be said apparently by the head of the province in favour of the hon'ble member's proposal, and it was particularly stated that it was only required for the frontier or border-districts. Now, as the Council was aware, since the passing of Act XXIII of 1867, Parliament had enacted, under 33 Vic., certain provisions by which His Excellency the Viceroy was enabled to put a special legal procedure of the kind contemplated by the Bill in force in the frontier-districts of the Panjáb province without coming to this Council for a formal enactment. He thought that laws of such an exceptional character as Act XXIII of 1867, should be brought upon the Statute-book with extreme reluctance, and only when the necessity for their being so placed was undeniable.

Such, he submitted, could not be correctly asserted as regards the present case; for the Act, 33 Vic., had been enacted, as he had always believed, for the express purpose of meeting emergent cases of this kind; his contention was therefore, that (1) it was doubtful whether there was any longer occasion for maintaining or reinstituting this special procedure in regard to certain criminal offences; (2) that in any case the need for the exercise of such special jurisdiction was confined to the Pesháwar and possibly other frontier-districts, and this could never justify the enactment of a special law for application to the whole of the Panjáb; and (3) that the proper remedy consisted in the exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor General by English Statute, as preferable to the interposition of this Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Egerton said it appeared to him that his hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, had divided his remarks into two heads. One was the procedure of Act XXIII of 1867, which he briefly described as a law which permitted certain petty officers to hang a man first, and try him afterwards. Mr. Egerton submitted that that was not a correct description of the Act. It was an Act which was passed after full deliberation by this Council under the presidency of a Governor General who was particularly acquainted with the

condition and circumstances of the districts to which the Act applied; and so far from the procedure being lax, it was in his opinion as strict as the ordinary criminal procedure, and provided for assessors sitting with the Judge who presided over the Court which tried the criminals, and it differed from the ordinary criminal procedure in little else than providing that the sentences which were passed would not be subject to the sanction of the Chief Court of the Panjáb. He should not argue regarding the correctness of the procedure which the law provided any further than to say that it seemed unnecessary to do so, inasmuch as it was passed before in this Council, and had been in force for the last ten years without producing any of the evils which a law such as his hon'ble friend had described would be likely to produce.

The second point in his hon'ble friend's remarks related to the necessity for continuing the enactment. MR. EGERTON submitted that this was a point on which the opinion of the Local Government should be allowed the greatest weight. Although it had so happened, happily, that during the time the law had been in force a very small number of cases had been tried under its provisions, yet he thought the argument to be derived from that fact was one which might fairly be interpreted in favour of the continuance of the law and not for its abolition. It was probable that the short and speedy procedure which the law supplied had been effectual in preventing the outrages against which it was directed. And it was very possible that if this law were allowed to expire, it might be considered by the frontier-tribes that the opportunity had been given them of perpetrating outrages from which they had for some time abstained. Encouragement might be given to evilly disposed fanatics and might cost the lives of many European officers. And he thought it was desirable, as the Local Government had requested, that the Act should be continued in force. If it were not required frequently to be put in operation, the special procedure which was considered objectionable would be of course little used and the continuance of the Act would be unobjectionable.

THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD BAYLEY said, although there was no motion before the Council and this discussion was somewhat irregular, as it would naturally arise rather on the proposal to introduce the Bill, when it was the custom to discuss the policy of intended measures, nevertheless, as His Excellency the President had permitted the hon'ble member to make some observations upon the Bill, he thought it might be well that he should continue the discussion, and offer some explanation as to the remarks which had been made, in the degree which they seemed to require explanation.

He thought his hon'ble friend's remarks might be divided into three heads:—first, that the law was a bad law; secondly, that it was unnecessary; and thirdly, that if it were necessary, the better way to provide for it would be by a Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria.

As regards the badness of the Bill, he had said before all that need be said, and he might say that, with the exception of the remarks under the last head, he had already by anticipation answered most of the arguments which the Hon'ble Member had brought forward. The original Bill, he would again remind the Hon'ble Member, was introduced at the request of the Panjáb Government, in a Council which was presided over by *the* man of all others who knew most of the circumstances of the Panjáb. It was approved by some of the ablest members and best jurists who ever sat in this Council. Therefore as far as the necessity for the provisions of the Bill at the time was concerned, and the fitness of those provisions to meet that necessity, he thought the Bill required no advocacy from him. As regards the assertion that it was a Bill to hang a man first and try him afterwards, if the Hon'ble Member had read the discussions which passed on the former Bill, he would find that that question was distinctly answered by Sir Henry Maine, who said that it was not a Bill to hang a man first and try him afterwards, for in all these cases the perpetrator of the outrage invariably not only confessed but boasted of what he had done: there was no question of evidence, no question of fact whatever; the man was only too glad to declare his act and to bear his guilt.

In respect of the present necessity for the Bill, he thought what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Egerton, who himself had been well acquainted with the operation of the Bill for the last ten years, and who would be responsible for its operation hereafter, might be accepted as sufficient authority. But he thought that the extract itself which the hon'ble member read from the letter of the Government of the Panjáb was pretty good evidence of the correctness of the assertion that this Bill was required. It was true that the number of these outrages was not very large, and that they had decreased since the passing of the law in 1867. As he had said before, in the twenty years which preceded the passing of the Act, there were twenty-four officers either killed or seriously wounded by assassins on the frontier. Besides these, there were many attempts which were not recorded. He himself was acquainted with two such cases in which murderous attacks had been made on two most eminent men, General Nicholson and Sir Herbert Edwardes, who were repeatedly attacked and had to defend themselves by their own weapons. In the early days there was scarcely a civil officer whose life was not attempted by fanatics. Since the passing of the Act, as was stated in the letter to which reference had been made, there had been only four such cases, but since the writing of that letter there had been an attempt at another, the report of which was only received by him the day before yesterday.

Then came the question, what were the causes of these outrages? If the Act had removed the causes of them, there might have been some reason to say that the Act was no longer necessary. But the causes remained in exactly the same force, or nearly the same force, as before. It was possible—and in that respect his statements on the last occasion were perhaps not perfectly clear—that within our frontier there was now maintained a better degree of order. Still these outrages were not committed by men from within our borders, but by members of the wild and lawless tribes who were outside the border, and who were in much the same condition—just as fanatic, just as bloodthirsty, just as hostile—as before 1867. The causes therefore remained, and the only reason that could be given for the diminution of these outrages was that the sharp, short, and certain method of punishment which the Act had provided deterred these people from committing outrages. The Panjáb Government therefore naturally objected to its repeal or extinction, and they wished that they should be empowered to continue to give their officers the same protection in the future as they had enjoyed in the past.

One other observation it was necessary for him to make on the Hon'ble Member's suggestion that it would have been better to pass this Bill under the special Act of Parliament which enabled the Executive Government to make Regulations for special districts. It was quite true that this Bill did apply nominally to the whole of the Panjáb, but as a fact it only came into operation in certain districts which were proclaimed by the Government of the Panjáb with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and those were no doubt the very districts to which the Act of Parliament would apply. In that respect therefore, the one remedy was certainly as good as the other. But he had all along fully admitted that the procedure of the proposed law was extremely exceptional and peculiar. It was in fact a kind of coercion Bill. He thought therefore that, as being an exceptional measure, he would not say it was more prudent, but more courteous to the public, to give an opportunity of discussing the principle and operation of the measure in Council, than to bring it into force at once by proclamation in the *Gazette*; and as the law was one which had been adopted and fully approved by this Council before, it seemed to him the natural, almost the inevitable, course to re-introduce it in this Council.

The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said:—"As I have been personally appealed to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell to say if I think this kind of jurisdiction is a proper jurisdiction to give to Magistrates in the Presidency-towns, I have no hesitation in answering frankly that I do not. But the fact is that the circumstances of the Presidency-towns are very different from the circumstances of the frontier-districts in the Panjáb. The good order which

is established in the one is not established in the other. The alterations which were desirable and which we have made in the Presidency-towns, were some moderate, cautious, well-guarded extensions of jurisdiction for the convenience of the public. If we had murderous outrages to deal with, no doubt we should have given much more arbitrary and extensive powers, and we should have placed them in more responsible hands: namely, as regards Calcutta, in the hands of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor himself. The fact is that all coercion Acts appear upon their face to be tyrannical or arbitrary; by the very nature of the case they must be arbitrary if they are to work at all, and we must look to their working to see whether they are good laws or bad laws. The first question then is, does this Act answer its purpose? It is clear on the evidence before us that it does. The next question is, does it oppress the people and do they complain? We have not a scrap of evidence to show that during the ten years the Act has been in force any person has come forward to complain of its operation. Therefore I think the case is one in which we should do well to continue that state of things which is working well, and wait to hear complaints before we condemn the law for harshness."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I did not feel justified in interrupting my hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, just now, because I was under the impression that, if he was not going to ask for information, it was perhaps his intention to furnish us with some special information, not in possession of the Government, having regard to this Bill. But I think we are labouring, at present, under this disadvantage, that the discussion raised by my hon'ble friend's remarks is somewhat irregular. Those remarks might, more appropriately, have been made on the occasion of our next meeting, when my hon'ble friend, Sir Edward Bayley, proposes to ask the Council to pass this Bill for renewing the operation of Act XXIII of 1867.

"I may say, however, that one reason why I myself hope the Council will then assent to the request of my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley, is that as far as my own information goes, there are, in my opinion, many exceptional symptoms in the present social condition of our northern frontier which render the abrogation of this Act peculiarly inexpedient just now, notwithstanding the existence of Act 33 of Victoria.

"I therefore trust that at our next meeting we may be able to obtain the assent of the Council to the renewal of this Act."

BRITISH BURMA EMBANKMENT BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma. He said that he found himself also in the position of having to introduce a coercion Bill, but it was somewhat of a different nature from that last under discussion, as it was a Bill to induce those interested in the soil in the Province of British Burma to look after their own property. Since the acquisition of Burma by the British, very large sums of money had been expended under the auspices of the several Chief Commissioners, and especially of his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden, and great improvements in the embankments of the country had been carried out, and the cultivated lands were now comparatively safe from those dangerous floods which so frequently occurred. But at times the floods were more than normal and rose excessively high, and many of these embankments were subject to being breached. And it required immediately a large mass of labour and material to be at the disposal of the Canal officers to check the ravages of the water if allowed to flow uncontrolled and unchecked. But the people of Burma, who had so immensely benefited from these embankments, at a time when their material and labour were necessary, would not give their labour and would not allow their material to be taken for this purpose. Therefore he came to ask the Council to allow him to take special powers to force the people to labour on these embankments, and at the same time to take their material. It was at the same time proposed to give them high wages. The Bill provided for fifteen per cent. being given above the market-rate of

the day, and also a percentage above the value of the material. He himself would wish to see that in a case of this sort there should be no excess-payment either for labour or material, because the work was for their own benefit. But he found that there were precedents for such excess-payments in the case of the embankments in Northern India and Madras, and also he believed in Bengal. He would conclude by a quotation to show that he was not asking for an unreasonable power, and also to show what had been the influence of embankment-works in British Burma. He would quote a paragraph from a recent report by Mr. Rivers Thompson after a severe flood.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

N. W. P. LOCAL RATES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL AND LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, be referred to a Select Committee.

He said that, although the question thus brought before the Council related to only one of the two Bills which had been introduced by his hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Financial Department on Thursday last, it would perhaps be more convenient, and would also save the time of the Council, if he dealt with them both together in the remarks he was about to make. The two measures which had been thus proposed were both in furtherance of the scheme for throwing on the Local Governments the responsibility of undertaking their own local works,—and for that purpose only. He should not have thought it necessary to say this, but that from certain comments which he had seen and heard, he was under the impression that some people imagined that these Bills were in some way connected with other schemes, such as alterations of the customs-tariff, and with further financial changes which had been mentioned by his hon'ble friend on that occasion, and not solely with a view to the extension of provincial responsibility for public works. He wished to remove this misapprehension as far as he could. These Bills, with which he had been connected from the commencement, related solely and entirely to the extension of the provincial system to the management of public works. The first of the two measures introduced for this object was one which would enable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to appropriate a certain portion of the funds under the Local Rates Act towards works of general provincial utility. The principle of applying these funds in such a way was already recognized in the Act, as any part of the assignment made to these districts, which might remain unexpended, might be appropriated to the benefit of the North-Western Provinces generally. The proceeds of all rates levied under it were also thrown into a general provincial fund. Besides this, the Lieutenant-Governor had power, under a certain section of the Act, to apportion the cost of any work which might benefit one or more districts among the districts which were thus benefitted. All that the Bill now before the Council proposed to do, was to extend these powers expressly to the case of such canals and railways as had been declared, with the sanction of His Excellency in Council, to be works of general provincial utility—that was to say, works which came within the spirit and intention, if not within the actual letter, of the existing law. The powers conferred by the Bill would be purely optional. It was hoped by the enhancement of the profits from those works which were reproductive, by further taxation (to which he would allude presently), and by other modes of improving its income which were open to it, that the Local Government would perhaps be able to undertake the charges which had been laid upon it, without having recourse to this measure at all. In any case, and supposing that the Local Government required this assistance, the amount which it was empowered to take was limited to ten per cent. upon the total sum levied. The remaining ninety per cent. would leave an ample margin to meet all charges on account of the grants which had at present to be made by the Local Government. The changes made by this Bill were so trifling that they did not appear to him to require any further remark.

He would proceed now to the License-tax, which it was in contemplation to impose in the North-Western Provinces. When first the scheme for placing

local works under the control of the Local Government was suggested, and it became evident that further funds would be necessary, a number of the most experienced officers in the North-Western Provinces had been consulted as to the best way of raising that money. There was a general unanimity in the opinions given by all the officers who were consulted. In the first place there was a strong and general disinclination to add any thing to the burdens already borne by the agricultural classes. There was also a universal conviction that it was both just and expedient to tax the non-agricultural community. As was well known, that community contributed at present remarkably little to the public revenue, except in such towns as paid an octroi-duty. At the same time the non-agricultural classes were amongst those who benefitted especially from the class of works which it was now proposed to transfer to the Local Government. In the case of any famine or scarcity, the first and greatest pressure of the calamity almost always fell on the poorer classes living in towns. It seemed only reasonable then that, when canals and railways were provided, which by ensuring the supply of food, and providing the means of transport for it, and thereby greatly diminishing, if not wholly averting, the danger of famine, those particular classes that most especially benefitted from these works should at least contribute something towards their cost. As to the mode of levying contributions from them, there was a general consensus of opinion that the best form would be that of a License-tax. It was accordingly in this shape that it was now proposed to levy the tax. The Bill now before the Council borrowed all its principal features from one which had formerly been introduced by Mr. Inglis. That Bill, though it had passed through Committee, never took the shape of law, solely for this reason, that the Local Government of that time discovered that it would be able to meet its financial requirements without having recourse to extra taxation. The present Bill also bore a strong resemblance to one which had been introduced so far back as 1862, when Mr. Laing was in charge of the Financial Department. That Bill, like Mr. Inglis's, was intended to impose a low and fixed rate of fees upon all traders. These two Bills however, namely, the one introduced by Mr. Inglis and that introduced by Mr. Laing, were supplementary to an Income-tax, that is, they were both intended to be in operation simultaneously with an Income-tax. The present Bill differed from them in this respect, that it was the only tax which was to be imposed at present. It resembled them however in the essential point that the necessary addition to the revenue was to be levied by a scale of fixed fees, which it was hoped would do away with the necessity for any minute inquisition into incomes, against which very strong objections had been felt and expressed.

For the purpose of determining the rates at which the fees were to be charged, the whole body of traders had been divided into three broad classes. In this respect the measure followed Mr. Inglis's Bill, as it did also in the grouping of trades under the respective classes. Great pains were said to have been taken at the time to make this classification as complete as it could be, and it seemed the safest course to adopt it as it stood. It was possible of course that in Committee some amendments and improvements might be suggested, but generally the Bill followed the classification of Mr. Inglis's Bill. In one point however, it had been determined in some degree to alter the arrangement of classes which was then made. It had been thought desirable to introduce grades, and to make the scale of fees range over a wider extent than that of the former Bill. The reasons for doing this were, in the first place, that it was necessary to improve the receipts. It was thought that the amount which could be levied by a uniform scale of fees so low as they were originally pitched would be quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the Government, for it was admitted on all hands now that the estimate then made of the probable yield of that tax was greatly overrated. A further reason for introducing grades was this, that with fixed rates of fees each class must be so determined that it should not bear hardly upon the poorest men who came within it. A necessary consequence of this was that the richer men who came within any class would not pay their due proportionate amount unless more than three classes were introduced and grades recognized, which corresponded in some measure with the variations which actually existed in the amount of business and prosperity of different traders. This had accordingly been done, and it was hoped

that it would have the effect of making the tax both more equitable and also of producing a larger revenue.

In order to prevent the tax from pressing unduly on any individual, a limit of two per cent. on the net annual earnings had been fixed. But it must be understood distinctly that the limit so fixed was a maximum rate, beyond which the incidence of the tax was not to go. It was not to be a standard for determining the rate at which each person was to be charged. In the case of wealthy traders it certainly would not be an excessive rate, and he for one would be very glad to see a fee imposed upon them which, so far as the law permitted, reached the full maximum of two per cent. But it was beyond dispute that an uniform percentage fell heaviest upon people with low means; that it was easier for a wealthy man to pay two per cent. upon his earnings than it was for a man whose income did not exceed Rs 200 or Rs. 300; and he had reason to believe that, as a matter of fact, the Local Government had no intention of allowing these fees to reach so high a rate as two per cent. on the poorer classes of traders.

A minor change which had been introduced in the present Bill was that an appeal was allowed to the Commissioner. In Mr. Inglis's Bill no appeal had been allowed. But it had been thought desirable, as the amount with which any man could be charged was considerably higher than it was then proposed, to allow of one appeal in case of any person being dissatisfied, so that a petitioner might carry his objections before two separate officers.

Sections 17 and 18 of the Bill had been adopted as they stood, from Mr. Inglis's Bill. They were inserted there with the intention of utilizing Municipalities in the collection of taxes, and it had been thought that they might be found useful for this purpose now. They had accordingly been retained, and it would be a matter for the discretion of the Local Government to avail itself of them, or not, as might be found convenient.

He had now noticed the only points in the two Bills which were introduced on Thursday last that seemed to him to require any comment at present. He had only this much further to add, that all that had been done in connection with them had been carried out in communication with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and that the Lieutenant-Governor had expressed his entire concurrence in the measures they were intended to further, and his cordial approval of the principles contained in the Bills.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"My Lord: But for one reason I should have reserved for the close of this debate any observations which it seemed necessary for me to make; but some remarks have fallen from my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin, which remind me that it is desirable that I should say a few words to the Council before the debate proceeds. My hon'ble friend appeared to think that there may have been some misunderstanding in regard to the objects with which these Bills have been introduced, and that there has been a feeling in some people's minds that these Bills are connected with measures affecting the customs-tariff which I said the other day that I hoped might be carried out hereafter. I had myself become aware that such an opinion had been expressed, and I wish to take the earliest opportunity which offers itself for removing any misunderstanding which may have arisen. I must say, in the first place, that when I spoke about the possible future abolition of all customs-duties in India, I perhaps did not state in a sufficiently unmistakeable way that I was giving my own personal opinion only. When I dipped into the future and saw the untaxed wares of the world pouring into the free ports of India, I was indulging in the pleasures of my own imagination, and by no means proclaiming the intention of the Government to adopt hereafter the policy which I foreshadowed. The truth is that the subject has never been considered by the Government at all, nor has it been officially before the Government, so far as I know, in any shape whatever.

"I hope that no one will fancy that it has ever entered into my head that all customs-duties can be got rid of within any specific time, or, indeed, within any time to which I can practically look forward, or that the Government is in any way committed to anything by the aspirations which I have expressed. The customs-duties yield about 2½ millions a year, and it is clear that under

present circumstances we could not abolish them without imposing heavy fresh taxation in their place, a course which would be, in my opinion, totally unjustifiable, and indeed preposterous. Even for the much smaller object of abolishing the cotton-duties, there has never been any idea of imposing fresh taxation. The Secretary of State, in the last orders which he gave on the subject, distinctly said that, highly as he estimated the importance of removing these duties, he quite agreed with the Government of India in the opinion that it would be inexpedient to impose any new tax for such a purpose. Your Excellency, almost immediately after your arrival in India, spoke in public to the same effect.

"There is only one rule in regard to such matters as this, which, consistently with prudence and good financial administration, can be followed, and I hope that the Government will be guided by it in future. This rule was laid down by the Secretary of State in the despatch to which I have just referred in a passage which I will read to the Council: 'All important remisssions of taxation,' he wrote, 'especially in India, in which country the revenue is liable to sudden fluctuations, and the margin between revenue and expenditure is usually small, should proceed upon the most careful estimates, and be undertaken with caution and deliberation; but for this very reason it appears to me that where the revenue is so considerable as in the present case, gradual reduction, which can in a serious and unforeseen emergency be suspended, is a safer and more prudent policy than total and final remission.'

"The policy thus laid down by Her Majesty's Government is the policy which I hope to see carried out.

"I said the other day that, in this matter of the cotton-duties, I believed the interests of England and India to be identical, and I am confident that if we act cautiously and gradually in the manner which the Secretary of State desired, no Indian interest can possibly be injured, but on the other hand that Indian interests must be greatly benefited. But I certainly could not say this, if the abolition of these duties involved the imposition of fresh and unwelcome taxation. The Government would, in my opinion, obviously neglect the paramount duty which, as their natural guardian, it owes to the people of India, if it consented to any such transaction.

"I endeavoured in my Financial Statement to show that while the total expenditure of the Empire showed no tendency to increase, every great source of income had been steadily advancing; that the total nett revenue in 1875-76, the last year for which we have complete accounts, was more than two millions sterling in excess of what it had been seven years before, and that it had increased at an average rate of about £300,000 a year. Considering that the total amount of the cotton-duties is only £850,000, and that only gradual remission is aimed at, there is nothing sanguine in the anticipation that we shall soon be able to take a first step in dealing with them.

"The object with which the Bills now before the Council have been introduced is that, and that only, which has been stated by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin: we require these measures to enable us to carry out in the North-Western Provinces a great financial reform,—that of enforcing local and provincial responsibility for meeting the cost of works undertaken for the benefit of local and provincial interests: this is the practical question now before the Council.

"I wish now, my Lord, to take this opportunity of making a little personal confession. I am afraid that I am one of those people who are inclined to express their opinions in somewhat strong and plain language, and who do not always show sufficient consideration for the opinions of others. When I read over in cold blood the remarks which I made the other day about the cotton-duties, I found in them an illustration of what I have now said. Considering that only a year ago Lord Northbrook, for whom, both on personal and public grounds, I have the highest regard and respect, and many of the Members of this Council towards whom I hold the same feelings, stated on behalf of the Government of India opinions on this subject very different from my own, it would have been wiser and in better taste if my remarks had been couched in less aggressive language. I hope that if any member

of the Council has felt this too, he will accept my present confession and apology."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he did not wish to enter into the details, nor to discuss the various principles, raised in the Budget-Statement; but he would beg leave simply to invite attention to one or two points connected with the decentralization scheme, which he thought formed one of the main features of the Financial Statement. The theory of decentralization was certainly sound in principle; but the present scheme, in his humble judgment, did not go sufficiently far. While certain sources of revenue were made over to the Local Government, certain liabilities were thrown upon them, which would necessitate the imposition of fresh local taxation. Now taxes, whether called local or imperial, as the hon'ble member in charge of the Finances had himself admitted, would press upon the people all the same. If he might be so permitted, he would remark that the proposed system of Local Finance was like the *Thíkadári* system known in Bengal Zamíndáris, only the arrangement seemed to be based upon less favourable terms; for the *Thíkadár* generally paid to the Zamíndár less than the gross assets he derived from the land, and was allowed to enjoy all prospective profits during his incumbency, whereas the Local Government, under the decentralization scheme, was required not only to make good to the Imperial Government the full amount of the receipts from the different sources of revenue assigned, but also to make over a moiety of the increase during the period of the contract. If justice was to be done to the Local Governments under the decentralization scheme, he thought the only way to do it would be to adopt the course indicated by Lord Canning in his Resolution of the 11th November 1861. Speaking of Bengal, in which he naturally felt the greatest interest, he begged to observe that it yielded the largest amount of revenue, while its provincial expenditure came up to about one-third of the gross income. Making proportionate deductions from certain revenues, such as opium and customs, to which other provinces had a legitimate claim, there was still left a large surplus, which went to make up for the deficiencies of the less-paying provinces; and yet it was proposed to levy fresh taxes. This, he submitted, was not fair or just to Bengal. It had often been urged that, as Bengal was blessed with a permanent settlement, and as her land-revenue could not be increased, it ought to be made to pay in other ways. Those who averred this forgot that in no other part of India was indirect taxation more productive than in Bengal, and that, to use the words of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1870, "in the greater fruitfulness of indirect taxation and some direct taxes in Bengal, as compared with other provinces, the Government recovers some portion of the revenue which it has sacrificed in the form of land-assessment." And this was exactly the result which was expected by that far-seeing statesman who introduced the permanent settlement. He wished to add one word with regard to compulsory rates for irrigation. No doubt the principle was sound, that those who benefited by the work ought to pay for it; but it so happened that in Bengal the canals did not supply the water when it was most needed; for the rivers being dry during a season of drought the canals which were fed by the rivers became necessarily dry also, and during the rains, when the canals were full, there was rarely any necessity of supply from them for irrigation. It would be very hard to impose a permanent tax on the people for works of which the benefit was so very uncertain. He believed it was for this, among other reasons, that the Secretary of State once disallowed a law imposing a tax of this nature; and if the Government should revert to the same policy within so short a time, he respectfully submitted that the effect upon the people would be anything but assuring.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN-SMITH said that in supporting the Bills just laid before the Council by the hon'ble member on his right, it would be readily supposed that, from his constant residence in Lower Bengal, he could not bring any special information to their consideration; and he might well give a silent vote in their favour, but for two reasons: 1*st*, having had the honour of a seat in this Council when the decentralization-scheme had first been launched under the presidency of His Excellency's lamented predecessor, Lord Mayo, and

having given his cordial adherence to that measure as one which in his judgment formed a turning point in modern finance, he was the more pleased to give his support to a Bill which, like the first of the two introduced, was in further development of that system; and he was also glad of the opportunity to express the pleasure with which he had heard the hon'ble gentleman now at the head of the Financial Department, who had himself so largely shared in the initiation of the policy of decentralization, declare that, after a thorough examination of the working of that measure during the seven years in which it had been in operation, he was able to announce to the Council and to the public that its results were entirely satisfactory. His second reason for abstaining from a mere silent vote on the present occasion was that he desired to avail himself of the opportunity, which he understood it to be His Excellency's wish this day's discussion should afford, of making a few comments on the Financial Statement that had been delivered before this Council on Thursday last.

He had listened to this statement with the utmost pleasure, satisfaction and interest; more so, he thought he might safely say, than to any previous Financial Statement which he had heard delivered in this place. He thanked the hon'ble gentleman for his frankness; he admired the statement for its boldness, and he particularly rejoiced to find in it not mere clerkly manipulation of figures, but a strong and well-defined grasp of what he considered sound financial principles, which he could not doubt would ultimately secure to His Excellency's financial policy that success which it deserved. The field over which the Statement travelled was large and varied; but he did not purpose troubling the Council with any lengthy remarks, but merely noticing a few of the points which were of most interest to those who, like himself, were engaged in mercantile pursuits, and whom he might perhaps in some degree be held to represent in this Council. Regarding opium, he accepted with thankfulness the hon'ble member's declaration that he would, on the earliest possible day after the termination of certain enquiries now going on, announce the exact quantity which would be offered next year; and he believed that in so doing he would at once serve the interests of the trade and of the Government. For some years past it had been the custom to give such information to a certain extent, although not for such a forward period as was now pointed at; and, he believed, with the happiest results. If during these years the fluctuations in the price of opium had been less frequent and severe than formerly, he considered it to be very much owing to the knowledge possessed of the quantity to be brought forward. So long as Bengal opium was the subject of occasional heavy gambling operations, which were generally initiated from the Bombay side, considerable fluctuations in price must be expected; but apart from such interruptions, the information promised should have a very steadying effect on the market. He wished much that the hon'ble member could have been more reassuring on ways and means. He not only concurred with him in thinking it unsatisfactory, but he considered it also most unfortunate and injurious, that Government had not been able to give more definite information regarding its loans and bill-operations for the coming year. True the present views and estimates of these are mentioned in the Financial Statement; but the note attached, and to which the hon'ble member had most properly drawn prominent attention, took away any value from this declaration, and left all in doubt and uncertainty—conditions which always pressed hardly on business. The limited extent of the markets of India for Government securities, and the fact that there existed here, unlike the great financial centres of Europe, almost no other forms of investment in which bankers and merchants could place their reserves and floating funds, were two circumstances which tended greatly to aggravate the evil of uncertainty in such matters. It was obvious that in view of the announcement made in this Statement, operations in Government securities must for the present be somewhat of a leap in the dark; while the uncertainty about the issue of the Council Bills must tend still more to perplex all concerned as to the future course of exchange, and reduce this all-important class of business to something not unlike gambling. In making these observations, he did not forget that the exchange-difficulties last year had pressed very hardly upon the Government of India in common with

other people; and he was also free to admit that undue panic had something to do with the excessive decline which had taken place in the value of the rupee. Nor was he disposed to insist much upon that wisdom which is wise after the event, but he thought it was now generally admitted—and here he desired to speak with all moderation and respect—that a firmer and more consistent handling of the Council Bills last year would have greatly checked and mitigated the evil which the course adopted tended rather to intensify. This being so, he thought he was not asking too much when he expressed the earnest hope that, as Parliament was now in session, the Secretary of State might be at once moved to obtain the statutory borrowing powers, which he required with the least possible delay, and forthwith put the Indian Government in a position to give, as regards the loans and Council Bills for the coming financial year, that definite information which circumstances demanded, and which he believed there was no desire on the part of Government to withhold.

The Financial Statement delivered to the Council last Thursday closed with some interesting remarks on certain fiscal matters, and a vehement denunciation of the existing cotton-duties. He was no lover of trumpets which gave an uncertain sound, and even if he had any such predilection, he knew that he must look elsewhere than to the Hon'ble the Financial Member for such an instrument; but believing that in his remarks on the cotton-duties the hon'ble gentleman had not spoken in his individual capacity, he confessed that he had heard them with surprise and regret, and would have desired more measured utterances. The remarks as made seemed likely to kindle hopes which had no early prospect of accomplishment, and further appeared to indicate that the Government of India was prepared to go to extremes in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State on this subject. From what had fallen from the hon'ble member this morning, he was glad to infer that his fears had been groundless, and that on the previous occasion he had been giving utterance rather to the intensity of his own convictions, than speaking in that other and wider sense to which he had alluded. As these cotton-duties were not today before the Council in any practical shape, it was not his intention to enter upon the subject in detail, or to trouble the Council with the reasons which had led him and many others altogether to dissent from the opinion that these duties had a priority of claim over any other form of fiscal relief. He would rather express the hope that, in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State, the Government of India would avail itself of the large discretion which these instructions seemed to leave in its hands, and would not, when the opportunity came for making some move towards the removal of these cotton-duties, lose sight of other matters, which although not so much heard of, had even stronger claims to relief. He need not assure the hon'ble member that he would welcome as gladly as himself the free ports to which he looked forward; that he was no lover of these cotton-duties *per se;* he would even go further, and admit for the sake of argument that they were blots on the Indian fiscal system. But they all knew that there were blots and blots: some so large as to deface and disfigure the parchment; others so small as to be scarcely discernible. It was a question of degree; and so also with these fiscal items. What he asked was, that each should be considered on its merits; and in the meantime he might express his own strong opinion that some of the other items to which he had alluded not only offended more against the theory of fiscal economy than did these cotton-duties, but were also productive of much more evil and mischief in their practical working. As to the proper mode of dealing with this subject, he was not ashamed to say that, both as a member of this Council and as a member of the Tariff Committee, his endeavour had been to look at it mainly from an Indian point of view; and for this reason among others, that he had always felt sure that the English side of the question would be fully put forward by others, and would meet with every consideration from the controlling authority at home before any decision was come to. In saying this, he hoped he need not assure the hon'ble member that he was not one of the foolish people who sneer at Manchester, and he agreed with him that the man was foolish indeed who would attempt to sneer at that great centre of England's manufacturing industry. But human

nature was, he took it, much the same in Lancashire as elsewhere; and it was only natural that the men of Manchester had looked, did look, and would continue to look, at these cotton-duties from their own point of view and in the light of their own interests. He did not blame them for so doing, but he could not admit that their interests and those of India were altogether so identical as his hon'ble friend seemed to consider them. Identical they were of course in so far as the interests of England were closely bound up in those of her greatest dependency; identical they were in that the interests of two countries carrying on such a trade as that existing between England and India could not but be closely connected; identical they were, no doubt, in a sort of general way; but it was an identity which, although accepted when stated in the abstract, became more difficult to receive when one entered on details. He would give an instance, taken from the Statement before the Council, where the interests of which he had been speaking were not identical. The hon'ble member in his Statement had given a graphic sketch of the customs-hedge which ran across a great tract of Northern India, and had unsparingly pointed out its many evils. If that hedge were abolished tomorrow, no man in England would find himself happier or better off in any respect; while in India, from the very day of its abolition, harassment, extortion and petty tyranny would be saved to many. Then again, Lancashire needed no help from here to fight her cause. The men of Manchester were strong and wealthy and united; they wielded powerful political influence, and probably inspired more than any other body, that pressing terror without the salutary influence of which, the Secretary said a few weeks ago, when speaking to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, he did not know what would become of the reform of Indian finance. He had therefore, as he had said before, always felt quite sure that the Manchester view of these cotton-duties would be well pressed, and had deemed it the more incumbent upon himself to view them from the Indian standpoint, to ascertain what was likely to be most equitable and beneficial to the people and trade of this country, and to decide accordingly. With these remarks he begged to tender his support to the two Bills before the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said that they had heard the able and lucid Financial Statement read at the last meeting of this honourable Council. It would be impracticable to dwell at length on the various items contained in it, and he would therefore confine his remarks to certain very important points. The Government of India wished to raise the amount of six and a half millions by loans, to be contracted here or in England, or partly in both countries. Such a large amount would not have been required if the finances had not been affected by the terrible famines raging in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and by the charges required for extraordinary Public Works. This was certainly a matter of regret; but over the former cause there could be no human control, and as regarded the latter an economical management was promised. The people of India were very much indebted to His Excellency for not recommending the imposition of the obnoxious Income-tax to meet the deficiency. It was stated that certain existing taxes would have been touched, but had not been interfered with on account of the famines. It was contemplated to equalise and reduce the salt-duties, to abolish the inland customs-lines and the sugar-duties, and the import-duties on cotton-goods. In the absence of any data of the amount of the proposed reduction of salt-duties, if they took the amount of revenue derived from the other two sources to be about a million, they would have to lose an income far above one million, to recoup which it was feared some new form of taxation would hereafter be imposed upon the people. It would however be premature to dwell on such subjects, which were not now taken in hand; but he would only point out that, although nothing could be said as to the abolition of all protective duties as a general principle, he might observe that all principles should not necessarily be acted upon simply because they were good and sound, without a due regard to their adaptability to the times and the circumstances of the people. The cotton-industries, through the aid of steam-machineries just born in the different parts of India, required the fostering care of the British Government for their development, and it was on that account a matter of serious

consideration whether the abolition of these duties would not stifle them at their birth, not to mention that it was still a doubtful question whether the particular customs-duty was of a protective character. It was declared that an extension of the existing form of provincial taxation was to be made for carrying out local improvements. The people however believed that their able and wise Lieutenant-Governor could devise means to raise the twenty-seven and a half lákh of rupees required for the carrying out of the proposed improvements more by the curtailment of expenditure and the development of the productive resources of the country, than by the extension of the existing taxes.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said:—"MY LORD,—As I have no special exceptions to take to the Financial Statement before us, my observations upon it will be very brief, and perhaps therefore the more acceptable.

"I congratulate the Hon'ble Member that he has happily managed to steer clear of the imposition of an Income-tax, in which I think he is the more to be praised, inasmuch as he does not disguise his admiration of that mode of raising Indian revenue.

"If one could eliminate from that statement the cost of that terrible famine, I feel bound to admit that the year's estimate of income and expenditure would have been both satisfactory and encouraging.

"That cost, we are told, is to be met by loans to be raised partly in India and partly in England. When money here is worth 10 per cent. and at home 2½ per cent., there should *primâ facie* be no doubt as to which is the better country where to borrow; but then comes in that very difficult problem, called the silver-question, which casts grave doubts upon the expediency of India borrowing English gold, when she can pay the interest of it only in a very depreciated silver-currency.

"It is possible that the suggestion of borrowing in each country arises in the desire, if I may use the expression, to hedge this very grave difficulty.

"In the case of borrowing in England, there is this singular anomaly. It is matter of notoriety, that the most impecunious Government in the world may go into the London money-market and borrow to the extent of the credulity of lenders, but the Empire of India cannot do so without a special Act of Parliament, and from what fell from the Hon'ble Member last week, it would seem that even that concession cannot with certainty be calculated upon.

"In connexion with the proposed loans, I think bankers and merchants have cause to complain of the very remarkable vagueness as to time, place and circumstance which accompanied the statement of the Finance Minister, that 3¾ millions would probably be raised at home and 2½ millions in this country. In point of fact it came to this, that notwithstanding those figures were named, the Government of India will borrow when and where they please.

"I congratulate the Hon'ble Member on his broad and liberal utterances in regard to the salt-tax, the Inland Customs-duties and the Import-duties on cotton-manufactures. On this last-named item I will say nothing, as my esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, has just now so ably handled the subject. When hearing the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey last week draw a picture, to which distance lent enchantment, of the day when the ports of this vast Empire should be free to the commerce of the world, I thought it was somewhat Utopian, but imagined he was only setting up a high standard of excellence, of which, if not the whole, a part might some day be realized; but in his explanation of to-day, he has removed all the varnish from that picture, by stating that he was merely reyelling in imagination. At my time of life I cannot hope to see that consummation, but I very cordially trust the Hon'ble Member may."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, before noticing the two Bills which were now under the consideration of the Council, he proposed to offer a few remarks on the Budget Statement which had been presented on the last occasion when the Council met, although he was well aware that, but for His Excellency the President's indulgence, he should be out of order in doing so. He would in the first place express the great relief and satisfaction which he felt, and which he believed was shared by all who gave any attention to such matters, at learn-

ing from his friend, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, that in respect of Public Works Extraordinary, the cloud which they had seen lowering in the horizon at the time of Sir William Muir's Financial Statement last year, and which had darkened over their heads with momentary threats of bursting in August last, had to all appearance passed away; and that these works were not to be further checked or indefinitely postponed. The importance of these Extraordinary Works, whether railways or canals, or others of a special nature, had not been, MR. HOPE was quite certain, one whit overrated by the hon'ble member; and he was sure that Sir John Strachey must share with him, though he might not feel at liberty to express it, the disappointment he experienced on learning that the condition of the finances did not allow of the assignment of a larger sum than two millions and a half towards these objects. In connection with this subject, he would invite attention to the opposite side of the shield to that which the hon'ble member had presented to them. The hon'ble member had given a very graphic sketch of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity, and the other incalculable benefits, which canals and railway had conferred upon the country. He would invite them to remember the loss, past and still continuing, to trade, and the more confined increment in the national wealth, which resulted from delay in the prosecution of these undertakings on a larger scale than hitherto. The hon'ble member had also pointed out that, but for railroads, the people now suffering from famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies would be dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands. He would recall to their minds the painful memory of the hundreds of thousands who did die in Rájputána in 1869, for want of the railway through that province the construction of which had been so long vainly urged. On the whole, he was inclined to think that, considering the importance of these works and the vast interests involved, it would be justifiable in any case in which the fact that a work would pay was undoubted, to push it on even at a greater rate than financial prudence according to their present principles would permit. He was not at all sure that it would not be right to construct such a work with the utmost rapidity, debiting to capital if need be the interest during construction, and even for two or three years later, in full confidence that the earlier use would in a variety of ways, indirect and direct, square the account, rather than to spread its execution over a series of years, to postpone it indefinitely because there was no surplus-income, or to relegate it to forecasts which, as the hon'ble member had shown, were constantly liable to be falsified by new circumstances, and which only seemed to be brought forward to cause disappointment and tantalization. In connection with this, and with both the doubts which were entertained as to the possibility of raising sufficient capital in India, and the importance, on which the hon'ble member had just dwelt, of raising as much of it as possible in India instead of in England, he would venture to throw out the suggestion whether raising money in India would not sometimes be facilitated if loans were to be recognized as being intended for particular works. As a case in point, he would take this very Rájputána Railway. He thought it highly probable that, if for the construction of this railway there were a separate loan, many merchants in Bombay who had one reason or another for being interested in the line, and expected their trade to benefit by it, would be ready to subscribe with the view of getting it constructed, although they would otherwise never have thought of investing their money in Government paper. The princes, again, through whose territories the railways would pass, might with propriety be invited, and would no doubt accept the invitation, to place at the disposal of Government for investment in it a considerable portion of their balances, instead of leaving them to remain unused by lákhs and lákhs in their several treasuries as at present. He would now pass on to the subject of exchange and the so-called depreciation of silver. He observed that the hon'ble member had stated that their loss by exchange was "one element which may be said to be practically altogether beyond our control." In another place he had said that "we cannot with any confidence expect to avoid serious loss hereafter from disturbances in the relative values of the precious metals." No doubt a question of this magnitude had most fully engaged the mind of the hon'ble gentleman, and MR. HOPE did not question that, in speaking as he had done,

the hon'ble member had only exercised the caution which was due and necessary for one in his position, and felt sure that at the proper time the decision of the Government would be formally announced, together with the reasons for it. MR. HOPE had not the slightest desire to precipitate that decision, or to complain of the non-announcement of it on the present occasion; still less was it his object to attempt to extract any declaration on the subject. But he would say that, although there were occasions when the strength of a Government might be to sit still, he did not think that this was one of them. The British Empire was interested in the silver question as much as any nation in the world—in fact more so, in consideration of the special double life which it possessed, a life both European and Indian. The English nation had in England an enormous debt, contracted and payable in gold. It had likewise there a vast manufacturing industry for export, which depended in a great measure on the ability of the silver-using nations with which it dealt to pay for its products. Here in India, on the other hand, it had a heavy debt to defray in gold, while all its assets were raised in silver. Thus if there were any serious rise in the value of gold, such as he for one believed had taken place, rather than a fall in the value of silver, England must suffer both at home in her debt-obligations and her current commerce, and in India by the depreciation of the national—he meant in the sense of Indian national—capital, which was almost entirely in silver, by the increased weight of the obligations which she had to meet in gold, and by the decrease in the value of her means of meeting them. He believed it therefore to be entirely the interest of England, whether in England or in India, to have as large a circulating medium as possible, and one which should embrace both gold and silver as a full legal tender. It would be gathered from what he had said that he was one of that minority—and he must admit with regret that they were at present a rather small minority—who were in favour of bi metallism. So long ago as August last, after studying everything on the subject which was within his reach, he had written privately to his friend, Mr. Chapman the Financial Secretary, that he could come to no other conclusion than that that system was the right one. He believed it was quite possible for Government to fix a ratio between gold and silver after due enquiry, and that it was just as much the duty of Government to do so as to take any other measures for the protection of the community. No doubt such a step could not be taken without an understanding with other nations. But if they were to wait till all nations agreed on the subject, or till they could get together a sort of universal conference, they might have to wait for ever.

England however had no need to stand by in the hope that other nations would come forward and pull her chestnuts out of the fire, and it was undignified for her to do so. It seemed to him that to come to an understanding with the Latin union—that was to say, principally with France—was all that was required, and that we might then safely leave the rest of the nations to follow—or rather the course of events would oblige them to follow—in the line which we ourselves had adopted. He was very well aware that the subject of which he was treating was an exceedingly difficult one, and there might be a certain savouring of presumption in his speaking on it. This was not the time to argue out the whole matter, and he merely made these remarks in order to give utterance to the anxiety which both he and others felt that the Government should take up the subject, and at the same time to express their confidence that no one could be more competent to do so than the hon'ble member in charge of the finances. It might be that if his own disposition had been more angelic, he might have feared to tread these mazes; but being what he was, he could only say—*Liberavi animam meam.*

He now passed on to another subject—to the decision to treat as ordinary expenditure the cost of both famines and unproductive public works. The reasons for this course had been so clearly and forcibly stated by the hon'ble member, that the only wonder seemed to be that these items had ever been treated in any other manner. It might perhaps be necessary in some cases to borrow money for items which would thus be classed as ordinary; but he presumed that any money borrowed under such circumstances would be all brought directly into the ordinary charges of the year, and accepted if necessary,

as *bonâ fide* deficit. He had only one other remark to make in connection with this subject. The Hon'ble Member had said that "if a work has been classed as extraordinary, and it be ascertained subsequently that the estimates of profit were fallacious, any further expenditure upon it shall not be treated as extraordinary, but entered among the ordinary charges." His hon'ble friend had not however said what he would do in the converse case which would arise if a work like the Northern Panjáb Railway, which was commenced for military purposes and classed as ordinary, after a time paid its expenses. He presumed that in such a case the course which would be followed would be, not to carry the receipts to the ordinary currente revenu of the year, but that they would be treated as an addition to the annual amount which it was thought desirable and safe to set aside as interest on loans for reproductive enterprises. At the same time it was not quite clear as to what were the Hon'ble Member's intentions in such a case.

The hon'ble member had, MR. HOPE went on to say, made several remarks and announcements in his Financial Statement with reference to salt, sugar and customs. It was not clear at the time, nor was it perfectly clear now, although the Hon'ble Member had endeavoured to make it so, which of these were his own opinions, and which carried with them the weight of the Government of India. In some of those remarks MR. HOPE most heartily concurred; but with regard to others he could not go further than to admit that, when the orders of Her Majesty's Government had been definitely and clearly given, they were bound to afford to them a loyal and unhesitating obedience. With respect to all those remarks and announcements, both those in which he concurred and those from which he was disposed to differ, he did not feel bound to make any detailed statements or criticisms, because there was no specific measure regarding them before the Council at the present time.

He now came to the very important question of decentralization; and here he would express his unfeigned satisfaction that it had been decided to crown the work which had been commenced during the Viceroyalty of the late Lord Mayo, and that the intention to do so had been set forth in terms which were sufficient to carry conviction to every reasonable mind. The measures which came under this head were, as he understood, three in number. The first consisted in transferring certain heads of revenue to the Local Governments, and increasing the number of heads of expenditure which were under their control. There could be no doubt that the want of revenue out of which to meet the growing necessities of the country in all departments had been most seriously felt by the Local Governments during the period for which the decentralization system, so far as it had hitherto gone, had been tried; and as one who had been long ago a district officer, MR. HOPE could testify that this was a difficulty which had met him at almost every turn. The difficulty would to a great extent be removed by the present arrangement, under which a portion of the increased revenue was to be retained by the Local Governments, and the question of the proportion of the division of profits had been rightly kept open and made subject to revision at short periods. On this head he had nothing further to say than to express his own private opinion—of course he had no authority to express any on behalf of the Government of Bombay—that arrangements similar to those which were about to be carried out in the North-Western Provinces could be elaborated without any difficulty whatever for the Presidency of Bombay.

With regard to the second head—that was, the transfer to Local Governments of the responsibility for Extraordinary Public Works which were primarily of local and provincial utility—he thought there could be no doubt of the correctness of the principle that they should be so transferred. At the same time he anticipated considerable difficulty in its application, especially in the case of new works in future. They all knew that the distinctions which existed between provincial and local charges were purely artificial. The main idea he presumed was, that all the members of a community should pay alike for the measures which affected their security, and for the development of their common interests; but that special needs and special luxuries which were found to exist, or to be necessary, in any part of a country should be paid for by the persons whom they most concerned. For instance, here in Calcutta—

more strictly speaking he should perhaps say at Simla—the Imperial Government found the police for the protection of the station; but if a man wanted a special policeman to watch his house, he would be called upon to pay for it himself. That idea had already been largely applied in the case of municipalities and local funds throughout India with the most satisfactory results. They found these bodies already everywhere providing for peculiar local wants, and also ready to pay for local luxuries, which the State at large was neither bound to furnish nor able to afford. The difficulty however which would arise in the practical application of this principle in the cases now contemplated, was that there were many measures of which it was extremely doubtful whether they could be said to be primarily of local or provincial utility. Taking for instance, as an illustration, some of the canals which had been mentioned the other day, it might be argued, and probably with truth as regards a certain amount of the charge, that their cost was fairly debitable to the Imperial Government, which derived a large revenue from the land, and that the canal was constructed just as much for the security of that revenue as for the human purpose of preserving the people from famine. Again, there were many more projects of which the benefit was extremely doubtful. There were numerous projects all over India cut and dried in the possession of their worthy friends of the Public Works Department and there was always considerable pressure to carry forward such schemes. He did not say that they were not carefully matured, and that in the honest opinion of their promoters they had not advantages which they would consider of sufficient importance to warrant their being carried out; but he doubted whether many of them would be held by the people at large to be of any benefit at all. He had in his mind at the present moment one scheme which had been on the *tapis* for some fifteen years. It was an irrigation-canal, which was to cost half a million of money, and to go through a country which was already almost a garden in agriculture; and the end to be attained was that a large proportion of the land which was now paying a very heavy land revenue might hereafter pay three or four rupees an acre more. He did not think that such a scheme would be approved of by the people or that the cost of it should be put upon them.

As regards how far the Local Governments were to be trusted in these matters, the argument cut both ways. Although it was true that, if they had to find the money, they might be more careful how they spent it, on the other hand it was also true that the facility of starting great projects almost at pleasure might make them forgetful of the serious difficulty of providing funds for them, which would usually have to be borne by their successors in office. The sum and substance of all he had said was this, that although the principle appeared a thoroughly sound and proper one, and one which he hoped would be carried out within all safe limits, it seemed to be one over the practical application of which the Government of India would have to exercise a severe and constant check.

As regarded the imposition of famine-charges on the provinces afflicted with famine, he thought the hon'ble member had wisely deferred announcing any decision on the present occasion. As they had now in the first place a very heavy famine going on in two provinces, and were not in a position to know what the views of the Local Governments were on the subject, any decision would now perhaps have been premature; and there were moreover a number of considerations affecting the famine in those particular provinces which might not apply to future famines.

He would now pass on to notice the two Bills which had been brought forward, and he was afraid that the Council would be apt to consider that his remarks on them bore the same proportion to the rest of his speech which the bread bore to the sack on a certain well-known convivial occasion. It appeared to him that the License Bill would fill in the North-Western Provinces a blank which existed more or less all over India as regards the taxation of the non-agricultural classes.

As to the structure of the Bill, he was glad to see that it was framed on the principle of large and well-defined jumps in the rates which were to be imposed. It was extremely difficult—in fact next to impossible—to judge whether a man's income was £70 or £75; but it was comparatively easy to say whether

he should pay a certain sum or twice as much. He had no doubt that the gradation of rates which had been adopted in the Bill would very materially facilitate the just application of the tax, and would aid in commending it to the favourable reception of the community.

As regarded the other Bill, it was, so far as he understood, a transfer of a part of an existing burden from one hand to another; and if the Government of the North-Western Provinces considered it a proper transfer—of which MR. HOPE held them to be the best judges—there need be no further objection in this Council to their views being carried out.

To these remarks he would only add, in conclusion, his hope that both these Bills would be approved by the Council, and passed at an early date.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir ANDREW CLARKE said: "My Lord,—The Budget of last year with a written statement reviewing it, prepared by the Member of Council in charge of the Finances of India, was followed by the publication of a detailed departmental review of the estimates for Public Works for the same period.

"This year your Lordship has decided to have the announcement of the Budget for the coming year reviewed orally in open Council, and with your Excellency's assent, I will follow the precedent afforded by former proceedings in this Chamber, and will offer some explanations as to the present phase, the progress and the prospects, of the great interest and resources with which I am personally charged.

"Adhering to the form adopted last year, I would first observe that it has not yet been found convenient or practicable to include the grants from Provincial Services and Local Funds for Public Works, nor the estimated receipts and expenses of the Port-trusts at Calcutta and Bombay, nor the Harbour-works at Madras. The expenditure from Municipal funds on Public Works and on loans to Corporations, and the receipts and expenses of the Light Railways under the Government, North-Western Provinces, as also the expenditure on Public Works by Public Works Officers from contributions, cannot be brought under consideration, because the materials for the purpose are still wanting. Consequently these observations do not embrace the whole field of the operations of the Department. Endeavours will be made to obtain the materials required for a comprehensive summary of the entire receipts and expenditure on Public Works, whether controlled directly or supervised indirectly by the State, in time for the next annual review. I will now confine myself to dealing with the facts and estimates relating to the receipts and expenses from Imperial funds and to guaranteed undertakings included in the Imperial accounts.

"The amounts then to be dealt with are:—

	£
The estimate of receipts for 1877-78, which provides for a sum of ...	11,697,500
And an expenditure amounting to	13,485,160
Making a Grand Total of	25,182,660
Of the sum shown under receipts, the amount expected to be received from rents and other miscellaneous receipts from buildings classed as Imperial, from the Warora Collieries, from fees from students of the Civil Engineering Colleges at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, and from the Press at Roorkee, is ...	92,100
From water-rates and other miscellaneous receipts of irrigation-works, excluding the share of the land-revenue ascribed to such works, the receipts are likely to be	551,600
The revenue of the Telegraph Department, both Indian and Indo-European, is expected to amount to	315,500
And the revenue from State Railways to	674,800
So that the direct Imperial receipts that will be accounted for in the Public Works Department aggregate	1,634,000
The credits to Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways by transfer to revenue are taken at	1,510,200

	£
From the earnings of the several Guaranteed Railways there is expected to be received	8,540,800
And from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	12,500
These several items make up the total of	11,697,500

"The average Miscellaneous receipts of the three years ending with 1875-76 have been £80,663, for 1876-77 the receipts are estimated to amount to £84,000, and in 1877-78 to £92,100. The anticipated increase in the revenue of 1877-78, as compared with the average receipts of previous years and with the probable income of 1876-77, is chiefly due to the receipts from the Warora Collieries, being now taken at £18,100, as against £5,700 in 1876-77. This will just pay the cost of working expenses.

"I view the future of these collieries, with iron-ore in their vicinity, as a subject of great importance, and of this the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is keenly sensible.

"The sums under this head also include the fees from the students of the Royal Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. These receipts are not sufficient to pay the working expenses of the Institution, on which there is a deficit of £1,300. The expenses, not including first cost and additions to buildings, are £24,000; the receipts £19,700; a deficit of but little importance or significance, once admitting that the principle of such an establishment is the right one. The receipts for the Rurkí Press and College are expected to amount to £4,100, of which £600 only is derived from fees of the students; and as the expenses of the College amount to £20,494, the result is a nett deficit of £19,894. But the College is mainly kept up for the training of Upper and Lower Subordinates of the Department, and as these classes of students pay no fee for tuition, the College cannot be expected to pay its expenses. The items of income classed as Miscellaneous necessarily vary from year to year in consequence of the fluctuating nature of the source of the income; the receipts realized are commensurate with cost of buildings rented. I may here notice in the case of the receipts from buildings classed as Provincial, the revenue is credited to Provincial Services. The tolls on lines of roads in cases where such tolls are levied, on the Circular Canals and Nadiya Rivers in Bengal, and on the East Coast Canals in Madras, and generally on such canals as are used for the sole purpose of navigation, are credited to Local Funds, and are at the disposal of the Local Governments concerned for local works.

"The gross direct receipts from Irrigation-works in 1876-77 are expected to amount to £500,700, against an average receipt in the three previous years of £489,880 per annum. In 1877-78 a sum of £551,600 may be realized; so that, as compared with 1876-77, there is likely to be an increase of £50,900. But the receipts in 1876-77 were unduly low in consequence of the favourable rainfall in the Panjáb in the winter of 1876, while in Bengal there was some delay in collecting the full assessments. It may be added that no portion of the expected receipts is to be derived from new canals coming into operation during the year.

"Of the sum of £315,500 set down as the expected receipts from Telegraphs, £241,000 is from the Indian and Ceylon Telegraphs, and the remainder from the Indo-European Telegraph. The average receipts per annum of the three years ending with 1875-76, from the Indian Telegraph Department, have been £204,538, the expected receipts of 1876-77 amount to £236,000, so that the estimate for next year provides for an increase of £5,000.

"In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph no increase can be expected. The average receipts have been £76,668 per annum, the probable receipts of 1876-77, £96,100, while those of 1877-78 are £60,285. The decrease is due to exceptional items of receipt on Capital Account in previous years, and to the opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay,

which will probably affect the income of the European Telegraph to the extent of £13,900. A further falling-off of £14,215 is due to the payment to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home, and anticipated to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out. In other words, the outward messages *viâ* Russia are calculated to be in excess of the inwards due by that route.

"In 1877-78 the gross receipts on State Railways are taken at £674,800, the receipts of 1876-77 being £369,600, and the average actual receipts of the three previous years £153,470 per annum. The increase in receipts of 1877-78, as contrasted with those of 1876-77, will be due to the opening of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railways, from which there will probably be received £209,300 in all.

"The balance, £95,900, of the increase occurs in the other Railways, namely £35,000 from the Rájputána, £11,100 from the Panjáb Northern, £18,000 from the Holkar State Railway, and £14,700 from the Tirhut State Railway. The increase in the receipts of the last two Railways is partly owing to a larger extent of line being opened.

"At the rate in which the Government accounts are made up, namely, two shillings per rupee, the gross traffic-receipts from Guaranteed Lines of 1877-78 are expected to amount to £8,540,800, the probable receipts of 1876-77 being £9,492,600, and the average receipts of the three previous years £8,036,172 per annum. The large revenue of the year 1876-77 is due partly to the increase in the traffic caused by the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and greatly to the famine in Madras and Bombay. But the growth of the export-trade in seed and grains has also added to the traffic, and this will, I trust, still largely increase, and be a permanent source of income to our railways and of greatly extended prosperity to the whole Empire and its peoples.

"The scarcity in Madras has improved slightly the income of the Madras Irrigation Company. In 1873-74 the receipts were £4,633, in 1874-75 £4,193, and in 1875-76 £6,620. In 1876-77 they are expected to be £7,000, and in 1877-78 £12,500.

"Excluding the items of receipt on Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, which to a great extent have to be deducted from the expenditure side of the account, the total sum due to the operations of the Department and carried to the credit of the Imperial Revenues is £9,915,000, the expected receipts in 1876-77 being £10,786,000, so that there is a decrease of £871,000. The decrease under Guaranteed Railways, due chiefly to the operation of the famine, is £1,224,100, so that under other heads there is an increase of £353,100. Of this increase, £8,100 falls under Revenue Miscellaneous, and £50,900 under Revenue Irrigation. Under State Railways the increase is £305,200, and in the receipts from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company £5,500. On the other hand, the receipts from Telegraphs show a decrease of £16,600.

"Turning to expenditure, the aggregate of £13,485,160 is thus made up—

	£
Grant from Ordinary Imperial funds for expenditure on Public Works (exclusive of the portion given to Provincial Services)	2,563,950
Provision for expenditure on Telegraphs	495,500
Provision for expenditure on State Railways Ordinary, including working expenses	501,110
Provision for land and control for State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways ...	78,000
The total Ordinary grant is thus	3,638,560
Under Extraordinary the provision is	3,628,000
For Capital expenditure of the Guaranteed Railways there is required ...	1,382,000
And for working expenses of the same Railways there is wanted	4,457,800
It is necessary to provide, for payment of surplus-profits to Shareholders of the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways	367,000
And for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company it is necessary to provide	11,800
Making up the total of ...	13,485,160

"The grant for Public Works Ordinary, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate of the current year and the average expenditure of the three previous years, is as follows:—

	Budget Estimate, 1877-78.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Average actual outlay of previous three years ending with 1875-76.
	£	£	£
Military Works	1,231,985	1,246,900	1,215,541
Other Services	431,365	392,800	406,049
Irrigation	900,600	958,800	939,970
Imperial Assemblage at Delhi	..	23,800	...
	2,563,950	2,626,800	2,561,560

"On the whole, the grant for expenditure is £62,850 less than of 1876-77, and £2,389 more than the average outlay of the previous three years. Of the decrease in 1877-78, as contrasted with 1876-77, £28,300 is due to the exceptional expenditure on the Imperial Assemblage, and £58,200 to a diminution in the grant for Irrigation Works. Under other Services the increase of £38,565 includes the expenditure necessitated on Government of India buildings and water-supply project at Simla.

"The grant for next year for Telegraph, amounting to £495,500, includes a sum of £14,215 of refunds to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which ought to be really deducted from Revenue, so that virtually the expenditure provided for amounts to only £481,285, the probable expenditure in 1876-77 being £491,800, and the average expenditure of the three previous years £444,816. The nett charge on the Revenues of the State by the operations of the Telegraph is expected to amount to £180,000 in 1877-78, against an average of £162,632 in the previous four years.

"The provision for State Railways under the head of Ordinary is £501,110, against a probable charge of £303,650 for 1876-77. Of this sum, £18,100 is for outlay on surveys, and the remainder for working expenses of the several State Railways. The increase in the charge on the Ordinary Revenue of £197,460 is more than covered by the increase of £305,200 shown as likely to accrue under receipts.

"Of the increase of £197,460 in 1877-78, £169,300 is accounted for by provision having been made for the working expenses of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways, the receipts from which are expected to aggregate £209,300. A further increase of £48,270 is expected to be incurred on the expenses of the other State Railways from which an increased income of £95,900 is anticipated. On the other hand the provision for outlay on Capital account of surveys has decreased by £20,110.

"The charge for State outlay on Guaranteed Railways is decreasing. The average charge in the three years ending with 1875-76 was £97,048 per annum, In 1876-77 it is expected to be £91,250, while in 1877-78, the provision made is only £78,000.

"The total outlay on Extraordinary Works, Irrigation and State Railways, to end of 1877-78, is expected to amount to close upon £28,000,000. The figures are as follows:—

	Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£
Actual outlay to end of 1875-76 ...	8,708,195	11,785,492	20,493,687
Probable outlay ... 1876-77 ..	1,012,000	2,788,100	3,800,100
" " ... 1877-78 ...	900,000	2,728,000	3,628,000
	10,620,195	17,301,592	27,921,787

"This is called extraordinary outlay, and is all of it treated as being defrayed from borrowed funds, though much of it has been paid out of current revenue.

"The actual charge on the Ordinary revenues for interest on this outlay is estimated at £1,174,850, against £1,007,718 in 1876-77, so that there is an increase in charge of £167,132. Of this increase, £138,500 is met by an increase in revenue, so that the nett increased charge really incurred on the income of 1877-78 by the construction of Extraordinary Works amounts only to £28,632.

"The revenue expense of the Guaranteed Lines is nearly £ 460,000 less for 1877-78 than for the current year.

	£
It is expected that there will have to be paid as surplus-profits over the guaranteed 5 per cent. rate of interest	367,000
The probable charge in 1876-77 being	274,000
And the average charge per annum of the three previous years	226,638

"The increase in the charge for next year is due to the large earnings of 1876-77, whereby the surplus-profits to be paid in 1877-78 have been considerably augmented.

"The provision made for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation Company is £11,800, the probable charge for 1876-77 being £16,400, and the actual charge of the three previous years £16,025.

"Excluding the Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, the total sum included as grants from Imperial Revenue in 1877-78 is £ 12,103,160, the probable charge in 1876-77 being £12,524,600, so that there is a decrease of £421,440. The nett decrease in the working expenses of Guaranteed Railways, caused chiefly by the hope of a cessation of traffic for famine-relief, is £ 462,800, but this may, I am sanguine enough to think, be partially met by the growth of the traffic in wheat for export; especially if our rates of freight can be kept at a minimum, so as to allow of this staple firmly establishing itself in European estimation. The increase under other heads is £ 41,360. This increase occurs as follows:—

	£
Increase in Telegraph charge	3,700
" in State Railways Ordinary	197,460
" in provision for surplus-profits to be paid to shareholders of certain Guaranteed Railways ...	93,000
	294,160

Less decreases under the following heads:—

	£	
Public Works Ordinary	62,850	
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	13,250	
Public Works Extraordinary	172,100	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	4,600	252,800
		41,360

Excluding Madras, Bombay, Rájputána and Burma, and deducting the construction-outlay on Irrigation-works not yet brought into operation, the total Capital expenditure to end of 1876-77 for works from which revenue is expected to be realised in 1877-78 is ...	10,719,537	
The gross direct receipts from these works in 1877-78 is expected to be	518,730	
And the working expenses are estimated at	333,863	
Leaving the nett revenue at	184,867	
The share of land-revenue ascribed to these works is	203,634	
So that the *nett* total revenue is		388,501

and the nett return expected to be derived is 3·7 per cent. of the construction-cost.

"It is desirable to further analyse these figures so as to bring out clearly the sources of the revenue according to the character of the works. Thus there are the two great canals constructed entirely by the British Government —the Ganges Canal and the Bárí Doáb. Singling out these two, as having been in operation for a considerable time, and therefore such as may reasonably be expected to give a fair return, the results are as follows :—

	Ganges Canal.	Baree Doab Canal.	Total.
	£	£	£
Probable Capital outlay to end of 1876-77	2,921,381	1,545,221	4,466,602
Nett direct and indirect return expected in 1877-78 ...	186,252	49,817	236,069
Percentage of latter on former...	6·4	3·2	5·2

"Thus these two permanent canals are calculated to return over 5 per cent. on their construction-cost.

"The next group of canals, consisting of the Orissa Project, Midnápur Canal, Tidal Canal, Soane Canal, Agra Canal, cannot, according to the experience derived from other canals, be reasonably expected to pay their working expenses in consequence of their having been less than ten years in operation. The construction-outlay on these canals to end of 1876-77 will be £5,139,912, and the loss in their working during 1877-78 is anticipated to amount to £20,653 or about ·40 per cent.

"The third group of canals consists of the Eastern and Western Jamna Canals, the construction-outlay on which, as recorded in the accounts, includes only that portion spent by the British Government, and shows that with a total outlay of £746,129 to end of 1876-77, and an anticipated revenue in 1877-78 of £150,774, the Eastern Jamna Canal will pay 26·3 per cent. and the Western Jamna Canal 20·2. The results for these canals are expected to be as follows :—

	Eastern Jumna	Western Jumna.	Total.
	£	£	£
Expected construction-outlay by British Government to end of 1876-77	242,433	503,696	746,129
Expected nett direct and indirect revenue in 1877-78 ...	63,822	86,952	150,774
Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay	26·3	17·3	20·2

"Next come the inundation-canals in the Panjáb, the construction-outlay on which to end of 1876-77 is expected to be £124,208, and the nett returns in 1877-78, direct and indirect, will probably amount to £12,961 or 10·4 per cent.

"Finally, there are the minor works of Irrigation constructed entirely by the British Government, such as the Dun and Rohilkhand Canals, the Bijnúr Canals, the Bandelkhand Irrigation Works, the Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works, and the Shahpur and Shahival Canals. The nett return from these works is balanced at £9,350, against a Capital outlay of £242,686, so that the works pay about 3·8 per cent.

"Thus the Ganges and Barí Doab Canals are expected to pay 5·2 per cent., the Eastern and Western Jamna Canals 20·2 per cent., the Inundation Canals 10·4 per cent., and certain minor Irrigation Works 3·8 per cent. On the other hand, the Orissa, Midnapur, and Tidal Canals, the Sone Canal and the Agra Canal, having been less than ten years in operation, are to be worked at a loss of ·40 per cent. on construction-outlay.

"The estimate of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company provides for a nett receipt of £700 in 1877-78.

"The provision for State outlay on Establishment and land for these works is £1,050, and the charge for interest on Guaranteed Capital close upon £50,000, so that the operations of the Company are expected to involve a charge on the State in 1877-78 of £50,350. The conditions under which the Government bore the deficit in the working expenses of these canals have now ceased, the Secretary of State having decided that the Government is not to advance funds for such expenses.

"The construction-outlay, actual and approximate, Ordinary and Extraordinary, on State Railways, to end of 1876-77, is £14,895,668, of which sum £440,380 will have been expended on lines not in operation during the year 1877-78. The construction cost of the lines, the whole or part of which will earn revenue in 1877-78, is thus £14,455,288.

"The net receipts from such railways during the year 1877-78 are expected to be £191,790, and from 1·3 per cent. of the construction-outlay of £14,455,288, which includes £1,703,995 of stores, &c., in suspense.

"I have thus given a general sketch of our operations, adhering, for the purpose rather of easier comparison than because the form has anything special to recommend it, to the shape the review of these details took last year. I will now allude to our present and proposed expenditure on Military Works, for which in 1877-78 a grant of £1,231,985 is assigned, that for last year being £1,228,400.

"Of this grant, 38 per cent. must be spent on repairs, maintenance of buildings, barracks, and furniture, and the very heavy proportion of 22 per cent. on Establishment, a proportion apparently inseparable from all Public Works in India, and which is surprising to those acquainted with the subject at Home. It is quite true this supervision is costly, due to some extent to the employment of of a highly-paid European staff, but still more due to the fact that the practice in India is to charge salaries and wages of overseers, gangers and leading men—in fact, all who are on permanent employment, or paid by the month—to Establishment, whilst in England and the Colonies this would be charged to the work. I believe our practice in India is better, and really exercises a beneficial influence, and tends to keep down unnecessary establishment; but as it is not understood at home, our supervision has been often commented on as extravagant.

"Since 1873-74 there has been a steady increase for repairs, due for the most part to existing buildings not having been kept in proper repair during several years prior to 1872-73. Repairs were deferred because the efforts of the Department were mainly directed to pushing on new buildings for the additional European force thrown into the country immediately after the mutiny. There is no point on which the Inspector-General is now so particular as that of keeping existing buildings in a sound condition, and we have not withheld the necessary funds for this purpose, even though the result has been to decrease the provision for expenditure on new works.

"I have in the last two years practically not permitted any new barracks, with one exception in Madras, to be commenced, but have concentrated the efforts of the officers to complete those that have been already begun; and when I use the word new works, it only applies to works the construction of which had been approved, or the buildings of which had really been begun, before 1875.

"So that, of the provision for works in progress, it is expected that works, the estimates for which aggregate £467,500, will be completed during the year, the grant being £165,868.

"The remaining works in progress, the completion of which in 1877-78 is not anticipated, are estimated to cost £245,000, of which £77,500 will have been expended to end of 1876-77, leaving £165,000 to complete. The grant allowed for next year is £62,180, so that these works may reasonably be expected to be finished off in three years.

"Of the provision for new works, £49,789 have been allotted for completion by the close of 1877-78. The remaining new works are 27 in number, estimated to cost £167,500, and the grant allowed is £69,630.

"Thus, on the whole, works estimated to cost £930,000 will be in hand during the year, the probable expenditure to end of 1876-77 being £405,000. The grant allowed for the coming year is £347,467, so that a further sum of £175,000 will remain to be provided for their completion. These figures exclude the sum of £45,700 allowed for works, the probable cost of which is not known as yet.

"The grant for Original Works, Military, may be thus further analysed—

	£
Buildings for accommodation of troops	215,082
Drainage Works	5,575
Protective „	6,000
Water-supply	74,540
Fortifications	12,850
Works for Ordnance Department	38,400
„ for Commissariat Department	11,590
„ for Dock-yards	11,200
Military lines of communications	24,100
Miscellaneous Works	6,120
Minor Works	94,793
	500,550

"The amount allowed for buildings has been applied to some extent to the scheme for completing barrack accommodation on a permanent scale. It cannot be told exactly what that scheme will cost, as the wants of the Army vary from time to time. But we have considered every means for reducing the cost; and in this view, amongst other measures, the principle of remodelling old buildings and adapting them to the requirements of the present day has been followed, in some cases with much financial advantage. The buildings so remodelled have been found to answer the purpose.

"Under the Government of Madras the chief work for which provision has been made, is for a new set of buildings for European troops at Punamali estimated to cost £37,037, of which it is computed that £4,001 will have been spent by end of 1876-77: the grant allowed for the work is £10,000. The scheme provides for double-storeyed barracks for 200 men, to cost £16,807, barracks for 30 families to cost £8,015, and a double-storeyed hospital for 90 patients to cost £10,200.

"Another work for which a provision of £5,000 has been made, and to which it is necessary to draw attention, is the scheme for constructing an entire set of new lines for a Regiment of Native Infantry at Pudupetta, near Madras. Rendered necessary in consequence of the existing lines occupied by the Regiment having been condemned by several high authorities as inconvenient and unhealthy, the demand has been considered to be an urgent want, which should be met as soon as possible, and is an excess. The provision made is for purchase of land for the lines. The probable cost of the scheme is not known as yet.

"Of the grant allowed for Bombay, £16,000 is for the project for providing additional barrack accommodation at Ghorepori, estimated to cost £60,680, of which £2,600 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The scheme provides for 12 single-storeyed barracks and one block of quarters for married men.

"For troops of the Native Army under the Government of Bombay provision of funds has also been made. Thus a sum of £3,000 has been allowed for improvements to lines of the troops at Bori Bunder. The scheme provides for two new rows and for re-erecting 25 rows of sheds, and for providing drainage, the latter to cost £2,943; the total scheme involving an expense of £6,141, of which £3,146 has already been spent.

"At Puna two new buildings for a Regiment of Native Infantry are about to be provided at a cost of £6,035, the grant for the year being £2,600. The buildings consist of a hospital to cost £3,937; a quarter-guard to cost £766; a school-room costing £873; and sundry small buildings, including an armourer's shop, to cost £158.

"For the troops of the Native force located at Jacobábád £2,100 have been given for improving and providing new hospital accommodation.

"Under the orders of Government the troops of the Panjáb Frontier Force are provided with quarters at the expense of the State, and a grant of £7,570 has been provided for the purpose for 1877-78. Among the works to be executed are the re-construction of Native Infantry lines at Kohát to cost £5,300, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500. A hospital for the Right Native Infantry lines at Dera Ismail Khán is also to be provided at a cost of £1,360. In the Fort at Dhalipghur the quarters for Native officers are to be re-constructed at a cost of £970.

"At Kamthí, in the Central Provinces, the principal of remodelling existing buildings to suit them to present requirements has been carried out with great success. Following out this principle, £7,030 has been provided for remodelling three barracks of European Infantry and one of Artillery. For 24 families of European Infantry at Kamthí accommodation is to be provided at an expense of £6,800, the grant for 1877-78 being £4,000. And at Jabalpore £3,000 has been allotted for re-roofing three of the barracks of European Infantry.

"At Rangoon the scheme of providing new buildings for European Infantry is being gradually carried out. By the end of 1877-78 the first and third sections of the scheme, providing accommodation for three Companies and the Band, will have been carried out at a cost of £25,865, the grant for the year being £7,850. The single-storeyed barracks for 80 men and 4 sergeants, in the redoubt at Thayetmyo, will also have been finished at a cost of £6,855, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500.

"In Central India the only military works of importance are at Nímuch and Mau, both occupied by troops of the Bombay Army. At Mau a provision of £7,000 has been made for commencing the long desired scheme for providing new accommodation for the Artillery. The estimate of the cost of so doing has still to be prepared. At Nímach auxiliary buildings are still required to complete the new sets of buildings already constructed for the Artillery, and a provision of £8,000 has been made for the purpose.

"At Hyderabad, Deccan, the great project for providing an entire set of new buildings for a Regiment of European Cavalry at Trimulgiri is approaching completion. The proved unhealthiness of the buildings occupied by that Regiment at Secunderabad rendered it necessary to remove their location to the adjoining station of Trimulgiri. The scheme is expected to cost £232,500, of which £165,000 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, leaving £67,500 to complete, the grant for 1877-78 being £20,730. The project provides for the accommodation, in four double-storeyed barracks, of all the single men of a full Regiment of Cavalry, and of 50 married men in four blocks of single-storeyed buildings. A hospital for male patients, to cost £8,500, is also provided. Quarters for Officers have also been constructed, the accommodation being given in single-storeyed buildings constructed on the unit system. The usual auxiliary and subsidiary buildings have also been provided.

"Turning to the works in charge of the Inspector-General of Military Works, the grant allowed for buildings for accommodation for troops, for the force located in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, is only £59,250. Of this grant, £24,750 has been allowed for buildings in the hills, and £34,500 for buildings in the plains.

"For buildings in the hills £1,400 has been allowed for the completion of quarters for families at Jullapahar, estimated to cost £2,699, and of which £1,259 have already been spent. For providing verandahs to the barracks for single and married men at Cliffden, Murrí, £2,000 has been given, £1,000 having been already spent. For the buildings at Ránikhet £3,450 have been allotted. Of this sum, £3,100 has been devoted to a Regimental Hospital which is estimated to cost £10,789, and of which £7,689 wil have been spent by end of 1876-77. For the building at Chakráta £10,500 has been assigned. Of this sum, £3,000 is for barracks for single men, estimated to cost £5,802, and £300 for barracks for married men, to cost £2,919. Of this £2,649 has already been spent. For quarters for Staff Sergeants £2,200 has been given.

"Of the grant of £34,500 for buildings in the plains, a sum of £10,000 has been devoted to the re-construction of barracks and out-offices at Lucknow,

and £10,000 for a similar purpose at Faizábád. The schemes are estimated to cost, the former £65,760, and the latter £27,692, and provide for the renewal of the old barracks constructed immediately after the mutiny. By this means the expense of constructing new barracks is avoided.

"At Nowgong a barrack for the Royal Artillery will be completed at a cost of £5,378, the sum allotted for the purpose for next year being £4,700. Family barracks for Infantry will also be completed for £7,000 at Agra, the grant allowed being £1,500, and the hospital for the left Wing Native Infantry at the same place will be finished at a total cost of £3,838.

"The out-offices for barracks for single men of the Infantry at Mooltan will be completed next year with a grant of £2,000, £4,000 having already been spent.

For drainage works only £5,575, I am sorry to say, has been assigned, for it is a service in which I wish I could spend more, as I firmly believe that good drainage and well selected sites, with good drinking water, will ever ensure the health of troops. Of this sum, £1,000 has been allotted for the drainage of the Fort at Govindghur, and £1,000 for the drainage of the Cantonment at Lucknow, both being very urgent sanitary works. For the drainage of swamps lying to windward of European Infantry barracks at Kamptí £1,000 has been allotted, the expenditure incurred to end of 1876-77 having been £504. For the drainage of the lines of the European troops at Meean Meer £300 has been given.

"The encroachments of the Indus at Dera Ismail Khán were so serious that it was necessary to consider whether the Cantonment should not be removed. But by the skill of the Engineers concerned, protective works have been constructed during the past and present year.

"The serious overflow of the Kanhan River at Kamthí last rains, which led to much property, both public and private, being placed in imminent risk of destruction, has forced us to consider what works should be devised for protection from an inundation which may occur at any time. The result has been a scheme estimated to cost about £6,000, and for which the necessary funds have been allowed. It is expected that the work will be done before the next rains.

"I cannot over-estimate the importance to the health of the troops of providing a pure system of supply of water, and it has led me to increase the grant for the purpose from £45,900 in 1876-77 to £774,540 in 1877-78. The works provided for are as follows:—

"The Ulsoor water-supply project at Bangalore will be completed by the end of 1877-78 at a cost of £14,162, the grant for 1877-78 being £500, in addition to £1,250 for providing a new filter, and making certain alteration to the work. The project is in addition to the scheme for supplying Bangalore with water, which is being carried out at an expense of £55,000 from Mysore funds.

"A small sum of £1,000 has been provided for settling tanks in connection with the water-supply at Puná.

"In the Panjáb £1,410 have been given for Artesian borings and wells at two of the frontier out-posts.

"A sum of £770 has been allowed for sinking wells at Asírgarh.

"For water-supply at Trimulgiri and Sikandarábád a provision of £4,610 has been made. Of this sum £4,000 has been reserved for pipes from England for the project for the North water-supply scheme at Trimulgiri, estimated to cost £25,000. The balance of the grant for 1877-78 has been devoted to an engine and pump for water-supply to the 2nd European Infantry Regiment.

"At Nasírábád, in Rájputána, it is hoped that the scheme for supplying the station with water at a cost of £25,874 will have been completed by end of 1877-78. The expenditure on the work to end of 1876-77 has been £13,807, the grant for next year being £10,900.

"The scheme of water-supply at Mhow, for which a grant of £3,000 has been given, has still to be matured. This is now being done.

"For the scheme of the water-supply at Ambála £10,000 has been given. The complete project has yet to be matured. Meanwhile a project for a temporary supply of water is under execution at a cost of £6,800, of which £5,000 will be made use of in the permanent project.

"Small sums of £500 and £900, respectively, have been allotted for water-supply tanks at Darjeeling, and for a filter and storage reservoir at Chukrata.

"For water-supply at Mían Mír £13,700 has been allotted. It is expected to cost £16,000, of which £2,100 has already been spent. The scheme provides for a supply of 6 gallons per head per diem to British Troops.

"The grant allowed for the water-supply at Peshawar is £25,000. A sum of £25,400 will have been spent by end of 1876-77 on an estimate of £28,752. But the complete project for the work has still to be prepared.

"For clearing and repairing the tank at Fort Kángra £1,000 has been given.

"The limited amount of the Public Works grant prevents much being done under the head of Fortification. A provision of £6,000 has been made for improving the defences at Aden, and of £2,000 for keeping in repair the large stock of plant collected for the harbour defences at Bombay. For the inner line of defences at Ferozepoor £2,000 has been given. The estimated cost of this work is £4,250, of which £2,220 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, so that the work will be completed next year. The bomb-proof magazine in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will be finished for £2,762, the grant being £1,650. And sufficient funds have been provided for keeping the existing forts in an efficient state of repair.

"The additional buildings for the Small-Arms factory at Kirkí will be completed by the end of 1877-78, the grant for that year being £4,000, and the computed outlay to end of 1876-77 £10,000. For buildings for 6 incorporating mills in the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkí a provision of £5,000 has been made, the estimated cost being £15,190.

"Amongst the measures contemplated for a fortified post and place of refuge at Rawul Pindee, the provision of buildings for magazines and other works of the Ordnance Department found a place. The sum it is expected to spend on the purpose is £83,750, and in furtherance of the scheme a provision of £19,900 has been made in the Budget next year for Store-room, Workshops, Armoury, Offices, Laboratory, and Small Arms Ammunition Magazine. These works are expected to cost £38,041, of which it is expected that £15,800 will have been spent by end of 1876-77.

"The alteration to the Gun-Carriage Factory at Fatehgurh, the construction of the Powder Magazine in the Fort of Allahabad, and the provision of Workshops in the Arsenal at Ferozepoor are all expected to be finished during the coming year, at a cost of £4,488, £9,183 and £7,464, respectively, the grant allowed for next year being £1,900, £1,000, and £1,200. A grant of £2,200 has also been allowed for the Pebble Powder House at Ishapore.

"Some small works for the Commissariat Department will be completed this year at Allahabad.

"A small amount has been reserved for urgent works in hand at the Dock-yards, but for Bombay, in view of future contingencies, I wish I could say the sum was larger.

"For Military roads the grant to Chukrata is £19,900. Of this sum £10,000 is to be devoted to the completion of the bridge over the River Jumna, which is expected to cost £30,515, and of which £20,500 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The balance of the grant has been devoted to completing the earthwork and formation of the road.

"The road to Dalhousie will also, it is hoped, be finished during the year at a cost of £68,000, the grant for the purpose for next year being £4,500, the outlay to end of 1876-77 being expected to be £63,500.

"A provision of £19,500 has been made for improving the roof and making sundry additions to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Mount Abu.

"Next to nothing has been appropriated for the defences of our ports or arsenals, and literally nothing for strong places; if no change in our policy is made, there is no prospect of anything material being done to remedy these wants which, to repeat former warnings, are becoming more imperative and more essential the more you raise and develope the material wealth and value of this country.

"Let me not here be understood to advocate the costly and ponderous defences which it has been the fashion of recent years to elaborate under the idea of converting defences into success over attack, but rather more simple mea-

sures which may protect us from insult on the sea-board, and be sufficient to leave in the interior the sick and the helpless in comparative safety. But I regard this subject as one of much more serious importance than is practically recognised by the part assigned to it in the distribution of the resources of the State.

"The bulk of the outlay on Civil Buildings and Roads is now drawn from grants made over to Provincial Services. The direct expenditure from Imperial Funds is for Departmental and Government buildings, church, burial grounds, harbour works, civil works, roads, as well as for the establishments at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, the colliery charges at Warora, and the furlough allowances in England.

"The grant for 1877-78 is taken at £431,365, or £67,500 in excess of that for the previous year, owing to the provision required for the works at Simla.

"This sum does not fully represent our wants, and I regret there is but little hope of any great or sensible increase to the sum now set apart.

"Under Civil Buildings the grant amounts to £139,069, of which one-third is for repairs. The balance is allowed for Original Works, and distributed among the different departments in the following manner:—

"For the Salt Works, the sum allotted (£5,494) has been fairly divided between Madras and Bombay.

"On Opium, the whole grant (£14,752), with the exception of a small sum reserved for Oudh, has been fairly apportioned between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

"The greater part of the sum (£2,700) allowed for the Mints is needed at Calcutta, and it is most probable that the grant under this head will have to be largely increased for next year.

"Of the sum set aside for Postal (£13,099), one-half nearly is for the introduction of several small post offices, and the remainder for additions to existing offices throughout India.

"Under Telegraph (£12,531) allotments have been made for new offices, &c., at Ootacamund, Alipore, Ambála, Gadac, Rajanpore, and Gauháti, and the amount given to Bombay completes the instalments required for the signallers' quarters. Suitable telegraph and post office accommodation has still to be provided for the Presidency Town of Madras.

"The largest sum (£21,390) is required for the Government of India Buildings, and includes the cost of additions to the Peterhoff estate, the purchase of houses at Simla, and improvements to the viceregal buildings generally.

"The designs for the Mayo College Buildings at Ajmer by Major Mant, R. E., have been approved and the grant (£6,560) is provided for the collection of necessary material. The funds (£4,194) required for the boarding houses in connection with this College are being found by Native States.

"Out of a total of £6,784, sums have been reserved for the completion of the Thuggee Jail at Indore, and for the commencement of a new Jail at Mercara. The Civil Jail at Rewah will probably be constructed from funds supplied by the State of Rewah.

"From the amount (£4,066) under Churches, &c., the completions of the Bolarum church and the commencement of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Rawul Pindee have been provided for.

"The restoration of the beautiful temple at Ajmer, referred to in the review of 1876-77, has to be continued at an excess on the original estimate, the peculiar nature of the work and the necessity for its extension during the course of reconstruction having led to this result.

"The great scheme of restoration and preservation of antiquities in the North-Western Provinces is undertaken from Provincial Funds, aided by a grant from Imperial Revenues.

"Under Communications the grants allowed are for provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, namely, Rájputána, Central India and Coorg. The total £64,035, as against £69,270 for last year, is divided into £20,934 for Original Works, and £43,102 for Repairs.

"The outlay from Imperial funds in the construction of new roads in Rájputána has practically ceased.

"The conditions under which these roads were commenced, namely, that ⅓ths of the outlay on the portions passing through foreign territory would be

provided for by Native States, have in some cases been fulfilled, while in others the roads have been made over to the States concerned to complete. The provision £10,552 is for the repair of the roads so constructed, and of this sum nearly ½th is for the portion lying in foreign territory.

"In Central India also a portion of the outlay on roads has been and is still being met partly from funds supplied by Native States; for, in addition to the expenditure (£14,050) on the roads from Mau to Nimuch, Nowgong to Satna, and Dewas to Ashta, the road from Gwalior to Chumbal River receives an allotment of £4,800 from a contribution by His Highness the Mahárájá Scindiah. Of the total for repairs £29,000, more than half is for the Agra and Bombay Road, one-fifth is absorbed between Nimuch and Khandwa, and the balance is distributed over the Gwalior and Jhánsí Roads.

"The comparatively large grant of £5,614 to Coorg is to facilitate trade and encourage the export of coffee by opening out new communications; the maintenance of existing roads also is contemplated to an extent of £3,300 from Imperial funds.

"Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, £35,320 have been set aside, in which £5,935 are included for repairs. Three-fourths of the grant is absorbed by the Simla water-supply project, for which, exclusive of establishment, £27,435 has been provided until the arrangements with the Municipality for the provision of funds have been settled.

"Under Light-houses £1,500 have been assigned to Karáchi for a new light-house with its revolving light.

"For the harbour works at Karáchi, the sum appropriated for maintenance, conservancy, dredging, &c., exclusive of establishment, is but £5,000. The growing importance of this harbour, with the early completion of the Indus Valley Line, make it desirable to leave as little as possible undone which may facilitate and increase the rapidity of our communications between the Panjáb and the sea. The construction of jetties has also to be considered with the necessary sheds for the accommodation of trade. These works should receive early consideration, and the grant now fixed at £5,000 will probably have to be doubled before the close of the year.

"The importance of the Warora colliery works to the coal industry of India, and their effect on the reduction of Railway working expenses, is obvious. The pits are now in working order, and it is expected during the year 36,000 tons of coal will be raised, and be sold for a sum closely approaching the expenses of production.

"The exploration for coal in the Central Provinces continues, and the necessary grants have been assigned for the Satpura and Warora Districts.

"The Budget Estimate of the Telegraph Department for 1877-78, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77 and the actual average receipts of the three previous years, shows that—

	£
The RECEIPTS were in 1876-77	332,100
The Budget-Estimate of 1877-78 is taken at	315,500
The average of actuals for the last three years being	281,200
The Charges were in 1876-77	491,800
The total nett charge thus being	159,700
The Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 is taken at	495,500
Making a total nett charge of	180,000
The average of actuals for the last three years being	444,800
Making a total nett charge of	163,600
Thus, on the whole, the expected nett charge in 1877-78, as compared with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77, shows a nett increase of	20,300
Of this nett increase the amount due to an anticipated falling off in the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, caused by the construction of a second line of cable from Bombay to Suez, is	13,900
While the payment to the Indo-European Company in England in excess of receipts, due to its being anticipated that the messages despatched from Home, *viâ* Russia, will be more than those despatched from India by the same route, is	14,215
so that in these two items alone there is a nett increase of	28,115

"Under Receipts the figures for the Budget and Regular Estimate for the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, as compared with the

Budget-Estimate of the current year and the average actuals of the three previous years, are as follows:—

The Estimate of 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—

	£
Indian Telegraph	206,700
Ceylon "	8,500
Total ...	215,200
Whilst the Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,800
making a Grand Total ...	290,000

The Regular Estimate for 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—

Indian Telegraph	225,700
Ceylon "	10,300
Total ...	236,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of ...	96,100
making a Grand Total ...	332,100

In the Budget-Estimate of 1877-78, the—

Indian Telegraph—

Indian Telegraph	232,000
Ceylon "	9,000
Total ...	241,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,500
making a Grand Total ...	315,500

The average of actuals for the last three years being—

Indian Telegraph—

Indian Telegraph	196,100
Ceylon "	8,400
Total ...	204,500
Indo-European Telegraph	76,700
Grand Total ...	281,200

"Compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year, the Regular Estimate for the Indian Telegraph Department shows a gratifying increase of £20,800.

"The steady increase in the receipts of the Telegraph Department, as shown by the preceding figures, justifies the expectation that the receipts for next year may be set down somewhat in excess of those for the current year, and the estimate for 1877-78 has therefore been accepted at £241,000, being £5,000 only more than the Regular Estimate for 1876-77.

"In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the Regular Estimate amounts to £21,300 in excess of the Budget-Estimate for 1876-77, of which £6,400 occurs in England and the balance in India. The increase in England is ascribed to be due to recoveries of revenue earned in the previous year arising from the interruption of the Red Sea route from 15th November 1875 to 3rd February 1876, and to the receipt of £1,986, being an additional instalment of the Persian debt. The increase in India is due to a general increase of receipts on the Government lines due partly to general causes, and partly to the late interruption of the Madras-Penang cable.

	£
For 1877-78 the Budget-Estimate of receipts in India of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounts to only	68,400
The probable receipts of 1876-77 being...	81,200
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	76,468

The opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay is expected to affect the income of the Indo-European Telegraph Department to the extent of £13,900, and the estimate for next year has therefore had to be reduced accordingly—

	£
In England the expected receipts of 1877-78 are set down at	6,100
But in the Budget-Estimate of Expenditure a sum of	14,215

Is included for amount due to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home being expected to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out, so that really the estimate of revenue is for a net charge of ...	8,115
The expected receipts of 1876-77 being	*14,900
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	17,122

The Budget charges have been accepted for a sum of £411,900 (including £13,050 for Ceylon). Of this amount £123,900 are for capital outlay, £17,350 being for establishment and other charges, £21,560 for additional stores, and £84,990 for actual construction operations on the following lines of telegraph :—

State Railway Lines.

	£	£
Agra to Gwalior		5,440
Re-construction, Lahore to Jhelum		1,375
Re-construction, and adding wire, Jhelum to Ráwalpindí		2,870
Rutlam to Nímuch		4,680
Works in progress, namely, Northern Bengal State Railway ...	9,200	
Rangoon to Prome	300	
Indus Valley	500	
	24,365	

Guaranteed Railway Lines.

Due for Stores and Carriage for South Indian Railway—

	£
Madras to Tanjore	3,700
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	3,500
	7,200

Departmental Lines.

	£
Madura to Ramnad	5,290
Extra Wire, Madras to Trichinopoly	4,250
Nynee Tal to Ránikhet	875
Extra wire, Chittagong to Elephant Point, Rangoon ...	25,710
Works in progress—	
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	300
Calcutta to Chittagong	500
Gauháti to Dibrugurh	1,000
Lahore to Kotrí	1,000
Miscellaneous	620
Special—	
Jacobábád to Quetta and Kelát	9,480
	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
Abstract—	
State Railway Lines	24,365
Guaranteed ditto	7,200
Departmental	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
	85,990
Less recoveries	1,000
	84,990

"Excluding the sum provided for the completion of the special line to Quetta and Kelát, the whole of the provision made for departmental line will practically be absorbed by the cost of an additional wire between Chittagong and Elephant Point, and the line Madura to Ramnad, with an extra wire from Madura to Trichinopoly. The former will materially improve communication with Burma, and is rendered necessary by the increased importance of this route in connection with the cable shortly to be laid between Rangoon and Penang, so that it will be necessary to make the line from Calcutta to Rangoon

fit for international traffic. On this point the following extract from a letter No. 58, dated 8th June 1876, will show the necessity for the work, the estimate for which has been sanctioned by the Government of India:—

'The existing line between Calcutta and Rangoon, although gradually improving with every season's work, is still utterly unfit for international traffic, and incomparably inferior to the line across the Dhunds between Deesa and Hyderabad, respecting which the Indo-European Company have made so many complaints. It consists, moreover, of one wire unequal to the existing traffic, and although a second wire has been sanctioned and is in course of erection, as far as Chittagong, it will be fully taken up by its own local traffic. It will therefore be necessary to add an extra wire throughout, for although we may expect no cable messages so long as the Madras-Penang line is in order, when an accident does occur, and they are diverted *viâ* Rangoon, no delays would be tolerated by the Company or by the public.'

"It may be added that this expenditure has been made the basis of a demand for an increase in the Indian Tariff for all Foreign messages, an increase which cannot be refused and which will add more than £10,000 to the annual revenue of the Telegraph Department.

"The latter, that is the line from Madura to Trichinopoly, is needed to strengthen communication between Madras and Ceylon and the South-west coast, by the substitution of an inland line, mainly on a Railway, for the existing precarious sea-coast line between Negapatam and Tuticorin.

"The Budget-Estimate for 1876-77 was passed for—

	£
Expenditure	383,000
Receipts	215,200
Nett charge	167,800

"For 1877-78 the figures are—

	£
Expenditure	411,900
Receipts	241,900
Nett charge	170,000

an increased charge, therefore, of £2,100, as compared with the Budget for 1876-77. This increase is entirely due to increased capital outlay, and excluding capital outlay from the figures for both years, 1877-78 shows an improvement of £19,749 over 1876-77.

"There has been for several years a progressive reduction in the difference between earnings and revenue charges. This reduction is very marked during 1876-77, and justifies the expectation that but a very short time is needed for the Department to pay, not only its working expenses, but also a small dividend on the capital expended.

"Nett annual loss on revenue account, *i. e.*, the difference between expenditure excluding capital outlay and receipts including *pro formâ* charges:—

	£
1872-73	73,211
1873-74	56,166
1874-75	44,837
1875-76	42,367
1876-77 ... ... under	10,000 (*partly estimated*).

"The capital expended from the commencement is nominally somewhat over £3,000,000. I say nominally, because this amount includes the value of lines and offices abandoned or destroyed in past years.

"In the earlier days of Indian telegraphy, lines were hastily constructed of perishable material, requiring frequent renewal, and were abandoned or replaced by others mainly on military and political considerations; but for the sums spent year by year the State received a full equivalent in the assistance, direct and indirect, which the Telegraph afforded in the administration of the country.

"Again, contrary to the experience of Europe, in India the Telegraph preceded the Railway, and long before the Railway was more than an idea, the Telegraph had spread over many hundreds of miles. As the Railways extended, it became necessary to re-erect the Telegraph lines within the Railway fences, to secure the advantages of immunity from malicious interference, and

the incomparably greater facilities for locomotion, and consequently for inspections and repairs.

"In those earlier days professional knowledge was very imperfect, as, indeed, it was also in Europe, and many mistakes were made, costly it is true, but a cost absolutely inappreciable, when contrasted with the inestimable services rendered by the telegraph during the mutiny alone.

"Increased knowledge obtained by experience of climatic difficulties in this country, and by watching the development of electrical discovery in other countries, has led to the adoption of material which, although in the first case expensive, will last for many years to come with ordinary care and supervision.

"Practically, then, it may be said that the lines, as they at present stand, have, with few exceptions, been created since 1866, and the amount expended upon them, and the speed and skill with which they have been constructed, compare very favorably, not only with the earlier efforts of the department, but also with the results obtained in other more favoured countries.

"The vastly improved quality of the line material and apparatus, and the many improvements of late years introduced in the organization and technical management, have raised the character of the Indian telegraph system to a deservedly high position. The speed and accuracy with which telegrams are transmitted from end to end of this vast continent appear almost marvellous, when contrasted with the state of things that existed not so very many years back, and these results have been obtained in face of considerable difficulties.

"Besides the greater number of our station buildings and a valuable plant of stores and apparatus, we now possess 18,120 miles of lines and cables and 41,000 miles of wire. Of these, upwards of 8,000 miles were erected and are maintained by the department for Guaranteed and State Railways. In addition, the department maintains lines and wires, the property of Railway Companies, aggregating 3,341 miles, which will, it is expected, be shortly more than trebled by the transfer to the Telegraph Department of the maintenance of all Railway telegraph lines in the country.

"I look forward to the early accomplishment of this arrangement, as the result, judging from the experience already gained, cannot be other than satisfactory to us and to the Railway administrations.

"The direct and indirect value of the telegraph to the administration of the country in the preservation of order and general development of its resources is so considerable, and the operations of the department are necessarily conducted in so great a measure with reference to imperial requirements, that it would be obviously incorrect to judge of them by a purely commercial standard. The only lines that might be expected to pay commercially are those connecting the presidency towns; and hampered, as the department is, by the very great extent of its unproductive lines, and by the necessarily expensive construction of its lines generally, it is gratifying to find that the financial result, bad as it undoubtedly is, is not far worse.

"While, then, it may be admitted that the requirements of the State, in the matter of telegraphs, are in India more onerous then in most European countries, the fact must not be ignored how very large a portion of the total outlay has been, and continues to be, incurred in the interests of the mercantile community. The costly improvements introduced in late years are, indeed, mainly the outcome of the growing demands of commerce, as what is called domestic traffic is here altogether unimportant.

"It is true that the revenue of the Department is largely derived from mercantile telegrams, especially those exchanged between the great centres of commerce; but there can, I think, be no doubt that, considering the enormous distances over which these messages are transmitted, the rates are very inadequate and, considering the gain in time over the Post, proportionately much lower than obtain in any other country.

"The average distance by alternative routes* from Calcutta to Bombay, Madras and Kurrachee is 1,875 miles. Extreme distances in India are far greater.

* By shortest routes the average is about 1,500 miles.

"The average distance between the following places in Europe is under 1,800 miles, namely:—

Madrid and St. Petersburg.
Paris and Constantinople.
Lisbon and Berlin.

"The average cost of a message of 20 words, *including* address between those places, is 11 francs=9·68*s*.

"The Indian charges is 2*s*. for 6 words, with a free address which may be taken at an average of 6 words.

"We have therefore 12 words for 2*s*. in India, as compared with 20 words for 9·68*s*. for lesser distances in Europe, or, to bring the comparison nearer,—

IN INDIA.

12 words + address averaging 6=18 words for 4*s*.

IN EUROPE.

20 words inclusive ... ... 9.68*s*.

For less extreme distances in Europe, namely:—

Madrid to Vienna,
Vienna to St. Petersburg,
Paris to Constantinople,
Madrid to Berlin,

averaging about 1,400 miles, we find the charge to be 8·48*s*. for a 20-word message, against the Indian charge of 4*s*. for a message of 12 words, with free address equal to 6 more, and of 2*s*. for a 6-word message with the same free address.

"It is not uncommonly insisted that a reduction of tariff is the only *panacea* for a Telegraph deficit; but it is now, I believe, very generally admitted by all political economists who have given attention to the subject that, under the most favourable conditions, a reduction of tariff results in a diminution of net proceeds. This has been the experience of many European administrations and also of Great Britain. It is a fallacy to imagine that the measures that have proved in Europe so successful in the case of the Post Office must be equally successful when applied to the Telegraph. Professor Jevons, F. R. S., writing on the subject of the British Postal Telegraphs, says with much force:

'There cannot be a greater contrast than between the rapid progress of the Postal nett revenue and the alarming decrease in the Telegraph nett revenue. This comparison entirely bears out the statement of the Treasury Commissioners, that "the Telegraph Branch is not in the position of the Postal Department after the introduction of the penny postage. * *

'The Post Office stands in an entirely unique position as regards the great increase in traffic, which can be carried on with a small increase of cost.

* * * * * * *

'A postman, to put the principle as briefly as possible, can carry a hundred letters, as easily as one, and a ton of mail-bags can be transmitted by railway almost as easily as a single bag. But it is totally the reverse with the Telegraph, in which each message has to be individually received by a clerk, transmitted, re-transmitted, written out, and finally delivered by a special messenger. In this case every increase of traffic involves an increase of expense in nearly the same ratio as regards many items.'

"An eminent Belgian authority writing on the subject sums up as follows:—

'The effects of a reduction of tariff are under the most favourable conditions (in the interior of a country itself) the maintenance of the gross receipts by the stimulant of cheapness, and under ordinary conditions the decrease of the gross receipts, the stimulant being insufficient to compensate for the reduction of the mean product per unit. In either one case or the other, without a single known exception, the nett product is diminished.'

"All experience points to the fact that Telegraph traffic follows, more especially in its augmentations, the fluctuation of trade, and that it is influenced by the tariff only in a very secondary degree.

"If these be sound conclusions for countries of limited extent, very populous and very rich, how much more strongly must they apply to a country like India, where the distances are so enormous and the average poverty of the people so conspicuous?

"I trust that continued financial improvement in the working of the Telegraph Department may obviate the necessity for any revision of the tariff, but

the foregoing observations indicate the direction which such revision must take should it become imperative.

"The result of the changes introduced in the tariff for international messages by the Convention of St. Petersburg has not, so far as the Indian Department is concerned, been altogether successful; for while the number of messages exchanged with foreign countries has materially increased, the increase in their value is only nominal, and there are not wanting indications of even a prospective decrease. To some extent this may be traced to the insufficiency of the Indian share of the total tariff, but it is questionable whether the reduction of the unit charge to one word can prove a financial success, unless the rate per word be proportionately very much higher than the previous rates for the larger units.

"There are two points of detail in connection with the rules for foreign messages which have given rise to complaints from the Chambers of Commerce in this country—one referring to gratuitous repetitions of messages which are supposed to have been incorrectly transmitted; the other to the charge made for figure cipher telegrams. Proposals have been made to other States, parties to the Convention, by this Government and by the Postal Telegraph Department of England, to modify the rules on these points somewhat in accordance with the wishes of the mercantile community, but these proposals have been rejected, and the grounds of their non-acceptance cannot well be contested.

"The real grievance of the Indian public lies in the circumstance that the rules are not strictly enforced in England; but it has been explained that the relaxations have there been carried out by private Telegraph Companies in a spirit of competition and with a view to attract customers (though, possibly, for the present at a loss to the shareholders); that such a proceeding is one which the manager of a private company, dealing with private money subscribed for a special purpose, may perhaps adopt with some sort of justification, though in defiance of rule, but that his example cannot be followed by a public agent dealing with public funds for the benefit of a class interest at a further sacrifice to the general community, who have already to bear the loss on an unremunerative undertaking. An opportunity will shortly be afforded of reconsidering the rules in concert with other Administrations, and I venture to hope that some means may be found of amending those which have given rise to so much discussion.

"The fact not generally known that the telegraphs are worked at a loss in some of the principal countries in Europe, and an examination of the results obtained in Great Britain, enable some conception to be formed of the difficulties with which State, *i.e.*, cheap, telegraphy has to contend under the most favourable conditions; and it is a fair matter for congratulation that India, with all her disadvantages, possesses a highly efficient and extensive telegraph system which at no very distant date promises to be self-supporting.

"I have dwelt at some length on this subject, for I have felt that it is due to the Chambers of Commerce of the three great centres of Indian trade, with whom we have been in communication, to offer to them here a fuller explanation of our motives and position than I could introduce into ordinary official or business correspondence.

"I would add a few words of explanation on the Indo-European Telegraph Department which has charge of the Indian Government lines from Kurrachee to Fao and Teheran. The head-quarters of the Director-in-Chief are in London, where there is an office of account adjustment, with a small branch office at Constantinople.

"The lines of the Department are in two sections: the Persian, which includes the lines in Persia, and the Persian Gulf section, which includes the cables connecting Kurrachee with Bushire and Fao, and the land line along the coast of Beloochistan from Kurrachee to Jask.

"The Gulf section has its head-quarters at Kurrachee, where are the offices of the Deputy Director (who is in charge of the section) and of the Traffic Manager, as well as workshops and a store depôt. A special steamer, the *Amberwitch*, is attached to the service of this section for the repair of cables and conveyance of establishment and stores.

"The land-line consists of 739 miles of line and 1,478 miles of wire. It has, besides the usual maintenance establishments, the aid of a special Political Agency at Gwadur, half the cost of which is borne by the Telegraph Department. Subsidies to the extent of £3,128 a year are also paid to Chiefs in Beloochistan for protection of this line.

"The cables of the Gulf section are 1,738 miles in length, of which 1,235 miles are of gutta-percha, and 503 miles of India-rubber core.

"The Persian section is under a Director, whose head-quarters are at Teheran. This section contains 792 miles of line and 2,406 of wire. The lines of the Department do not extend beyond Teheran.

"The total length of the lines of the Department is 2,754 miles, consisting of 3,884 miles of wire and 1,738 miles of cable.

	£.
Excluding the provision for payment to foreign lines of traffic earnings realized in India, the Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 amounts to	95,985
The Regular Estimate of 1876-77 being	102,200
So that there is a decrease of	6,215

which is due to the work of erection of iron poles to replace existing wooden ones, and for which a provision of £3,980 was made in current year's Budget, not being required next year. There is also a decrease of £850 in the provision for Repairs.

"The estimate has been framed for the authorized scale of expenditure for Establishment and Repairs, and there is nothing in it to call for comment, or which can be reduced.

Extraordinary Irrigation.

"The total grant for the year 1877-78, from extraordinary funds for Irrigation, amounts to £900,000, distributed to the several Provinces as follows. This amount is exclusive of £107,500 to be spent from contribution of the Native States for the Sirhind Canal.

	£
Madras	50,000
Bombay	40,000
Bengal	275,000
North-Western Provinces ...	260,000
Panjáb	275,000

"The works for which this sum is provided were all in progress during the current year (1876-77), in which the aggregate outlay under Extraordinary is expected to amount to £1,012,000.

"In Madras the improvements to the Godavery and Kristna systems of canals are still the most important works in progress.

"In the Godavery system several works for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas were carried out. The widening of the main canal in the Eastern Delta has been finished; the banks of the Coconada, Ingeram, and Coringa main canals were raised and improved. The widening of the bank and Coringa Canals was carried on; nine miles of the former were opened out for navigation; one lock was built and four more were completed; and three weirs finished. Ten minor distributaries with an aggregate length of 25 miles were completed, and some improvements made to drainage cuts.

"In the Western Delta, widening and other improvements were carried on on nine canals; the widening of the main canal above water-line was completed, as also the widening and deepening of the Bank canal for 22½ miles and some masonry-works built; on these works about £20,000 were spent during 1876-77. The sum allotted for the coming year is £28,561.

"In the Kristna Delta the works on Ryves's main canal were much retarded by continued outbreaks of cholera; but they will probably be completed early in the coming year. The new supply-head, though incomplete, was opened for the admission of water, the volume supplied by the old heads being insufficient owing to the low state of the river caused by the excessive drought.

"The alterations to these channels will probably be completed as relief works. The widening of the Masulipatam Canal will also be completed early next year. The grant for the coming year is £14,777.

"The Streeviguntum Anicut Project, which will supply irrigation to a portion of the Tinnevelly District, and water to the town of Tuticorin, was practically finished during the year; only a portion of the revetment of the Korsur Pallam Tank, and the raising to full height of the Ooppar Oday dam being incomplete. The grant for the coming year is £3,477.

"On the Pennair Delta some expenditure was incurred from the Ordinary grant. A sum of £3,183 is allotted from the Extraordinary grant for this work during the coming year.

"The Sungum Project for the irrigation of the Northern Delta of the Pennair River from storage reservoirs in the river is still under consideration; no work is contemplated on it in the coming year.

"The Perryaur Project referred to in last year's Resolution is still under consideration; the works which will consist of a tunnel through the Ghauts in the Madura District leading from a large storage reservoir are estimated to cost £602,762; there is no prospect of their being commenced this year.

"In Bombay the only work of any magnitude in progress is the Moota Moola Project consisting of a dam across the River Moota, 99 feet in height and 3,683 feet long, exclusive of the waste weir which is 1,453 feet long, with channels for the water-supply of Poona and Kirkee and for the irrigation of about 70,000 acres. The total expenditure to the end of the current year amounted to £423,372. A grant of £31,924 is proposed for the coming year, which will bring the works, so far as sanctioned, very near completion, the estimated cost of the works being £466,448. The right bank canal, which is capable of discharging 414 cubic feet per second, has been extended to a distance of 39 miles from the head, out of a sanctioned length of 71 miles, and this portion is now being carried out as a famine relief work; the left bank canal, discharging 38 cubic feet per second, has been almost completed. A gross revenue of £7,385 is anticipated from these works during the coming year, and the working expenses are estimated at £4,063.

"The remainder of the grant will be divided among five projects of less importance. £2,674 are set apart for the completion of the Ekruk Tank in Sholapur, at a total cost of £97,446; the water is retained in this reservoir by an earthen dam with a maximum height of 78 feet. £3,443 are allotted to a small canal called the Hathmatti in Ahmadábád; the work, which is approaching completion, is estimated to cost £38,470. £1,177 are allotted to the Lakh Canal in Ahmadnagar, which is also very near completion, at an estimated cost of £25,954. £4,800 are allotted to the Mukti Reservoir and £300 to the Palkhed Canal, both of which are nearly complete, at an estimated cost of £26,456 and £14,029, respectively.

"In Bengal the grants for 1877-78, for the works in Orissa and Midnapoor, are £63,425 and £20,503, respectively. These with the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee are separate sections of the Orissa scheme purchased by Government from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company. They were originally intended to form portions of a connected system, but are now worked as separate projects. About £850,000 have been spent on the Tidal and Midnapoor Series of works, out of an estimated total of £945,803; 248 miles of distributaries are completed and in operation out of a total projected of 320 miles; and during the past kharif season 32,160 acres were irrigated from them. The navigation works on the Midnapoor Series are not quite finished, but by the end of the current year the canal will be complete as a navigation line throughout, with the exception of 4 miles in the second range in which the locks are still under construction.

"The Tidal Canal is in full operation.

"The portion of the Orissa section, to which it has been determined to limit expenditure for the present, consists only of the channels in progress and distributaries for the irrigation of 206,172 acres; the total estimated cost is £1,929,568, of which about £1,740,000 have been expended to the end of the current year (1876-77), the grant for next year being £63,425. The principal lines of canals are nearly finished; before the end of the coming year, with the exception of part of the Kendrapára extension, the whole of the navigable canals will be open for traffic throughout their length. Of the distributaries 501¼ miles are completed and in operation out of a total projected length of 547¼ miles.

"For the Soane Project the grant for next year is £191,071. The cost of this scheme, as now limited, is estimated at £2,710,361, of which about £1,770,000 will have been spent up to the close of the current year (1876-77), by which time the Main Western Canal, the Behía and Dumraon Branch Canals, and the Eastern Main Canal will, with their distributaries, be complete. The Arrah Branch, the Buxar Branch Canal, the Chowsa Branch Canal, and the Patna Canal will, with their distributaries, be ready for irrigation, and, with the exception of some locks and waste weir bridges, will be complete throughout. The area irrigable from the completed portions by the end of the year was 443,000 acres. The Arrah Branch has for some months been navigable throughout with exception of the junction with the Ganges at the termination. A cadastral survey of the land commanded by these channels is under execution, and up to the end of the current year about 1,600 square miles, out of a total of 2,900 square miles, will have been surveyed.

"In the North-Western Provinces there are three series of works in execution from the Loan funds.

"The rectification and completion of the Ganges Canal at an estimated cost of £858,843 is the first: up to the end of the current year about £387,400, exclusive of value of materials in hand, will have been expended. The grant for the coming year is £80,000. The works executed during the past year consisted mainly of protective works to the floorings of the falls in the main canal; the re-construction of two locks, and the building of new locks and weirs near Jaoli regulator, Wallipura and Nanun, with the view of reducing the slope of bed and consequent velocity of the water in the main canal. The completion of the upper portion of the Anupshahr Branch with an escape into the Ganges, and the preparation of surveys and detailed plans and estimates for some of the new branches and some other minor works. The construction of the new branches will be undertaken shortly.

"The Agra Canal is virtually complete, and has been already in operation for two years. The navigation arrangements are nearly complete throughout. A sum of £10,000 has been allotted for the current year for expenditure on drainage works and minor distributaries. The total estimated cost, exclusive of plantation, is £772,553, of which £40,000 are still unspent. The revenue from this canal has so far more than justified the expectations formed regarding it.

"The Lower Ganges Canal is the most important work in progress in the North-West Provinces. The supply is drawn from the River Ganges by a masonry weir, the closing of which was successfully accomplished during the past year. The grant for expenditure during the coming year is £170,000; revised estimates for this project have been submitted, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India, meantime permission has been accorded to proceed with the more urgent works: the first 40 miles of the main canal and the supply branch, 22 miles in length, will be finished by the close of next year. The remaining earth-work of the main canal, as far as its junction with the old Kahnpur Branch, is also nearly complete. About £1,083,000 will have been spent on this canal to the end of 1876-77; the ultimate expenditure will probably considerably exceed £2,000,000.

"The project for a canal from the River Betwa, in Bundlekhund, has proved to be too expensive to justify its execution from the Loan funds; further enquiries are being made with a view to substituting, if practicable, a cheaper and less elaborate scheme.

"The execution of the project for the Eastern Ganges Canal to water a portion of Rohilkhund has been postponed indefinitely owing to doubts as to the volume of water available from the Ganges after providing for the Lower Ganges Canal

"In the Panjáb there are four series of works in progress from Extraordinary funds; two, the Sirhind and Swat River Canal projects, are not yet brought into operation. Indeed, the last has only been just begun, and though it gives fair prospect of paying interest on its outlay, it has been accepted rather on political than on material reasons. With this exception it is the only new Irrigation project which has been sanctioned within the last two years, for in my opinion it is desirable to complete those already commenced, and

watch their prospects before we commit ourselves to any further great or doubtful operations; the other two consist of improvements and extensions of existing canals—the Bári Doáb and the Western Jamna.

"The Bári Doáb Canal has been yielding revenue since 1860; the estimated cost of the improvements now in progress is £333,114, of which about £135,000 will have been spent to the end of 1876-77. The grant proposed for the coming year is £24,791. The two new branches have been completed, the grant now to be made will be utilised in constructing distributaries. Two new distributaries have been completed on the old portion of the canal. The escape sluices of the weir across the Ravi, at the head of the canal, suffered severely from the floods again this year, but not to the same extent as in 1875: the protective and training works were also slightly damaged.

"The work on the Western Jumna Canal consists of a masonry-weir across the Jumna River with regulating heads for both Eastern and Western Jumna Canals; and of new channels in substitution for portions of the main canal and branches. The estimate for works is about £730,000; about £262,000 will have been spent up to the end of 1876-77, and the grant for the coming year is £74,900. The head-works are approaching completion, land has been acquired for the portions known as the new Main Line and new Delhi Branch, and a considerable quantity of material has been collected, two of the new distributaries have been completed, and another is in hand.

"The largest work under construction is the Sirhind Canal, drawing its supply from the Sutlej River for the irrigation of the British Districts of Loodiana and Firozpur, and the Native States of Patiala, Jhind and Nabha; the entire cost of the works is estimated at £3,087,388, of which £1,187,000 will be contributed by the Native States. The outlay to the end of 1876-77 will probably aggregate £1,485,000, and the grant for the coming year is £248,217, of which £107,317 will be contributed by the Native States. The head-works and the excavation of the main canal are well in hand, and seven out of the eight bridges are complete. Convict labor has been tried with success on these works. The Abohur Branch and the first and second feeders are well advanced. The third feeder and the Patiala navigation channel are nearly complete, and the excavation of the Choya Branch is complete to the 20th mile. Work on the navigable junction with the Sutlej at Firozpoor was commenced during the year.

"The fourth and last work is the Swat River canal in the Eusufzaie valley, at an estimated cost of £167,313; a commencement of work has been made, and about £10,000 spent. Its chief object is to induce some of the lawless borderers to settle down in British territory, and betake themselves to peaceful pursuits. It will be desirable to push on the works to completion as rapidly as possible; the grant proposed for the coming year is £30,484.

"Of the Ordinary grant for 1877-78 amounting to £900,600, as against £958,800 for 1876-77, £141,163 will be an addition to the Capital outlay on the works. £544,133 provides for the current expenses of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and £245,305 are charges debitable to works for which there are no Capital or Revenue accounts.

"In Madras the principal works for which Capital expenditure is being partially incurred from the Ordinary Revenues are the Godávari Delta, the Kistna Delta system, the Pennair Delta system, and the Chembrambákam Tank. For the Madras water-works a grant of £2,774, exclusive of establishment, is provided in the budget, which will be utilised on embanking the river and left side of supply-channel, in extension of weirs in the supply-channels and in works of protection from the river floods. The tanks are in good order, and the weir has been raised to full tank level. In the Godavery District a larger extent of the cultivation and of revenue is anticipated. In the Tanjore District the high floods towards the end of July breached in the left bank of the Vennaur Tank, and caused considerable damage to the crops. Owing to the prevailing drought the supply in the river has proved insufficient for the irrigation under the river.

"The total grant amounts to £262,000, the grant for 1876-77 being £272,200, and the average outlay of the three previous years £266,986. The necessity for increasing the normal irrigation grant so often urged by Madras,

owing to the vast revenue at stake and the interests to life and agriculture involved by the efficient maintenance of Irrigation Works, has received consideration, and further detailed information has been called for. The large irrigation works already constructed in Godavery, Kistna, Pennair, Tanjore, &c., have assisted not only in reducing the extent of the districts subject to scarcity at exceptional times, but also in increasing production in ordinary years, and in this double capacity they differ from some of the works in Bengal which are more for the prevention of famine only.

"Of the grant assigned, £35,999 is for works, and £146,759 for repairs, the balance being devoted to establishment and other charges. Of the grant for works, £3,987 is for embankments, £3,091 for the Chembrumbaukum Tank Project, and the remainder for sundry minor works.

"In the Bombay Presidency there are numerous irrigation works under construction from the ordinary revenues. The Desert Canal of Sind, which takes it supply from the River Indus, to irrigate land both in Khelat and British territory, is one of the principal. The estimated cost is £83,481, of which £42,500 have been spent; a grant of £6,100 has been made for expenditure during next year on this canal, from which an ultimate net revenue of £7,737 is expected. A grant of £5,362 has been made for the execution of the important series of embankments known as the Kashmor and Begari bunds, which are designed to shut out the flood-water of the Indus for a distance of 45 miles, and to protect the land on the right bank. The provision now made will, it is expected, suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £72,947. The Begári Canal, 76 miles in length, and yielding a revenue of £17,639, is being enlarged, extended, and improved at an estimated cost of £104,942: these improvements are expected to double the area under irrigation, and raise the profits to 15 per cent. on the outlay: this canal will be protected from injury by the Kashmor Bund; a grant of £6,100 is allotted for the coming year. The Sukkur Canal is approaching completion; its supply is derived from the Indus; the main canal is 75 miles long, and is capable of irrigating 88,250 acres, yielding a revenue of £18,400. The estimated cost of the project is £106,892. The grant for the coming year is £2,440. The Eastern Narra system comprises a series of works extending from the Indus at Rohri to the Runn of Cutch. Provision is made for £6,100 for expenditure during the coming year. The Great Marak Canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate has been enlarged at an estimated cost of £17,008. This work promises to yield a good return for the money spent; the grant for the coming year is £400. A grant of £1,200 is made for works on the Fuleli Canal, chiefly to secure efficient control over the supply of water; the main canal is 95 miles long, and the branches aggregate 986 miles. A small provision of £700 is made for the Krishna Canal which is nearly completed; the estimated cost is £62,341, and it already irrigates 4,000 acres. Progress on all these canals is much restricted by want of funds.

"The total grant assigned is £180,000, of which £17,365 is for works, £79,465 for repairs, and the remainder for establishment and other charges. Of the provision for new works, £2,387 will be spent in the completion of 12 works, estimated to cost £262,068, and on which it is expected that £248,623 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For other works in progress, the grants for which will not suffice for completion in 1876-77, £27,604 has been given, the estimated cost being £262,068, and the probable outlay to end of 1876-77 £333,392. The balance of the grant for new works has been devoted to sundry small and minor works.

"On irrigation works, commenced in view to give employment to the distressed, £225,000 have been spent from famine relief funds; the total estimated cost of these works being £467,500.

"In Bengal the principal works under investigation, the expenses connected with which are defrayed from the ordinary revenues, are the Tirhut irrigation scheme and the Hooghly irrigation scheme; the expenditure during the current year on the former has been £8,148. A very promising scheme of irrigation from the Gandak River was prepared this year; it consists in diverting a perennial supply from the River Gandak into some natural beds of streams, which in the ordinary course are dry except in the rainy season.

"In the North-West Provinces the expenditure from the ordinary grant consists almost entirely in minor works and repairs connected with the large canal systems. The subject of drainage has occupied the serious attention of Government, and enquiries have shown that a very large expenditure may prove eventually necessary. During the current year about £65,000 were spent on these works, the cost being shared by Extraordinary funds, Imperial revenues, and Provincial funds. A project for navigable communication between the Ganges Canal and the Agra Canal at Delhi is under consideration by the North-Western Provinces Government.

"In the Panjáb the chief items of expenditure from the ordinary grant are on repairs to the Barí Doáb and the Western Jamna Canals; a few minor works are in progress and call for no remark.

"In Mysore the grant for the current year is £96,800. Irrigation in this part of India is carried on chiefly from tanks and reservoirs. The principal works in progress are the extension of the North Channel, and the completion of the Seríramdavur dam, the Chikdáwar Sagar Channel, the Sulikerray Series of tanks, the Hussergutta Series of tanks, and various other minor works. There is also a scheme for water-supply to the town and station of Bangalore, at a cost of £56,925, and for the water-supply of the town of Mysore, at a cost of £41,820.

"In British Burma, the principal works under construction are the Irrawaddy embankments, for the protection of the culturable land along the river; one section, 27 miles long, will protect a hundred and twenty thousand acres; £4,500 are entered for expenditure for next year, which will suffice to complete the work at an estimated cost of £12,353. Three other sections previously completed, with an aggregate length of 154 miles, are to be raised and strengthened at an estimated cost of £30,464, and for these works £40,900 have been allotted for expenditure during the coming year. A grant of £1,000 is also made for the reclamation of the Pegu Plain; this sum will suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £24,954; this work is calculated to reclaim 50,000 acres of good land, and to afford protection to the canal from inundation. The Pegu and Sittang navigable Canal, executed from Provincial funds, at a cost of £118,690, will be completed in the coming year, and will, it is hoped, be open to traffic by April or May 1878.

"In Rájputána, the system of irrigation is from tanks dependent for their supply on local rainfall; the proposed expenditure is on completing and maintaining these tanks, and calls for no special remarks.

"The aggregate construction outlay on irrigation works, ordinary and extraordinary, throughout India, up to the end of the year 1875-76, as booked in the registers of the Public Works Department, amounts to £16,554,690, of which the expenditure shown for Madras and Bombay is open to correction, the accounts not having been completely adjusted.

"The expenditure in Burma has been altogether on flood embankments and protective works; the works in Oudh and the Central Provinces have been abandoned. In the three Provinces, Bengal, the North-West, and Punjab, the aggregate outlay has been £12,348,057, and in these only can a comparison be usefully made of expenditure and returns.

"On the financial results of irrigation works I have already spoken.

"The irrigation from the Orissa, Midnapur, and Tidal Canal is of very slow growth, and it is feared that the income from this source will never, under the present system, yield an adequate return on the Capital that has been invested. The Soane Canal and the Agra Canal have only recently been brought into operation, and there is a fair prospect of their eventually proving profitable undertakings, both directly and indirectly; the condition of the Ganges and Eastern and Western Jumna Canals is very prosperous, and the Bárí Doáb Canal is now yielding a fair income.

"It will be premature for me here now to do more than to allude to the proposals for a future localization of irrigation works. I have from my arrival in India felt that the success of some, if not of all these works, would be better secured if they were the outcome of local sacrifice and self-denial rather than of Government munificence alone, and that local interests and local duties should call this class of improvement into existence. Indeed, without ignoring

altogether the responsibilities of the State towards the land, resting on the assurance of those who know India better than I do, and who understand the relations of the landholders to the cultivator, I would wish to see no work of irrigation commenced till those who expected the benefit had either subscribed the Capital or had given a guarantee for the interest of the work which has to be undertaken from the Loan funds. I am inclined to draw a distinction between lands, such as those in Sind, in Burmah, and in Bengal too to some small extent, which need protection from flood. I will not dwell further on this matter, leaving time to thoroughly work out what is needed to effect a change in policy, from which, if care and caution are exercised to give it effect in its earlier stages, I, for one, believe infinite benefit will ultimately arise, though, for the moment, extreme advocates for irrigation may not acquiesce in the chances of very rapid development.

"Early in last year, with the assent of Lord Northbrook, I suggested such a course in reference to a very extensive scheme put forward for the protection of Behar against the recurrence of the disasters of 1874, and for the mitigation of the normal misery of that overcrowded district. The response I received from the then Government of Bengal gave but little hope that any means could be relied upon beyond the usual one of the work being undertaken by the Indian Treasury. I trust that the present Government of Bengal will be able to show that its predecessor was deceived.

"I am also now in communication with the Government of the Panjáb on a project lately submitted by it, in order to ascertain if the work can be undertaken on the conditions we are now seeking to establish.

"The extension to Local Governments of administrative control, with a simultaneous increase of their responsibilities, cannot fail, if guarantees are taken for the continuity of a fixed and stable policy (the difficulty of all personal government subject to a short tenure), to result in greater local efficiency even if it does not secure greater economy and thrift in outlay.

"Of the application of the same principle of local management to Railways, I confess I do not myself entertain a favourable opinion, unless, indeed, full powers on questions of principle are reserved in the hands of a central authority; for the essential feature of Railway success—I mean financial success—is an arrangement for the public service at once simple, rapid, certain, and this can only be secured by unity and harmony in administration. To localize entirely the control of Railways would increase their cost in management, and re-introduce the worst features of the early European system, which all Railway administrators are now hoping to see followed by a more automatic system.

"I hope to see this principle thoroughly recognised in this country at no distant date, and the whole Railway system of India guided by one authority, whilst the improving and increasing revenue is devoted to the further development of the system itself.

"It is possible, perhaps, whilst enlisting the co-operation of the Local Government, in aiding the sources and development of Railway traffic, not to weaken Railway administration; if this can be secured, the experiment is, however, worth a trial.

"I have now, My Lord, to ask the Council's attention for a few minutes to the prospect of our State Railways.

"The length of State Railways open for traffic, under construction, and under survey at the close of 1876 was 2,720 miles, of which 170 miles are either Provincial or the property of foreign States, leaving 2,550 miles chargeable to Imperial Public Works Extraordinary. Of this length about 800 miles are now open for traffic, and 1,100 miles are under construction. On the remainder, construction operations have not yet been commenced.

"During the past year the increase to the open mileage has not been large, the additional length permanently opened being only 128 miles, distributed over the Rajpootana, Punjab, Northern, Tirhut, Holkar, and Nímuch lines. The Rájpootána line was opened throughout.

"On the Indus Valley Railway 110 miles have been temporarily opened between Multan and Chuni Gote for the goods traffic of the Flotilla.

"During the ensuing year a much greater addition to the open mileage is expected, which will make up the aggregate length to about 1,500 miles, thus maintaining the projected average of 300 miles a year since the date of first opening. The chief additions will be on the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal

and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Lines, on which it is expected that 660 miles will be opened for public traffic.

"The total Imperial extraordinary expenditure up to the close of 1875-76 was £11,785,492.

"The estimated expenditure during the current year 1876-77 is £2,788,000, and the estimate for the ensuing year is £2,728,000, which will raise the total expenditure at the close of 1877-78 to about £17,300,000.

"The grant for the coming year provides for steady progress on the lines already under construction and for a commencement of the extension of the Panjáb Northern Railway to Ráwálpindi, and of the Western Rájputána Railway.

"It has been necessary in the present state of the finances to restrict the grant for the latter to only £100,000. And, for the same reason, other lines on which a small commencement should be made, so as to carry forward the extension of our railways with regularity, must I fear be postponed.

"These are the Chattísgarh Line from Nágpur, and the Nímuch-Nasirabad link of the Central Indian system. The extension of the Northern Bengal Railway to the foot of the hills, a distance of about 30 miles, is also a work which, I still trust, may be pushed on if our prospects brighten in the coming autumn.

"In the course of the last month the earth-works of two railways, the claims of which had already been before the Government, have been authorised as famine relief works. These are the Dhond and Munmar, forming a chord above the Ghâts between the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which, if existing, would be especially valuable in the present crisis; and an extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Hubli. This last line when carried out will not be complete without an outlet on the western coast.

"As in the case of the famine of 1874, when the construction of certain lines had to be anticipated, so now these lines must be accepted as divergences from the fixed programme of our railway-scheme.

"With an annual appropriation of three millions approximately for railways, we ought to be prepared to put in hand about 400 miles of line yearly. As respects future extensions therefore, it may be mentioned that we have surveys in progress for lines in Burma towards the frontier;—from Assam on the east to Tirhut on the west;—from Ráwalpindi to Pesháwar; and from Sukkur towards the western frontier.

"The receipts from the open lines are for the current year estimated at about £370,000, with a mean open mileage of 742 distributed over eight different lines.

"The nett receipts are estimated at £105,000.

"The State Railway system is burdened with several small detached lines, such as the Nalhati, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Wardah Valley. The last will, it is hoped, prove particularly valuable as a mineral branch. It also serves the cotton mart of Hingunghât. Of others, such as the Panjáb Northern, Holkar, Nímuch and Tirhut, small sections only are as yet opened for traffic. The open mileage of these seven lines aggregates only 360 miles. This want of continuity is unavoidable, but so long as it lasts the traffic cannot be large, and the expenses of working must be disproportionately high.

I have already stated that portions of the Northern Panjáb and Indus Valley Railways are now open for traffic, and the rapid development of trade, especially on the former, even with the very limited rolling-stock available, already shows nett receipts in excess of working expenses which justify these works being classed as Extraordinary.

"And this consideration leads me to refer to the change which seems to be proposed in carrying out the policy for Extraordinary works, by which no works so classed will be aided by loan money unless they are likely to be *fully* remunerative, and instead of its being required, as formerly laid down by the Secretary of State, that no loan money spent on a work shall be treated as Extraordinary, except where the yield will cover the interest on the *loan*, it will be required that no loan money shall be spent on a work except where the yield will cover the interest on the *whole cost*. Heretofore the policy has really been to combine the employment of Loan Funds with that of surplus ordinary revenue, so as on the one hand to expedite the progress of the works, and on

the other to keep down the real interest for borrowed money, in order to avoid burdening the future.

"Thus, when a work has been considered reasonably certain to pay say 3 per cent. on its total cost, or even 2 per cent., it has been thought proper to allow of its inclusion in the category of Extraordinary works in expectation that so much of its cost would be defrayed by ordinary revenue, that the remaining portion defrayed by borrowed money would have its interest covered by the yield; and this has prevented the progress of the work being retarded to only such a pace as would have been possible from the exclusive employment of the current revenues.

"Further, it is to be considered that the system of Extraordinary State Railways is mainly a system for constructing railways by the use of funds raised by Government direct, instead of by the use of funds raised by Guaranteed Companies.

"There is no more unsoundness, so far as I can see, in the financial policy that would commit the State to the liability for interest on funds raised by itself, than to the policy that commits it to liability for interest raised by Guaranteed Companies; and I think that no one will venture to deny that the liability so incurred has been fully justified, and that the policy was a sound one.

"Next year the gross receipts from a mean open mileage of 1,230, distributed over 11 different lines, are expected to amount to £675,000, and the nett receipts to a little over £190,000.

"The receipts per mile open per week average about £10 only. This is a small figure compared with the earnings of some of the trunk lines, but its increase depends on the gradual completion of a system.

"For example, the only State line of considerable length as yet open throughout is the Rájputána Railway 400 miles long. The last section of this line was opened in February 1876, and in the same half-year the nett receipts from a gross traffic, £13 per mile per week, returned 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

"I have seen it stated that the State lines have been constructed at a much greater cost than the Guaranteed lines, and their average mileage cost has been criticised. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of such a question on this occasion, but the fullest information will be published hereafter. For the present I think it sufficient to say that the comparative outlay on particular works, and the several conditions under which they have been undertaken and constructed, can be accounted for, and that their cost compares favourably with the lines of other countries. Whether the sums advanced under the guarantee had been excessive or the reverse, the Companies in India owe their prosperity to the fact that they obtained their capital at a moderate rate of interest in virtue of the Government guarantee.

"It has been more than once asserted that the policy which was inaugurated by Lord Hardinge, and to which Lord Dalhousie gave life and vigour, was a policy which has led to great loss and extravagance. My Lord, such loss and extravagance, if there has been either one or the other, are absolutely insignificant when compared with what has been realised by the Americans, and by other nations who have not enjoyed the credit which India could always command, and who from this want of sufficient means were forced to adopt a cheaper and less durable type of road. The heavier outlay had to be incurred at last, and the final cost of the railroads in those countries will be found to exceed, eventually the first and permanent outlay upon our Indian lines.

"The special standard gauge of India was, without doubt, an error into which I myself fell when introducing railways into Australia in 1855 and subsequent years, but I believed then with those who also advised the Government of India that the battle of the gauges would result in a compromise, and that the 5 feet 6 inches gauge would be the universal standard.

"The result of this controversy subsequently led in this country to the unfortunate break of gauge by the further adoption of the metre gauge; and, although, no doubt, this latter gives on its first cost a better return than is secured on the outlay on a wider gauge, still I question whether a more extended working will secure as large a proportion of profits as the traffic developes.

"Had the early founders of the Indian railways adopted the 4 feet 8½ inch standard guage of England, I am confident that our lines would long since have been paying a handsome subsidy to the Indian Treasury, that the extent of our railway system would have been far greater, and that we should not have been afflicted with the curse of a break of gauge.

"The Guaranteed Railway system in India was extended during the year ending 31st December 1876, by the opening of a portion of the South Indian Railway in Madras, and by the completion of a short branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Bombay.

"The total number of miles open at the end of 1876 was 5,899, against 5,693 miles at the close of 1875.

"Disasters to bridges occurred in Bombay and the Panjáb. Twenty-five spans of the Narbada Bridge on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were swept away by floods, and three spans of the Sutlej Bridge on the Sindh and Panjáb line were destroyed, both accidents causing temporary stoppage of traffic upon the damaged sections.

"It is estimated that the total capital withdrawals for expenditure on Guaranteed Railway and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Companies, to 31st March 1877, will be £95,788,000, which includes a sum of £372,000, the balance of a loan of £600,000 obtained for works by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company from the Secretary of State.

Divided thus—

	£
Expenditure in England	42,628,000
„ in India	53,160,000

"Deducting the capital invested in the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the nett expenditure on Guaranteed Railways will be £94,416,000.

"The amount of capital, which it is estimated will be remaining in the hands of Government, belonging to Guaranteed Railway Companies, on the 31st March 1877, is £420,631, which may be distributed over the various railways as follows :—

	£
E. I. Railway, Main Line, at their credit ...	69,227
Ditto Jabalpur Line (debit) ...	159,836
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	71
Madras Railway (credit)	132,626
South Indian Railway (debit) ...	43,090
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit)	5,230
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit) ...	48,507
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (debit) ...	101,671
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway (credit) ..	577,283
Total credits to railways ...	779,136
Debits to railways	358,505
Nett credit	420,631

"Taking into consideration a sum of £514,400, which the Secretary of State estimates will be received on account of capital during the year 1877-78, it is estimated that, looking at the Guaranteed Railways as a whole, all the funds belonging to them will be exhausted, and a further sum of £343-1-11 expended.

"The details of these figures are—

	£
E. I. Railway, Main Line (debit)	109,773
Ditto Jabalpur Line (debit)	152,961
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	16,471
Madras Railway (credit)	50,443
South Indian Railway (debit)	337,840
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit)	90,230
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit) ...	310,524
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (credit) ..	80,629
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway (credit) ...	543,616
Total credits	674,688
Total debits	1,017,799
Nett „	343,111

"It will be seen from the above that some provision of funds will have to be made to meet expenditure.

"The gross earnings for 1876-77 were estimated for the Budget at £7,888,000, they are now expected to reach £9,499,000, this large increase is due principally to the following exceptional causes.

"The impetus given to the grain traffic by the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; the activity in the export trade of grain, created in some measure by the adverse rate of exchange, and further stimulated by the reduction in the rates for long carriage of grain on the East Indian Railway; and the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

"The working expenses for the Budget of 1876-77 were estimated at £4,238,000, they are now likely to amount to £4,937,000. The net traffic receipts were estimated at £3,650,000, they will now probably amount to £4,562,000.

"The moiety of surplus profits payable to share-holders was reckoned at £179,000 for the Budget-Estimate of 1876-77, it will now amount to £274,000.

"The gross interest payable under guarantee is expected to be £4,708,000 against the Budget-Estimate of £4,730,000, from which, if the amount of net traffic receipts, less the moiety repayable to shareholders, be deducted, the remainder £420,000 will represent the loss to the State for the year against the Budget-Estimate of £1,259,000.

"The gross earnings for the Budget year 1877-78 are estimated at £8,553,300, which is less than the amount expected to be realized during 1876-77 by £945,700, owing to the abnormally heavy traffic in food grains going to the famine districts, to the increased exportations by the fall in the rate of exchange, and to the exceptional receipts of the Delhi Assemblage in the latter year.

"The gross receipts budgetted for next year amount in the gross to a little more than was put down in the Budget for the current year and than the actuals for the year 1875-76. If, however, the sums set against each railway are examined, it will be seen that there is a fair increase expected on all railways except two,—the Great Indian Peninsula and Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railways,—whose receipts are taken at £434,000 less than 1875-76. The decrease in the former is trifling, but that on the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi amounts to nearly £400,000, the cause being that in the year 1875-76 a large sum which had been debited to Revenue was written back to the debit of Capital, and consequently increased out of all normal proportion the gross earnings. The normal actuals of 1875-76 might, therefore, be considered as about £7,884,000, and the Budget is some £670,000 more than this.

"Unfortunately, the working expenses are not affected in the same way, but have to be set down for a progressive traffic, and in some cases to provide for the inevitable heavy repairs which must follow the unprecedented rush of grain traffic caused principally by the wants of the famine districts of Bombay and Madras, and partly by the expansion of the export trade of wheat and seeds. If, as may be hoped, this trade becomes a permanent and prosperous one, we may look for considerable and steady enhancement of receipts, but the carrying resources of both the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways have been severely strained, and on the latter railway it has been determined to build more rolling-stock to enable them to carry all that is offered.

"But building rolling-stock takes time, and probably the coming official year will have run nearly its whole length before the necessary additional carrying accommodation is provided.

"A further fact has to be borne in mind, namely, that while, in consequence of the enormous traffic which has been carried during this official year, very large surplus-profits in excess of the guaranteed interest have been earned, the payment to the shareholders of the moiety of these heavy surplus-profits falls in the next official year, and this tends to put next year's transactions in a comparatively unfavorable light.

"The estimated loss to the State during 1877-78 compares as follows :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£	£
Guaranteed interest	4,688,000	4,708,000	4,766,000
Deduct—			
Nett receipts	3,713,000	4,288,000	3,766,000
Loss	975,000	420,000	1,000,000

"But of the sum of £1,000,000 shown as the nett charge against the State for 1877-78, an amount of £250,000 may at least be taken as representing the excess moiety of surplus-profits earned during the preceding year, but paid to shareholders in that year, so that if each official year could have been made to bear the burden of its own moiety of surplus-profits, 1876-77 would have cost the State about £670,000 and 1877-78 about £750,000.

"In order to form an opinion of the different undertakings paying or falling short of the guarantee, a table of average receipts per mile per week and probable ratio of expenses to gross average receipts has been prepared, based upon the Regular Estimate for the year 1876-77 :—

Names of Railways.	Length.	Cost per mile.	Interest at 5 per cent on Capital cost per mile per week	Estimated average gross earnings per mile per week.	Probable percentage of expenses to gross earnings.	Probable cost of working.	Probable net profit per mile per week.	Probable profit and loss. Above guarantee.	Probable profit and loss. Below guarantee.	Effect of Government guarantee. Half gains above guarantee	Effect of Government guarantee. Below guarantee.
	Miles.	Rs.		1876-77 Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	1,279¾	2,32,402	223	520	33	172	348	125	.	41,59,187	...
Ditto, Jubbulpore	223¾	1,65,774	159	274	47	129	145		14		1,02,744
Eastern Bengal	158	2,13,605	205	456	57	260	196		9		73,944
Madras	857¾	1,28,764	124	176	73	129	47	...	77		34,35,432
South Indian*	477½	81,844	78	88	63	55	33		45	...	11,18,520
Bombay, Baroda & Central India	417½	2,03,695	196	203	44	129	164		32	.	6,95,552
Great Indian Peninsula	1,278½	195,572	188	390	43	168	222	34		11,34,194	..
Oudh and Rohilkhund	542¾	1,04,558	100	119	64	76	43	.	57		16,09,452
Sindh and Panjab	663½	1,72,677	166	232	64	140	83	.	83	...	28,61,509
										52,93,381	99,67,152
											52,93,381
								Net deficit		...	46,63,771
								Exchange—£		...	420,000

* System still incomplete.

"These results are approximate only because the receipts towards the close of the year are necessarily only estimated, and an analysis of accounts has not been made. But they are sufficiently accurate to show which of the undertakings are profitable, and to which of them attention must be directed to endeavour to foster traffic and produce better results for the future.

"There are two methods open for the purpose of producing better financial results on railways in India: the first by measures to promote traffic, the second by means of more economical working.

"These two methods, however, really must work in unison. Cheap working of railways will induce cheap freight-charges, and cheap freight-charges will undoubtedly promote traffic; but no economy of this nature can be true, if the efficiency of the railway is affected by the measures taken to introduce it.

"It is only necessary to glance at the table of expenses and receipts to observe that some of the most expensive and efficient lines in India pay the best, but at the same time the fact must not be lost sight of, that these lines are the streams of traffic into which the feeders run; and though expensive arrangements may be necessary in the one case, they become superfluous in the other. Efficiency for the extent of traffic is an absolute need and real economy on all railways.

"The promotion of traffic by the lowering of rates and fares within certain limits is, in accordance with the original railway contracts, in the hands of the

Railway Companies, and in some cases it is not always apparent that the interests of the Public and of the shareholders are for the time being indentical. The Government of India may be said to have a life interest in the railways, whilst the shareholders are tenants for a term only, and circumstances may occur which place reforms and reductions of rates in the light of too far distant benefits to recompense the present holders of the railway stock.

"In order to promote the most healthy discussion of all matters connected with railway administration in India, not only as regards the older Guaranteed Railways, but also for the benefit of the new State lines, a Railway Conference was convened during the past year, from which it was hoped substantial results would accrue. The extent of the calamity in Madras and Bombay rendered it necessary, however, for all railway men to be at their posts, and for a time this gathering has had to be postponed.

"I am pleased, however, to be able to report that one very important enquiry has been satisfactorily completed. I refer to the matter of military transport by rail. Enquiries have been conducted by Committees of Officers during the past cold seasons, in regard to the capacities of our stock and the arrangements provided on the Continent for the transport of sick and wounded, &c., have been reported on by an Officer who visited the Exhibition at Brussels in August last for this purpose.

"With this information before us it is hoped that steps may be shortly taken to give practical effect to the suggestions that have been offered, so that the full advantage of our railway-system may be realized in the assistance it will give to the Army at all times.

"The traffic, both passenger and goods, on lines in India, has had an upward tendency of late years, and which I will state in detail—

Year.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Passenger.		Goods.		Remarks.
		Passenger carried over one mile of Railway.	Average number of passenger per mean mile open.	Gross tons of goods booked.	Average tons per means mile open.	
		Millions.				
1872 ...	5,123	1,133¾	221,291	Not obtained.		
1873 ...	5,399	1,243½	230,277	4,016,191	744	Famine year.
1874 ...	5,604	1,213¾	216,607	5,135,998	916	
1875 ...	5,640	1,334½	236,639	4,472,802	795	
1876 ..	5,841	1,382¼	236,275	5,766,526	986	Famine year.

"Reductions in fares and the increased comfort of travellers will doubtless induce larger traffic receipts, in the same manner that reduced freight rates and a liberal classification will bring about increased goods traffic; but these reforms must be dependent in a measure upon decreased expenses. Decreased working cost of railway is dependent upon many causes, but the chief agent in effecting economy, and one with which the Government of this country has greatly to do, is the cost of fuel.

"Of late the East Indian Railway coal yield at Karharbáli has greatly increased, and the expense of getting coal has decreased to perhaps a minimum of 5*s*. per ton. The Company has also reduced its carrying charge from one-fifth to one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile, and now the Bengal coal is carried as far north as Lahore, as far west as Jabalpur and Ajmer, and is used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund system of lines.

"It is not too much to say that the cost of coal limits, so far as railway carriage is concerned, the horizon of the paying export of the products of India.

"Cheap coal will render possible long inland carriage of Indian grains to the sea-ports far beyond sea export. The movement of products will produce return trade, and thus the question of the development of the Indian coal industry becomes one of national as well as of railway importance.

"The prime cost of getting coal at the pit's mouth affects the matter but little. Taking the present East Indian Railway ruling rates of 5*s*. a ton for

getting, and one-sixth of a pie per maund for carriage, it may be assumed that the cost of getting is equal to 100 miles of carriage only, and therefore to distribute coal cheaply throughout India, new coal measures in different parts of the land must be worked, and connecting lines of railway must be made.

"It is an imperative duty to foster this subject. A commencement has been made in the Narbada Valley, and a coal line to the Warora Collieries has been opened during the past year, and the use of the coal from these fields is extending in Western India.

"But much remains to be done. Excellent coal has been found in Assam, which will afford a supply to Northern, and ultimately to North-Eastern, Bengal. Coal has been found in the valley of the Godávari, which may, when connecting lines of railway have been made, afford a profitable supply to Madras, and for the southern portion of the Great Indian Peninsula system of Railways.

"The manufacture of iron generally follows the discovery and use of coal in all countries, and India is not an exception to this rule. During the past year an Iron Manufacturing Company in Bengal has assumed a definite form, and good results have been obtained from experiments with ore in England. I am also in hope that we may be able to start iron-works at no distant date in connection with the coal of the Warda Valley.

"To railways this industry is as important almost as the discovery and cheap distribution of coal. Maintenance of works as well as original construction will be cheaply carried out, and Government, in giving aid to the Iron Manufacturing Company, has confidence that no truer principles of political economy can be exercised in India than those of supplying Indian wants from Indian markets.

"The cessation of all action by State agency in India for material progress and development is strongly advocated by certain eminent public men. The facts and figures I have given, are, My Lord, not exaggerated or cooked, and I think that they tend to show that the administration of these matters by the State has not been wholly mismanaged, and I venture to think that, compared with any number of similar enterprises undertaken solely by private agency and directed by the keenest self-interest, the result will not be given against the Public Works of India.

"Not many months ago I saw a very strong attack calling in question the construction of railways in Southern India, and asserting that it had been premature. It is true that they have not paid as yet the full guaranteed interest, but I venture to think that the part they are at this present moment playing in taking food to the famishing, and otherwise perishing millions of Southern India is, in money saving value alone, beyond its debt to the public Treasury of India for arrears, setting aside the preservation of human lives, a view it is possible the authors would not recognise.

Having described the material operations and the financial positions of the Public Works in India, I would ask, My Lord, to be permitted to say a few words in reference to those who are entrusted with the control and direction of those operations, the magnitude and variety of which can best be comprehended by the statement—dry and hard although from its very nature it must be which I have just made.

"Of the Officers more directly responsible to Government, I can only say, that I believe them trustworthy and in every way well qualified for their position. I am confident that no nation in the world possesses a body of more able, conscientious, and honourable workers than are the Engineers of India; and, My Lord, I should be deceiving myself and deceiving you if I did not here publicly record my thorough conviction that this body has claims to consideration at the hands of the Government and public of India.

"From the nature of its original composition and development, the present organization does not tend to timely retirement and to such a rapid flow of promotion as is desirable, and it is under this condition of things, with remedies deferred and incentives to work withheld, that the man is disheartened and his energy damped.

"It may be years before the disheartening effect of the prejudicial influences I have noticed is fully felt in the moral and discipline of such a zealous body

of men; but where the interests of the Government and country, and the very lives, I may say of the people, are dependent on the labours of this section of our Indian community no grievance should be allowed to remain.

"There is another subject on which much has been said and written, and that is the employment of Natives and the displacement of Europeans on our Railways. On this point I wish clearly to say that the views of the Government of India, if I understand them aright, are that, without discouraging Europeans, every encouragement will be given to the efficient training of Natives for all kinds of suitable work on our lines; not on the grounds of its being a possibly cheaper course—a matter of minor importance when safety of life or limb is at stake, but on the ground that this system will open up to the Natives of India a means by which they can gain strength and self-reliance, and may supplement, rather than supplant, Europeans.

"To show how large has been the field of fresh industrial occupation thus extended to the people of both races, I would, My Lord, call attention to the following facts:—At the end of last September, the length of our open lines aggregated some 6,600 miles. Without taking into consideration the number employed upon the lines under construction, there was engaged in the higher or general administration, such as Agency, Audit, Pay, Stores, Medical, &c., an establishment of 305 Europeans, 240 East Indians, and 8,059 Natives. On Traffic and Telegraphs there were 861 Europeans, 1,038 East Indians, and 22,759 Natives. In the Engineers' Branch, 327 were Europeans, 227 East Indians, and 40,670 were Natives. In the Locomotive and Carriage Establishments, 1,539 Europeans, 1,245 East Indians, and 29,766 Natives. Thus making a total of 3,032 Europeans, 2,750 East Indians, and 1,01,254 Natives, and besides this nearly all of the 784 Railway Stations are in charge of educated Natives as Station Masters. These figures, My Lord, speak for themselves, and testify that on our Railways there is a large field open for the employment of Natives. The advantage to the bulk being in their constant intercourse during daily work with an industrious and pains-taking class of the European community, and to the more fairly educated in habits of order and independence which their duties of more or less responsibility are sure to inculcate.

"I have, I fear, gone into such detail that possibly the great characteristics and leading features of Indian Public Works, in which the State has assumed the position that in other countries is taken by private or associated enterprize, may have been lost; and I would venture before concluding the more especially to draw attention to them because this year the wave of our revenue receipts has topped over that of annual liabilities or expenditure for interest on total outlay. It is possible, doubtless, that this is due to exceptional circumstances, but I believe that even giving full credit for those circumstances, the next year and those following it will find these relations unchanged.

"In dealing with the Budget for Extraordinary Works the actual proposed outlay is not the point to be considered so much as the state of the revenue and liabilities.

"The practical mode of dealing with them is to compare the whole revenue of all remunerative works with the interest on all Extraordinary outlay.

"I will state more fully what I mean.

"The account stands thus—

	£
The real cost to the State of the Ordinary Public Works Department is ... ... (This is an outlay not of a remunerative character.)	2,105,000
To this should be added the grant from Imperial to Provincial funds for Public Works	1,400,000
Making the whole cost to the State of Public Works other than those which are meant to be remunerative	3,500,000
The interest annually payable on Guaranteed Capital is ...	4,710,000
The interest payable on the up-to-date capital of extraordinary works is	1,170,000
Total	5,880,000

"Against this there is a total revenue of £5,985,000 made up as under—

	£	£
Direct irrigation	5,000	5,985,000
Railway...	3,670,000	
Enhanced land in Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, and Panjáb ...	2,310,000	
In Madras the Irrigation outlay is a Public Works charge, while virtually none of the Revenue due to Irrigation (which is undeniably enormous, at least £2,000,000 is credited to Public Works), but to Land Revenue, leaving a gain to the State of		105,000

"Even supposing that this gain did not exist, that the indirect revenue from Irrigation were less than what we claim it to be, this account shows that the annual outlay of the State for interest on the capital of Guaranteed Railways and of Extraordinary Works is met by the nett profits from our remunerative Public Works; and that, therefore, as matters stand at present, these remunerative works are no burden at all on the tax-payer, even though interest is included on outlay which has as yet given no returns, although these returns are certain yet to come.

"I think, then, we may assume that, whatever they may have been in the past, these works can hardly in any sense now be considered as burdens, conferring as they do incalculable benefits upon the country by increasing enormously its prospective wealth and prosperity. In fact, in the aggregate, they now meet all the annual liabilities we have incurred upon them.

"You have, My Lord, in Council, already conveyed to Colonel Dickens, the late Secretary of the Public Works Department, a public recognition of his services to the State. But I seize this occasion to acknowledge the great personal obligation I owe to him for the cordial aid and co-operation which he has afforded me, and which with his experience has lightened my labours in connection with the Public Works of India."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL said, that the hon'ble member who had preceded him had remarked that any discussion on the general policy of the Financial Statement would be out of order, and that it was not permissible to discuss anything but the Bills before the Council without the consent of the President. This in his opinion was a misapprehension; for the Bills were the outcome of the Financial Statement, and therefore it was quite open to discuss the measures set forth without enquiring into the details of the Bills.

He had no remarks to make about the Bills in their present state, but he did wish to say that he had, in common with those who had preceded him listened to the statement with great interest, and he desired to join with them in congratulating the hon'ble gentleman in charge of the Financial Department on the frankness and clearness with which he had explained the position of Government. On the whole, the financial position of the country, though at first sight it might seem gloomy and discouraging, was not, he thought, altogether unsatisfactory. It seemed to be the case that, if India could only be secured against a recurrence of the calamities by which she was now so frequently visited, her ordinary revenue would amply meet her expenditure. But these visitations had now become so chronic, that it was absolutely necessary to take the probability of their recurrence into consideration in making a forecast of the finance of coming years; and he thought therefore, that the Government of India had followed the only course open to it in determining to permanently increase its revenue to the extent necessary to meet these extraordinary calls without periodically upsetting the whole of the financial arrangements of the country. Nothing was so bad for the country as the doubt and uncertainty arising from a state of things under which works sanctioned, and actually in course of construction, were suddenly stopped in the middle of the year, and the whole machinery of administration thrown out of gear by the necessity for retrenchment, in consequence of some unforeseen call upon Government.

The necessities of the Government of India at the present time had, as his hon'ble friend had explained, thrown upon the Local Governments, and especially upon the Government of Bengal, very heavy burdens; but entirely

recognising as an undeniable fact that Government had no alternative between perpetual financial difficulty, and a permanent increase of its revenues, and their re-establishment on a safe basis, he readily agreed to accept his share of the responsibility of raising an increased revenue, and felt sure that the urgency of the case would be fully recognised by the people of Bengal, and that he would receive the cordial co-operation of the officers of the Bengal Government, and of the people themselves, in giving effect to the measures involved in the change of system which had been explained to the Council. Bengal had, in her own calamity, much reason to be thankful for the ready aid offered to her in the time of her need, and would not grudge her contribution in aid of other provinces now suffering from a similar trouble.

If, in the face of the frequently recurring casualties which might at any time arise, and which might take the shape of drought, floods, war or other national calamity, the Government was to keep its head above water at all, he believed that the transfer of its liabilities for the interest on extraordinary works to the provinces for whose benefit, protection, or development these works had been undertaken, was the best and most appropriate solution of the question. He believed that the principle of making each province pay for its own extraordinary works of the third of the classes into which his hon'ble friend had divided works of this description, was thoroughly sound, and he was confident that it would at once secure greater caution in the adoption of schemes intended to be reproductive, and at the same time give a great impetus to the prosecution of really sound and substantial schemes. It would be a great security to the Local Government in working out large schemes, to feel that each province practically had the matter in its own hands, and that works once undertaken and progressing would not be liable to be stopped in consequence of financial difficulty in a totally different part of the country. He took it for granted that it was intended that, if a provincial Government showed that it was able to meet the interest on its loans, there would be no difficulty made in assigning to it such money as it wanted for approved schemes, so far as the borrowing powers of the Government would permit.

He entirely agreed in the principle which his hon'ble friend had enunciated in respect to the propriety of making the maintenance of such works as irrigation and canals a charge upon the people for whose direct and immediate benefit they were constructed, so far as this could be done. If they were to keep up a supply of water for the use of the people of particular parts of the country specially exposed to droughts, and to make this water always available to them to use or leave unused, as the seasons may make it convenient to them, they must make them pay for the certainty of a sufficient quantity of water for agricultural purposes which was thus assured to them. They could not close their works and dismiss their establishments in wet years, and open them again in dry years. The works must be permanently constructed on a scale involving the expenditure of a large amount of capital, and a large establishment must always be maintained to protect and preserve the works, and meet any demands for water that are made on them. Obviously the only proper way of meeting the interest on the capital thus locked up, and the expenses of this establishment, was by levying a fixed but moderate rate on all lands protected and secured from risk by the works, and to which they were prepared to turn on water whenever it was demanded. Ordinarily, no doubt, the whole cost of such works should fall upon that part of the country only which was benefited by it. Unfortunately, Bengal was peculiarly situated in respect to some of her irrigation-works. It inherited two great schemes, the Orissa and Soane schemes, from a private Company. The whole works were on an extravagant and wasteful scale, and though in the course of a few years the Soane scheme might, with a compulsory rate, be made to pay its own way, the Orissa works never could pay. Under these peculiar circumstances they could not saddle the people of the districts concerned with the whole cost of the works, but must make them pay all that they could afford to pay, and recover the rest from the province at large. Though it was unfair that the people of one province should pay for works of this class constructed in another province, the same objection did not exist to the imposition of a general rate on a province in aid of certain districts

point of view from which he believed the Government of India could look at the matter was from a purely financial point of view. He hoped the day was far distant when such questions should in this country, as unfortunately had been the case in other countries, be decided in favour of the class or interest, which made the most noise, and could make itself most heard and felt. What had to be considered was this, are these duties financially sound or unsound? Can the revenue which they produce be spared or not? If they were financially unsound, they defeated their own object, and would fail to bring in the revenue for which they were imposed. If they were not financially unsound, if they continued to bring in more than the revenue they were calculated to bring in, then it was wrong from a financial point of view to modify or remove them so long as revenue was required, or any more objectionable mode of taxation existed, which was certainly the case at present. He was of opinion that sufficient reason had not been given for believing that these duties were financially unsound from this point of view; and it was assuredly the case that Government was not in the position of having more money than it knew what to do with; and therefore it seemed to him impossible for the Government to pledge itself to any course of action in respect to customs-duties.

His hon'ble friend had said that it was seldom wise for Government to go out of its way to pledge itself to measures which it intended to adopt hereafter, and which might turn out after all to be impracticable. In this he thought they would all agree with him, and he firmly believed that this principle had never been more applicable and cogent than in the case of these duties. Though he differed from his hon'ble friend on this point, he could quite understand that he had been carried away into saying things which on fuller reflection he would have left unsaid. This theory of what he dared say he called absolutely free trade, had long been the prevailing idea of his hon'ble friend's mind. He had long been its supporter in India, and he spoke, he knew from honest conviction, and he had no doubt that he was quite unable to understand how anyone of ordinary intelligence could fail to agree with him. But as a matter of fact, he would find that very few did agree with him; and if he found himself in advance of the age, he must be content to adapt his speed to that of the people whom he had to convince, and to satisfy them that he was working for their good.

He had not ventured on these remarks in any hostile spirit, or desire to raise opposition. No doubt the remarks of his hon'ble friend on Thursday had had the effect of creating considerable alarm until they had been explained away by his remarks of to-day. His hon'ble friend had stated last week his belief that an honest Government obtained great advantage from a full examination and discussion of its proposed measures, and the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR only hoped that the result of this discussion would be to make him reflect very seriously before he attempted to carry his theories into effect. He was glad to have heard from him to-day his repudiation of any desire to sacrifice India's interests to those of any other country, and he was sure that they might feel that the Government of India looked upon the interests of the people of India as its first duty, and that no one really took that view more strongly than his hon'ble friend, whatever he might say in advocating a favourite theory.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said—"My Lord: In discussing a subject of so much difficulty and complexity as that of our Indian finances, there must, necessarily, be many differences of opinion in matters of detail; but, speaking generally, I think I may congratulate the Government and myself on finding that the principles which I have endeavoured to explain to the Council as those by which our financial policy ought to be governed, have met with so much approval.

"There is, I think, only one point on which I need now take up the time of the Council. This is a point which was specially noticed by my hon'ble friends Mr. Bullen-Smith and Mr. Cowie, the former of whom, I regret to think, will not much longer take part in our deliberations. If anything could have added to that regret, it would have been the speech which we have heard from him today. Whether he agrees with us or not I always feel that the Government

is fortunate in having as its critic a man of such conspicuous ability and unfailing courtesy, and I feel that we are especially fortunate when, as he has done today, he tells us that he generally approves the principles of our policy.

"No one is more conscious than I am of the weak points in my own Statement, and I have no wish to conceal or deny them. I agree with my hon'ble friends, Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Cowie, that one of those weak points is the indefinite character of the announcements which I made on behalf of the Government about the loan operations of the year, and the bills upon the Government of India which will be sold in London; but it is a weak point for which neither this Government nor the Secretary of State is responsible, but which arises from the peculiar circumstances of the case.

"The first great cause of this indefiniteness is the condition that the assent of Parliament must be had before any money can be borrowed in England on behalf of India. Whenever the Secretary of State has no statutory powers of borrowing unused, and this is his present position, it is impossible for him to assume that Parliament will see fit to grant any additional powers for which he may ask, still less can he proclaim to the world beforehand his assumption that Parliament will sanction arrangements which it has not discussed, or even heard of, and which he and the Government of India have settled as if they were an independent power. The English Parliament, wisely jealous of its own authority, is not a body that can be so treated.

"Moreover, the question of borrowing money in England is by no means a question important only to our Indian finances; it is also a political question of the highest moment affecting Imperial interests over which it is the special duty of Parliament to watch.

"Even if this difficulty did not exist, it would be hardly possible, under present circumstances, to pledge the Secretary of State to sell any specified quantity of bills at specified times. Fluctuations in the price of silver might be so serious and might occur so rapidly that it might be in the highest degree inconvenient to carry out the pledges which had been given. It is so impossible to foresee even the near future that, as the Council will have observed, in speaking even of the sales of bills during the next two months, I could do no more than announce the present intentions of the Secretary of State. Even during the last few days we have had strong illustrations of the serious disturbances to which the rates of exchange are now liable. If we were to attempt to foresee the course of these disturbances, and were to make a definite programme to be adhered to under all circumstances, on the assumption that our forecast would turn out correct, I fear that it might turn out that we had given the strongest possible proof of our own incompetency.

"All that I can say is, that my announcements were made after communication with the Secretary of State, and that I cannot doubt that Her Majesty's Government will give great weight to those announcements made on behalf of the Government of India. I will add that it is the desire of the Government of India to conceal none of the demands which it has to make upon the money-market. We know the magnitude of the interests affected by our operations, and recognise our duty to give the earliest and most complete information regarding them; and we entertain no doubt that a policy of perfect frankness is required in the interests as much of the State, as of the influential classes whose business operations must be affected by our transactions.

"It is the object of the Government, *first*, to borrow altogether as little as possible;—*secondly*, when it must borrow, to obtain as much as possible in India, so as to avoid incurring obligations defined by a gold standard. There may be differences of opinion as to how this object may be most effectually attained, and as to the extent of the sacrifices to which it may be expedient for the State to submit in order that its obligations may be measured by its own standard of value.

"I desire to say, further, that the Government of India is quite alive to the fact that the interests of the State in this matter are identical with those of its creditors, and that, whatever may be our measures for the supply of the treasury during the year, the interests of the proprietors of our existing securities will be carefully considered."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"There can, I think, be no doubt that not only the various views and opinions to which we have listened in the course of this afternoon, but also the freedom and ability with which they have been expressed, will give great value to the record of our proceedings; and I certainly share most strongly the opinion expressed by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that we are all of us specially indebted to our hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen-Smith, for the excellent speech to which I for one listened, I may say, with the liveliest admiration. But the attention of hon'ble members has now been occupied for almost five hours, and patience has its limits. At any rate I am not so inhuman as to trespass further at this late hour upon the patience of the Council, which is probably well nigh exhausted; what little I have to say on the general subject of our financial policy, and more particularly with reference to the financial measures that have been placed before this Council, I propose to reserve till our meeting next Wednesday, when I trust it will be in our power to pass those measures into law. But perhaps I ought not to omit altogether the opportunity now offered me to corroborate, on behalf of the Government of India, the explanatory statement made to-day by my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Financial Department of this Government.

"That statement was made in reference to the impression brought to our notice by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin, in introducing the Bills which will to-day be referred to a Select Committee. Rumours of such an impression had already reached our ears; which were thus enabled to detect the echo of them in the observations of my hon'ble friend, the Mahárájá Narendra Krishna. But those echoes, though not faintly repeated, died away at last, and I hope for ever, in the speech of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"So far as I understand the character of that impression, it is this, that the Government of India desires or intends—if it be not indeed in a covert conspiracy—to tax the people of Bengal, of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, in order to enable us to purge our customs-tariff, by removing from it the cotton-duties; nay, more, to render the whole tariff 'fine by degrees, and beautifully less,' till we get rid of it altogether.

"I think then, that I ought to repeat to the Council, with whatever authority my voice can give to it, the assurance already given by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that we neither desire, nor intend, nor have we ever desired or intended, anything of the kind. What we do desire and intend is embodied in the two very simple bills introduced by my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin; and it amounts to no more than this: we desire to give the earliest possible practical effect, an effect which shall operate as widely as it is at present in our power to extend its operation, to the principle that Local Governments shall be responsible, financially, for the maintenance and management of works which are of special local utility.

"Now between this principle and any part of the Customs-tariff there is no connection whatever that I am able to recognise. I do not wish to make at the present moment any observations on the cotton-duties, further than this, that if the present import-duties on cotton-goods were not five, but fifty per cent.; if the whole of our sea-customs revenue amounted to many more millions than it amounts to now, the principle to which I have referred would still, in our sincere belief, be an equally salutary principle, and its application would be equally necessary to place our finances in a sounder and better position than they now hold.

"It is undoubtedly true that the Secretary of State has intimated to us in the Despatch which was quoted by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that however urgent might be the purgation of our tariff by the removal or gradual reduction of those duties, still, in his opinion, such a measure ought not to be contemplated by means of increased direct taxation for the purpose of effecting it. But before the Secretary of State had expressed that opinion, it had been expressed by the Government of India itself, and the Government of India which then expressed that opinion still holds it and still desires to act on it.

"There is I think no occasion for me to make any further observations on that particular subject at the present moment, and I will therefore now merely put to the Council the motion which is before it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN, also moved that the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces be referred to a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON moved that the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the Local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cowie, Bullen-Smith and Cockerell and the Mover.

On the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cowie, Bullen Smith and Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	...	...	146,266	7,47,666	...	...	...	...	146,266	7,47,666
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	15,934	68,095	...	...	...	...	15,934	68,095
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	2,952	12,852	...	...	...	...	2,952	12,852
" Paddy ...	...	...	673	1,897	...	...	...	...	673	1,897
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	9,616	52,536	340	1,856	...	...	9,956	54,392
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	7,452	20,356	...	...	7,452	20,356
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	8,862	51,186	7,053	39,699	...	...	...	...	15,915	90,885
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	6	28	469	2,240	...	...	3.993	22,282	4,468	24,550
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	23,311	1,10,429	...	...	...	...	23.311	1,10,429
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	915	6,250	4,340	25,260	5,255	31,510
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	462	96	462
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	22,100	1,18,141	...	...	...	...	22,100	1,18,141
" Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	3,098	709	3,098

Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	18,828	1,01,051	...	...	1,242	7,255	20,070	1,08,306
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160	20,278	5,160	20,278
„ Other Grains ...	14,704	72,913	...	...	...	...	23,544	1,07,443	38,248	1,80,356
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	3	20
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	7,642	38,042	...	...	22	130	7,664	38,172
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	1,540	4,880	390	1,598	1,930	6,478
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	4,319	822	4,319
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	450	2,400	...	...	...	...	450	2,400
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	8,862	51,186	238,218	12,22,816	340	1,856	1,267	7,405	248,687	12,83,263
„ Paddy ...	...	...	673	1,897	9,907	31,486	9,890	47,136	20,470	80,519
„ Other Grains ...	14,710	72,941	16,403	70,335	...	...	29,164	1,37,604	60,277	2,80,880
TOTAL ...	23,572	1,24,127	255,294	12,95,048	10,247	33,342	40,321	1,92,145	329,434	16,44,662
Imports in previous week ... Rice ...									342,595	18,23,634
Paddy ...									44,123	1,71,354
Other Grains ...									48,509	2,20,425
TOTAL ...									435,227	22,15,413

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.*		Kyouk-phyoo.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	71,971	2,36,172	...	...	19,102	71,500	3,408	11,600	29,237	83,776	123,718	4,03,048	...	...	1,893	6,302	4,046	6,688	...	...	...	...	34,519	66,445
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,413	17,000	20,167	36,455			...	...	...	...		
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	30,639	91,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,639	91,740	16,325	55,242	433	1,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,758	57,012
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,273	80,883	37,743	78,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,016	1,58,899
Tuticorin ...	46,413	1,60,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,413	1,60,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	5,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	5,444
Cochin ...	10,629	41,075	17,190	58,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,819	99,570	...	...	2,057	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,057	8,400
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,737	52,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,737	52,147
Tellicherry ...	499	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	62,614	2,40,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,614	2,40,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	6,483	22,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,483	22,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	10,474	43,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,474	43,212	...	...	225	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	958
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	1,992	14,810	27,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,881	29,294
Total ...	239,722	8,37,672	17,190	58,495	19,102	71,500	3,408	11,600	29,237	83,776	308,659	10,63,043	72,162	1,60,561	106,065	2,11,350	4,046	6,688	...	...	...	...	182,273	3,78,599
Exports in previous week ...											430,351	14,98,815	Exports in previous week ...										2,53,144	4,97,384

* No returns received.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

GRAIN STATEMENT RAILWAY).

Transit of grain during the week ending 17th March 1877.

FORWARDED FROM	To									
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadpatri.	Bellary.	Adoni.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	1,000	3,400	450	...	...	2,100	700	900	...	8,550
Beypore	...	400	400	400	100	...	...	...	...	1,300
South Indian Railway	...	200	140	...	...	...	...	...	..	340
Raichore	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	1,300	300	1,900
TOTAL ...	1,000	4,000	990	400	100	2,200	900	2,200	300	12,090

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras during the week three inches of rain fell in Madura, and about half an inch in Kistna, North Arcot, and Salem; slight rain is also reported from Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. No rain fell in any of the other districts. There is no improvement in general prospects. The number of relief labourers amounted to 663,266, being rather more than five thousand in excess of the numbers employed on relief works during the preceding week. The numbers fell off in Kurnool, Bellary, and Nellore, but increased in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura. In Bellary the decrease is reported at nearly 21,000, and is assigned to cholera, to the return of people to their villages for the festival of the new year, and to the stoppage of some works. Upwards of 99,000 people were gratuitously fed by the State during the week. In Mysore showers of rain have fallen at Bangalore and in Coorg. About 70,000 persons were employed on relief works, and 46,861 gratuitously fed. There has been no rain in Bombay, and there is no change in the condition of the distressed districts. From the Central Provinces a little rain is reported in five districts, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Mandla, and Wardha. The *rabi* crops have been generally reaped with a good outturn, and are being threshed. Prospects are good. In Central India also crops are excellent, though damaged by hail in some places. In Rajputana prospects are generally very good, except in Ulwar, where much damage has been done by hail. In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest are good generally. In Peshawur, where alone was there any rain in the week, the crops have been damaged by hail. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except a little at Agra: prospects appear generally favourable. In Bengal slight rain has fallen in some districts. The *rabi* crops are being harvested with a good outturn, and spring sowings are being made under favourable conditions. Reports are good from Burma.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 26th)	0·50 in Sattenapalli; none elsewere; 1·92 reported on the 28th.	Dry crops under wells good; prices slightly risen in seven taluks; cholera—seizures 422, deaths 200; fever abating; small-pox and cattle disease continue; markets fairly supplied; prices, seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 8·68, *cholum* 11·40, *raggi* 13·08, *cumboo* 11·20; imports by sea—rice 2·23 tons, by land—rice 58·47 tons, *cholum* 39·06, *raggi* 7·81, *cumboo* 7·81; number on relief works 3,299; number gratuitously fed by Government 380, by people, 1,043.
Kurnool („ 29th)	*Nil*	White *cholum* and paddy under irrigation; canal in fair condition in Ramalkota taluk; the limited extent of crops under wells in other taluks in pretty fair state; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera-seizures 103, deaths 87; 2nd sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·09, *cholum* 8·74, *cumboo* 9·33, *raggi* 9·98; number on relief works 187,383. gratuitously relieved 39,532, including children under 7 years of age; import of Government grain 155 tons in the district; private import 197 tons; the rise in the prices of rice and *cholum* was chiefly in Markapur and Ramalkota taluks, respectively, and is due to decrease in import; the falling off in numbers is chiefly in the Cumbum division, and is attributed to concentration of labour, enforcement of task-work, and hot weather; coolie emigration to East Coast Canal is progressing.
Cuddapah („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per rupee—2nd sort rice 7·87, *cholum* 9·93, *raggi* 11·2, *cumboo* 8·76; people on relief works 74,824, gratuitously fed 3,249; 657 deaths from cholera; 995 cattle have died from want of fodder and disease.
Bellary („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices—2nd sort rice 7·38, *cholum*, or great millet, 9·06, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi*, or lesser millet, 9·26, *cumboo* 8·7 seers of 80 *tolas*; imports, 4,320 tons, accounts from two railway stations only; 209,349 persons on relief works; decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 20,807; this is owing to the prevalence of cholera, and to some coolies having gone to their villages on account of the new year's festival, and some roads having been stopped in the Alur taluk; 33,472 persons gratuitously fed; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 7,774; this is chiefly owing to the payment of wages at 3 pies to the children of coolies on relief works; 3,549 persons gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Nellore (Mar. 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices—2nd sort rice 7·88 seers per rupee, *cholum* 10·3, *raggi* 11·94, *cumboo* 9·80; imports on behalf of Government,—rice 2½ tons, on behalf of merchants, 170 tons, *raggi* 1 cwt.; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 67,045; the decrease is the result of reduced wages, task-work, and non-employment of able-bodied people who are on their way to the canal, or who refuse to go there; number fed gratuitously 6,969; health of man—141 deaths from cholera against 230 last week, several deaths from other diseases; cholera, small-pox, dysentery and fever prevail throughout the district; small-pox very prevalent in Vellore, Gudur and Udayagtri taluks; most wells dried up; slight earthquake at Adimurtipuram, in Kavali taluk, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, lasting for a few seconds, and passing from west to east; prospects of cattle bad, a large number have perished for want of fodder.
Chingleput („ 27th)	...	Average prices—second sort rice 9·59, *raggi* 11·03, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·78; imports of grain—197·31 tons; number on relief works 10,259; number gratuitously fed 6,011; pasture nil; water very scarce; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevail.
North Arcot („ 27th)	Average of 2 stations. 0·53	Average prices in Government seers—2nd sort rice per rupee 8·4, *cholum* 10·1, *raggi* 10·1, *cumboo* 8·7, wheat 5·9; relief work coolies 23,245; persons gratuitously fed 2,089; health of man, cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; health of cattle, pasture scarce, cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 27th)	...	Rice second sort 9¼ seers, *cumboo* 11¾, *raggi* 12, *cholum* 13⅛; grain imports nil; number employed in head assistant's division 1,071; report not received from Deputy Collector, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildar Superintendents; cholera deaths reported 204 out of 273 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
(„ 27th)	0·44	Prices of grain, seers of 80 tolas—rice 7⅝, *raggi* 9⅛, *cumboo* 8 1/16, *cholum* 9⅛; import of all grains 1,550; number on relief works 50,280; number gratuitously fed 3,440; ditto private 380; health—cholera in all taluks.
[illegible]	Callyal ·20; [illegible] good fall.	Prices nearly stationary; rice second sort 7·87, *cholum* 9·29, *raggi* 9·86, *cumboo* 10·48; imports estimated—rice 663 tons, other grains [illegible] cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 7[illegible]4, deaths 503; cattle [illegible]r, fodder and water scarce, no cultivation except to a small extent [illegible] Palladam taluk and under wells; on relief works 24,480, gratuitously fed 2,291; no apparent change in the appearance of coolies.
Tanjore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices—rice 9 1/16 seers, *raggi* 11½, *cumboo* 10⅝, *cholum* 11; imports, rice 528 tons, other grains 80; relief works none; deaths from cholera 211; cattle healthy and fodder available.
Madura („ 28th)	At Pariacolum 3.	Rice 8⅜ seers per rupee, *cholum* 10, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 11 3/16; imports—rice 1,102 tons, other grains 76; number on relief works, 9,590; charitable relief, 1,263; public health generally good, but cholera and small-pox prevailing still; total deaths 447; some wandering country people emigrate to other places; cattle doing poorly; pasture and water scarce; cattle disease in Madura and Tirumangalum taluks.
Trichinopoly („ 28th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 8 seers, *cholum* 16⅘, *raggi* 10⅘, *cumboo* 10⅛; imports of grain for week ending Saturday 100 tons; no relief work; gratuitously fed on 24th instant by public subscription 1,337; cholera 263 attacks 130 deaths; small-pox 390 seizures, 40 deaths; pasture scanty; cattle disease slight in Udayapalayum taluk and Turayur division; cattle elsewhere healthy.
Tinnevelly („ 27th)	...	Slight rain in four taluks; improvement in pasture and supply of drinking water; import of grain—rice 1,185, *cholum* 4, and *cumboo* 209 tons; number on relief works, 2,441; number gratuitously fed, 417; rest same as last week; increase in number on relief works owing to return of emigrants.
Malabar („ 27th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 5,465, *raggi* 275, *cholum* 706 tons; exports—rice 1,946, *raggi* 382 tons; prices of rice slightly fallen in Ponani and Kottayem; slight rise in Kurumkanad, elsewhere stationary, highest 7⅞ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10⅜ in Calicut, average 9½ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13⅝ Indian seers; small-pox in eight taluks, cholera in five; deaths from latter 102; cattle healthy; pasture failing except Cochin; 1,196 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not improved; exports of grain from Madras by rail 7,638 tons up to Saturday, the 24th.
Bombay—(Mar. 29th)		
Sind (Mar. 28th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 19th, 5 feet 4 inches, being 1 inch more than last year; freshet from Gaj on 12th filling all tanks and watering much ground for cultivation; hail on 12th and 13th did a little damage to crops; 34 cases of small-pox still in Kurrachee; 2 fresh ones on 18th; measles in Kohistan; weather cloudy and cool.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Shikárpur	...	Wheat being reaped; *rabi* outturn good; small-pox in Shikárpur, Sukkur and Rohri Divisions; measles in 5; cattle disease in 7 talukas; river high for time of year.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* reapings going on; canal clearance resumed; weather cloudy and sultry; blight in wheat in parts of Kandwa taluka; elsewhere crops fine; cattle disease prevalent; small-pox continues, type not virulent.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair; some *rabi* crops being reaped; no change in others.
Guzerat (Mar. 28th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather cloudy and close.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Mar. 28th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox continues; no change in the state of the weather.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 28th).		
Tanna ...	...	Land under preparation for next monsoon crops; small-pox in 4 talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 28th).		
Poona ...	...	Cholera throughout Collectorate, except Khed, Sirur and Junnar talukas; cattle disease in Haveli.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in two talukas; cases 13, deaths 13.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	73 deaths from cholera; small-pox in two talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 28th).		
Belgaum ...	...	314 deaths from cholera.
Dhárwar ...	...	802 deaths from cholera; cattle disease in Nawalgund taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent; 84 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera continues; 72 deaths in 4 talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 28th).		
Rajkot ...	...	Small-pox in Nawanagar and Kotrasangaiar; hooping cough in Rajkot; weather hot.
Wadhwan ...	...	No change, except small-pox in Limri taluka.
Baroda ...	—	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox in Sind, Khandesh, Tanna, Satara and part of Kattywar; cholera continues in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; no change in famine districts.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	·54	Weather seasonably warm, with southwest monsoons; the cold-weather crops are thriving; tobacco is being cut; *panía aous* is progressing in some parts, while the seed is being sown in others; cholera is reduced to a very few cases; small-pox reported from the Sudder station.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather, mornings foggy and cool; midday temperature has been higher than that of the previous week; high winds since the evening of the 21st instant; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice is going on actively everywhere; cholera has abated considerably throughout the district, except in the low parts of the Begumgunge station, Dalal Bazar, and Baumnee.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather hot at noon; pleasant mornings; the hill people are still cutting their *jooms*; the tobacco plants are thriving well; cholera is prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	·75	Weather generally cloudy; with occasional rain and storm; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory, except those of poppy, which is said to have been damaged by the rains.
Backergunge ...	·03	Weather fine; the prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are reported, but not in a bad form, from thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Boramuddin and Matbaria; the health of the rest of the district is good; the cattle are reported healthy everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	·24 ·38 at Madaripore.	Weather occasionally cloudy; the heat is rapidly increasing; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health is good.
Dacca ...	1·46	Weather very cool and cloudy; state of the crops is very favourable.
Mymensingh ...	·02	Weather cloudy and unsettled; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	2·25	Weather stormy during the latter part of the week; a good deal of rain fell on the 21st instant; the spring rice is the only crop of importance now on the ground, and it is getting on well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·02	Weather warm and seasonable; no crops on the ground; public health is generally good; five cholera cases reported from Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	·03	Weather hot, clear, dry and windy; the cold-weather crops are gathered in; the prospects of other crops are good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally close and hot; slight and partial rain fell on the night of the 16th instant; the small quantity of the cold-weather crops now remaining on the ground is promising; indigo and sugar-cane are fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and close; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, with good outturn; the general prospects are favourable; health is generally good.
Pubna ...	·07	Weather fine and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are generally good; the sowing of *amun dhan* will shortly be commenced; some cholera cases have been reported both from Doolai and Serajgunge.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; the harvesting of the cold-weather crops and the sowings of rice and sessamum are going on; the seedlings of the spring rice are healthy and vigorous; lands are being prepared for the sowings of jute.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and sultry; the *rabi* crops are cut or are being cut; jute is sown in many places; everything is doing well.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of wheat and pulses now on the ground are good; the land is being prepared for the autumn rice.
Rungpore ...	*Nil* ·14 at Gaibanda. ·75 at Bagdogra.	Weather getting warm; the outturn of the *rabi* crops is good; land is being ploughed for the sowings of the early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	·41 10·37 at Dinhatta.	Weather getting much warmer; there was one heavy shower with thunder on the night of the 16th instant. The Deputy Commissioner says that he does not understand the very heavy fall at Dinhatta in one day, and that enquiry is being made as to whether the return is accurate. The rain has been good for the early sowings, but has a little damaged the tobacco crop; the general prospects are good; public health is satisfactory.
Jalpáiguri ...	Few drops.	There was strong west wind during the week; the nights are still very cool; no change in the condition of the crops; tobacco is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn on the whole.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; there was high wind during the week. Wheat and barley are now being gathered, and a good outturn is expected; *bhoota* (Indian-corn) and potatoes are being sown.
Midnapore ...	·25	Slight rain has fallen in the interior of the district, but none at head quarters during the week; there was a violent hailstorm at Ghattal and Daspore on the 16th instant, which has done much mischief to the mango blossoms; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·01	State and prospects of the crops are very fair.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather very warm; the rice lands are still being ploughed; sugar-cane is being planted; the harvesting of wheat and barley still continues; there is a good deal of cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil* ·016 at Bood Bood.	The *rabi* crops are being harvested. Cholera is prevalent in Culna and elsewhere.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; no change to report; the prospects of the crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and dry; the state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil* ·39 at Godda, 1·29 at Deoghur.	Weather getting warmer; the month has been very free from the blustering dusty wind that comes before the hot wind of April; the *rabi* harvest is good; ploughing is going on; cholera reported near the town of Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the westerly winds setting in; the *rabi* harvest is giving a good outturn; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received: previous week ·11, ·24 at Begu Serai, ·4 at Jamui.	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good; the *rabi* crops are being gathered all over the district.
Purneah ...	*Nil* ·11 at Kissengunge, ·15 at Arrareah.	Weather seasonable; the crops are all good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fair; it has become almost hot since the last three days of the week, the highest heat being 92° on the 22nd instant; the wind was variable, but it blew generally from the north-west in the morning; rain is threatening; the crops are as good as before; cholera is increasing principally to the north-west, and 31 deaths reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather, the mornings and evenings are cool, and the days are hot; state and prospects of the crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but getting hotter daily; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is going on, and the outturn is expected to be good; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather daily getting warmer, the wind blowing from the west; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and the outturn is expected to be good; the indigo sowing is going on; opium is still being gathered, and the weighments will shortly commence; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, getting warm in the middle of the day; mornings and evenings cool; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops continues; the prospects continue good.
Patna ...	·01	Weather partly clear and partly cloudy; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is in fair progress with good outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported throughout the district.
Gya ...	*Nil* ·10 at Nowada.	Weather fair, and not over-hot, considering the time of year; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 95·4°; the reaping of the *rabi* crops continues; and the prospects are favourable; small-pox is reported from Rajauli, in Nowada, otherwise the public health is good.
Shahabad ...	Slight rain	Weather getting hot; the *rabi* crops are somewhat damaged by the recent rain, especially wheat in the low lands by mildew; peas, *mussoor*, wheat and barley are being harvested.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but becoming very warm; the prospects of the crops are very fair indeed; the injury from the rain and wet last week was less than anticipated; general health is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil.*	Weather seasonable; the hail storm mentioned in the last week's return appears to have been very local, there being no reports of damage from the remainder of the district; health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil.*	Weather seasonable; nothing particular to report about the crops; ploughing here and there is being undertaken; as is usual at this season, reports of cholera and diseases of choleraic type are being received from several parts of the district.
Singbhoom ...	·07	Weather seasonable; no crops to report; *mowah* and mango will not be as plentiful as was first thought; the district is reported healthy
Balásore ...	·28	Weather hot and dry, with occasional storms; the ground is under preparation for next season's crops; sporadic cholera is frequent and fatal.
Cuttack ...	*Nil.*	Weather hot and dry; no change to report since last week; most of the *rabi* crops are gathered with good outturn.
Pooree ...	Few drops.	Weather fair; *dalua* paddy has begun to ripen; ploughing is still going on; the exportation of rice still continues, and the prices of food-grains are almost stationary; miscellaneous crops are growing well; cholera is very violent both in town and country.
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported to have fallen in some of the districts of Bengal during the week; the harvesting of the cold-weather crops is in fair progress with good outturn; the spring rice is doing well; ploughing for the autumn rice is going on in some places, while the seed is being sown in others; tobacco is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn; sugarcane is being planted, and indigo and jute are being sown.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 28th)	...	Harvest being gathered; prospects good.
Allahabad („ 28th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Jhansi („ 29th)	...	Harvesting well advanced; weather cloudy; prices falling.
Ágra („ 28th)	From one-half to 4 notches.	Crops being reaped.
Meerut („ 28th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects unchanged
Báreilly („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops reviving.
Almora („ 26th)	...	Weather unsettled, with partial storms; crops slightly damaged.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 28th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good.
Sitapur („ 28th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy.
Fyzabad („ 28th)	...	Harvesting proceeding rapidly, with good results.
Punjab— (Mar 28th)		
Delhi (Mar. 28th)	*Nil*	Health good; reaping commenced.
Hissar („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health good; crops flourishing.
Umballa („ 28th)		
Jullundur („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Lahore („ 28th)		
Ráwalpindi („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Mooltan („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops excellent; health good.
D. I. Khan („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Peshâwar ...	1·2	Crops damaged by hail in some parts of the district; health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health and harvest prospects good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 24th)	...	Hot; *rabi* threshing; yield half of average; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Close, cloudy; ploughing continues; cholera, measles prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Sugarcane sowings completed; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; outturn good; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	...	Cloudy; reaping and threshing of *rabi* crops continue; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	0·15	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provs.—continued.		
Chánda (Mar. 25th)	...	Close; threshing of *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 26th)	...	*Rabi* gathering; cattle disease in few villages; prices slightly fallen.
Bhandára („ 27th)	...	Cloudy; threshing of *rabi* continues; cholera fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 28th)	...	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Slight drizzling rain with heavy winds; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; crops very good; prices rising gradually.
Jubbulpore ...	0·04	Hailstorm damaged crops in some villages; *rabi* where gathered excellent; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; prices slightly risen.
Seoni ...	0·45	*Rabi* gathering; one case of cholera reported.
Damoh ...	...	Outturn of *rabi* above average; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	0·24	Cloudy, close; *rabi* gathering; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good, but rain may cause injury.
British Burma—(Mar. 29th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Twenty-one deaths from cholera in Akyab town; a few cases in Naaf, Oorectoung, east Rathaidoung and Myohoung townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in portions of Akyab District.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; 3 deaths from cholera in Poungleng township.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Eleven deaths from choleraic diarrhœa in Bassein town; elsewhere health good.
Henzada ...	...	Few cases of sporadic cholera and small-pox in Henzada town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 13 deaths; 4 in Mahathamau, 4 in Padoung, 1 in Shwedoung; small-pox, 2 deaths.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health good; 1 death from cholera.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair; small-pox in Tounghoo and Mergui.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 29th)	·77	Days becoming clear and hot; slight showers on 22nd and 23rd; *asu* cultivation commenced; few cases of cholera in the station.
Sylhet („ 29th)	1·29	Field-work actively progressing.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 29th)	0·25 at Bangalore; 0·29 in Coorg.	Showers of rain have fallen; slight fall in prices in several districts; 2,846 deaths by cholera in Mysore Province and 36 in Coorg; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved, according to condition statement last tabulated, is in—

Bangalore District, including town	...	11,732	and 16,519
Kolar ...	...	5,637	„ 4,198
Túmkúr ...	...	7,574	„ 18,205
Mysore, including town ..	...	2,077	„ 3,550
Hassan ...	...	2,775	„ 1,955
Shimoga ...	...	670	„ 331
Kadur ...	...	1,847	„ 838
Chitaldroog ...	...	6,200	„ 1,765
TOTAL	...	38,512	and 46,861

excluding those employed by Public Works Agency, daily average of which is 31,052; price of ordinary rice 12 to 14 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 29th)	...	Slight cholera in Akola and Basein districts, small-pox in the former, as well as in a taluk of the Wun District.
Central India—		
Indore, Gwalior, Neemuch, Ratlam, Sutna (Mar. 28th)	...	Health good; crops excellent, though in places damaged by hailstorm.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 29th)	*Nil*	Sky cloudy; small-pox still prevalent.
Ulwar („ 28th)	...	Much damage done by recent hailstorm; harvest about the average; weather cool.
Jeypore („ 29th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 24th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy and unseasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 29th)	...	Crop prospects and general health continue favourable.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Dated 30th March 1877.

From—Calcutta,
From—Viceroy in Council.

To—London,
To—Secretary of State for India.

No despatch this week owing to press of Legislative business. Temple has spent ten days in Bombay, Deccan, and telegraphs thus :—

"Have visited parts of Sholapur, Kaládgi, Ahmednagar and Poona districts with local officers. Have inspected 35,000 relief labourers, person by person, and 6,000 children, besides 4,000 villagers not on relief. In these districts the labourers are doing well on present rate of wage ; care is taken to restrict relief to the really necessitous ; charitable relief organisation good for most part, but village inspection needs completeness, especially Kaládgi. Cannot hear of any present case of starvation in these districts. Of those persons who in beginning emigrated to territories, some are returning, but many are still absent. More than three quarters of total relief labourers are on large works under Engineers, who exact full task-work, and enforce excellent discipline. Projects are really good and useful. Supply of grain ample ; prices moderate. Officers do not expect, but are quite prepared, to deal with great or sudden increase of number. Land revenue remission half my previous estimate. Some signs of reviving hope among people. District authorities, under directions of local Government, have been firm and steady in resisting clamour and agitation." Message ends.

He has now returned to the Madras Presidency, and telegraphs thus from Gooty :—

"Dr. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner to Government of India, is with me. He thinks well of physical condition of many thousands relief labourers on reduced wages inspected in districts of Sholapur and Bellary. When in telegram of 15th March I said relief works, Madras Presidency, well controlled, I referred to test of admission and restriction of numbers ; but respecting task-work control still defective, and compares unfavourably with Bombay. Cause is that in Bombay relief works chiefly under Engineering Department, but in Madras chiefly under Civil Officers. Professional agency exists in Madras districts and helps the Civil Officers, but is not adequately employed in exacting task-work. Efforts made to collect relief labourers for East Coast Canal and for Railway from Bellary towards Dharwar. Numbers continue decreasing slightly on works, but increasing on charitable relief, which is right. Village inspection and relief decidedly improving, though far from perfect. Prices stationary. Import traffic slightly diminished. Showers which have fallen do not effect material good, but inspire hope and quiet public mind." Message ends.

We have sanctioned commencement of earthwork of Conjeveram and Chingleput Railway as a relief work on same terms as Bellary-Hubli line, if Madras Government think necessary. In Madras Presidency increase of twenty-three thousand charitably relieved and of seven thousand on works. In Bombay Presidency no increase in total relieved, only slight variations in details. In Mysore further increase of eleven thousand seven hundred, chiefly in charitably relieved.

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